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TERMS.

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Money, Stocks, Exchanges

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday evening, April 25.

The Stock market was strong but very inactive to-day, and for some of the leading securities rather higher prices were realized. The United States 5-20 bonds advanced ⅛@⅜, and the 10-40s were 2@3 better. Reading was also 1@1¼, and Catawissa preferred stock 1 higher, with moderate sales, but the Oil shares were neglected and weak, the sales being mostly confined to the low priced shares, without much change as compared with previous quotations.

Reading Railroad shares sold at 54⅜@54¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 58; Catawissa 9; the preferred stock 23⅝; Schuylkill Navigation 32; Philadelphia and Erie 19, the latter very largely, and Susquehanna Canal 9½.

Of City Bank and Passenger Railroad stocks the offerings and sales were light.

The United States 5-20 bonds brought 107⅝; the 6 of '81 109; the 10-40s 96; City 6s, new, 93@93¾; the old issue 91; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82s, 79; Camden and Amboy do, '83s, 90, and Allegheny coupon 5s 71.

Gold was very dull to-day. The New York Board was closed, and quotations ruled at 151@151½.

The money market continues easy, and capital on call was offered freely at 5@6 ℔ cent. Paper was taken more freely at 7@8 ℔ cent. per annum.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke to-day amount to $4,023,550, including one of $300,000 from Memphis, one of $200,000 from New York and one of $110,300 from Chicago. There were 2814 individual subscriptions of $50@$100 each.

Statement of the Delaware Division Canal Company of Pennsylvania, for the week ending April 22, 1865:

Tolls for the week,	$6 590 25
Tolls for the corresponding week last year,	6,441 57

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

REPORTED BY JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 South Third street.

BEFORE BOARD.

1000 C & Am 6s '83 90	500 C & Am 6s '83 90

FIRST BOARD.

1000 U S 6s '81 coup 109	700 Reading R lots 54½
5000 U S 5-20s lts coup 107½	200 do b20 54½
5000 U S 10-40s coup 96	100 do b20 54½
100 City 6s over '70 96¾	40 do 54¼
2000 do lots 91	100 do s5 54 44
1900 do RR lots 91	100 Sch Nav pref b30 32
300 do New 93	100 do cash 32
9400 do New lots 93¼	100 do s5wn&int 32
30 C & Am R lots 129	100 do 32
4 Penn'a R lots 58	200 Corn Planter 3⅞
12 do C&P 58	50 Mingo 3 3
88 do due bill lts 58	300 do 3½
15 Lehigh Valley 62¾	100 Dalzell Oil 5⅝
700 Catawissa R lots 9	100 Oil Cr & Ch Run 4
50 do pref 3½	150 Organic Oil 5⅜
100 Reading R cash 54⅜	200 St Nicholas Oil 3⅜
100 do 54⅜	100 do 3¼
300 do lts s5wn&int 54⅜	400 Seneca 4

BETWEEN BOARDS.

100 Schuyl Nav 25⅝	400 City 6s Mun new 93
100 do b5 25½	400 Seneca Oil b30 4⅛
200 do b15 25⅝	100 McCrea & Ch Run 1¾
100 Reading R 54½	400 do 1¾
100 do 54½	100 St Nich Oil b30 3 44
300 do b5 54⅝	100 do 3½
100 do b30 54½	500 Caldwell 4¼
100 do s30wn 54⅜	1000 Alleg Co Coup 5s 71
34 do 54½	500 Dunkard Oil 1⅝
100 do s30 54⅜	10 Big Tank b30 2 81
200 do 2ds 54¾	100 do 2¾
200 do 54 81	20 Morris Canal s5 85
100 do 54⅜	500 U S 5-20s ex coup 102½
2000 City 6s Muni'l lots 93½	400 do 107¼

SECOND BOARD.

5000 U S 5-20s old cou 107½	100 Catawissa pref 23⅝
2000 City 6s new lots 93⅜	4 Commercial Bk 58½
2000 do 93½	15 Reading R 54¼
1000 Sch Nav 6s '82 79	100 do s30 54½
900 do (abt) 79	100 do b5 54¾
9 Cam & Amb R 129	200 Sch Na prefd lots 32
25 Minehill R lots 57	100 Dalzell b30 5⅝
200 Phil & Erie R lots 18½	200 McClintock Oil 3⅞
2000 do lots 19	100 Curtin 3ds 10½

AFTER BOARDS.

500 Phila & Erie R 19	600 Susquehanna C b5 9½
100 Reading R s5&int 54¾	100 do b60 10
300 do lots s30 54½	300 Junction b5 3½
100 do b30 54⅞	300 do b10 flat 3⅝
100 do b10 54¾	1200 City 6s new 93⅜
100 Mingo Oil 3 44	100 U S 5-20s 107½
500 Bull Creek lots 2	300 do 107
100 Egbert Oil b5 2⅞	100 Sch Na pfd s10wn 32
100 Maple Shade b15 17¼	100 do b30wn 32½
300 McCrea & C R b30 1⅞	300 Dalzell Oil lots 5⅜
300 do 1¾	400 do lots b30 5⅝
200 Walnut Isl lots 1	200 St Nicholas Oil 3⅜
100 Oil Cr & Ch Run 3¾	100 Dunkard 1⅞

PUBLIC STOCK BOARD.

MORNING CALL.

200 Atlas Oil 1⅛	100 Mingo 3⅜
100 do 1⅛	400 do 3⅜
100 do 1⅛	500 do b5 3⅜
100 Big Tank b5 2¾	400 Royal 1½
100 do b10 2¾	300 do 1½
200 Densmore 4	200 do 1½
100 Dunkard 1⅜	200 do c 1 44-100
200 do 1⅜	200 do c 1 44-100
200 do b30 1 44 100	1000 do c 1 44-100
100 Egbert 2½	100 do b10 1½
200 Eldorado ⅞	100 St Nicholas b10 3 56
100 do b30 94-100	200 do b10 3 56 100
100 do ⅞	100 do b10 3½
100 Hibberd 1⅝	200 do b10 3 56-100
100 Bull Creek b30 2¼	400 do b10 3 56-100
200 Adams 2½	100 do c 3½
200 Mingo 3⅜	

AFTERNOON CALL.

200 Clinton Coal ⅝	100 Mingo s15 3¼
300 Atlas Oil b30 1⅛	100 do b20 3⅜
10 do ⅞	100 do s10 3¼
500 do b5 1⅛	300 do 3⅜
300 Jersey Well 2 81	100 do s15 3 31
200 McClintock b30 4	100 Ross 1
200 do 3⅞	200 Royal b5 1½
900 Mingo b10 3⅜	200 do b10 1½
200 do b5 3⅜	200 St Nicholas 3⅜
300 do b15 3⅜	800 Royal 1 44
200 do 3 31	200 do b30 1½
1000 do b30 3⅜	

OUTSIDE BOARD.

100 Reading R 54	100 Jersey Well 2 94
200 do 54¾	10 Mine Hill 57
500 Big Tank 2⅜	200 Bull Creek 2
200 McClintock b15 3½	100 Densmore b15 3¾

Trade and Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN AND U. S. GAZETTE, TUESDAY EVENING, April 25.

BARK—Quercitron is dull, and 1st No. 1 is offered at $28 ℔ ton, without finding buyers at that figure. No change in Tanners' Bark.

COAL—The market continues depressed and unsettled, with very little disposition to operate, and but few orders coming in from the east; the demand from the government is also less active, and business generally is very dull. We quote nominally at $8@$8 50 ℔ ton on board at Richmond.

COTTON—The market is excited and tending upward, the high views of holders and light stock checking business, and spinners generally are not disposed to operate to any extent at the advance, which reaches 10@12c ℔ lb within the last few days. A few small sales only are reported at 50@52c for middlings, now generally held higher.

FISH are rather more inquired for, and 1200 bbls Mackerel sold from the wharf on terms kept private, and the country demand is fair; store prices range at $17@$26 for 1's, and $16@$18 for 2's, as to brand; 3's are scarce. Of Pickled Herring and Dry Cod the sales are limited; we quote the former at $7@$10 ℔ bbl, and the latter at 9c ℔ lb, and quiet.

FRUIT—The stocks are very much reduced, and the sales of foreign limited to small lots from store at full prices. Of Domestic the sales are also in a small way at about previous rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There is very little inquiry for Flour, and generally at prices below the views of holders, who are not so anxious to sell, and transactions reach about 1500 bbls in lots, at $8@8 50 for extras, and $8 50@10 for extra family, mostly of the latter, including 400 bbls high grade Western at $10 ℔ bbl. The trade are buying moderately within the same range of prices for extra and extra family; $7 25 @7 75 for superfine, and at higher figures for fancy brands, as in quality. The receipts and stocks continue light, and the market generally dull and neglected. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet, and without any change to note in price or demand. The receipts to-day are 1200 bbls Flour; 4200 bushels Wheat; 5000 bushels Corn, and 3300 do. Oats.

GRAIN—There is very little prime Wheat offering, and for this there is a fair demand at previous rates, but other kinds are unsaleable. We quote reds at $2@2 10, and white at $2 20@2 35, as in quality, and the sales limited. Of Rye a sale of 300 bushels was made at $1 25. Corn is better; about 4500 bushels yellow sold at $1 27 afloat, and $1 25 in the cars. A small lot of white brought $1 16 in the cars. The receipts are light and the demand good. Oats are firm at 82@83c, with light offerings and sales, mostly at the latter figure. Barley and Malt are dull and neglected.

GROCERIES—The Sugar market is stronger and more active, with sales of some 800 hhds, mostly Cuba, to note at 8¾@9c, gold, and 11¾@14¾c currency; 800 bbls refined also sold within the last few days at equal to 18½@18¾c for hards, and a few small lots of Coffee, which is scarce, at 20¾@21¾c, gold, for Rio. Molasses is quiet but firm.

HIDES AND LEATHER are dull and neglected, and prices are unsettled and in favor of the buyers, who are not disposed to operate in either except in a small way.

IRON—The production of Pig metal has been decreased by the stoppage of many of the furnaces; some of the mills are also idle, and there is very little demand for Pig Iron, which is unsettled, and quoted nominally at $33@37 for foreign and $40@44 for Foundry, with a few small sales to note at the highest figures. Of Blooms and Boiler Plates the sales are limited, and manufactured Iron generally very dull at previous rates.

LEAD—There is little or no stock here, and we hear of no transactions in Pig to alter quotations.

NAVAL STORES are firmer, and Spirits Turpentine selling at $2 30 ℔ gallon, which is an advance. Rosin is quoted at $25@28 ℔ bbl, with small sales. Nothing doing in Tar or Pitch.

OILS—Fish and Lard Oils are unchanged and quiet. Linseed is selling in lots at 125c, and 4000 galls sold on terms kept private. Petroleum is firmer, but without much doing, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers. We quote crude at 34@35c; refined in bond at 54@55c, and free at 75@77c and the sales mostly confined to the latter.

PLASTER is unchanged, and selling as wanted at about $5 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS are firmer, and more active, with sales of 300 bbls Mess Pork at $29@30, the latter for heavy western. Beef is steady, with further sales of common and extra mess at $16@23 ℔ bbl. Beef Hams are selling at $26@27. Bacon is held for higher prices, with small sales of Hams at 19@24c, the latter for fancy bagged, and Shoulders 17½@18c. Green Meats are ½@1c better, with sales of Hams in pickle at 18@20c, and Shoulders in salt at 15½@16c. Lard is held for higher prices, and quoted at 19@19½c for tierce; kegs are scarce, and worth 22@23c ℔ lb. Butter is dull, and selling slowly at 15@25c for packed and roll. There is some inquiry for fine, which is scarce, and worth 40@45c, the latter in a small way. Cheese is quiet, and selling at 18@24c ℔ lb. Eggs are lower, and worth 23@24c ℔ dozen.

RICE is firmer, with a few small sales to note at 10@10¾c for Rangoon, and 12@12¾c for Savannah.

