National Republican

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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, October 10, 1864.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Amusements To-Night.

GROVER'S THEATRE—Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.

AT FORD'S THEATRE—Miss Laura Keene, in "Our American Cousin."

FRIDAY.....APRIL 14, 1865.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Our national ensign, always a proud emblem, never looked more beautiful than it does to-day; nor did the ensign of any other nationality ever represent a prouder or more powerful people.

To-day the same flag which was honorably saluted before it was hauled down, where it waived over Sumter, four years ago, is to be rehoisted by Gen. ANDERSON, who commanded the little garrison which was forced to surrender Sumter to the traitors of South Carolina.

A brief history of the origin of the American flag may not be uninteresting to our readers at this time.

A resolution was introduced in the American Congress, June 13, 1777, "That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternately red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." There is a striking coincidence between the design of our flag and the arms of General Washington, which consisted of three stars in the upper portion, and three bars running across the escutcheon. It is thought by some that the flag was derived from this heraldic design.

History informs us that several flags were used by the Yankees before the present national one was adopted. In March, 1775, a Union flag with a red field was hoisted in New York, bearing the inscription on one side of "George Rex and the liberties of America," and upon the reverse, "No Popery." General Israel Putnam raised, on Prospect Hill, July 18, 1775, a flag bearing on one side the motto of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, "*Ora transtulit sustinet*;" on the other, "An Appeal to Heaven,"—an appeal well taken and amply sustained. In October, 1775, the floating batteries of Boston bore a flag with the latter motto, and a pine tree upon a white field, with the Massachusetts emblem. Some of the colonies used, in 1775, a flag with a rattlesnake coiled as if about to strike, and the motto, "Don't tread on me."

On January 18, 1776, the grand Union flag of the stars and stripes was raised on the heights near Boston, and it is said that some of the regulars made the great mistake of supposing it was a token of submission to the King, whose speech had just been sent to the Americans. The British *Register*, of 1776, says: "They (the rebels) burnt the King's speech, and changed their colors from a plain red ground to a flag with thirteen stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the Colonies." A letter from Boston, published in the Pennsylvania *Gazette*, in 1776, says: "The Union flag was raised on the 2d—a compliment to the United Colonies."

"These various flags, the pine-tree, the rattlesnake, and the stripes, were used, according to the tastes of the patriots, until July, 1777, when the blue union of the stars was added to the stripes, and the flag established by law. At first a stripe was added for each new State; but the flag became too large, and Congress reduced the stripes to the original thirteen, and now the stars are made to correspond in number with the States."

The very year (1777) that the resolution was introduced into the American Congress providing for a flag, and designating its character, THOMAS CAMPBELL was born in Glasgow. He was a humble tutor until 1798, when he went to Edinburg in the winter of that year, with the manuscript copy of part of a poem in his pocket, entitled "Pleasures of Hope." He acquired the friendship of a Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON, before whom he made bold to lay his manuscript. The latter, we are told, encouraged CAMPBELL, and "roused the full swing of his genius within him."

A remark of ANDERSON'S, says the historian, produced the first fourteen lines of the "Pleasures of Hope," wherein is embraced the familiar words—

"'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."

When twenty-six years of age he was moved to write the following remarkable verses upon the "Stars and Stripes,"

TO THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA:

UNITED STATES, your banner wears
Two emblems—one of fame;
Alas! the other that it bears
Reminds us of your shame.

Your standard's constellation types
White freedom by its stars;
But what's the meaning of the stripes?
They mean your negroes' scars.

If ROBERT ANDERSON, of Edinburg, in 1798, inspired THOMAS CAMPBELL with "Pleasures of Hope," it would be considered a singular coincidence, perhaps, that exactly sixty-seven years afterwards—the age of CAMPBELL when he died—another ROBERT ANDERSON made hope a reality by raising the banner of the United States over Sumter, with the emblem of "negroes' scars" removed!

The people of the United States are no longer to be reminded by statesmen, poets, or the press, at home or abroad, that the flag of our country is branded with "shame." Long may it wave untarnished!

THE ILLUMINATION.

