FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

PEACE NEAR AT HAND. A very important official gazette from Secretary STANTON arrived in this city last night. It stated that the War Department, after consultation with the Lieutenant General, had come to the determination that all recruiting should be stopped—that all purchases of arms, ammunition, and quartermasters' and commissary supplie shall be curtailed, and the onerous expenses of our military establishment shall be reduced in all its branches—that the number of general and staff officers shall also be reduced-and lastly, that all military restrictions upon trade and commerce shall be removed. As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public orders. Let us frankly say that we are gratified to find our prevision respecting the Draft unjustified by the event.

We sincerely trust that the Lieutenant General is right, as we believe he must be, from the fact that a special despatch from our Washington correspondent announces that General LEE is about to visit John-STON, with the view of inducing him to stay further bloodshed. If so, the war will indeed be at an end. The rebellion will have collapsed even more speedily than i begun.

The Verdict of History. The publication of the official document and correspondence discovered in the newly-deserted mansions of the dignitaries of the Confederacy sheds a flood of light upon the internal machinery of their Government. We are shown how the pestilent heresy of ultra State rights doctrines has clogged their movements and thus acted as a partial antidote to the poison it endeavored to infuse into our national organization. The beggared state of their finances is exposed by their inability to meet such imperative obligations as the payment of their troops, by their desperate expedients to obtain money through petty exactions, semi-commercial ventures in cotton and tobacco, and forced loans, as well as by the enormous financial estimates necessitated by the decline in the nominal value of their wretched Government currency. The suffering of the people they have nearly ruined, is depicted in the piteous appeals for relief addressed from all quarters, dictated by almost every imaginable shade and shape of misery, and by the cold and empty responses to these wails of agony. They have not only starved their prisoners, but they have persisted in a contest involving in its continuation the destitution of whole States and the impoverishment of | is literally of no account. He can undo millions of their misguided countrymen. They have not only "robbed the cradle and the grave" to replenish their armies; they have not only driven many thousands of unwilling conscripts to bloody tombs. but they have darkened the homes of these brave men by leaving their inmates exposed to gnawing hunger and to the at-

history as the authors of more misery than any tyrants of past ages. While the whole American people have numbered among their victims, most fearful blows have fallen the citizens of the South. Their the has been ucepy rally but their friendship has been The , fatal to their supporters. The tan event with more heartfelt gratitude an the victory which drove them, like trembling fugitives, from the scene of their greatest triumphs and of their bloodiest crimes.

of the conflagration of Chambersburg.

The Richmond conspirators will live in

The Young Anteus. After a long, bitter, and wearing sickness, the nation has, for the last twelve months, been slowly recovering. And, as invariably occurs with youth, no sooner has her health been partially re established than her strength re-developes itself with marvellous rapidity. When the warm and rushing blood of age becomes colder, and slackens in its flow, disease will leave it incapable of recuperation or that recuperation will come so slowly and haltingly that friendship feels the next struggle must. in all probability, be its last. With the young it is different. Their arteries are accustomed to the quick current of the gladness and power of life. Though they be stricken to the earth by the blow of sickness, when, under the hand of the skilful physician, they return into the world, the blood leaps more vigorously through their veins, their chests expand, and sinew and muscle knit anew with a more vigorous life and a fresher sense of existence They seem to realize the confidence of vitality as they had never done before, and plunge into the active stream of being around and before them, with a strength fit to battle against those waves that, but a few days or weeks since, they would have avoided with a feeling more than akin to So is it with ourselves.

We have gone through a frightful struggle for national life—such a life as that we had heretofore known—which has well nigh thrown us helpless and dying upon the barren shore, to appeal in vain to that Heaven who only helps the strong of arm and the bold of heart. Luckily, our youthful vitality was strong

It has definitively subdued the peril which threatened our Imperial existence with dissolution. For although the rebellion has not yet been entirely subdued, its strength has been so crushed and broken that the termination of the war is distinctly visible, and we feel ourselves emerging from it, with our vigor increased and ourbrain and bone and flesh healthier and more robust than they have ever before

We are fast developing a more potent and a far stronger Nationality, while our Government places upon record the completer manhood it feels on emerging from that terrible contest in which it has been for the past four years struggling against Treason, in the hourly danger of Death. Where, and in what manner, has it exhibited its recovered health and strength? We can honestly say with an intense delight that this was shown in the proclamation issued by the President on last Tuesday and published in THE PRESS on Wednesday last. This proclamation declared explicitly and unmistakably that our yessels of war "have been refused in certain foreign ports privileges and immunities to which they were entitled by treaty, public law, or the comity of 'nations, at the same time that vessels of war of the country wherein the said privileges and immunities have been withheld, have enjoyed them fully and uninterruptedly in ports of the United States." It then continues, after a candid statement that "this condition of things has not been forcibly resisted" heretofore—if, after a reasonable time has elapsed, "the said privileges and immunities shall continue to be so refused, then and thenceforth the same privileges and immunities shall be refused to the vessels of war of that country in the ports | natural result, he subsequently was called of the United States." Temperate and to the position of colonel of the 210th Restately in its form, this proclamation is the giment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. With most tangible evidence of restored and this regiment he has encountered some of vigorous health that our national life could have given. It tells all Europe, and more especially England and France, that we both feel and know our strength. It bids them do us justice, if they would that we should continue their friends. Nay! It does more. It declares to them in a calm but rous to a fault, while he was gentle and determined manner that during the period of national danger which we have undergone we have not been blind-that we know the exact measure of the treatment to which we have been subjected by them, and have decided upon retaliation unless the whole course of their conduct

be at once changed. It says plainly, "As you do to us, will we do unto you." Nor will they dare sup- | sonal friends.

pose that the young Antœus of the Western World, who has again risen the stronger from that earth upon which he had been thrown some few years since, will be slow to carry out his determination. Before the threatening cloud upon the horizon, though it be no bigger than a

man's hand, they will retire and doubt. If they do not grant us that justice which we demand from them, they feel convinced that this cloud will expand, and overspread the whole of the Western Heaven. bearing in its womb the levin and the thunder of that vast strength which has been given us by God, in the midst of one of the most Titanic convulsions that ever look to it. As they deal with us, will they be dealt with. And they shall be called to a strict and just account for the injuries which they have done us. Let us e glad, then, that the night of our suffering has passed away, and that as a young giant we can now, once more, safely and fearlessly command Justice from all Mankind.

Fort Sumpter and the Old Flag. To-day the glorious Flag of the Union which had waved undimmed and untarnished for so many years, until the foul stain of an unjustifiable and unholy Rebellion had sullied its folds, will again float over the walls from which the originators of the Rebellion had torn it. On this very day it is also hoped that the second great army of the Rebellion will have laid down its arms. The nation has sence, of the President! But nobody reason in its joy to thank the Almighty | could know this; and Mr. Lincoln himthat he has so completely blessed its untiring and unfaltering faith in His justice.