SALT is dull, and no arrivals or sales have come under our notice.

SEEDS are quiet and the receipts and sales of Cloverseed are limited at $17@17½ ℔ bushel. Timothy is dull at $4 50@4 75. Flaxseed is in limited demand, and selling at $2 50@2 55 ℔ bushel. There is but little offering.

TEAS are very quiet, and without any changes to note.

TALLOW—There is nothing doing, and in the absence of sales we quote rendered at 11½@11¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—The market is at a stand-still, and without any alteration in price or demand.

WHISKY is dull, and the sales of barrels limited at 215@217c, the latter for western.

WOOL—There is rather more inquiry from manufacturers, but at prices below the views of holders, who are less anxious to sell, and prices range at 70@75c. for fleece, and 80@85c. for tub, with a few small sales of the former at quotations.

FREIGHTS—There is no alteration in foreign, and very little produce offering. Coal freights, south, are unchanged, with rather less doing. To the east there is scarcely any coal going forward. We quote nominally at $2 50 to Boston, and $2 to Rhode Island, from Port Richmond, and $1 75 ℔ ton to New York, the latter via canal. Vessels are plenty.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COAL TRADE.—The following is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending April 22, 1865:

Mines.	Week. Tons.	Cwt.	Total. Tons.	Cwt.
Hazleton,	2,443	08	75,106	03
East Sugar Loaf,	2,399	17	34 953	09
Mount Pleasant,	......	...	10,617	06
Jeddo,	967	19	41,171	12
Harleigh,	579	12	20,357	00
Ebbervale,	348	13	9,338	09
Stout,	603	09	16,922	05
Council Ridge,	1 482	09	29,960	05
Buck Mountain,	795	10	19,925	00
New York and Lehigh,	1,160	14	19,711	03
Honey Brook,	1,258	12	43,782	15
German Pennsylvania,	......	...	17,978	09
Spring Mountain,	2,584	08	29,102	15
Coleraine,	733	19	16,470	14
Beaver Meadow,	65	19	507	09
Lehigh Zinc,	329	16	5,359	03
John Connery,	35	16	1,214	19
Mahanoy,	2,863	06	65,687	06
Baltimore,	641	12	10,785	15
Franklin,	625	16	8,358	17
Consolidated,	239	11	13,219	16
Audenried,	616	11	8,252	10
Lehigh & Susquehanna,	465	06	8,236	04
Landmesser's,	130	13	5,133	14
Wilkesbarre,	......	...	450	08
Lehigh Coal and Nav.,	......	...	164	07
Other shippers,	......	...	95	05
Total,	21,342	08	517,331	18
Corresponding week last year,	33,820	18	486,037	01
Increase,	......	...	31,794	17
Decrease,	12,478	10	......	...

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—The following shows the business of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the week and season ending April 22, 1865:

	Week. Tons.	Cwt.	Total. Tons.	Cwt.
Summit mines,	7,643	08	18,052	03
Room Run mines,	1 594	07	3,676	17
Coleraine mines,	328	08	1,140	09
New York and Lehigh,	557	02	650	02
Honey Brook Coal Co.,	551	04	1,286	04
S. Spring M'tain mines,	1 4	18	1 38	16
Hazleton mines,	1,377	05	2,211	06
Buck Mountain mines,	755	11	1,979	05
Council Ridge,	363	04	363	04
Jeddo mines,	820	05	1,680	01
Fulton mines,	376	11	507	06
Harleigh,	578	17	1,133	19
Stout Coal Co.,	833	12	1,187	14
Consolidated Coal Co.,	495	10	468	18
Total	16,033	02	35,381	08
Same time last year,	18,050	00	47,100	00

PROVIDENCE, April 22—(For the week.)—Wool—The market has been active during the past week; the sales have been large and at improving prices, the market closing firm and steady; we quote fleeces 65@75c; pulled 62½@78c. Printing Cloths—Market very firm, with an upward tendency. Prints are bringing 20, 21 and 22c, and are taken as fast as they arrive. Between the Brown Cloths and the Prints it leaves the printers a large margin. Cotton may remain at the present price, but Print Cloths must advance. The following are the sales:—3500 pieces 52x52, 10¾c, at the close; 5000 do 56x60, 10c early in the week; 19,000 do do 10⅜c; 5000 do do 10⅝c; 10,000 do 60x64, 10c, early in the week; 25,000 do do 1½c; 7000 do do 11½c; 5000 do do 11¾c; 2000 do do 12c, at the close; 10,000 do 64x64, 10¾c, early in the week; 19,000 do do 12c; 5000 do do 12¼c; 14,000 do do 12½c, at the close—129,500 pieces.

PETROLEUM.—Pittsburg, April 24.—The Gazette says: The market for crude was unusually quiet, though there seemed to be a firmer feeling on the part of holders No advance has been established here as yet, however, notwithstanding holders are disposed to ask higher rates, and we continue to quote at 21@22, in bulk and bbls returned, and 26@27, bbls included, and these may be regarded as the extremes of the market for merchantable oil. Refined, in bond and free, continues quiet and depressed, with a drooping tendency; the only sale reported was 100 bbls free at 65. There is no movement in Naphtha or Residuum, and in the absence of sales, it is impossible to give quotations. The receipts of crude by the Allegheny river since our last report are 2084 bbls.

BOSTON, April 24.—The receipts since Saturday have been 10,672 bbls Flour, 360 bushels Corn, 30,896 do Oats, and 2000 do Shorts. The market for Flour is dull with a moderate demand; we quote western superfine at $7 25@7 50; common extras at $8@8 25; medium do at $8 50@9 50, and good and choice, including favorite St, Louis brands, at $9 75@13 50 ℔ bbl. In Southern Flour nothing doing and prices remain the same. In Corn there have been further sales at $1 53@1 55 ℔ bushel for Southern yellow. Oats range from 75@82c ℔ bushel for Northern and Canada. Rye at $1 25 ℔ 1 30; Shorts $51@52; fine Feed $53@54; and Middlings at $54@56 ℔ ton.

Importations.

Reported for the North American and U. S. Gazette

BOSTON—Steamship Norman, Captain Baker—5 cases boots and shoes Army & Slate; 20 bbls rice Amory & Houghtey; 47 pkgs mdse A N Atwood; 20 bbls do J B Bussier & Co; 64 bales wool B Bullock's Sons; 3 cases boots and shoes Broadhead & McCormick; 8 do Baker Bros; 4 do John Borden; 4 do F P Clayton; 6 cases mdse Barrett & Co; 4 melodeons E M Bruce; 12 cases oil cloth G W Blabon; 7 bales 5 cases G Brewer & Co; 47 bales 10 cases B W Chase & Son; 1 bale mdse J H Coyle; 3 do do A D Carroll; 54 bbls do 50 bags soda W Cunningham; 50 bbls potatoes Champion, Souder & Co; 1 case and 1 bale Davis Kempton; 5 cases mdse John Dawson; 402 bbls potatoes R S Dyer; 12 cases boots and shoes Edson, Sutter & Miller; 4 do Early & Harris; 44 pkgs Evleth Bros; 39 bales 5 cases Farnham, Kirkham & Co; 25 cases and 2 bales Frothingham & Wells; 26 mdse Geo Foelker; 10 do J M Ford; 7 boxes fish George Fields; 2 bales mdse John Gibb; 2 pianos J E Gould; 7 cases boots and shoes Graff & Watkins; 115 boxes chair stock Gates, Kilburn & Co; 2 bales mdse J Hess; 167 bbls potatoes N Hellings; 15 cases mdse J S Barry & Co; 15 cases boots and shoes Haddock, Reed & Co; 305 do order; 16 do N R Jones & Co; 1 do W McKnight; 3 do C D McCleese; 34 do J B Myers & Co; 17 do Nickerson & Moseley; 4 do W W Paul; 7 do Peiper & Markley; 8 do E S Reeves; 6 do George F Roedell; 31 boxes Johnson, Hollway & Cowden; 4 cases 3 bales Jordan, Marsh & Co; 50 bbls oil J Kendrick; 244 bales 12 cases Lewis, Boardman & Wharton; 10 bbls oil Z Locke & Co; 14 coils rope T S Lee & Co; 5 cases mdse J Lea & Co; 10 bbls oil R V Massey; 1 bale Thos Moore; 90 bdls 4 boxes paper C Magarge & Co; 56 pkgs glass Muzzey & Munroe; 1 bale mdse McCallum & Co; 50 bbls rice order; 3 cases mdse Perry & Wendell; 45 bbls fish J Stroup & Co; 11 bags yarn J T Sproual & Co; 5 cases boots and shoes Sterling & Franks; 5 do J & M Saunders; 8 do A A Shumway; 6 do J W Souder; 4 do Thayer & Cowperthwaite; 29 do Thatcher & Co; 9 do G W Taylor; 20 do A Tilden & Co; 1 do R Y Townsend; 2 do S & G W Townsend; 4 do West, Southworth & Co; 1 case mdse T Stokes; 2 do H P & W P Smith; 1 do A H Smith & Son; 29 bales mdse H H Soule; 167 bbls fish J F Speil & Co; 29 bales 3 cases Waln, Leaming & Co; 100 bbls potatoes J Wilkins & Co; 10 bales mdse R T White; 2 do J D Wetham.

CORNWALLIS, N. S.—Schooner Magnolia, Lockhart—5500 bushels potatoes C C Van Horn.

Arrival and Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 11
Peruvian	Liverpool	Portland	April 13
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 13
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	April 15
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	April 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New York	April 19
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	April 22
Erin	Liverpool	New York	April 28

TO DEPART.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April 26
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	April 26
Eagle	New York	Havana	April 27
Evening Star	New York	New Orleans	April 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	April 29
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	April 29
Germania	New York	Hamburg	April 29
Ariel	New York	Aspinwall	May 1
Persia	New York	Liverpool	May 3
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	May 6
Bremen	New York	Liverpool	May 6
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 6

LETTER BAGS.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Anna, (Br) Morrow .... St. Thomas, soon
Schr Fannie, Vance .... Havana, soon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL, JAS. R. CAMPBELL, JAS. C HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

SUN RISES, 5 13 | SUN SETS, 6 47 | HIGH WATER, 2 51

TUESDAY,] ARRIVED. [APRIL 25

Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdze to Henry Winsor & Co. Off the capes, saw two deeply laden brigs, coming in; off the Buoy on the Middle, passed brig Frontier, from Sagua.

Brig Urania, Coombs, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Magnolia, (Br) Lockhart, 18 days from Cornwallis, NS, with potatoes to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Ellen, Lambord, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Problem, Tyler, 4 days from Washington, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr Mary Augusta, Wharton, 3 days from Dorchester, Md, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr Halo, Short, 4 days from Wilmington, NC, in ballast to captain.

Schr Jas O'Donohue, Gilkey, 6 days from Port Royal, in ballast, to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr E T Allen, Allen, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to C A Heckscher & Co.

Schr J P McDevitt, McDevitt, from Washington, in ballast to captain.

Schr John Beatty, Henderson, from Newbern, in ballast to captain.

Schr Jas L Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr W Paxson, Brower, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff & Co.

Schr C. P. Stickney, Garwood, from Boston, in ballast, to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr Sarah Fisher, Edwards, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to H. A. Adams.

Schr S A Taylor, Dukes, from Newbern, in ballast to captain.

Schr Reading RR. No. 35, Smith, from St. Inegoes, in ballast to captain.

Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Smith, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to Wm M. Baird & Co.