The demonstration made last evening by the citizens of Washington, under the auspices of the City Government, in honor of the glorious success of the Union arms and the triumph of the Union cause, was worthy of the capital of the nation. The various departments of the general Government joined in the jubilee, and the lighting of the public buildings gave the *coup de beaucoup* to the grand affair. Details of the illumination are given in our local column.

The spectacle as viewed from Arlington Heights was gorgeous and beautiful, beyond adequate description. The whole city seemed in a constant blaze of glory, while the rockets continually ascending, and from their culmination pouring down showers of flaming emeralds, rubies and sapphires, seemed like fountains of many-colored flames. Away to the right, across the Eastern Branch, the Asylum for the Insane looked like a palace of enchantment, or a great castle, with its battlements and towers glorified by innumerable flambeaus as if in honor of the nuptials of a princess.

The Capitol stood forth in the fiery landscape a grand and luminous object, although in the glare that filled the canopy over the city its fire was soft and subdued. The firmament around was in a beauteous glow for miles, and the flashes of the fireworks intensifying the radiance of the whole scene at rapidly succeeding intervals, together with the strains of martial music that came floating across the Potomac, produced an indescribable effect upon the senses of those who enjoyed the illumination at Arlington.

The Arlington House, in its turn, presented a beautiful spectacle from the Washington side of the Potomac. The building was illuminated throughout, and at the top of the tall flag staff upon the roof was suspended a lamp that shone like a star around the whole country. ROBERT E. LEE'S star has set, but the star of freedom has arisen over his house, never again to be obscured by the treason for which he has fought so bloodily and vainly. In all the fiery show last evening there was nothing brighter than that star above Arlington House. The souls of the heroes who sleep by thousands around that flag staff looked down from other stars last night, blessing God that they had not died in vain.

The bird's-eye view from the dome of the Capitol revealed a novel and enchanting spectacle. From this elevation the impression given was that of an immense map of Washington traced out in phosphorescent fires. Every street and avenue was revealed by the lines of living light, and the public buildings shone out conspicuously among the lesser lights. Pennsylvania avenue was especially resplendent from this point of view, and the entire panorama presented was one that will not soon be equalled in this or any other city.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday, printed in quarto form, has been received. Editorially, the *Whig* exhorts the people of Virginia to obey cheerfully the behests of the Government, and acquiesce in the restoration of the Union.

A national salute of two hundred guns, in honor of Lee's surrender, was fired from the public square on Wednesday.

The Thomas Colyer made the trip from City Point to Richmond in two hours and fifteen minutes, on Wednesday, and this was the quickest trip on record.

The Ballard, Exchange, Powhatan, and St. Charles hotels are to be reopened in Richmond.

The *Whig* acknowledges a call from Rev. Dr. B. H. Nadal, of Washington, and Rev. Dr. S. B. Rooney, now of New York, and formerly of California, who are at work in Richmond for the Christian Commission, alleviating the distresses of the poor.

Maj. Gen. Ord has taken up his quarters in Richmond, and will probably assume command there.

PERSONAL.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, President and Mrs. Lincoln and ladies will occupy the State box at Ford's theatre to-night, to witness Miss Laura Keene's company in Tom. Taylor's American Cousin.

WILLIAM B. GOVE, Esq., of New Hampshire, a clerk in the Pension Office, was serenaded by the band from Mount Pleasant hospital, at his rooms, No. 423 Seventh street, last evening. This is a grateful acknowledgment in behalf of the many sick and wounded soldiers in this city, and especially of those at Mount Pleasant hospital, of the faithful labors of Mr. Gove to alleviate their sufferings and wants during the past two years. It was fitting, in the midst of the general jubilee, that one so worthy should be remembered in this manner.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW W. DENISON, of Baltimore, who for some time past has been at the front of Petersburg, in command of the Maryland brigade, has reached home and is sojourning at the residence of his father, Marcus Denison, Esq., South Gay street. He has almost entirely recovered from the effects of his second wound.

WALTER LENOX, formerly Mayor of Washington, is still a prisoner in Fort McHenry, where he was confined upon charges of disloyalty.