The Mexican Happy Family. It must be admitted that the position of the Austrian Maximilian in Mexico is a peculiarly embarrassing one. The members of his Cabinet, his official servants, and his army are, we will not say, composed from every nation under the sun, but a very fair sprinkling of the odds and ends of different

nationalities. The necessary consequence is that every man is jealous of every other man, and that which one official does is counteracted by some other; consequently, official business has its ordinary delay in other coun tries at least quadrupled Monsieur, or Señor, or Herr-we know not which is his right appellation—ELVIN rules the Cabinet, and alone has constant personal access to the Emperor. In any other imperial or monarchical country he would, of course, be the supreme power. Unfortunately for his natural wish to be the controlling influence in Mexico, Marshal Bazaine is the head of the French army, and exercises a control perfectly independent of the Minister. If he chooses it, the will of M. ELVIN the ravelled knots of diplomacy by a word -nay, set his heel upon the last appointments, eschew ministerial policy, and dictate his own or that of his master. The Austrians in Mexico detest the French, and the French despise the Austrians. But bewe may call Mexico proper, detests tacks of troops embittered by recollections cupants of the country. This section the French with the Mexicans, or possibly so instinct with sterling philos whe of Humanity has never recorded a | the matter is hushed up, only to occur again upon the morrow. In short, we may at any moment hear

that the Austrians or French have been massacred by the Mexicans, or that the foreigners have bayonetted the lovers of JUAREZ, or cut each other's throats. MAXI MILIAN, to-day an Emperor, supported by foreign steel, may be to-morrow a fugitive without a cuarto in his pocket. Should it chance thus, we shall be contented. It will save us a good deal of future trouble, and be most consoling to the national treasury. We shall be able to attend to other and more pressing affairs, and shall offer our most grateful thanks to Providence for its more than benign dispensation.

"Our Neighbor General Grant." We have received a communication from one of the residents of the western part of Chestnut street, who complains of the terribly unclean condition of the street in the rear of his house, which is in the same row with the one presented to Lieutenant Gen. GRANT. He very pertinently writes : 'Cannot the carts come up to our beautiful part of the city? As our neighbor, Gen. Grant, will be likely to look all over his premises, which are now being prepared for his occupation, should not this nuisance be removed before he comes?" As our Washington correspondent announces that the Lieutenant General will start for this city to-day, we fear that if he visits his future residence he will have to stand the nuisance this time. But let notonly this, but every back street in the city be thoroughly cleansed at once, for anxious to see the rebel leaders, those the public health, as well as that of our neighbor General Grant, will surely suffer if the present state of affairs should

The Gala of Victory. From the preparations which are now under way for the illumination on Monday night we anticipate a fine display. Our citizens have experienced such joy on the reception of the glorious news that they gladly seize an opportunity to give vent to their feelings by a great public demonstratien. Easter Monday is at all times a general holiday, but this year it will be made a perfect carnival. The happy indications of rapidly-approaching peace give additional zest to the occasion, and Philadelphia will devote itself, heart and soul. to the gala of victory. If General GRANT should arrive, as we hear he will, we hope that he will remain, and, by his presence amongst us, increase the general enthu-

Death of Colonel William Sergeant. It is with deep and sincere regret that we chronicle the death of Colonel Wit-LIAM SERGEANT, who died on Tuesday last, from the effects of a wound received on the 31st of March, near Petersburg. Little doubt had been entertained of his recovery by his family. Indeed, he had lately written to them respecting himself, in the most hopeful manner. However, on the day we have mentioned, he quitted this life, while on board of the boat from City Point.

Colonel SERGEANT was no more than 35 years of age, and was a son of our distinguished fellow-citizen, the late Hon. John SERGEANT, as well as a brother of Mrs. MEADE, the wife of the General. He held himself a prominent position amongst us, having been originally educated for the bar, and, but a few years since, a member of the State Legislature. Having volunteered close upon the commencement of the war, he received a captaincy in the 12th United States Infantry, and was noticed for his gallantry in the Peninsular and the other campaigns in which he participated. As a the most arduous duties in this campaignbeing as remarkable for his personal bravery as he was for the military talent which he had developed—until he received the wound which was destined so soon to bear him to the grave. As a man he was geneopen-hearted. Possessing a thorough education, he was distinguished by the possession of great ability. His body has been prought to the residence of his mother in our own city, while he leaves his widow and a young family to bewail his loss. We deplore with them his sudden but honorable death, in which regret we shall be sympathized with by thousands of his per-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 12, 1865. What the President said last evening from the windows of the White House has now been read and re-read by hundreds of thousands of his countrymen. It was proper that thoughts so weighty from a source so authoritative should be published at once in the organs of public opinion. Thanks to the telegraph and the printing press, these important suggestions are already before all who have eves to read or ears to hear. Affecting every class and condition, and every section of our country, and looked for with impatient anxiety, threatened to destroy the living vigor of a they will be closely analyzed and discussed voung nation. Let them have a care and | When Grant crushed the shell of the egg of Treason, and scattered the foul birds that were hatching it, there rose in every mind such questions as, What is to be the next step? What course will be taken by the President? by Congress? by the Union party? and by the Democratic party? Will the rebel masses be forgiven? Will the rebel leaders be shot or hanged? What is to become of amnesty, confiscation, disfranchisement for treason, &c.? But, while everybody was asking and trying to answer these interrogatories, each to his own satisfaction, there was nobody who, in such a strait, could "talk by the book" except the Chief Magistrate. And when Lieutenant General Grant spoke, good men gratefully accepted the construction, that in his dealings with Lee he was prompted by the counsel, if not by the preself, though always free and plain of speech, never dropped a syllable to indicate that he had a hand in it. At an early moment, after his return from Richmond. however, (and a most happy one for the Republic,) the President told the thronging and joyous citizens who offered him their thanks and congratulations, that on Tuesday evening he would tell them what he thought of the momentous civil situation and the heavy obligations devolving upon himself and the people. You will recollect that on repeated occasions, in this correspondence, I stated that the time would come when we should be constrained to meet the question "reconstruction," or "reunion," call it what you may, as statesmen and patriots, and not as bigots and partisans. And also, that when the rebels were defeated, and had surrendered, the

demand for Peace would be upon us. and that no party could exist that stood in the way of such an adjustment as would be harmonious with Mr. Lincoln's known opinions and character. No people ever voted to re-elect a President with a better fore knowledge, so to speak, of his purposes on paramount questions. He had never concealed his thoughts, when, for the general good, he deemed it right to pro claim them; and this he has done without offence to those who thought differently, yet resolved not to be deterred in the performance of his conscientious, and, as he understood them, his constitutional duties. hind these comes the discontented section | And now the hour has come when his ex of the nation. A native cabal, which ample will reconcile the worst antagonisms and solder anew and forever the bonds that both the French and Austrian oc- henceforward hold us one people. You have published his speech. No proadores Juanez, and hates foreigners. Not duction ever needed less explanation. a day passes without some difficulty. Now Even those who may not approve it there is a quarrel between the Austrians will not deny to it the merit of being and the French. Then there is a quarrel | lucid, frank, and plain—so plain that of the Mexicans with the Austrians, or by the humblest may understand it, and yet been deeply injurious of all three together. A pistol-bullet or a challenge the criticism of the highest. I stab with a bayonet or knife may be ex- do not exaggerate when I tell you that I changed—the military police arrive, and have not heard, nor indeed heard of, any one who is resolved to oppose the remedies suggested in this speech. That there will be protests and criticisms is to be expected. No such disease as the rebellion can be cured at once-and no physician, however gifted, can expect to find the true remedy in an hour, or to induce all men to believe in his skill. And the friends of the Administration should recollect that if this is a trying hour to the Government, and to the President, it is the period when they should take care not to allow

dissensions to creep into their councils.