Steamer S C Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from N York, with mdze to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, Sagua, Madeira & Cabada.
Barque Celia, (Br) Dolby, Cienfuegos, S & W Welsh.
Barque Trajan, Sleeper, New Orleans, U S Qr Master.
Barque Echo, (Br) Roix, St John, NB, W A English.
Barque Brilliant, Colborn, Gardiner, Me, Henry Simons.
Schr E T Allen, Allen, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co.
Schr C P Stickney, Garwood, Fall River, Rothermel & Co.
Schr D S Mershon, Allen, Boston, Quintard & Ward.
Schr Jas Neilson, Burr, Taunton, Twells & Co.
Schr Expedite, Franklin, New London, Wm Hunter, Jr. & Co.
Schr Exit, Meredith, Washington, do
Schr John Bradly, Martin, do do
Schr Ike Marvel, Hastings, St. Inegoes, Com H A Adams.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Edwards, do do
Schr Gem, Godfrey, New Orleans, U S Quartermaster.
Schr Eldorado, Insley, Alexandria, do
Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, do do
Schr R W Tillon, Ludlam, Port Royal, do
Schr Geo T Wibill, Miller, Point Lookout, do
Schr Boston, Brower, Fort Monroe, do
Schr Active, Sherman, Fort Monroe, do
Schr W Paxson, Brower, Boston, Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr Halo, Short, Boston, Powelton Coal and Iron Co.
Schr J P Cake, Endicott, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Pervade, Phillips, Washington, J T Justus.
Schr J M Lewis, Shute, Port Royal, Carman, Merchant & Shaw.
Schr Thos Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
St'r Chester, Warren, New York, W P Clyde & Co.
St'r Alida, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

READING, April 24, 1865.

The following boats from the Union Canal passed into the Schuylkill Canal to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:

D A Albright, lime to P. Finfruck; Genl Sheridan, lumber to captain; Merchant, grain to Budd & Comly; Col Long, with corn, and Minnie Sherk, with wheat to Humphreys, Hoffman & Wright; Col D E Wilt and Geo P Watson, light, to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Moonlight, Nickels, from Boston Nov. 30, at San Francisco, 25th inst.

Ship Daniel Brown, from Bangor, Me. 10th Oct. at Adelaide—no date.

Ship Alexander, (Dutch) Dekker, from Boston 21st Oct. at Batavia, 17th Feb.

Ship Clara Morse, Lawrence, at London, 10th inst. from Port Angelos.

Ship Speedwell, Cooper, from Barcelona for Callao or East Indies, at Gibraltar 2d inst.

Ship Thomas Harwood, Stimson, from New York 10th Sept. for Panama, at Rio Janeiro 21st ult.

Ship Christian Matthias, Lord, from New York 21st Jan. for Shanghae, at Rio Janeiro 21st ult in distress —would repair.

Ship Sanspareil, McAlpine, from London via Cardiff, at Shanghae, 14th Feb.

Steamship Bremen, (Brem) Meier, from Bremen, and Southampton 12th inst. with 640 passengers, at New York, 24th inst.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.) Brooks, from Liverpool April 12, and Queenstown 13th, with 784 passengers, at New York 24th inst. On the 18th inst. 5.45 A.M. lat 47 37, long 37 20, passed steamship City of Dublin, for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Cork, Tibbetts, from New York for Liverpool, at Queenstown 11th inst.

Barque Sacramento, Hussey, from New York, remained at Rio Janeiro, 21st ult.

Barque Oliver Curtis, (Br) Ray, from New York, at Woosung 18th Feb.

Barque Azelia, Brown, at Singapore, 22d Feb. from Hong Kong.

Barque Cheribon, (Dutch) Schwartz, from N. York, 31st Oct at Melbourne—no date.

Barque Agnes, (Dan) Thompson, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult. at Baltimore 24th inst.

Barque Australia, Murphy, from Portland, Me. via Port Adelaide, at Melbourne—no date.

Barque Tuisko, (Brem) Dannemann, from New York via Buenos Ayres and Akyab, (so supposed, reported Tasso) at Singapore—no date.

Brig Carmelita, (Br) Bassett, sailed from Rio Janeiro previous to 21st ult. for New York.

Brig Olga, Gibbs, cleared at Baltimore, 24th inst. for Philadelphia.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, Snow, remained at St. Thomas 10th inst. for Mayaguez, PR, to load for N. York.

Brig Sam Small, Torrey, cleared at Salem, 22d inst. for Calais.

Brig Thistle, (Br) Crichton, hence for Mayaguez, was spoken 11th inst. lat 22 50, long 67 15.

Schr Rappahannock, Russell, cleared at Baltimore, 24th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs J B Austin, Davis, and Bradore, Lawrence, cleared at Boston, 24th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr John D. Sanborn, Hall, from Boston, 16th Nov. for San Francisco, was spoken 13th ult.—where not stated.

Schrs Savoy, Sawyer, and Mary, Turner, from Calais for Philadelphia, at Gloucester, 21st inst.

Schr Flying Buck, (Br) Kinsman, from Boston 19 h Oct. at Melbourne—no date.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Jr, Winsman, cleared at Georgetown, D C, 22d inst, for Cambridge.

Schr Rescue, Kelley, hence for Portsmouth, at Gloucester 20th inst.

Schr Liberty, Little, sailed from Providence 23d inst for Seaconet Point, to load fish for Philadelphia.

Schr George Fales, Nickerson, at Fortress Monroe 18th inst, from Philadelphia, waiting orders. On the 11th, at 9.35 P M, when about 25 miles from Cape Henry, was run into by U S transport steamer Ceres, from Wilmington, NC, for New York, striking the schr near the starboard fore rigging, breaking the rail and four plank, and doing other damage—to repair which it will cost about $300. The George Fales had her lights set, and a good lookout on deck at the time of the disaster. There appeared to be no lookout on board the steamer.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

The steamer Leslie took up to Washington, on Monday, the captain and crew of four men of the schr S M Partridge of Rockland, Me, which was run into by the U S steamer Don, at 2 45 on Sunday morning, off Point No Point, in the Chesapeake. The schr was laden with coal, and bound from Baltimore to New Haven, Conn. After she was struck she filled and sank in a few moments, the captain and crew having barely time to escape with the clothing they had on.

Ship Swallow, at New Bedford, reports: April 10th, lat 27 30 N, lon 58 W, saw a schr about 90 tons, water logged and abandoned, part of an English ensign set about half way up the fore rigging. There was a spread eagle painted on the stern. Below the eagle's wings were white and brown stripes about 1½ inch in width.

Br brig San Juan, Tesquita, at New York from Campeachy, reports: On the 20th inst, during a dense fog, was run into by an unknown barque, lumber-laden, which carried away jibboom, stove in starboard bow, and did other damage. 23d, 11 PM, near the Light-ship, came in collision with brig Nuevo Rosalia, (before reported) which carried away foretopmast, maintopgallantmast, sails, considerable rigging, and did other damage.

Brig J B Nevius, from Matanzas, which went ashore on Sunday night on the Jersey Flats, was got off on Monday evening, without damage, and arrived at New York.

The Br brig Ten Sisters, from Porto Rico for Baltimore, and the schr John H French, from Georgetown, DC, for Boston, were in collision in the Chesapeake on Saturday. The Ten Sisters had mainmast carried away; both vessels were anchored near Pa uxent river The former lost foremast, and the latter lost cut water and was leaking badly. The steamtug May Queen had been sent down to their assistance.

Schr Sarah A Green, (of Boston) Carey, from Beaufort, NC, was towed to Baltimore 24th inst, for repairs, having been obliged to cut away both masts during a gale at Beaufort, 23d ult.

The Br barque Chilton, Stafford, from New York 19th inst for Havana, returned on the 24th. Captain Stafford reports: Sailed 19th inst; next day, at 3 A M, the weather being very dark, with a light fog, the second mate had charge of the deck and a good lookout forward; made a light on the weatherbow to windward; the mate instantly ordered the helm hard up, and called me; I sprang out on the instant and hailed the vessel, but they did not seem to understand the hail and came into us, staving in our starboard bow, carrying away all our head gear, jibboom, tearing the jib to pieces, besides doing other damage. One of the stranger's men got on board during the time we were in contact. The vessel proved to be the brig San Juan, bound to New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notice has been issued from the Boston Custom House: "All vessels outward bound, of every description, before leaving the harbor, will report to the Revenue Cutter 'Morris,' the officers of which will examine them and then they will be allowed to go to sea."

AMERICA: SOUTHEAST COAST—WRECK OF H. M. S. BOMBAY, IN THE RIO DE LA PLATA.—In consequence of the destruction by fire of Her Majesty's late ship Bombay, near Montevideo, on the 14th of December, 1864, the wreck of that vessel now forms a danger to vessels navigating in the channel between the English Bank and Flores islet.

The wreck lies about 4 miles NW by W of the English Bank light vessel, with the Cerro Lighthouse bearing NW by W¾W; and Flores Lighthouse N¾E. The bowsprit, which appears above water at present, serves as a beacon, and denotes the position of the wreck.

SANTA CATHARINA—ROCK NEAR THE ENTRANCE TO THE SOUTH CHANNEL.—A sunken rock has recently been discovered near the entrance to the South Channel of Santa Catharina, by M. Mouchez, commander of the French vessel "Lamothe Piquet."

The rock is small, with 9 or 10 feet of water on it, and 6½ or 7½ fathoms fine sands near it, and on which the sea breaks with easterly winds. It is said to lie with Naufragados Point Lighthouse bearing N. 30 E. (true) distant 1 8-10ths miles; and Pinheira Point S 21 W. 6 cables.

The bearings near Montevideo are magnetic. Variation 9.15 east in 1865.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Arecibo, P R, April 4, brig Executive, for Baltimore or N York.

At Frontera, no date, brigs H C Brooks, for N York, ldg; Star of Faith, ldg.

At Surinam 7th inst, schrs Robt Mowe, Jr, Day, fm Boston, repg; Mary & Emma, for do.

Arr at St. Johns, NF, March 10, brig Rosetta, Marmand, N York.

At Halifax April 19, brig Ariomede, Crowe, Glace Bay, CB, for N York; schrs Thos B Seley, Mc onnell, N York; 20th Prince of Wales, McNab, do; 22d inst, brig Planet, New York; schr G R C, from Cow Bay, C B, for N York.

Per Steamer City of Washington.

Sailed from Woosung Feb 10, Eclipse, Cammon, Bankok; 11th, Panama, Johnson, Hong Kong; 14th, Nestor, Cloutman, Che foo; 15th, Catalpa, Stevens, Swatow; 17 h, Rover, Hunt, do.

Arr at Hong Kong Feb 18, What Cheer, Pulsifer, Bali; 20th, Ocean Rover, Willcomb, Melbourne.

Sailed from Batavia Feb 22, Sea Ranger, Jayne, for Singapore.

Arr at Rangoon Feb 27, Sarah Newman, Cobb; Helen R Cooper, Sullivan; Lochinvar, Loring; Italia, Peaten; Sabino, Woodward, and Enoch Benner, Benner, all for Europe, ldg.

Sailed from Calcutta Feb 26, Sultana, Williams, London; 1st ult, Eureka, Hale, Colombo; Ganges, Nourse, Demerara.

Arr at Bordeaux 8 h inst, Figlia Alexandra, Pasanoch N York.

Ar at Bremerhaven 5th inst, Cynosure, Oram, New York.

Ar at Helvoot 7th inst, Isabella C Jones, Shaw, Baltimore.

Cleared at Tonsberg 18th ult, Olaf, Anderson, America.

Ar at Liverpool 11th inst, Corea, Garry, N York. Sld 8th, Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, N York; 10th, Antarctic, Little, do. Cld 10th, Adelaide, Cutting, do.

Sailed from Shields 10th, Forest Eagle, Spicer, New York.

Ar at Gibraltar April 4, Br schr Mary Barden, Le Blanc, N York for Malta. Sld 6th, barque Henry, Blair, Malaga and N York.

Latest per City of Washington.

Arr from New York—Tasso, at Singapore; Irdina, at Marseilles; Amy Stetson, at Hamburg; Nova Activo, at Lisbon; Mary Borden, at Gibraltar.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

At New York 24th, barkentine J Cappe, Cappe, Arecibo, PR, 19 days; brig Mount Locke, Cochrane, fm Norfolk; Br schr Emblem, Green, fm Halifax.