COL. MADISON MILES, Medical Inspector General, U. S. A., has been ordered, in addition to his other duties, to make personal inspections of such hospitals and posts as may, in his opinion, require special attention, when the occasion may arise, upon orders of the Surgeon General of the army.

ASSISTANT P. V. SCHENCK has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and ordered to report to the commander of the Middle Military Division for assignment to duty.

GEN. C. S. RUSSELL, of the 25th corps, has been placed in command of City Point, Va., relieving Gen. C. H. T. Collis, who has been ordered to report, with his brigade, to headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

DR. POWELL, a member of the Gay Head branch of the Pequot tribe of Indians, who was educated in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, is in the city.

GEN. SETH WILLIAMS, who was for a long time Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomac, is in town.

Another General Lee Surrenders.

We learn that Gen. FITZHUGH LEE yesterday came into Gen. GRANT'S lines, with several hundred of his cavalry, and surrendered upon the same terms as his relative, R. E. LEE, had done.

"The wine of life is out;
Naught but the *Lees* remain
This vault to brag of."
—*Shakspeare.*

A RETIRED ACTOR, with a fondness for poultry, was asked why he named a favorite hen "Macduff?" He replied that it was because he wanted her to "lay on."

EXTRA

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Satisfaction Demanded of Portugal for the Insult to the American Flag.

The Surrender of Montevideo Confirmed.

Rise of American Securities

HALIFAX, April 14.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 1st via Queenstown on the 2d instant, arrived here at two o'clock this morning.

The American Minister has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese Government for firing into the Niagara and the Sacramento. He demands that the American flag shall be saluted by the forts which fired into our vessels and the dismissal of the Governor of the forts.

The American commanders deny any intention of sailing at the time they were fired upon.

The European political news is unimportant.

The surrender of Montevideo to Flores and its occupation by the Brazilians is confirmed.

LONDON.—Consols, 89½a90. Five-twenties, 57½a58½.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty loan reported today by Jay Cooke amount to $3,264,500, including $1,000,000 from the First National Bank of New York, $138,000 from Pittsburg, $50,000 from Nashville, and 2,291 subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 12.—The steamers Lawrence and Commander, from Wilmington, arrived here to-day. The captain of the former reports having passed off Cape Hatteras, the locality of the burning of the transport steamer General Lyon, thirteen bodies and, with the aid of his glass, he was able to discern a large number of others floating on the surface of the sea, which were supposed to be some of the victims of that sad disaster.

A salute of two hundred guns in honor of the surrender of General Lee to General Grant was fired by the fortress this morning at 7 o'clock, under direction of Colonel Roberts, commander of the post. During the firing of the salute a cartridge prematurely exploded, killing a private in the Third Pennsylvania artillery and seriously wounding another.

From North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., April 6.—The capture of Richmond and the great victory of Gen. Grant was telegraphed here this morning from New Berne. The joy and enthusiasm in Sherman's army has been beyond description. The Union citizens of Raleigh, we hear, also celebrated the event, in spite of the rebels, who are now powerless to prevent such loyal manifestations of joy, which refugees say have also been openly displayed in different parts of the State. Here, and at New Berne, and at other points in this department bells were rung and salutes fired.

No movement for the return of North Carolina to the Union will probably be made until Raleigh is occupied by our troops, though now it is the general desire of the people throughout the State.

A portion of Gen. Sherman's army was under orders to move prior to the reception of the news that Richmond had been captured.

The armies are in the best possible spirits and condition for the coming active movements. The organization of the different armies and corps is perfected. Gen. Slocum assumes command of the new Army of Georgia. Gen. Mower, formerly of the 17th army corps, is announced as commander of the 20th corps.

The trains are all loaded, the troops clothed, and the armies prepared for a movement. No opposition is anticipated until the crossing of the Neuse, at Smithfield, is attempted. *Gen. Sherman notifies army commanders to be prepared for rapid marches, so that speedy results may be expected.* The rebel army in his front will be promptly dealt with. No change in the position of Johnston's army is reported. It is expected that he will defend Raleigh, and endeavor to hold it as long as possible.