The President has taken his stand for no

light or transient reasons, and he cannot be easily shaken from his position, unless he should be weakened by troubles in his own house. His policy is not a party policy, and yet his party should cordially (and I predict they will) sustain it. Indeed, his argument cannot be successfully attacked in any quarter, and not certainly by any loyal man who yearns for an honorable peace. There was in the short response of Senator Harlan, of Iowa, the new Secretary of the Interior, a world of meaning. Mr. Harlan acts now, and has always acted, with what are called the "radicals" in Congress and in his own State; and no doubt what he said last night is a true reflection of the feelings of most of these men. The conditions of neace are laid down in broad and distinct characters, and they are not cumbered with threats of a savage vengeance that can never be realized. Why demand what we cannot obtain, and ask for a "retaliation" we will not execute? I am as demons in human shape, who have con-

verted the fairest domain in the world into a howling desolation, and ridged with graves every State North and South-I am as anxious to see these demons doomed to unutterable shame, and unbroken and unrepentable banishment; but I am also anxious to see my country restored to its former strength and glory—to see slavery forever abolished—our great debt reduced our mighty industries once more vitalized, and our commerce with the nations of the earth renewed. We have no time to give to vengeance-now that we have vindicated our Government, defeated the rebellion, and consolidated a great party around our faithful Chief Magistrate. Let us take his counsel, and confide in him as we have heretofore done, and the end of the war

The Income Tax on Dividends, &c. We would call the special attention of our readers to the following important letter from Commissioner Lewis. It is upon subject which will be specially interesting to our moneyed men, while it must be of vital importance to that section of the community whose small fortunes are invested in the modes to which it particular.

will be endless peace and prosperity.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1865. Siz: I deem it proper, in view of the pending as essment of the income tax, to call your especial ttention to those changes in the 116th and 117th ections of the Revenue Law which relate to the

tax upon income derived from bank dividends, in terest upon railroad bonds, &c. Under former laws you will remember that in come derived from these sources, upon which a tax had been paid directly to this office, was de-ducted from the gross income of the tax payer while by the act of March 3, 1865, it is provided that, in ascertaining the income of any person liable to an income tax, the amount received from institutions whose officers, as required by law, withhold a per centum of the dividends made by such institutions, and pay the same to the Com-missioner of Internal Revenue, or other officer authorized to receive the same, shall be included ax which otherwise would be assessed upon such per-Although sections 120 and 122 clearly contem-

companies enumerated on account of dividends or interest upon bonds, it has been contended by some companies that as they were merely authorized and not required to withhold the tax from such divilends or interest, it was competent for them to pay degine of interest it was compared for them to pay the tax and charge the same to their expense account, and make the payment to the stockholder or bondholder free of tax. The result of this contruction is to give the Government five dellars or every hundred dollars paid to the stockholder or bondholder, instead of five dollars for every ninety-five dollars thus paid. This view has been insisted upon by some companies, and they have consequently refused to withhold the tax from their dividends, and have

paid to this office but 5-105th of the amount actually appropriated to their dividends, instead of 5-100 as is plainly intended by the law. Where any company has thus refused to withhold the tax from its dividends, it is clear that the provision quoted above from section 116 has no application, and you will therefore be particular to inquire as to this point, whenever any tax payer claims a deduction from his income tax upon this are not stated, but are believed to be heavy.

account. If it appears that the tax has not been withheld the deduction should not be allowed. It should be borne in mind, however, that it has been the practice with some companies to declare their dividends nominally free of tax, while in treality the tax has been withheld and fully paid to this office; that is to say, if the stockholder has

received ninety-five dollars and the Government five dollars, or if the stockholders has received one hundred dollars and the Government five dollars and twenty-six cents, the tax has been prac-tically withheld, whatever name may have been given to the transaction. If, on the other hand, the stockholder has received one hundred dollars HEADQUARTERS THERE. and the Government but five dollars, the tax has not been withheld, and no deduction should be allowed. The same principles will apply to the case of dividends paid prior to the passage of the act of

June 30, 1864 If you are unable to ascertain the manner in which payment has been made by any institution to any of its stockholders resident in your district, you can obtain full information by communicating Special Despatch to The Press.]

office. Very respectfully,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner. Washington Krith, Esq., Assessor First District, Philadelphia, Pa.

WASHINGTON. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

SECRETARY STANTON. Drafting and Recruiting in the Love States to Cease.

PURCHASES AND EXPENSES TO BE OURTAILED. MILITARY RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE TO BE REMOVED.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- This Department, after ature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determina tion, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders, to be immediately issued:

First. To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States. Second. To curtail purchases for arms, ammuniion, quartermaster's and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches. Third. To reduce the number of general and staff

officers to the actual necessities of the service. Fourth. To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with the public safety, As soon as these measures can be put in operation t will be made known by public orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Washington, April 13. Special Despatches to The Press.] LLUMINATION OF THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol, the Executive Mansion, and the Go remment departments and offices, together with the City Hall, were again illuminated to-night. Places of business, including the hotels and tele-graph and newspaper offices, and very many private residences, blazed with gas and candles. Even persons heretofore evidently sympathizing with the rebellion followed the patriotic example. National flags, various colored lanterns, transparencies, and other designs were everywhere profusely displayed The illumination was more general and dazzling than ever before. Bands of music were in attend ance at several of the departments, playing patriotic airs, and rockets and bonfires were among the exhibitions. The numerous avenues and streets were crowded with spectators, everybody seeming to be ecause of the recent victories, and the promise

which they give of an early peace. REFUGEES. Previous to the outbreak of the present rebellion Ljourneyman printer named Adam T. Cavis went from Philadelphia to South Carolina, to try his fortune. In the course of time he rose from the case" to the position of editor and proprietor of a newspaper in that State. At the commencement of the war he eagerly espoused the cause of the South, and, until the subjugation of South Carolina by Sherman, was a realous supporter of the treasonable schemes of the Richmond Government. This same individual is now in Washington, with his family, begging assistance from his former friends

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND EMPLOYERS All persons wishing to employ help upon farms and in other departments of labor are informed that Capt. Camp, whose office is in the rear of the Balti more and Washington depot, this city, can supply Many hundreds of deserters and refugees pass

through his office weekly seeking employment in the North. They are mainly farm hands, though nany of them can turn their attention to other avo Here is an excellent opportunity for Pennsylvania armers to obtain the necessary hands upon their lands, do a good deed to suffering humanity, and relieve the Government of a large expenditure of public money. They can apply to Capt. CAMP in person, or address him by letter, stating the kind of workmer

they desire. REMOVAL. JOHN F. BAILEY has been appointed Collector of nternal Revenue in the Fourth collection distric New York, vice John Mack, removed. FURLOUGHS.