At Boston 24th, schr Nile, Hall, fm New York. Cld schr Dwight, Lane, Lingan, C B.

At Holmes' Hole 23d, brig Lorana, Hapenny, from Norman's Pond for Boston.

At New Bedford 23d, ship Swallow, Slocum, Indian Ocean, St Helena March 6, with 1400 bbls sperm oil; barques Mary Frazier, Chapman, Indian Ocean, Mauritius Nov 30, St Helena March 6, with 800 bbls sperm oil; Triton, Packard, Pacific Ocean, Sydney, NSW, Dec 24, Bay of Islands Jan 5, with 300 bbls sperm oil.

Sailed from Fall River 22d, schr Mary Ann, Murphy, New York.

At Pawtucket 22d, schr Danie' Webster, Cammett, from Albany. Sailed schr Copy, Wheeler, New York.

At Providence 23d, schrs Idlewild, Foster, from Cranney Island, Va; America, Reynolds, from New York. Sailed schrs Zoe, Hall; P M Benney, Smith; Gertrude, Coalwell; Mary Elizabeth, Chase, and Pavilion, Baker, New York. Sld 22d, schrs Albert, Baker, and Z Stratton, Terrell, New York; Fairfield, Verrill, do, or Calais, according to wind.

Sailed from Newport 21st, schr Harriet Lewis, Taylor, New York.

At New Haven 21st, brig Caledonian, Brown, from Pictou.

At Machiasport 18th, brige Olive Francis, Small, Boston; Alamo, Steel, N York; schrs Paran, Clark, do H B Foster Clark, Lepreaux, NB, for N York; S & B Small, Cole, Shulee, NS, for do; Caspian, Holmes, Musquash, NB, for do.

At Portland 23d, brig Rover, Ryan, from Ponce, PR. Sailed from Rockland 15th, brig Surf, Shepard, New Orleans; 20th, sch Vendovi, Bray, New York.

Ar at Bangor 20th, schr Ella Hodgdon, Hodgdon, fm Cardenas; 21st, brg A F Larrabee, Carlisle, from Boston. Cleared 21st, schrs Richmond, Cousins, N York.

At Baltimore 24th, brig Mechanic, Hutchinson, from Cienfuegos. Cleared Br ship Morning Star, Smith Liverpool; schrs Z Snow, Smith, Boston; Laura Frances, Higgins, do; Franklin, Conery, do, via Choptank river, Md; Mary F Hudson, Hudson, New Haven; Wm Collyer, Taylor, Washington.

At Georgetown, DC, 22d, schr Alice Scranton, Spencer, from Madin, Ct. Cleared schrs R Lan, York, Providence; Ellen, Horton, Boston; J Raymond, Baldwin, New Haven.

At Morehead City, NC, 18th, brig Clara Pickens, Rich, waiting.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY TO MARCH HOME.—The Raleigh correspondent of the New York Tribune says: It is now settled that as soon as the ratification of the terms of surrender or capitulation of the rebel armies is made known from Washington, General Sherman will march his army northward to Harrisburg, Pa, where it will be mustered out of service.

General Schofield, commanding the Department of North Carolina, will probably remain with the Army of the Ohio, to maintain order until affairs become settled in the State. An earnest wish prevails among the citizens that our forces will continue to extend protection over them until the civil authorities are fully established, and there is a chance for a free expression of the choice of the people for their future rulers at the ballot-box. If the signs of the times indicate anything, they point to a complete overthrow of the unprincipled demagogues who have ruled the State.

The prospects of peace and of an early march home produces much rejoicing among the old soldiers of the army. They will go in light marching order, the heavy army material, such as ordnance stores and all superfluous impediments, being sent by sea from Beaufort. But this is anticipating. No orders, of course, have yet been issued on the subject. The return of Colonel Hitchcock, the bearer of dispatches to Washington, will be looked for with intense interest. Already officers and men are casting about them for the future in view of their early release from service in the army.

It is stated on good authority that the cavalry belonging to Lee's army have nearly all succeeded in making a junction with Wheeler and Wade Hampton, and that the united cavalry force of the enemy now in our front numbers at least 10,000 men. It is also rumored, but not generally credited, that a number of stragglers from the rebel Army of Northern Virginia have made their appearance inside of Johnston's lines, and have been pressed into the ranks of his army.

QUITE a panic was created among the visitors to view the catafalque and drapery in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Saturday afternoon last, by the gas jets communicating to the drapery on one of the chandeliers, and setting fire to the same. The flames rose with great rapidity and fierceness through the ventilator above, and only by the promptness of those present the fire was prevented from being communicated to other portions of the building.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston Advertiser says there is no truth in the statement that J. Wilkes Booth was soon to be married to a daughter of Senator Hale, nor was there the slightest foundation for the assertion. The Washington correspondent of a Cincinnati paper first started the story.

THE Tribune's Washington correspondent says it is the opinion of well-informed gentlemen here that Jeff. Davis will be able to reorganize a force of about 40,000 troops in Texas, with which he will move into Mexico, in the event of being pressed by the Union armies.

ONE of the last acts of the lamented Richard Cobden was to send a generous contribution to a poor, sick, distressed American seaman, whose pitiful case had become public through the newspapers.

ABOUT twelve per cent. of the War Department clerks, hitherto employed in the Bureau of Desertions, have been dismissed—a beginning in the way of governmental retrenchment.

A WASHINGTON letter states that there are about one hundred and fifty persons imprisoned in that city on suspicion of being in some way connected with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

ON the 14th instant Major General Burnside mailed, in New York, his resignation to President Lincoln. The latter never received it.

THE Washington Republican states that John Wilkes Booth held a commission of lieutenant colonel under the rebel government.

American and Gazette.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

The alarm which has been caused on the continent and in England by the plague in Russia has travelled so fast that we notice the Surveyor of the Port of New York has been requested by the Collector of that port to cause a careful inspection to be made of vessels arriving from European ports which are infected with the plague, and report immediately any indications that may be discovered. It is announced, at the same time, that there is no cause whatever for apprehension, but that it is well to be prepared against the possibility of importing the disease. The government of England has taken measures to prevent its importation there, and the French government has sent a corps of competent medical men to study its character, and report the best preventives and treatment.

This plague has the peculiarity of having originated in a cold climate. Most epidemics—all former plagues, cholera, yellow fever and similar destroyers—have originated in hot alluvial bottoms. It is stated by an able medical writer in England to be "not the cholera, but plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles and pestilential bubo." Another says it is a malady known as the "relapsing fever," which has been common in Europe for nearly two centuries, and in 1847 made the greater part of the epidemic in Ireland and Germany. The mortality is about three per cent.—though when existing with typhus, as is generally the case, this ratio swells to twenty per cent. Dr. Murchison, writing to the Times, says that no fears need be apprehended in England, since the worst constituent of the plague has existed in London for three years, and is now very prevalent among the poor.

The English papers, which are now discussing this disease as earnestly, though more wisely than the Continental, say that it has been at work in Siberia for some months. From there it swept southward, widening as it advanced, and defying Russian practitioners and the skill of those German physicians who have encountered it. It resembles more the plague of Athens in the second and third years of the Peloponnesian war than any recent epidemic. It is described as an eruptive typhoid. Despair accompanies the attack, and memory and hope die together. Cough and retching are the accompaniments, and the patient dies in an about nine days. This is the description so far as procurable. The deaths in St. Petersburg are reported at one hundred per day. It has advanced into Austria and Prussia, but is said to assume a mitigated form as it progresses. Apprehension, as with all disorders, predisposes to attack. The Russian papers still deny that it is a plague. They call it typhus fever, and say that the rate of mortality is decreasing; that the illness is not epidemic, and that no new hospitals are being opened. They add, too, that only the indigent, who live poorly and neglect ordinary sanitary regulations, are attacked. These constitute half of Russia: eaters of poor rye bread and grease and drinkers of vodka, unwashed for months, and clad in the filthiest of unchanged clothing—these constitute the population where the plague rages, and are enough to generate a dozen more plagues. It is said that the fever is ushered in by cold shivering, alternating with remarkable heat (from 40 degrees to 41 degrees centigrade, or 106 degrees Fahrenheit), the pulse beating 130. Great prostration and disorder are observable in the nervous actions, although the state of the mental faculties remain unaltered; frequent pains are felt in the head and limbs; great pain is also felt in the left hypochondriac region, and an examination of the palpitation and percussion proves the spleen to have immensely decreased in volume. The skin is yellow in color, owing to the liver being likewise affected by the malady. The initiatory attack of the fever lasts from seven to eight days, and terminates with a very copious perspiration.

After the first paroxysm, an interval occurs of seven or eight days, during which the patient appears almost as well as ever, but at the expiration of that period a second attack manifests itself like the first, but accompanied with still greater prostration. This continues also about seven days, terminating, like the other, with profuse perspiration. Sometimes a third paroxysm declares itself after a further interval of seven days; one of the symptoms being a burning thirst and complete aneurism, and the patient sinks into the most profound state of prostration. The rate of mortality is eight per cent., and the victims of this malady die during the second attack, usually from a kind of general paralysis, or through serious derangement of the nervous organs, with real decomposition of the blood and an increase in the spleen. The liver also becomes greatly enlarged, but the intestines, on the other hand, are either found healthy or else hardly congested.

We need not delay to discuss the probabilities and improbabilities of this epidemic reaching our shores. If it has decreased so much as is stated between Siberia and St. Petersburg, and the improvement has been so great from St. Petersburg into Prussia, the belief expressed by medical authorities in England is substantiated. But if the disease does not enter England, it is much less likely to cross the Atlantic, with all its purifying power, and assail us. The improbability increases faster than the distance. Still, in view of such a possibility, there is an old duty refreshed for our government: the duty of cleanliness, individual and collective, domestic and civic. This is the great preventive and panacea, as well as an exceedingly desirable thing for itself. Philadelphia, thanks to its broad, straight streets, gets the air whenever the air has any motion. That is the first consideration. Thanks to the Schuylkill, it has good water in an abundance and superabundance. That is another great consideration. Thanks to many railways, it is provided with fresh food daily. That is all that art or nature, or both, can do for health and safety. There is not a city in the land, not even New York, according to its own statements, that is so nasty as are all Russian towns and many Russian palaces. The most neglected European towns are purity in comparison; and they lack much of perfection. These are reasons why we need not fear the plague on this side of the water, and why least of all it is to be apprehended in Philadelphia.