The Draft and Recruiting Suspended—Retrenchment of Expenses—Trade Restrictions Removed.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 13—6 p. m.

Major General Dix, New York:

This Department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders to be immediately issued:

1. To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

2. To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches.

3. To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

4. To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public orders.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A REMINISCENCE.—Four years ago, on the 10th of April, Governor Dennison called upon the President and told him that war was inevitable, and offered fifty thousand Ohio troops to aid in putting down the rebellion. Governor Curtin also visited the President, and pledged Pennsylvania for as many more. Since then each of these States have furnished more than treble that number.

FIFTY-EIGHT rebels on Friday last met a party of our soldiers, and sat down under a tree, *a la* Grant and Pemberton, to discuss terms of surrender. The Yankees decided to let the rebels go on parole, taking all their property with them except gold watches. On search, not a single watch was found in the party!

GEN. ROBT. E. LEE TO VISIT NEW YORK.—Rooms have been engaged at one of our fashionable hotels for General Robert E. Lee, late in command of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia. The General is expected to arrive either to-day or to-morrow. His visit will be of a strictly private character.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THE loss by the late floods in the different parts of the State of Pennsylvania is estimated as fully reaching $10,000,000.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

The friends of Secretary SEWARD will be glad to learn that he is able to sit up to-day; that he is able to eat substantial food, besides liquids; sleeps well at night; and, his physicians think, will be able to attend to his official duties in a few weeks.

ARRIVAL OF THE REBEL GEN. EWELL WITH SIX OTHER GENERALS.

This afternoon, at three o'clock, a batch of 441 rebel officers arrived in this city from City Point. Among them was Lt. General Ewell, Major Generals Kershaw, Debose, Barton, Corse, Hunter, and Simms; also, Commodores Hunter and Tucker of the rebel navy. They were taken before Col. Ingraham, Provost Marshal.

SHERMAN.

General SHERMAN is moving and expected to occupy Raleigh on Tuesday last. His boys were only afraid JOHNSTON would not give them a fight.

GEN. LEE NOT IN NEW YORK.

The announcement in the New York *Times* that General LEE was going to New York city, *en route* to Europe, and that he was to arrive there to-day, *incog.*, is a humbug. We announced yesterday that he had gone to Weldon, and an article elsewhere in to-day's paper states why he has gone there.

The Virginia Guerrillas—What Shall be Done With Them?

Now, that the largest part of Virginia, if not the whole, is within the lines of our armies, it behooves the Government to clear the country between Washington and Richmond and on the Peninsula of guerrillas. A scoundrelly set of robbers and thieves infest this region, and prompt measures should be taken to put a stop to their raids upon farmers who desire to cultivate the country in peace. Some good squadrons of cavalry, well provided with hemp, ought to scour the country and decorate the trees with MOSBY'S men until the murderers and robbers are driven off or extirpated. A few examples would probably be sufficient to give peace and order to the agricultural districts where these cowardly scoundrels are now the terror of peaceable citizens.

The Recruiting Service.

By direction of the War Department the publication of advertisements, or the printing of posters, envelopes, or stationery, pertaining to the recruiting service of the regular army, the expense of which is chargeable against that fund for recruiting the same, is hereafter prohibited.

Furloughs to Officers and Enlisted Men.

The War Department has decided that commanding officers of draft rendezvous are not authorized to grant leaves of absence to officers, or furloughs to enlisted men. No leaves can be given except by authority from the Secretary of War.

One Million a Day.

It is estimated that the retrenchment of Government expenses, to take place immediately, will amount to one million dollars per day; or about one half the entire expense of carrying on the Government while the rebellion was in full blast.

Discontinuing the Draft and Enlistments.

The whole country will feel relieved by the announcement that drafting and recruiting are to cease henceforth. The only persons disgressed by that order will be the substitute brokers, whose occupation's gone to pot.

Lee and Johnston.

Gen LEE has gone to General JOHNSTON to induce him to stop the effusion of blood by surrendering his army on the same terms as General GRANT prescribed for the Army of Northern Virginia.