The Secretary of War has decided that officers in command of draft rendezvous are not authorized to grant leaves of absence to officers or furloughs to enlisted men. The practice has heretofore prevailed out it is irregular and will be discontinued. No eaves of absence will be given except by authority f the Secretary of War.

THE CASE OF THE NIAGARA. Much indignation is felt and expressed here at the gross and unprovoked insult offered to our flag by the Portuguese authorities in firing upon the Ni

DEPARTMENT OF THE BAST. During the temporary absence of Major General to the command of that department. THE TERMINATION OF THE RECIPROCITY

TREATY. The State Department has prompleated the following: "Formal notice of the termination of the reciprocity treaty was given by Mr. Adams to the receipt was duly acknowledged on that day. Therefore. In accordance with the stipulations contained in the treaty, it will expire in twelve months from that date, namely, on the 17th of March, 1866. THE LATE GENERAL SMYTH.

The body of General SMYTH, who died from the effect of wounds received on the 6th inst., arrived here to-day.

A number of the wounded men now at City Point will be shipped to Annapolis, where they will be THE CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD The Star says the side of Mr. SEWARD's face injured by his fall has been placed in wires, instead of bandages, since which time the swelling has beme reduced, and now he does not suffer so muc pain. He is unable to leave his bed as yet, and is enerally more easy in the day time than during the night. As talking is very painful to him, owing to the injury of his jaw, he uses a slate and pencil

to communicate with others. THE LISBON AFFAIR AND THE INSULT TO It is believed that no official information has yet-been received in regard to the firing, by the Lisbon forts, on the United States steamers Niagara and acramento. This event may be regarded as a fresh illustration of the complications almost inevi-table in case of the continuance of the policy of foreign Powers in regard to our ships of war, against which the proclamation of yesterday so em-phatically protests. There is reason to anticipate that the effect of that proclamation will be to re-store our vessels hereafter to the enjoyment of the customary rights and hospitalities in foreign posts, and, in the meantime, this occurrence is not likely

ernment as the facts, when ascertained, shall be ABRIVAL OF WOUNDED OFFICERS The following wounded officers belonging to Penn-sylvania regiments have arrived here and are now ylvania regiments have arrived here and are a
tt Seminary Hospital, Georgetown:
Col. Samuel P. Spear, 11th Penna. Cavalry.
Capt. John Hughes, 210th Penna.
Capt. Samuel Rigley, 189th Penna.
Capt. A. Y. Renney, 210th Penna.
Capt. Edward Gilligan, 38th Penna.
Lieut. C. C. Keller, 98th Penna.
Lieut. D. W. Ney, 38th Penna.
Col. William Sergent. 210th Penna., died on

GENERAL GRANT IN THE CITY. General GRANT arrived in the city this afternoon TETTER FROM MOSBY. Col. GAMBEL, commanding the Union forces at Fairfax Station, has received a message from Moser, in which the latter says he does not care about he surrender of LEE, and that he is determined to ight as long as he has a man left.

It is stated that General LEE has obtained per-THE CAPTURE OF SELMA. The report of the capture of Selma and For-Important Order from General Grant.

REVOCATION OF SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE

GENERAL LEE TO VISIT WELDON.

RECENT TRADE REGULATIONS. FRADOUARTERS ARMIES OF THE TIRTER STATES IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, April 13, 1865. SPECIAL ORDER NO. 74.

II. Paragraph I of Special Order No. 48, of date
March 10, 1865, from these headquarters, suspending
trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern Shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina and that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, until further orders, is revoked. By command of Lieutenant General Grant.

Assistant Adjutant General. Mercantile Failure.
CHICAGO, April 13.—The failure of Miles Murphy GEN. LEE GOING TO RALEIGH.

HIS ERRAND TO INFLUENCE JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER.

He is Sorry for his Share in the Rebellion and wi do Everything to Stay Further Bloodshed. GENERAL GRANT AT WASHINGTON-HIS

HE WILL VISIT THIS CITY TO DAY EWELL ON PAROLE IN WASHINGTON-SECRETARY STANTON'S ORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The horizon, which has been rosy with approaching dawn, is now streaked with the yellow beams of rising sunlight. Everywith the yellow beams of rising sunlight. Everything looks towards an early peace—not a theoretical one in the dim future, but an actual one, whose coming may be expected every day, following quietly in the great featival which celebrates the triumph of the Prince of Peace. The war in Virginia has ended, and General County and the court of the prince nersi Grant, finding no longer any enemy to drive in Virginia, has left the army of victory and is now in the city for consultation with the President. He wears his honors meekly, and is as tacitura and undemonstrative as ever. His headquarters are to be established here, and in the present state of the war are likely to remain. He will visit Philadelphia to-morrow, and it is supposed that your citizens, who are eminently sensible as well as patriotic (vide the muster rolls of the army and the kindness with which they have cared for our solkindness with which they have cared for our sol-diers passing through your city), will render him a proper reception, even if it be impromptu. Wash-ington, who made the country, was feted on the in-stant years ago in the old Quaker City; let the preserver of our country know how the people of a Republic delight to honor those who have served

GENERAL LEB'S PEACE MISSIO Less you quote the New York papers of last evening, as stating that Lee was to visit that city last ning, as stating that he was a mistake, though a night. Your authorities made a mistake, though a natural one, as it was rumored even here that such was his intention. But he has found something better te de than journeying to Now York to be gaped at by a curious populace. Since his cap-ture he has expressed himself as penitent for his share in the rebellion, of which he has undoubteding been the ablest supporter. Its weakness he saw long ago, but hoped by the genius that was in him and some fortunate contingency to succeed. But the battles of Fame Cross Roads, Deatonsville, and the concluding skirmishes near the Appomattox (an account of which has been furnished) proved to him the cause was hopeless, and he surrendered. He has already given one proof of his penitence. He is about to go to Roleigh, or to whatever place Johnston may now be, to endeavor to induce him to sur-

between districts. Some have been drafted and some have not. It would be unjust to allow those indrafted to escape their proper contribution to the army, when others have rendered it.

NORTH CAROLINA. TURE OF RICHMOND-CARL SCHURZ EN ROUTE STATE-CUBIOUS CATTLE-DELAY IN OPENING THE PORT OF NEWBERN.