But it may come. Whether it does or not we would have our city in all respects prepared to resist it or its kindred. That is created by cleanliness. Let cleanliness therefore prevail. Keep the streets and alleys clean. Purify the back premises. See that none are allowed to make styes of their houses and piggeries of their yards against the letter of the law. Have existing regulations thoroughly enforced against every excuse and any complaint. When this is done everything is done to ward off disease, and the knowledge that it has been thoroughly and promptly done will be worth more in the confidence it will create than a battalion of doctors after the disorder has appeared. While there is perhaps less filth, and consequently less inciting cause for disease, in Philadelphia than in any city of its size on the continent, or perhaps any city, unqualifiedly, there are causes which may be removed. What these are is known to every resident. Let every one see that the remedy is applied. In that case, if this Russian disease reaches our shores we shall be amply prepared against it, and if it does not we shall reap our reward in an improved rate of health which will tell upon the character of the city, and consequently upon city business and prosperity for a long time. The health of the approaching summer is measurably in every householder's hands. Let every one do his duty, and when the war has closed we shall not be obliged to battle a domestic foe as relentless, but go on instantly to great and greater prosperity.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The authoress of "Alone," "The Hidden Path," "Nemesis," "Mariam," and several other romances whose wide popularity will recall their titles and character, has just published "Husbands and Homes," and dedicated it to "Louis A. Godey, Esq., the early and constant friend of my authorlife." This compliment, to Mr. Godey is equally creditable to the authoress and the author-publisher. The theatre of the new story is in a country town on the Hudson, some distance above New York. The whole spirit and purport, the plan and execution, is so thoroughly self-contained and domestic, however, that exterior life has little to do with it. It is the working out of a lesson concerning truthfulness and sobriety in love and marriage, which will commend itself to all readers. And though this lesson is taught by the progress and purport of the story, it is so carefully concealed that until the incidents have been grouped towards the close, the lesson is wholly subordinate to the story. The characters are clearly discriminated, the events are natural and the result commends itself to every judgment. Similar stories, bearing similar freight, have been written and read before, for both cause and result are common. But here the moral is so blended with the incident, and the parts are made so naturally to minister to the whole, that only the most captious can find fault with what charms, cheers and educates. The natural application of character, and just judgment of circumstances as affecting it, seem to be natural endowments of Miss Harland. She brings out with no difficulty traits we have all seen, and points which are common to our apprehension. She does it, however, with a view to the *tout ensemble* which all do not attain, and makes each picture part of a panorama rather than an individual sketch. Marion and Maggie, and Albert and Cleveland are every-day personages, put on canvas. Their hopes and sorrows, virtues and faults, successes and failures, are part of the great web whose weaving we all see, and whose loom we all help to tend. No one who reads will be apt to rise with exaggerated notions or views which have not rather been straightened than flexed by the progressing narrative. Withal there is a homely simplicity of narrative, equally removed from either extreme, which will aid the perusal and the enforcement of the lesson sought to be given. Miss Harlan's former laurels will not be dimmed by this effort. We notice one or two inaccuracies of the text which should not have been allowed: as at the close of page 13, where the last line is duplicated and left imperfect. The next edition—for we do not question a growing demand for so good a tale—will unquestionably cure the slight mechanical blemishes of the first.

The *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, for March, contains two valuable railway papers; one upon a new gunpowder; one on gun-cotton and the mechanical power of atmospheric pressure, and its usual variety of instructive miscellaneous matter.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the North American and U. S. Gazette
LONDON, April 11, 1865.

The long, dreary winter has at last come to an end, and bright sunshine and warmth are restoring life and spirits to the jaded Londoners. The last few days have resembled summer in the heat of the weather, and accordingly the butterfly world of the great metropolis has taken the opportunity to display its gayest colors. The streets swarm with fashionable equipages, and the latest fashions are to be seen in all their glory; shall we say ugliness? for surely nothing can be more unbecoming than the thing called a hat which the ladies wear. And then, in order to conceal whatever beauty nature has bestowed on them, they carry a veil which completely hides the features, an absurdity which they persevere in perpetrating even while making morning calls. Imagine a party of veiled women in a reception room! We shall come to the yashmak of the Turks, next, I suppose. Whether it is the impertinence of the men, or the bashfulness of the dear creatures themselves, or their consciousness of the danger of their glances to the conflicting sex, that has caused the introduction of this abominable custom I cannot say, but I know that the observance of it betrays both cruelty of disposition and want of taste. There have been but few grand parties as yet; those that have been given may be called Parliamentary, because they have been held at the residences of the Ministers and of her Majesty's Opposition. The really serious business of the season will begin after the Easter recess, when balls, routs, concerts, matinees and the like, will set in with their usual severity. The Queen, however, gives no sign of relenting. She still wears mourning and abstains from appearing in public, except at what is called a "Court," which is a formal afternoon State reception of certain invited persons, when her Majesty takes her seat on her throne, surrounded by the great officers of State and of her household. She held one of these Courts last Thursday, but there was very little to call for special remark. The newspapers manage to fill a column with the names of the "distinguished persons" who had the honor of receiving invitations, the majority of whom, however, are unknown to the world at large. We do not find among them any other than fashionable people, with a sprinkling of successful lawyers, and naval and military men who have carried off the prizes of their respective professions. Not a single literary celebrity, artist, philosopher or inventor—the men who help the world along—is found there to do honor to the assembly by attending it. Yet the Queen is a very liberal patron of the fine arts, and after the fatiguing and unmeaning affair was over she found time, before returning to Windsor, to pay a visit to the studio of Mr. C. W. Cope. She wore mourning at the Court, but the Princesses wore colors and ornaments. The black costume of the coachmen and footmen of the royal carriages is singularly neat and simple, and very superior to the gaudy red of former days; and, indeed, the air of simplicity and freedom from restraint and etiquette which characterize the movements of the royal family generally, have more real dignity in them than the old system of state carriages, accompanied by troops of life-guards. The Prince of Wales keeps his household on the model of the Queen's, and he boasts of his economy and his being able to live within his income (£90,000 a year), though, by the way, it is rumored that an application is about to be made to Parliament for an additional £50,000 ($250,000) a year, to enable him to fill with greater dignity his high position of deputy King. What the toiling millions will think of such a request remains to be seen, but there can be no doubt that the present House of Commons will grant it. But surely if the Prince is put to additional expense by doing the duties which properly devolve upon the Queen, the latter must save in proportion, and it would be but fair for her to pay her own deputy. The Prince of Wales has been invited by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to be present at a grand ball at the Mansion House in that city, on the 9th May. He has accepted the invitation, and it will be a brilliant affair, no doubt. The Prince is to open the great exhibition there after Easter.

Last week the unexpected death of Mr. Cobden was the chief topic of conversation; for every one, even his political adversaries, looked upon him as a great and a good man. The latter he certainly was; as to the former, there is a very large and influential party in England who hate the very name of manhood suffrage, the great measure which he advocated, and who look upon his peace doctrines as fraught with danger. Cobden has been wrongly described as an advocate of peace *at any price*, however. He was averse to war, on the ground that it was a ruinous, wasteful, bloodthirsty and unsatisfactory mode of settling national disputes; but he admitted that there might be occasions when a defensive war would be justifiable. I presume that his death will cause a feeling of regret among your countrymen, for he was an admirer of republican institutions, and he never missed an opportunity of putting in a good word for the north. He and his friend John Bright ought to be remembered by Americans as their zealous advocates, when there were but few found to take their part. I believe that the Whig party, in their hearts, are glad to be rid of him, and wish that Bright would go too, notwithstanding that Lord Palmerston in set phrases professed the deepest sorrow. Here is an extract from the speech of the Whig deputy in the London Common Council on the character and services of Cobden: "It was very important sometimes to bring out a little of the truth, although it might be unpleasant to superficial patriots to hear it. Just consider what Mr. Cobden did. He was, perhaps, the man of all others, without disparaging the services of Mr. Bright, who succeeded in giving to the poor man a large loaf, and opportunities for selling his labor in the best market; but in all that he made no discovery; he only, by propounding the same platforms, popularized principles of political economy which many hard-headed thinkers, such as Adam Smith, John Stuart Mill, and Perronet Thompson, had previously worked out in private. At a later period of his career he promulgated doctrines which the world would not accept, and which were most pernicious in themselves. He was the advocate of peace at any price, and manhood suffrage—doctrines more pernicious and delusive than any, perhaps, which were ever propounded; and those two errors, as furnishing evidence of an imperfect judgment, are to be set against the grand and important work which he undoubtedly achieved, and must ever be borne in mind in estimating his character as a public man." These are the real sentiments of the dominant class in England, however much they may affect to deplore the loss of Cobden. Mr. D'Israeli, in the House of Commons, spoke of him eloquently, yet evidently for effect, and in words intended to be remembered. "There are," he said, "some members of Parliament who, though they may not be present, are still members of this House, who are independent of dissolutions, of the caprices of constituencies, and even of the course of time. I think, sir, that Mr. Cobden was one of those men, and I believe that when the verdict of posterity shall be recorded upon his life and conduct, it will be said of him that, looking to his expressions and his deeds, he was, without doubt, the greatest political character that the pure middle class of this country has as yet produced; that he was an ornament to the House of Commons and an honor to England." But the most genuine and eloquent tribute to the memory of the illustrious dead was the flood of tears in which Mr. Bright's attempts to speak were drowned. His funeral was attended by a very large number of persons of distinction, among others Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Villiers, and Mr. Milner Gibson. The entire body of the tradesmen of Midhurst (near which town Mr. Cobden lived) turned out to join the procession. Never has a citizen been followed to the grave with more general regret than Richard Cobden.

The reports which reach us of the successes of your armies are, I regret to say, not very favorably received here. The subject is evidently a very distasteful one, and is avoided in conversation. I visited a lady of great literary celebrity the other day, who opened the ball by asking if I was a southerner. On my replying "no," she said that she was, and that she wished to give us (the north) a thrashing. At the same time she mildly intimated her desire to shoot General Butler. On my asking her if she approved of slavery, she peremptorily said "Oh! that has nothing whatever to do with it. The south are fighting for their independence." I asked what independence they wanted that they hadn't under the Constitution? "Ah!" she replied, "I don't wish to argue the subject. Let's talk of something else." I mention this merely as a specimen of the feeling that exists among the vast majority of educated Englishmen, for go where you will, it is the same thing. The defence of Canada is a topic which has assumed tall proportions, and there is very general feeling that it will lead to serious complications, possibly with the Canadians themselves, who want England to pay all the expense and do all the fighting for them; but she does not see it in that light. However, the deputation from Canada now is daily expected here, and the question is laid over for the present, more especially as the Houses of Parliament have adjourned till the 24th, to enable members to spend Easter in the country. Your city bears a world-wide reputation for its firemen, and therefore you will, perhaps, be amused at learning that we have a fireman here who is desirous of emulating the most daring exploits of your heroes in that line. He is no less a personage than his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K. G., who has provided himself with a complete fireman's outfit, and, in order that he may not miss a single fire, has had telegraphic wires, communicating with all the fire-stations in London, carried into his bed-room! Fastidious people may, perhaps, think that a wealthy duke, who, it is said, can ride in a straight line a hundred miles in length from his own door over his own estates, might find some better mode of amusing himself; but if this hobby of his be not of the highest order, it is at least very much better than a taste for actresses, gambling, the turf, prize-fighting, drinking, and the like. Besides, the duke has frequently an opportunity, in attending at fires, of doing good to the sufferers, and his grace is liberal with his money. Of royal personages, beside our own royal family and that of the late Louis Philippe, who are permanent residents here, we have but few in the country at present. The King of the Belgians, who is just now at Windsor, may be considered as one of ours, as he is the Queen's uncle and cousin-in-law. The only other personage of high rank is the Princess Imperial of Brazil, who with her husband, the Count D'Eu, is making a very extended wedding tour. She is studying the peculiarities of Manchester *pour le moment*, and also *pour passer le temps*. I hope to have something more interesting to tell you in my next. R.

The Funeral.

BY HENRY B. HIRST.

I.

The ground is white with apple blossoms,
As though a fragrant snow lay there;
And from the meadows' breezy bosoms
The blackbirds' music floods the air;
But he who heard the robin whistle
Last spring, among the apple's bloom,
The Liberator, Father, Savior—
The Martyr! passes to the tomb.

II.

Through the long avenues of cities,
Through the commingling people's hum,
Marshalled by sighs, and sobs, and pities,
The sacred relics onward come.
The very heavens themselves are weeping,
While tears fill every earthly eye,
As, mournfully, the cortege, sweeping
To solemn dirges, passes by.

III.

Toll slowly bells, toll very slowly!
Murmur in moans a nation's woe!
Boom minute guns—most melancholy—
Heaven's thunder echoed from below!
Close every door, shut every casement;
Drape every banner's folds with black;
Mourn, silent streets, from roof to basement;
He journeys hence who comes not back!

IV.

Through the long cycles of the ages,
Searching the catacombs of Time,
Blazoned in gold on history's pages,
No other name stands more sublime;
And since the awful crucifixion,
And since the damned deed of Cain,
No record lives of such affliction,
None greater numbered with the slain.

V.