The Rocky Mountains.

Bierstadt's famous picture of the Rocky Mountains will be exhibited in Seaton Hall next week, to the great delight, doubtless, of all lovers of art in Washington.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—A gala performance is to be given at Grover's Theatre this evening. The house is to be gorgeously decorated with patriotic emblems, and Colonel French's patriotic poem written for the occasion is to be read by a Washington lady. The beautiful and vivacious Effie Germon and the charming Miss Blanche Gray will appear in the attractive spectacle of Aladdin. This ought to draw the largest house of the season.

ILLUMINATED.—We noted in an especial manner, while passing along the Avenue last night, the handsome display made at Mr. WM. A. HARROVER'S tin and stove establishment, at 533 Pennsylvania avenue. The place was tastefully as well as expensively decorated.

INCORRECT.—The list of officers surrendered by LEE, as published in the New York *Herald*, is incorrect. MOSBY was not surrendered, and his case will probably be dealt with in a different manner from those of LEE'S officers surrendered on the occasion.

AURELIAN SCHOLL, a Paris author, has been writing a book exposing the innocent habit of certain aristocratic women, of attending places where ladies ought not to be found. The work is under interdict, and the author has fled to escape the vengeance of the families exposed by him.

EX-SENATOR HALE is in town, awaiting instructions before leaving for Spain.

ON Monday night, Mr. G. De Forest, living on Thirty-ninth street, New York, went to his door in answer to his street bell, when three men stepped in, bound, blindfolded and gagged him, and proceeded to plunder the house of three thousand dollars in gold and six hundred dollars in Treasury notes, which they carried off, with the exception of six hundred dollars in notes, which they dropped in the hall.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Charles F. P. Hildreth, of the 40th Massachusetts regiment, now in Richmond, Va., has sent to Governor Andrew the rawhide with which slaves were punished at the whipping post in Richmond, as also the strap with which boys and girls were punished in the jail.

Secessionism Played Out.

[From the Richmond Whig, 12th.

Now, when it has become apparent that the Union will be preserved, and that the Southern States will resume their relations to the sisters whose companionship they renounced in an evil hour of blindness and passion, it is well to consider what obstacles still oppose a cordial reunion, and whether they may not be removed.

Among these obstacles, perhaps none is greater than the idea which has been sedulously inculcated by the designing advocates of discord for many years, that the people of the Northern and Southern sections hate each other with inextinguishable enmity, and that this hatred is so deeply founded in the habits, tastes and opinions of the people that it cannot be eradicated. Nothing has contributed more to keep up the resistance of the Southern people than the teachings of those who declared that the North was inspired with a feeling of enmity and revenge so bitter that nothing would satisfy her people except the utter ruin of Southern homes—the desolation of Southern families, and the destruction of all that made life worth preserving.

The passions kindled by the war, and the deeds of rapine and violence on both sides to which the war has given birth, have for a long time prevented us from developing the real sentiments of humanity and kindness to which thousands will happily return now when the blood-red flames of the conflict are beginning to subside.

We feel sure that even the most embittered secessionist will acknowledge that the conduct of the United States officers and soldiers in Richmond has been not only considerate and humane, but adapted to inspire confidence and kindness in return. And with the prospect of returning peace, the sentiments of the people of the North are beginning to appear in forms which ought to elicit corresponding feelings.

The prompt action of the Christian Commission in supplying all the destitute among us with food, certainly does not savor of a spirit of hatred and revenge. We have heard of various expressions of good feeling from many Northern communities, which will speedily be manifested, we are sure, in more substantial forms than mere words.

When contrasted with the reckless spirit of destruction and disregard of private rights and property exhibited by the leaders of disunion even to the very hour of their final flight from Virginia, these developments of kindness and sympathy from those who were lately reckoned as enemies of the South, will not fail to work a change in many minds.

We earnestly exhort the people of the South to dismiss rancor from their hearts; to believe what is undoubtedly true, that their brethren of the North desire to live with them in bonds of peace, and to cultivate a spirit of conciliation and forbearance which will soon bear the richest fruits.