Renticely, despatch says that General Paimer is at Eminence, Kentucky, for the purpose of receiving the surrender of all the Confederate forces in the State, including Colonel Jessie's command. Those who will not surrender will be declared outlaws,

is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, and implicated in frauds in the losses in the "Spanish fort"—Steele at WORK.

OINGINNATI, April 13.—Private advices received here put the rebelies in Spanish Fort at 500, killed and wounded. General Steele is investing Fort Blakely, six miles above Spanish Fort. The bom-

bardment of the latter opened April 4. No assault was then attempted. The repels replied with spirit. The rebel General Claxton has died of his wounds. ABBIVALS. FORTRESS MONROE, April 13.—Arrived, April 11

Steamer Neptune, from Washington, D C, Capt now.
Steamer Chas Osgood, from Washington, D C, apt Geer. Schr W H Mailly, from Alexandria, Capt Raneamer Wilmington, from Morehead City, N O, pt wilson. teamer Gov Chase, from Wilmington, Capt Tut-Steamer California, from Wilmington, Capt alley. Steamer Ajax, from Wilmington, Capt Godfrey. Steamer United States, from New York, Capt Shaw.

Schr E D De Hart, from Boston, Capt Law.

Steamer Kennebec, from Morehead City, N C.

Schr Only Daughter, from Washington, D C, Capt Schr W H Jones, from Philadelphia, Capt Jones.

SAILED.

Schr Joseph Long, for New York, Capt Osgood.

Steamer Kennebec, for Alexandria.

Steamer Ashland, for New York, Capt Conday,

Steamer Ajax, for New York, Capt Godfrey.

Steamer Daniel Webster, for Washington, D C.

Steamer Partner, for Baltimore, Capt Penman. VICTIMS OF THE LYON DISASTER. The steamers Suwance and Commander arrived here to day from Wilmington, N. C. The captain of the Suwanee reports having passed off Cape

atteras, the scene of the recent burning of the

transport steamer General Lyon, thirteen bodies, and with the aid of a glass he was enabled to disover a large number of others floating on the surace of the sea, and judged them to be the victims A SALUTE FOR VICTORY—A SOLDIER KILLED. A salute of 200 guns in honor of Lee's surrender to General Grant was fired by the fortress this morn-ing at 2 o'clock, under the direction of Col. Roberts, ng at 20 clock, under the discount of Col. Roberts, sommander of the post. During the firing of the salute, as one of the guns was being loaded, the ertridge exploded accidentally and killed instantly

a private of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, garrining the fort, and severely wounded another. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. GENERAL QUIET-THE WAR IN PERU-THE PERSI-DENT OF GUATEMALA DYING. New York, April 13 -The steamer Ocean Queen from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived here to night. The Pansma papers contain the following:
Matters on the Isthmus were quiet at the last accounts. General Carrera, President of Guatemala, was dying. Honduras and Costa Rica are quarrelling because the latter afforded an asylum to There is little news from Chill of interest.

Peru is still suffering from the revolution, which ues to gain importance. A Government steamer had narrowly escaped. apture. Fighting is still continued in the east, but hopes are entertained of a speedy peace.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

Full Particulars of Events after the Battle of Deatonsville.

THE ENDEAVORS OF LEE TO ESCAPE. Sheridan Checks him at the Appomattox

HE AGREES TO SUBMIT—THE NEWS EXCITES OUR MEN TO UNUSUAL ENTHUSIASM.

ONLY FROM EIGHT TO TEN THOUSAND MEN SURRENDERED. WHAT WE HAVE GAINED AND WHAT WE HAVE SUFFERED.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Correspondence from the Army of the Potomac says that very little ighting took place on the 7th inst. at Farmville. There was some skirmishing between the enemy's rear guard and the 2d Corps, with the 2d Division rear guard and the 2d corps, with the 2d Division of cavalry, the result being unimportant. Lee had intended to fall back to Danville, but being cut off by our forces getting to Burkesville first, he changed his course and started towards Lynchburg. Part of his army passed through Farmville on the morning of the 7th. After crossing the Appomattox the bridges were burned, and before our troops could get over, the enemy had taken a position a mile from the river, where they erected works and media a charal to care to all the state of the stat works and made a stand, in order to allow their

position a mile from the river, where works and made a stand, in order to allow their wagon train to get out of the way.

On this side of the river, just outside of the town a division of cavalry had taken up a position, determined to annoy our advance while reconstructing the bridge. The 3d Division, under Gen. Crook, attacked them vigorously, driving them back some distance, but they had a force dismounted lying in ambysh, which poured a severe fire into our man as they advanced to the second attack, and they were compelled to fall back on their supports. The loss on both sides was very light. The 2d Corps soon after crossed, and pushing on after the enemy, drove them behind newly built breastworks. Gen. Smyth was severely, and, it is believed, mortally wounded, in leading the charge.

This was a sad loss to the command, and every man in it feels the loss as a personal one. A more gallant soldier never served his country, and he not only ranked high for bravery on the field, but as a gentleman and a friend he was beloved by all who knew him.

The loss in the 2d Corps during the day will be some one hundred and fifty men, mostly of Smyth's brigade. In the morning, before the enemy crossed the river, twelve guns were taken from them, and afterwards six more, making eighteen during the day, and about 2000 prisoners. The number of prisoners taken on the 6th is put down at 7.700, almost entirely of Kershaw's and Custis Lee's divisions.

The correspondent after giving further details of

seceed. But the battles of Fame Cross Roads, Deatonaville, and the concluding skirmikston are the Appomattox (an account of which has been furnshed) proved to him the cause was the Appomattox (an account of which has been furnshed) proved to him the cause was properly and the surrendered. He has already given one proof of his pentionee. He is about to go to Rheigh, or to whatever place Johnston may now be, to endeavor to induce him to surrender his army and stay further bloodshed. That he will be successful, both through his own great example and influence, and the present weakness of Johnston, there is scarcely room to doubt. May the wings of the lightning soon bear you the well-comenews of the submission of the last great army of rebellon and its leader, second only to Lee.

Of the three Heutenant generals with whom Lee began the war there is but one remaining, and he is Ewell, the one legged general, who is now at the Wellon on parole. Your readers know him well. It was he who led the invasions which roused your people and sent them in thousands—

"Militamen nutrain'd to war," To fight upon the border."

Storewall Jackson fell at Chancellorsville; A. P. Hill at Sutherlands. These were his trusty Hourth ends of the well and seems to take his capture and the downfail of his chierished "confederacy" with a good deal of philosophy.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAFTED.

You have from time to time, in your columns, spoken of the ladable efforts of the warfat of the warfat of the whisting builts. He looks well and seems to take his capture and the downfail of his chierished "confederacy" with a good deal of philosophy.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAFTED.