The ground is white with apple blossoms,
As though a fragrant snow lay there;
And from the meadows' breezy bosoms
The blackbirds' music fills the air.
But he who heard the robin whistle
Last spring, among the apple's bloom,
The Liberator, Father, Savior—
The Martyr! passes to the tomb!

Philadelphia, April 22, 1865.

CITY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The stated meeting of the Board of trade for business adjourned from Monday, the 17th, was held on Monday evening, 24th inst., Mr. Vice President Merrick in the chair.

Among the communications read was the following supplement to the act of 1836, relating to limited partnerships, allowing a contribution in goods, wholly or in part, at a sworn valuation, instead of cash, enacted in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful for any special partner to make his contribution to the common stock of any limited partnership he may become a member of, in cash, goods, or merchandise: Provided, That when such contributions are made in goods or merchandise, the same shall first be appraised under oath (or affirmation) by appraisers (skilled and well versed in the business to which the said partnership pertains), who shall be appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such partnership is to be carried on: And provided also, That in the certificate as now required by law, the nature and value of the said goods shall be fully set forth and described [and provided further, however, That in all cases where merchandise shall wholly or in part have been contributed instead of cash as the capital of the limited partnership, it shall be so stated in all the publications made, as required by the act to which this is a supplement.]

Section 2. The business of the partnership shall be conducted under a firm, in which the names of all the general partners shall be inserted, except that when there are more than two general partners, the firm name may consist of either two of such partners, with the addition of the words "and company," but the said partnership shall put upon some conspicuous place on the outside, and in front of all its chief places of business, a sign, on which shall be painted, in legible English characters, all the names in full of all the members of said partnership, stating who are general and who are special partners.

The words in brackets are omitted in the act as passed.

The following correspondence between a committee of the Board and the late President, Samuel C. Morton, Esq., was read:

To Samuel C. Morton, Esq.—Dear Sir: The Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, at their last stated meeting, on the 19th instant, received with general regret your resignation of the Presidency of the Board.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to express to you, on behalf of Executive Council, their high appreciation of your zealous, faithful and valuable services in the several offices of Director, Vice President, and President of the Board, during so many years.

We should do injustice to the feelings of the members of the Council, if we should fail to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness that invariably marked your course as presiding officer, and the pleasant relations that have always subsisted between us.

On behalf of our associates we beg leave to tender you these assurances of our sincere personal regard and respect.

Signed, G. N. TATHAM, S. E. STOKES, J. C. HAND, Committee.

Philada., March 30, 1865.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1865.

George N. Tatham, James C. Hand and Samuel E Stokes, Esquires, Committee, &c.—I duly received your communication of the 30th ultimo, conveying the too partial but complimentary recognition of my services on behalf of the Board of Trade, and I beg you will convey to the Executive Council my deep sense of the compliment they have paid me, and which I shall ever cherish with lively emotions of grateful feeling, as emanating from the representatives of a body with which I have been associated for over a quarter of a century.

For yourselves, gentlemen, be pleased to accept my thanks for the very courteous language in which you have conveyed the sentiments of your colleagues, and believe me, very truly, yours,

SAMUEL C. MORTON.

In accordance with the request of A. R. McHenry, Esq., it was directed that application should be made to the Postmaster General, that a contract should be awarded to the owners of the new (projected) steamship line, for the transportation of the mails direct from this port to Liverpool. It was also decided to appoint a delegation from this Association to meet the representatives of the various Boards of the country in Convention at Detroit, in July next, at the invitation of the Detroit Board of Trade, "for the consideration of the following subjects, viz: Commerce, Finance, communications of transit from the west to the seaboard, reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Provinces, and such other business as may come before the Convention not of a purely local or of a political character." The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROL.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Control was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering the report of the committee appointed to establish rules and regulations respecting the examinations and qualifications of teachers. The rules which shall guide the Board of Examiners, as amended and adopted by the Board of Control, are as follows:

I. They shall hold two examinations annually of such persons as may desire to obtain certificates of qualification for the position of teacher in the public schools, and those examinations shall be held on the second Thursday and the following day of May and November.

II. They shall award certificates to such persons as, upon examination, are found qualified, which shall be the first, second, third or fourth class.

III. No person shall be elected to the position of teacher in any of the Public Schools of this district unless he or she shall have received a certificate of qualification duly issued by the authority of the Board of Controllers, after his or her examination, provided that this rule shall not apply to teachers who have been duly elected prior to the passage of the act of Assembly relative to the examination of teachers in the First School District, passed February 17, 1865, and who were at that time teaching in the Public Schools; but said teachers may be promoted from time to time without being required to pass an examination.

IV. The holders of a first class certificate shall be eligible to the position of Principal of a Grammar School.

V. The holder of a second-class certificate shall be eligible to the position of First Assistant in a Grammar School; and if twenty-one years of age, for male or female Principal of an Unclassified or Secondary School.

VI. The holder of a third class certificate shall be eligible to the position of Second Assistant in a Grammar School, or any lower position; and if twenty one years of age, to that of Principal of a Primary School.

VII. The holder of a fourth class certific to shall be eligible to the position of a Third or Fourth Assistant in a Grammar School, or an lower position.

VIII. Certificates of the first class shall be awarded to such persons only as shall have taught for at least three years.

IX. Certificates of the second class shall be awarded to such persons only as shall have taught at least two years.

X. Certificates of the third class shall be awarded to such persons as shall have taught at least one year.

XI. This Committee shall hold a special examination for the position of Principal of a Boys' or Girls' Grammar School whenever the same shall be necessary.

They may ask the assistance of such of the Principals of the Boys' Grammer Schools, or of the Faculty of the Boys' School, and any others, as they may deem proper, to conduct such examinations; and they shall present a printed report to the Board, the result of such examinations, at the next stated meeting, in a printed report, said report to give the name of the successful applicants, the school from which they came, and the result of each applicant's examination in each study, as well as his or her general average and position on the list.

XII. Said committee shall cause such rules to be made as will ensure at all times the utmost fairness and impartiality.

XIII. No person under the age of seventeen years shall be elected as teacher in the Public Schools of this district.

XIV. Candidates who shall obtain average sufficient to entitle them to second and third class certificates (which the President and Secretary are authorized to issue), shall be precluded from obtaining such certificates until they shall have arrived at the age, and taught the term specified in rules six and ten, but the committee shall award them a fourth class certificate.

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the Board (December 13, 1864), to wit:

Resolved, That no person shall be elected a teacher in any Grammar School of Philadelphia unless such person shall have had at least six months' experience in teaching in a Primary, Secondary, or Unclassified School.

Resolved, That graduates of the Girls' High and Normal School shall be eligible as Assistant Teachers in any Primary, Secondary, or Unclassified School of the First School District, be and are hereby repealed.

Resolved, That all laws and resolutions hereafter passed conflicting with the above are hereby repealed.

Colonel D. W. C. Moore offered an amendment to Rule Twenty-second, for the government of the Board, changing the time of the school sessions for the remaining months as follows: Open at 8¼ A. M. and 2 P. M., and close at 12 M. and 4½ P. M. Laid over.

DR. JANSEN, the enterprising lessee and efficient manager of the Natatorium, in Broad street, after thoroughly renovating and improving his establishment, announces his intention to re-open for the summer on the 1st of May. The Doctor proposes to discontinue the sale of single tickets provided there are a certain number of season subscribers. By this arrangement he hopes his regular patrons will not be inconvenienced by a crowd on hot sultry summer evenings, as has too frequently been the case heretofore.

Swimming, not less than skating, is rapidly becoming one of the first accomplishments, and of the two is unquestionably the more desirable.

FOUND UPON HIS PERSON.—William Keller was before Alderman Swift yesterday, charged with picking a man's pocket at a ball at Fifth and Gaskill streets. He stole a watch on the night previous, which was found in his possession. He was committed to answer.

A LOW FIGURE.—Thirty-eight bales of damaged Upland cotton were sold at auction yesterday morning by Samuel C. Cook, auctioneer, at No. 22 north Front street, in lots, bringing from 15 to 16½ cents per pound.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz:

$5000 American gold—$1 51⅝,	$7 593 75
100 shares Egbert Oil Company—$2 75,	275 00
100 shares Consolidation Bank—$39 12,	400 00
50 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad—$8,	400 00
1 share Mercantile Library,	6 25
Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 151 north Sixteenth street,	1,775 00
Three story brick dwelling, No. 149 north Sixteenth street,	1,800 00
Three story brick dwelling, No. 147 north Sixteenth street,	1,800 00
Three story brick dwelling, No. 145 north Sixteenth street,	1,875 00
Two three story brick stores and dwellings, southeast corner of Pine and Dean streets, subject to a yearly ground rent of $112 50,	5,900 00
Three story brick dwelling, 1123 Green street, ground rent $60 a year,	3,500 00
Modern residence, No. 1731 Vine street,	12,400 00
Modern four story brick residence, No. 1507 Walnut street,	23,100 00
Ground rent $51 a year,	575 00
Modern three story brick dwelling, No. 127 north Tenth street,	8,450 00
Schooner Sons of Malta,	975 00
At private sale, large lot First ward, Fox's estate,	40,000 00

HOW THEY COME HERE.—Yesterday morning, in front of a glass and crockeryware house, on north Second street, were unladen from drays a lot of crates of crockery. They had just been discharged from a barque coming from Liverpool. The porters were unpacking one of the crates, when from the straw it contained there leaped a rat, long, tall, lean and huge—such a rat as isn't seen in these parts—with a tail as large as an ordinary file, and whiskers that measured fully three inches in length. A pumpkin-colored dog, dashing at that moment from Mr. Catherwood's store, next door, with one crunch, converted the animal into quivering carrion. The porters, in removing the straw, found the cause of the big rat's presence. In the centre of the crate, in the midst of a ball of straw, cut to the shortness and fineness of chaff, were six young rats, evidently born *en voyage*. The mother had remained with them during the hoisting of the crate from the ship's hold, during the jolting that followed the bearing of it to its destination, and only quitted it when the hooks with which laborers handle such packages were thrust into her nest. It is thus that the huge Liverpool rats come among us. They are less fierce than the Muscovite rat, but are enormously large. We are indebted to foreign countries for all sorts of vermin, rats included. To Sicily we owe the enormous roaches that are seen in summer time, in the storehouses that receive the oranges and lemons from that country. But that they cannot endure a northern winter, they would overrun us.

THOSE PICKPOCKETS.—The big batch of pickpockets arrested on Sunday, as noticed in our last issue, had a final hearing yesterday. The man Ford was taken directly into court, and sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment. Five of them were sent to prison for ninety days, under the vagrant act, and four more were held in $1000 bail to answer. The late excitement attending upon the funeral ceremonies of President Lincoln gave a rare opportunity to thieves of all grades. While houses were vacated by people who went out to look upon the procession, thieves entered them with impunity. Up to last evening there were registered over one hundred cases of losses, either by burglary or by pickpockets, during the past forty-eight hours. Many of these robberies were committed by entering the rear part of the house, while the occupants were looking at the procession from the windows in front. Pickpockets by scores followed the procession from Washington, and will continue with it until it reaches Springfield, Illinois. In the same manner professional thieves started from England when the Prince of Wales came to this country, and unknown to him were a portion of his retinue. Thieves of this class are unknown to our police, and have immense advantage over the professionals of Cherry Hill and Moyamensing celebrity.

EXCITEMENT IN A SCHOOL-HOUSE.—Yesterday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, some shavings in the cellar of a public school in Twenty-third street, between Lombard and Pine, accidentally took fire. The flames were speedily extinguished. The fire caused great commotion among the children in the school and the residents in the neighborhood. One of the teachers in the male school, with great presence of mind, locked the door and kept the boys from going out. The girls, however, rushed precipitately into the street, and some of them were roughly handled and trodden upon by the rest. The neighborhood for a few minutes was in a state of wild excitement.