Richmond Items.

The following items are copied from the Richmond *Whig* of yesterday:

THE MARKETS.—The display of vegetables, meats, salads, &c., in the upper market was better yesterday than at any time since the occupation of the city, but prices were inclined to rule high. Salads from 30 to 50 cents; fish, per bunch, 81; meats, 40 to 50 cents per pound; butter, 50 and 60 cents, with a better supply.

PIE AND CAKE BAKERIES, confectionary shops, stands and booths, are springing up all over the city. The citizens are ready purchasers where they have the Federal currency necessary, and the notes are becoming more plentiful day by day.

FISHING.—Persons who have nothing better to do can go angling in the James at a very cheap tariff of expenses. The removal of the obstructions has caused great shoals of fish to ascend the river, and they were very plentiful and cheap in the market yesterday.

THE "Soldiers' Homes" vacated by the confederate government have been taken possession of by the United States forces occupying the city, and the soldiers have gone to work making themselves comfortable in the possession of them.

THE CITY POST OFFICE.—D. B. Parker, special agent of the Post Office Department, has reopened the city post office, under the Spotswood Hotel. L. T. Clawson is his representative in charge at present.

THE SALE OF THE SAVANNAH COTTON.—It is gratifying to know that cotton fabrics are coming down to a reasonable price again. Our wives and daughters can very soon supply themselves with bedding, table cloths, dresses, &c., at something like old-fashioned rates. It has been ruinous for housekeepers to get out at elbows for the last three or four years, and to clothe a family as large as that of John Rogers required the purse of Fortunatus himself. Our great staple, which has been run up by the war to nearly two dollars per pound, has now subsided to peace prices. The private sale transactions, as shown in our commercial columns yesterday, are as follows:

	Upland.	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*N. O. & T.*
Ordinary	22	22	23	23
Middling	33	34	34	34
Good middling	35	35	36	37

The Government sales of three thousand bales by the Messrs. Bleecker, at auction, on the same day, were as follows:

	Gold.	*Currency.*
Ordinary to good ordinary	15½	22
Good ordinary to low middling	18½	29
Barely middling to good do	21½	32
Good middling	25	37

These rates are above the private sale prices, especially as the cotton is all Georgian and above one half of the bales covered with double bagging and extra ropes.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GOING TO MEXICO.—"Druid," the reformed Secession correspondent of the New York *World*, insists that Jeff. Davis is making tracks for Mexico. As "Druid" has hitherto been his faithful henchman, would'nt it be a good idea for him to follow him into his retirement? We guess he can be spared.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

Baltimore Market.

THURSDAY, April 13, 1865.

[*Prices given below refer to wholesale operations only, unless otherwise expressed.*]

COFFEE.—After the close of our last week's review we heard of the sale of 3,000 bags Rio, ex ship Grey Eagle, at 19½ cents gold; 1000 do. do. at 19¾ cents, and later 1000 do. ex bark Lapwing at 19½ cents, and 3000 do. per same at 20 cents; also during the week 1100 bags in lots at 19@21 cents—bulk at 20¼@21 cents. The sales above were principally for the West, and have added considerable tone to the market. At the close stock was reduced to 5000 bags of Rio in first hands.

FLOUR.—Super $7.56@7.75; 200 do. Ohio at $7.50; and 200 bbls choice Western cut Extra at $7.50.

GRAIN—Corn is 5 to 10 cents better. Oats are also higher.

PROVISIONS—Pork—We have only to notice retail lots of Mess and prime Mess at $30. Bulk Meats—Shoulders are held at 15½ cents. Sides 16½ cents. No hams here; last sales in pickle were at 18 cents. Bacon Shoulders are jobbing at 17@17½ cents; Sides 19@19¾ cents; Hams 22@24 cents for canvassed sugar cured, 20 cents for plain.

Eggs—Early in the week sold freely at 25 cents but fell off the last few days with good supply to 24 cents, at which price sales were made to-day.