You have from time to time, in your columns, spoken of the ladable efforts of the warfat of this warfat of the warfat of the warfat of the warfat of the warfat

been suspended, in order to arrange terms of surrender. This was caused by an agreement made by
General Lee consenting to a cessation of firing, so
as to communicate with General Grant, and was
done, it is said, without proper authority. General
Sheridan's adjutant general was allowed to come
intrough the rebel column to communicate with
General Meade, who stated that he knew of no such
arrangement, and that he was about to move forward in accordance with his previous instructions.
General Lee, however, sent another message, desiring to have an interview with General Grant, to arrange the terms of surrender, and General Meade
was thus obliged to grant a two hours' armistice in
order to communicate with General Grant, who
had moved around to the left during the night.
The two hours expired without any result, and the

Virginia.....13,933 Mississippi North Carolina....21,348 Florida

. 2790 716 1228 961 10.6 865 96 8

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88824004

3282428ra

£2224222

South Carolina.

Grand total.

Grand total

Physical disability

Hinisters of religion.....

works 328 Newspaper employees.....

Physicians

Mail contractors.....

: 8: : : : : : : : Noncombatants

্ৰাট্ট: বৃধ্ব Foreigners.....

: L: BELLAS Drivers of post-coaches and hacks.

ವ: : ಀಹ: : ಹಿ∞ | By order of the War Department....

Agricultural Details

Details on Account of Public Neces

Total State. ...1,971 Alabama.

Bate. Total State. Tennessee.

THE BODY OF COLONEL DAHLGREN. The cor-

from Richmond yesterday to be conveyed to Wash-

ington, D. C. They were encased in a metallic coffin, and accompanied by a military eccort.

. . 2,717

Overseers and agriculturists.

Railroad officers and employees.

THE PORT OF NEWSMEN.
GOLDEGOSO, N. C., APIL IO.—The news of the capture of Richmond, and the great victory of Grant, was telegraphed here to day from Newborn, and the great victory of Grant, was telegraphed here to day from Newborn, and the joy and enthusiasm of Sheromar's army were beyond description. The Union citizens of Raidgia Rico collebraids the event, in spite of time-rapels, who were powerless to prevent, mol. loyal manifestations of joy which the reduges say are also better creatly dipulayed in different parts of the Edward of the E

where they pleased.

The number General Lee claimed to be about given up was 10,000 muskets, with as many more men from the commissary, quartermaster's, hospital, and other departments; but the officers who have been permitted to pass through their camps assert that not more than seven or eight thousand will be found to have been surrendered. The cavalry operating with Lee was also turned over, but out; small force, with proken-down horses, could be found, report stating that the best had been ploked out and sent to Johnston. The number of guns taken was thirty, with from three to four hundred wagons; very little ammunition, and no supplies. As an evidence of the state of their commissary, when they reached Farmville, the residents tell us they had been issuing ears of corn to men for several days previous, but that a train from Lynchburg met them there with flour and pork. Out of some two thousand horses turned over to us, not more than two hundred were found to be worth a single ration of forage for each.

Commissioner Ould and Assistant Commissary Hatch were captured on their way from Richmond toward Danville, and brought into campon Sunday. They had a large Southern express wagon, filled with digars liquors, and other luxurles, and by some understanding were allowed to go into Lee's lines. They returned lest evening, and are said to have gone to Richmond on some business connected with the exchange question. Orders were issued last evening for a movement of troops now here. The 2d and 6th Corps are to start this morning for Burkesyille Junction, the cavalry and 34th Corps to go 7dward Danville, white the 5th will remain to take possession of and being away the property and effects of Lee's army.

The trains are now running to Burkesyille Junction, but the road being in a rather shaky condition, not much regularity is as yet attainable for the the 6th 19th.

not much regularity is as yet attainable for the time being.

Brigadier General Smyth died on the 2th from the effects of the wounds received on the 6th inst. His body has been embalmed, and is on its way to his late home. He lived at Wilmington, Del., and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

Major General Mott, who was badly wounded in the engagement of the 6th, while gallantly leading his men in a charge on a rebel wagon train, left for home this morning on a leave of absence. General Mott's wound is just below the knee, the ball passing through between the bones.

RICHMOND. Important News from Virginia

STATE TO THE UNION. The Meeting Appointed for the 25th of April BALTIMORE, April 13 .- The Richmond Whig, of vesterday, contains the following importa

A CONVENTION TO RETURN THE

The underskned, members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, in connection with a number of citizens of the State, whose names are attached to this paper, in view of the evacuation of the city of Richmond by the Confederate Government, and its occupation by the military authorities of the United States, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the suspension of the jurisdiction of the civil power of the State, are of the opinion that an immediate meeting of the General Assembly of the State is called for by the exigencies of this situation. TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA

bly of the State is called for by the exigencies of this situation.

The consent of the military authorities of the United States to a session of the Legislature in Richmond, in connection with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to their free deliberation upon public affairs, and to the ingress and departure of all its members, under safe conduct has been obtained. The United States authorities will afford transportation from any point under their control to any of the persons before mentioned.

The matters to be submitted to the Legislature are the restoration of peace to the State of Virginia and the adjustment of questions involving life. liberty, and property that have arisen in the State as a consequence of the war. We therefore earnestly request the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of the Legislature to repair to this city

by the 25th of April. We understand that full protection to personal property will be afforded in the State, and we recommend to peaceful citizens to remain at their homes and to pursue their usual avocations, with a confidence that they will not be interrupted.

We earnestly solicit the attendance in Richmond, on or before the 25th of April, instant, of the following persons, citizens of Virginia, to confer with us as to the best means of restoring peace to the State of Virginia. We have procured safe conduct from the military authorities of the United States for them to enter the city, and depart without molestation: HIS ARMY COMPLETELY BROKEN DOWN

Fort Sumpter and the Old Flag. The flag which was lowered in defeat over the ortifications defeading Charleston is to be raised

over their ruins to day. Then they were uninjured

and strong; now, as the subjoined relates, after four years of treasonable possession, the chief of them all is a pile of chapeless ruins. It is from the pen

all is a pile of shapeless ruins. It is from the pen of the editor of the Baltimore American:

"The amount of work done to keep up the defensive power of Fort Sumpter has been immense, both inside and outside of the walls. On the angle of the fort where the Dupont attack was made, and which had never afterwards been reached by our shells, the outside marks are deep and effective, and along the lower casemates timber-supports were erected to sustain the walls, which are cracked and broken

had never alterwards been reached by our shell; the outside marks are deep and effective, and along the lower casemates timber-supports were erected to sustain the walls, which are cracked and broken to an astonishing extent.