ANOTHER CASE.—Chas. Tyrell's clothing store, on Market street, near Seventh, was entered a few nights ago and robbed of clothing to the value of nearly one thousand dollars. This is the third robbery of clothing stores in that neighborhood within a few months. The Mayor, in the last case, suspended the officers upon that beat for not exercising greater vigilance. The thieves run off their plunder to New York, and the skill of the detectives is thus baffled. Very few stolen goods have been recovered of late, though robberies have been numerous.

WHERE TO OBTAIN IT.—All who desire information concerning the 82d Veteran regiment can obtain it by calling upon Captain T. H. Peters, No. 115 south Seventh street. This regiment, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General Isaac C. Bassett, belonging to the gallant and invincible old Sixth Corps, sustained during the last fights its well-won name for bravery. It had two officers and twenty-five enlisted men killed, and seven officers and eighty-eight enlisted men wounded.

ARRESTED.—Annie McKee and Maria Crumley were before Alderman Allen, of the Twenty-fourth ward, yesterday, upon the charge of entering the residence of Mr. George Connell, on the Darby road, near the Mount Moriah lane, and stealing a quantity of clothing. Maria was formerly employed as a domestic by Mr. Connell. The women were arrested with the clothes in their possession. They had just left the premises. They were committed for trial.

THE GROUND BROKEN.—The West Philadelphia Hose Company is about to erect a new house at Thirty-seventh and Ludlow streets. Ground was broken yesterday morning for the foundation. The building is to be 25 feet front by 64 in depth, and will be two stories in height. The front is to be of brown stone. The structure will be an ornament to the neighborhood. Great interest is taken in this company by first class citizens of West Philadelphia, and its materiel is excellent.

PRESENTATION TO A BASE BALL CLUB.—The Atlantic Base Ball Club of Brooklyn presented the Keystone Club of this city, on Monday evening, with a handsome framed photograph of the champion nine base ball players who are members of the Atlantic. The presentation took place at the Musical Fund Hall during the progress of a ball being given by the Keystoners. The frame was presented by David A. Sutton, and received on behalf of the Keystone Club by John F. McDevitt.

THE CITY LOAN.—Mr. Henry Bumm, the City Treasurer, gives notice that he is prepared to purchase, at par, $100,000 of the loan of the city of Philadelphia, due the 1st of July next.

M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 4 north Eighth street, are now opening an elegant assortment of Children's Clothing, consisting of boys', girls', infants' and misses' clothing, in great variety. Call and examine.

FOR SPRING TRADE.—Choice manufactures in fine Confections, Gum Drops, Italian Licorice, Jujube preparations and refined Candies, in cases containing from one to five hundred pounds.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 Market street

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—C. A. Gambriel vs. Prettyman & Brothers. An action to recover on two certain drafts. No defence, Verdict for plaintiff $2461.

Palethorp vs. Bergner. An action to recover damages for an alleged failure to comply with the covenants of a lease of the premises known as Military Hall, Library street. Plaintiff suffered a nonsuit, the pleadings being wrong. Adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare—Gault vs. Baugh. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff $104, the amount admitted to be due.

Hecksher vs. Conrad. This action was to recover the price of a cargo of coal, which plaintiff alleges he delivered to the defendant. The defence was that the coal was not delivered at the place stipulated. Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of Blessing, indicted for enlisting a minor in the army, contrary to the act of Assembly, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas S. Fernon, indicted for assault and battery, and assault and battery with intent to kill Jay A. Hubbell, was then put upon trial. Before proceeding with the case, Mr. Cassidy, for the defendant, offered to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and that the defendant should plead guilty to the count in the indictment charging assault and battery. This was not acceded to on the part of the commonwealth, and the case was tried. From the evidence it appeared that on the 15th of April he was at the office of Mr. B. A. Hoopes, 324 Walnut street, and in conversation with that gentleman, when he was struck a blow on the head from some person behind him. Turning instantly, he saw that it was the defendant, who at the moment had a knife, which he held in his uplifted hand, as if intending to strike. Mr. Hubbell, exclaiming "he has a knife," immediately seized hold of defendant, but not before the latter had inflicted upon him two wounds on the arm, near the shoulder. The gentlemen present interfered, and the combatants were separated. The defendant told the prosecutor he was a ——, and to leave the room, adding that if he had a pistol he would shoot him. Mr. Stevens, one of the gentlemen present, told Mr. H. to go out, which he did, Mr. S. accompanying him to the door.

The defence was character. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made. Benjamin H. Brewster for the commonwealth and Charles W. Brooke and L. C. Cassidy for defendant.

For the North American and U. S. Gazette.

Was Sherman's Recent Strange Conduct Known in Advance in the South?

The following is from Willmer & Smith's European Times, of April 8th, 1865, published at Liverpool:

"In a recent letter from Richmond, published in London, which breathes the most despairing tone, though written by one who, from the commencement, has invariably prophesied the success of the south, an allusion is made to General Sherman of a very peculiar kind. Every one knows that Sherman is southern by birth and feeling, and was induced to take up arms solely to preserve the Union. But Sherman, it is insinuated, is by no means in favor of the abolition of slavery, and with respect to the 'domestic institution' approaches on this head nearer to the sentiments of General Lee than of President Lincoln. The idea intended to be conveyed is that Sherman will make himself Dictator, and bring the war to a close in his own way."

The letter here referred to may be found in the London Times of April 5th, and is dated Richmond, March 4th. It commences thus:

"It is impossible to be blind to the fact that the personal character of General Sherman, seemingly destined within the next few weeks to be the greatest power upon this distracted continent, is at this moment well worth studying, as likely to furnish a key to the future," &c., &c.

The letter is entirely devoted to Sherman, placing his past history and recent achievements in a highly flattering light, using, among others, the following expression: "Sherman, within a few weeks of this time, may by possibility be autocrat of this continent." The passage particularly referred to by the Liverpool Times is probably this:

"I may remark that his long residence in the south has taught him to disclaim any intention of carrying on war on behalf of the 'poor, lashed, degraded slave,' out of whom Mrs. Stowe has manufactured a melodramatic fame of which the incidents of this war are already making her countrymen ashamed. Possibly, in common with every other intelligent man, Sherman may think that the abolition of slavery would be a great boon to the south, but he does not seem to think that it would be a boon to the slave. At any rate, Sherman has always shown great disinclination to admitting negro soldiers to his ranks, whatever allegations to the contrary may be made by journals, to which he gives little heed. I am informed that he forbade recently any junction between his own troops and those which General Foster commands on the South Carolina coast, and which consist principally of negroes. If, in the Armageddon which seems now approaching, General Sherman once gets the south down, it may confidently be predicted that his politics will be more in harmony with those of General Lee than those of President Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln has found him hitherto a very valuable friend—it is possible that before the end comes he will find him a still more dangerous enemy. During this war I have seen no man who seemed to me to possess so much of the temper of Cromwell as Sherman." W.

THE report of the executive committee of the Pittsburg Sanitary Fair of 1864, states the net receipts to have been $319,217.

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE AMERICAN & GAZETTE.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A constant stream of people has been passing through the room in the City Hall, where the remains of the late President have been exposed to view, ever since yesterday afternoon. They pass at the rate of eighty per minute.

At midnight the German singers, numbering about 1000 voices, chaunted dirges. Throughout the night the long line of citizens, anxious to view the remains, was kept moving

Early this morning it seemed diminished very little, and soon after daylight was lengthened greatly, extending from Warren to John streets on the west side of the City Hall, while there was another line of greater length running through the streets on the east side of the hall.

Broadway and all the adjoining streets in the vicinity were thronged by people anxious to secure a place in the line, or, failing in that, to catch a glimpse of the hearse when it passed.

All places of business are closed, while the upper stories of every building along the route of the procession are occupied by anxious spectators.

The preparations for the funeral procession of the President are on an immense scale, including nearly every military and civic organization of New York, Brooklyn and other neighboring towns. By a special order to General Dix the Secretary of War requests that colored societies shall be assigned a place in the line, and directions have been issued accordingly. The streets over which the procession is to pass are already being crowded with eager spectators, and the whole demonstration promises to be of the most imposing character.

As the schedule of the War Department directs the departure of the funeral train at 4 P. M., we shall probably be spared the delay usual on such occasions.

The religious ceremonies at Union square will be conducted by clergymen of several denominations, including Archbishop McCloskey, Dr. Tyng, Dr. Osgood, Dr. Thompson and Rabbi Isaacs. An oration will be delivered by Hon. George Bancroft.

The scenes at the City Hall yesterday were similar to those reported from Philadelphia on Sunday. The arrangements for viewing the body were as bad as possible, and neither police nor military were able to preserve order in the mass of people struggling for admittance. The disorder increased after nightfall, and was very discreditable both to the people and the authorities.

The military display is very large, including more than twenty regiments, besides several batteries and troops of cavalry, all State troops.

The day is fine, and the streets are swarming with citizens and people from the surrounding country. It is believed that about forty thousand persons visited the remains yesterday.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1 o'clock.—The procession is now moving with the remains to the Hudson River Railroad depot. It is one of the most imposing and impressive spectacles ever witnessed in New York. Indeed, perhaps, it was never equalled.

There are no vehicles in the line of procession, and it moves with affecting solemnity to the mournful music of the various military bands. The military are out in full force, as also a very large number of civic societies, trades unions, officials and civilians in general.

One of the festoons in front of the City Hall took fire this morning, causing great excitement as the cry of fire was made. The presence of mind of an officer, who promptly tore down the burning drapery, saved a rush in the crowd, which in all probability would have caused the loss of life.

The crowd on Broadway was so great that it was found necessary to run chains around the space through which the procession was to pass in the park. The number who viewed the remains is estimated at 120,000, and as many more were deprived of the privilege by the expiration of the allotted time.

The funeral car upon which the remains were carried in the procession is a superb piece of mechanism. The main platform is fourteen feet long, eight wide, and fifteen in height. On the platform, which is five feet from the ground, is a dais, six inches in height, on which the coffin rests.

Above the dais is an elegant canopy, supported by four columns, curving upward at the centre, and surmounted by a miniature temple of liberty. The platform is covered with black cloth, which falls at the sides nearly to the ground, and is edged with silver bullion fringe.

Festoons of black cloth also hang from the sides, festooned with silver stars and also edged with silver bullion. The canopy is trimmed in like manner, with black cloth, festooned and spangled with silver bullion, the corners surmounted by a rich plume of black and white feathers. At the base of each column are three American flags slightly inclined, festooned and covered with crape.

The temple of liberty is represented as deserted, having no emblems of any kind in or around it, except a small flag on the top at half-mast. The inside of the car is lined with white satin, fluted; from the centre of the roof is suspended a large eagle with outspread wings, having in its talons a laurel wreath. The platform around the coffin was strewn with flowers.

The car was drawn by sixteen grey horses, covered with black cloth trimming, each led by a groom.

The Obsequies of President Lincoln at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 25.—The remains of President Lincoln will arrive at Columbus on Saturday, April 29th, at 7 30 A. M. The City Council, city officials and a large number of citizens of Cincinnati will come up from that place to partake in the ceremonies. Orders were received yesterday to forward immediately to the front all the troops now in camp in Ohio and Indiana.

FROM RICHMOND.

Gen. Early's Whereabouts—Food for the Needy at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Richmond Times of yesterday morning says:

"An order has been issued by the General commanding this department designating the Powhattan Hotel, at the corner of Broad and Eleventh streets, as a place of entertainment for all rebel officers and soldiers. The Spottswood House is forbidden from entertaining all such, and those now stopping there are required to immediately vacate their rooms and leave.

"Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, of Berkeley county, Va., has arrived in this city."

The Richmond Whig of April 24th says:

"General Sheridan routed Early at Waynesboro', about the middle of March, and put him, individually, upon a most tremendous race, which he concluded by bringing up in Richmond, attended by one of his staff, *sans* coat, hat and almost everything. When Sheridan's column had swept by Richmond, Early was ordered back to Staunton, and was there at the time of the evacuation of this city. Upon hearing of this event he hastened to Lynchburg, and thence toward southwestern Virginia, where, ranking General Echols, he took command of the forces that were retreating before Stoneman and Thomas. When last heard from, being unable to withstand the forces in his front, and afraid of General Grant in his rear, he had deflected to the right, and was apparently making for the Kanawha Valley. It is doubtful whether he has yet become aware of the surrender of Gen. Lee. We look with interest for tidings from him and his command.

"We are authorized to announce that by order of the military authorities the Commissaries of Subsistence of the United States army in this city will begin to-day to issue to all citizens bread at six and a quarter cents per loaf of eighteen ounces. The humanity of this move, prompted by considerate thoughtfulness of the military authorities, cannot be over-estimated. There are to-day thousands of our citizens, male and female, but chiefly the latter, who, living in unwilling but unavoidable idleness, are without the means of subsistence. Over five thousand of these persons are females. Up to the time of the evacuation they earned by making soldiers' clothing a scanty livelihood, eked out by such supplies as the Citizens' Relief Committee could furnish. During the last three weeks many of them would have perished but for the relief opportunely and paternally afforded them by the United States authorities."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 24.—Intelligence was received here this morning of the destruction by fire of the schooner Ocean Herald, loaded with forage, while anchored off the mouth of the Warwick River, a little stream about eighteen miles from here, on the James River. It is presumed that the schooner was set on fire by some of the paroled prisoners of Lee's army, who have been sent from Richmond to their homes in the various counties bordering on the James, Elizabeth and Nansemond Rivers, and who are said to be prowling around in small squads intent upon some work of mischief. Large numbers of these prisoners, unable to go north by reason of an order recently issued by the Secretary of War, are scattered all over Old Point and its immediate vicinity, subsisting upon government rations, and wend their way in every direction over the country.

The greatest care and diligence is being exercised by the military authorities, in preventing these prisoners from committing acts of violence and desperation. This morning at an early hour, one of the wharves at this point, on which is placed a large amount of ordnance stores, was discovered to be on fire, which, by the active measures of the guard stationed in its vicinity, was soon extinguished; otherwise, the damage caused by the explosion of so large an amount of material would have been enormous. This fire was attributed to some of these paroled prisoners.

Rebel News.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—The Chattanooga Gazette has rebel news from General Wilson's raid up to the 20th inst. West Point, Columbus, Griffin, and, it is believed, Macon, fell into his hands.

The rebel General Tyler was killed, and one hundred and forty-two men captured at West Point. Two bridges, the depot, and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad were destroyed at the former place. One thousand rebels were captured in Columbus, and paroled.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has called out all the militia between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

On the 19th inst. a body of the raiders were on the West Point and Atlanta road.

General Wilson appeared to be heading westward, probably bound to Savannah. The rebel papers give no dates.

The Atlanta papers know of the assassination of President Lincoln, but make no comment. They deny the surrender of Lee's army, and say he was all right on the 16th inst., and that Grant had lost six thousand men in the battle at Amelia Courthouse.

An Incident in Booth's Life.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—Mr Duncan, a reliable citizen of Pittsburg, has just returned from Meadeville, and mentions a singular circumstance in connection with the assassin Booth:

While stopping at the McHenry House, in Meadeville, on the 4th of June last, Booth wrote on a pane of glass, with his diamond ring, the following words: "Abe Lincoln departed this life August 13th, 1864, by the effects of poison."

Booth's name was written on the hotel register in the same handwriting. Several of his friends at different times occupied the same room. A complete register has been kept of all the names of the occupants of that room since June last.

Sword Presentation to Gen. Burbridge.

LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Major General Burbridge was yesterday presented, at Camp Nelson, with a thousand dollar sword, belt and spurs, by the colored cavalry in the brigade of the Fifth and Sixth United States colored corps of Kentucky.

General Brisbin made the presentation speech, in which he spoke of General Burbridge as the pioneer of the freedom of the slaves in Kentucky; and said Secretary Stanton was a greater war minister than Carnot or any minister of war that ever lived.

General Burbridge said the war is over with the rebels, and he expected and hoped soon to see our colored troops sent into Mexico.

From San Francisco and British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Telegraphic communication with New Westminster, British Columbia, is now complete. The news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received at Vancouver's Island and British Columbia with every evidence of public sorrow. The English residents closed their business and united with the Americans in observing the obsequies on the 19th inst. The loyal papers appeared in mourning, and everywhere the deepest sorrow was evinced.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Health of the Sewards.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 25, 9 A. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is convalescing rapidly. Mr. Frederick Seward speaks more distinctly this morning, and is better.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. BARNES, Surgeon General.

Effect of the Assassination in Sherman's Army.

A letter from Raleigh says: "The sad news from Washington casts a gloom over the army that no series of victories can dispel. The officers and men all alike feel that Gen. Sherman, in his order, expresses their feeling, when he says, 'the assassination is the fruit of rebellion against rightful authority. It is the last phase of civil war, and woe to the people who inaugurate such measures.'"—*Bulletin.*

A Disloyal Editor Killed by Citizens.

Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminster (Carroll county) Democrat, whose paper was mobbed and material destroyed the night after the murder of the President, on account of the disloyal sentiments expressed by the editor, and who was also warned away by the people, returned yesterday to Westminster. Last night he was again waited upon by a delegation of citizens, who knocked at his door. He appeared, and fired into the crowd, wounding a young man, named Henry Bell. Upon this the enraged citizens killed Shaw on the spot.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Robert Barth, as Consul for the Kingdom of Bavaria, as Consul for the Duchy of Nassau, and as Consul for the Duchy of Brunswick and Luneburg, for the State of Missouri, to reside at St. Louis.

The Reconstruction of Virginia.

To-day's Intelligencer says that the President and Cabinet have concluded arrangements in reference to the government of the State of Virginia and the process of her final restoration to the Union. Governor Pierpoint has been fully advised of the views of the government, and is authorized and empowered to establish the new State government of Virginia at Richmond. He will proceed to that capital forthwith and call together the loyal State Legislature already elected.—*Bulletin.*

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDER.

Status of Lee's Men—Rebels Banished from Loyal States.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 73.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.—The attention of all commanders of military divisions, departments, districts, detachments, and posts is drawn to the annexed opinion of the Attorney General, which they will observe, and regulate their action in accordance therewith:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, April 22, 1865.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of April. In it you ask me three questions, growing out of the capitulation made betwixt Gen. Grant, of the United States army, and Gen. Lee, of the rebel army.

You ask, First. Whether rebel officers who once resided in the city of Washington, and went to Virginia, or elsewhere in the south, and took service, can return to the city under the stipulations of the capitulation, and reside here as their homes?

Second. Whether persons who resided in Washington about the time the rebellion broke out, left the city and went to Richmond, where they have adhered to the rebel cause, entered into the civil service, or otherwise given it their support, comfort and aid, can return to Washington, since the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army and the capture of Richmond, and reside here under the terms of the capitulation?

Third. You state that, since the capitulation of Gen. Lee's army, rebel officers have appeared in public in the loyal States wearing the rebel uniform; and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility on their part to the United States, subjecting them to be dealt with as avowed enemies of the government?

Your letter is accompanied with a copy of the terms of capitulation entered into betwixt Generals Grant and Lee. It is as follows:

"Rolls of all the officers and men are to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me (Gen. Grant) to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside."

I. In giving construction to these articles of capitulation, we must consider in what capacity General Grant was speaking. He, of course, spoke by the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. It must be presumed that he had no authority from the President except such as the Commander-in-Chief could give to a military officer.

The President performs two functions of the government, one civil, the other military. As President of the United States and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States he is commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, and is the head of its belligerent power. His power to pardon as a civil magistrate cannot be delegated; it is a personal trust inseparably connected with the office of President. As commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States he has of necessity to delegate a vast amount of power. Regarding General Grant, then, purely as a military officer, and that he was speaking as one possessing no power except belligerent, and considering that fact to be well known to the belligerents with whom he was making the stipulation, let us come to the consideration of the first question which you have propounded.

It must be observed that the question is not as to the extent of the power that the President, as commander-in-chief of the armies, possesses; it is not whether he, as commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, could grant parole, by virtue of his military authority, to rebels to go to and reside in territory—communities that had not been in rebellion against the government of the United States; but the question is whether, by and under the terms of the stipulation, he *has* granted such permissions.

In the cases in 2 Black, commonly called the Prize Cases, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the rebels were belligerents; that this was no loose, unorganized insurrection, without defined boundary, but that it had a boundary, marked by lines of bayonets, which can only be crossed by force; that south of that line is enemy's territory, because claimed and held by an organized hostile and belligerent power; that all persons residing within that territory must be treated as enemies, though not foreigners; and it is well settled that all persons going there without license, pending the hostilities, or remaining there after hostilities commenced, must be regarded and treated as residents of that territory. It follows, as a matter of course, that residents of the territory in rebellion cannot be regarded as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be distinct the one from the other. The rebels were dealt with by General Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were of necessity in the territory belligerent to the government of the United States. The officers and soldiers of General Lee's army, then, who had homes prior to the rebellion in the northern States, took up their residences within the rebel States and abandoned their homes in the loyal States; and when General Grant gave permission to them, by the stipulation, to return to their homes, it cannot be understood as a permission to return to any part of the loyal States.

That was a capitulation of surrender, and not a truce. Vattel lays it down that (p. 411) "During the truce, especially if made for a long period, it is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of peace, since all hostilities are now suspended; but each of the sovereigns is at liberty, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent this intercourse from becoming prejudicial to him. He has just grounds of suspicion against people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the truce, that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction.

"Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness, or any other unsurmountable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may, in strict justice, be kept prisoners. It is an accident which they might have foreseen, and to which they have, of their own accord, exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure.

"If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what we have here laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form, and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right."

Now if the rights of enemies, during a long truce and suspension of hostilities, are thus restricted, it would seem evident that their rights under a capitulation of surrender, without any suspension of hostilities, could not, without express words in the stipulation to that effect, be anything like as large as under a truce and suspension of hostilities.

Regarding General Grant, then, as speaking simply as a soldier, and with the powers of a soldier; regarding this war as a territorial war, and all persons within that territory as residents thereof, and, as such, enemies of the government; and looking to the language of the stipulation, I am of opinion that the rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion.

II. As to your second question—The stipulation of surrender made betwixt Generals Grant and Lee does not embrace any persons other than the officers and soldiers of General Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, were residents of the rebel territory, certainly have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

III. As to the third question—My answer to the first is a complete answer to this.

Rebel officers certainly have no right to be wearing their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitors' flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear the traitors' garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such uniform is an act of hostility against the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES SPEED, Attorney General.

By order of the Secretary of War.
W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

REBEL OFFICERS GONE TO EUROPE.—The following is a copy of a circular from Provost Marshal General Patrick:

Office of the Provost Marshal General, Department of Virginia, Richmond, April 21, 1865.—Several paroled officers of the Army of Northern Virginia having signified their desire to go abroad to Europe, or elsewhere, and for the present all permits for such officers to pass through the loyal States having been suspended, they are informed that passports and passage to Halifax will be furnished them on application at the office of the Provost Marshal General of this Department.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD.
M. R. PATRICK, Provost Marshal General.

AN important modification of the order prohibiting prisoners of war from taking the oath of allegiance, and being discharged, except upon special order of the Secretary of War, will soon be made, so that all except the higher rebel officers, or prisoners against whom charges exist, may thus obtain their discharge. Those who refuse to take the oath of allegiance will be retained until they are exchanged, or until the final termination of the war, when some general policy as to the disposition to be made of them will be decided upon.

THE cessation of the government demand for coal is expected to lower its price materially within a short time. The approach of summer and the rise of the thermometer will hasten the same desirable result.

OLIVER POTTER, of Newport, R. I., has offered a thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of any party or parties who are residing there, if any, who consulted with Booth, the assassin, during his visit to that place on the 15th inst., or in any way assisted or countenanced his crime.