"Fort Sumpter, from being an immense briek fortification, has been gradually transformed into an immense and powerful earthwork. About a dozen of its casemate guns are still intact, and though it could not now pour forth its broadsides as it did on the monitor feet, when attacked by Admiral Dupont, it was brabled to effectually protect the line of obstructions between Sumpter and Moultrie, and protect itself from assant. Even if an assaulting party should have effected a lodgment, it is evident that it was the rebel intention to retire to their bomb-proofs, use the rifle from the loop-holes, and allow the surrounding rebel works to pour shot and shell into reserve the intention to retire to their bomb-proofs, use the rifle from the loop-holes, and allow the surrounding retire. The immense parade ground in the centre is perfectly clear of rubbish, and as you stand its centre and look up at the surrounding decalistion, it strongly reminds you of the view from the centre of the amphitheatre of the Coliseum at Rome. After spending about an hour amont at the historic ruins of Sumpter, we crossed over to utility van's Island, to viett Fort Moultrie and its configurations works, extending several miles above and ollow the old fort—including Battery Beauregard. Battery Bea. Fort Epige, and a host of others, mounting more than a nunced guns, among which were a number of English manufacture, and left rube with every direction. Marken of shells from the ironsides and the monitors are visible in and around oil from the wreck of the Keckuk, the fellow of which is mounted on the Charleston battery. These works are in fine condition, and but few of the guns are spliked. The magazines are filled with powder, and immense piles of shot and shell are street around the serior beautifulation. The magazines ar

RHODE ISLAND.

FUNERBAL DEMONSTRATION - REJOICINGS FOR

VICTORY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13.—There was an in-

posing public Masonic demonstration here to day, the occasion being an expression of sorrow by the

Grand Lodge for the death of Grand Senior Warden

rench.

Brown University celebrated the recent victories

to-night by an illumination, bonfires, and speeches

by several distinguished men. The Burnside Zon.

aves made a very successful toroblight demonstra-

THE VICTORY CELEBRATION.

selebration here to morrow are perfected. Then

THE COLORED PROPLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE

OBLEBRATION—BURGLARY—MARKETS, ETC.

Major Harris has notified the colored people of this city who want to celebrate the victory, to meet

and organize, to take part in the great civic and

military procession to morrow afternoon.

Miller & Co.'s dry goods store, on Central avenue,

was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of

goods to the amount of \$2,000.

Flour—Superine, \$7.25; extrs, \$7.50. Wheat-choice red, \$1.60, but not much doing. Corn—sound ear, 75 cents. Whisky unchanged.

In the river there are 29 feet in the channel and 7 feet at the falls.

The steamer Spray left for below last night. The Leonora No. 3 arrived from Pittsburg. Due here, the Julia, Minnesota, and Miaggie Hayes. Two boats, Hercules and Colliec, left for Pittsburg 19 terday. The Highlander leaves to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTIAGO

SECOND BOARD.

will be a general turnout of all classes.

CINCINNATI, April 18 .- The preparations for the

tion, and there were many thousands of people |

the military authorities of the United States for them to enter the city, and depart without molestation:

Hon. B. M. T. Hunter, A. F. Caperston, William O. Rives, John Letcher, A. H. H. Stuart, R. L. Montague, Fayette McMullin, J. P. Holcombe, Alexander Rives, B. Johnson Harbour, James Barbour, William L. Goggin, J. B. Baldwin, Thomas J. Bandolph, William T. Early, R. A. Claybrook, John Oritchen Williams, T. H. Eppes, and those other persons for whom passports have been procured, and especial others whom we consider it unnecessary to mention.

A. J. Marshall, Sonator from Fauquier, James Nelson. " "Marion. James Venable, "elect "Petersburg. Daniel J. Burr of the House of Delegates, from Richmond city.

L. S. Hall, " Wetsel county. U. S. Hall, " Henrico county. Wm. Ambers, " Chesterfield. A. M. Keely, " "Petersburg. H. W. Thomas, Second Auditor of Virginia-Lieut. L. D. Moncure, Chief Clerk of Second Auditor's Office.

Joseph Mayo, Mayor of the city of Richmond. Richmond city.

Thomas U. Dudley, Sergeant of Richmond city. Littleton Tazewell, Commonwealth's Clerk, Bichmond city. William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of

mond city.

William T. Joynes, Judge of the C. C. of Peters-John W. Meredith, Judge of the C. C. of Petersburg.
John A. Meredith, Judge of the C. C. of Richmond.

William H. Lyons, Judge of the Hustings Court.
William C. W. Wyckham, member of Congress from Richmond.

Benjamin S. Ewell, President of the William and Mary College.

Benjamin S. Ewell, President of the William and Mary College.

Nat. Tyler, editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

R. F. Walker, publisher of the Examiner.

J. R. Anderson, R. R. Howison, W. Goddin, P. G. Bayly, F. J. Smith, of Richmond.

Franklin Stearns, Henrico.

John Liyon, Petersburg.

Thomas B. Fisher, Fauquier.

William M. Harrison, Charles City.

Cyrus Hall, Ritchie.

Thomas W. Garnett, King and Queen.

James A. Scott, Richmond.

I concur in the preceding recommendation.

J. A. Campbell.

Approved for publication in the Whig and in hand-bill form.

Major General Commanding.

The Whig, commenting on the address to the peo-

The Whig, commenting on the address to the peo The Whig, commenting on the address to the people of Virginia, says:

It is understood that this invitation has been put forth in pursuance of the plan of proceedings assented to by President Lincoln. At all events it will be held by the great body of the people of Virginia as the first step towards the reinstatement of the Old Dominion in the Union. It is possible that some of the members of the Legislature may decline to come. In every such case the people of the county-or Senatorial district should select some influential and intelligent citizen who is willing to take part in this business, and commission him, as far as they can, to represent them at the conference. The views and purposes of the members of the Legislature should be ascertained at once. Every one can see difficulties in the way of final action in the beginning. Several complex questions are to be met at the beginning. But where there's a will there's a way, and whatever the difficulties presented the important business must be undertaken. The report concerning the health of Mrs. General Robert E. Lee, extensively disculsted yesterday, is, we learn, entirely unfounded. Mrs. Lee is in as good health as she has been in fort welve months past, and the stories of her serious indisposition had their origin in the brain of idle gossips. We derive this information from a source entirely reliable. ple of Virginia, says:

Headquarters, Detachment of the Army of the James, Richmond, Va., April 11, 1865. GENERAL ORDER, NO. 29. GENERAL OEDER, NO. 29.

Protection is hereby extended to all churches and places of public worship. Religious services may be continued without interruption as in times of profound peace. This protection must not, however, be perverted for the utterance in any form of worship of treasenable sentiments or expressions. When thus perverted it will be withdrawn. In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the so-called President of the Confederate States, a similar mark of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States. By command of Maj Gen. G. Weltzel,
D. D. Whreeler, A. A. Gen.

We learned yesterday, upon what we consider good authority, that Gen. Wm. H. F. Lee had no been killed, as reported. His family here learn that had a nohurt. CONSCRIPTION IN THE REPELLION BEFORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REBEL CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T,

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEP'T,
BUBRAU OF CONSCRIPTION,
RICHMOND, Va., February 20, 1865.
Resolved, That the Fresident be respectfully requested to communicate to this House—
First. The number of soldiers from each State added to the military service by enrolment, volunteering, or otherwise, since the enactment of the act of April 16, 1862, commonly known as the "Conscript act." ond. The number of those within the conscript xempt of detailed, discriminating as to the Second. The number of those within the conscript age exempt or detailed, discriminating as to the classes of each, in each State.

Third. The number of those within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not disabled or unfit for active service in the field, who are employed in the respective States in executing the law of conscription, or in connection with post commissaries and poet quartermasters, or otherwise, in derogation of existing laws. Number of Conscripts enrolled and assigned to th Army from Camps of Instruction since the Act of Congress, April 16, 1862:

NEW YORK, April 13

ABRIVAL OF THE EDISSIFICATION

The steamship Edinburgh arrived at this pore today. Her advices have been anticipated. The United States sloop-of-war Santiago arrivel day from Port Royal. ...81.993 Approximate Estimate of Mcn who have joined the firmy since April, 1862, without passing through Camps of Instruction:
Virginia 15,000 Mississippi 3,032
North Carolina 8,000 Florida 2,000
Sonth Carolina 6,000 East Louisiana 500
Georgia 25,200 East Tennessee 500
Alabama 10,060 ssignments under Section 8 of the act of Congress of February 17, 1865.

| SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD EVENING STOCK BOARD. 10 P. M.—Stocks dull; gold, 146; New York Cantral, 101%; Erie Rallroad, 60%; Hudson Rifer, 107%; Reading, 106; Michigan Southern, 63; liftheness Central, 113; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 7%; Rock Island, 96%; Northwestern preferred, 62%; Fort Wayne, 94%; Ohlo and Mississippl certificates, 26%; Cumberland, 48%; Quicksliver, 61%; Marlposs, 15%. Gold active and firm on call, cosing at 148%. Public Entertainments. THE ARCH-STREET THEATRE-BENEFIT OF Ex ON ADAMS.—This favorite young artist takes his benefit this evening, when he will perform the part of Robert Landry, in "The Dead Heart," We doubt not that the house will be thoroughly crowded in every part.
The Walnut-Street Theatre-Benefit of

VESTVALI.—We have to-night the benefit of Made moiselle Vestvali at this house, when the drama of "Hearts are Trumps" will be repeated, in which she will take the character of the Marquis, and iraw, we presume, a large audience. MESSES. WOLFSOHN AND THOMAS will give their fourth classical concert at the Foyer of the Academy of Music, to-morrow even BILLIARD CONTEST FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Last evening, at the Academy of Music, Messis. Edmund H. Neims and Victor Estephe played a game of billiards, 1,21) points caroms, with the push shot debarred, for the championship of Pennsylvania. The table used upon the occasion was a very superb one furnished for the contest by Messrs. Phelan & Collender, of New York. We were sorry to see so slim an attendance of our citizens, as this seem that the contest by the seem of t endance of our citizens, as this game is one of the est scientific that can be played, at the same time affording innocent amusement. The audience, hewever, was very select, and seemed to appreciate the ood shots made by the hearty app the contestants. The best run made by Mr. Nelmi was 155, and by Mr. Estophe 78: At 12 o'clock 45 minutes A. M. the game was decided in favor of Mr. Estephe, the count being for

Mr. Estephe 1,201, and for Mr. Nelms 1,161. The last part of the game was very exciting. Mr. Estephe had four points to make when he made a miss, and Mr. Nelms took the sue and mide a rul of 112 points. The audience, who had here: of 12 encored by the clapping of hands now gave three cheers for Mr. Nelms. It being Mr. Estephe's turn again, he made five on the first shot, making the count of 1,201. He was applauded by the audience, and warmly greed by his friends. Thus Mr. Estephe retains the gold 518, and pockets the snug sum of one hundred dollars.

Mr. R. T. Ryall acted as umpire for Mr. Estephs.

and Mr. W. J. Plunkett for Mr. Nelms. Michael

helan was the referee. EXTRNSIVE SALE OF 17,000 DOZEN HOSTING GLOVES, &c., THIS DAY.—The early and particula attention of dealers is requested to the choice at desirable assortment of 17,000 dozen German cetto

los, 232 and 234 Market street. THE CETY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SER POURTE PAS

THE CARNIVAL OF FLAGS.

Never before in the history of this Commonweal has there been such a display of "Old Glory"; there will be during the three carnival days will we enter upon on this the anniversary day of this we enter upon on this the anniversary day of this we enter upon on this the anniversary day of the head of the head of the forth of the well-bratton of the victories that have recently been quered by our arms. Already, from the extrema northern to the farthest southern point of the city and from the Delaware river to the limit of West. Philadelphia, there is scarcely a house on the process of the property of the control of the city and from the Delaware river to the limit of the city and from the Delaware river to the limit of the city and from the property of the city of th THE CARNIVAL OF FLAGS. is literally wrapped in bunting. Many house are completely hidden with it, and store widisplay their goods in a patriotic way. Sond devoted to the sale of artificial flowers for head, and bonnet decorations, exhibit a profit flowers of the national colors. Ribbon and drivers are the sale of artificial flowers of the national colors. North Carolina 8,592
South Carolina 8,592
Alahama 5,055
Alahama 5,055
Since February, 1864.
Mississippl. 2,031
Florida 220
East Louisiana 75
Since August, 1864.
Fast Tennessee 560
Since November, 1863.
Total 1,056
Recognitulation.
Number of conscripts assigned to the army from eamps of fastruction.
Number of conscripts assigned to the army from eamps of fastruction.
Assignments under section 8 of the act of 17th of February, 1864.
Approximate estimate of men who have joined the army without passing through camps of fastruction.
Total number of exempts 66,586
Agricultural details.
Details on account of public necessity. 5,803
Government details—bureau and departments
Detail of contractors to furnish supplies.

Total carolina 2,514
Since February, 1864.
Since February, 1864.
Since August, 1864.
Silk fisgs gracefully crossed, and tied together from window. Some have paper fisgs display with the motions. The horse from window. Some have paper fisgs display with the motions of the serior passenger railways have their from window. Some have paper fisgs display with the motions of the serior passenger railways have their from window. Some have paper fisgs display with the motions of the serior passenger railways have their from window. Some have paper fisgs display with the serior passenger railways have their from window. Some have paper fisgs display with the motions of the serior passenger railways have their from window. Some have paper fisgs display with the motions of the fast motions, with the motions of the fast motions. The form of the national decorated with fisgs, and many carmen every citizen on Monday next display the fixther paper fiss of the missing display the fixther paper

RECRUITING. Yesterday warrants were issued for the plane of the city bounty to seventy-two men, all of whom were enlisted for one year. Fus.

Wards. Men. Wards.
First. 6 Fifteenth.
Frourth. 1 Stxteenth.
Fitth. 1 Eighteetth
Seventh. 5 Ninctearth
Eleventh. 2 Twenty fifth. respondent of the New York Herald mentions that the remains of Colonel U. Dahlgren were taken