SUGAR—Cuba and R.I. fair to good refining 11@11¼ cents 4 months; do. do. do. grocery 12@13 cents, net; Porto Rico common to good grocery 12@13 cents, net; do. do. prime to choice 13½@14 cents, net; Brazil current quality 11½ cents, 4 months; Havana No. 12 12@12¾ cents; Manilla none here. Imports this week 342 hhds, 20 trcs, 155 bbls from Cuba.

SYRUP—Baltimore Golden is steady at $1.07 per gallon.

SEEDS—Are quiet; the season is over for Clover and Timothy. We quote the former at $17 and the latter nominal at $3.25 per bushel; Flax dull, no buyers; quote nominal at $2.50 per bushel.

WHISKY—Has again been inactive. The sales embrace 200 bbls in lots at $2.13@2.18, at which rates the market closed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Nassau—Blockade Running from Galveston.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The steamer Corsica, from Nassau on the 10th, has arrived here.

The blockade runner Bauchee, with a thousand bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 30th of March, from Galveston.

The Corsica reports Galveston garrisoned by twelve hundred troops.

Twelve Federal ships were off the bar.

Six steamers had sailed recently from Havana for Galveston.

Important from Mobile—Our Losses—The Strength of the Rebel Garrison.

CAIRO, April 12.—From intelligence just at hand I learn that though our forces now besieging Mobile met with some severe reverses at the commencement of the march upon the works defending that city, they had fully recovered therefrom, and the capture of the defences and the city was reduced to a certainty.

In the crossing of Fish river our forces encountered a severe fire from the enemy, and the losses sustained on our side were not less than *one thousand in killed and wounded.* The rebel loss is supposed to have been about three hundred.

The wounded had been sent to New Orleans, where ample accommodations had already been provided.

The rebel garrison at Mobile and in the outer defences was composed of only two brigades, nearly all Louisianians. One of the brigades was under the command of Frank Gardner, of Port Hudson memory.

Our own forces, under Canby, Granger and Steele, number 40,000, and it should not be long before such an overwhelming preponderance enables us to announce that the last rebel stronghold has fallen.

From Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, April 13.—There was an imposing public Masonic demonstration here to-day, the occasion being the Grand Lodge of Sorrow for the death of Grand Senior Warden French.

Brown University celebrated the recent victories to-night by an illumination and bonfire, and speeches by several distinguished men. The Burnside Zouaves made a very successful torchlight demonstration, and there were many thousands of people in the streets.

Mercantile Failure in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The failure of Miles Murphy & Co. is announced to-day. They were speculators in wool, wheat, and high wines. Their liabilities are not stated, but are believed to be heavy.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.—*Fifth Day's Proceedings*—Thursday, April 13.—Conference met according to rule—Bishop Talbot presiding. Religious exercises were conducted by the Bishop, assisted by Elder J. P. Hamer. The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, it was agreed to hold a literary meeting in this church on Friday evening next, and that services in the several churches be dispensed with on that evening. A very interesting report was made by the Committee on the State and Progress of the Connection, which was adopted.

J. B. Smith, agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society, having been introduced to the Conference, made an urgent appeal on behalf of the Association of which he is the agent, soliciting the sympathy and aid of the Conference in the good work.

Deacon William Wilson, having been examined, was received into itinerant relationship.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Conference reassembled at 2 o'clock. A question of law occupied the major portion of the afternoon session.

The Committee on Consolidation submitted a report which showed that a majority of the stations of the conference district had fully endorsed the articles of consolidation. The committee earnestly commend the union to the consideration and endorsement of all.

The report was ably discussed and adopted.

Adjourned, with singing and benediction.

THE WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.—A frequent and very just cause of complaint is that the cars of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Co. give but little accommodation to those living east of the Capitol. Not half enough cars are on this route; every car to and from the navy-yard is crowded, not one half of the passengers being able to obtain seats. At night a person must wait at least half an hour before a car for the navy-yard passes.

During this time three or four cars from the Baltimore depot, Seventeenth street, and Navy Yard routes will pass, but all going to the depot. These things are not stated from hear-say. Representatives of this paper have suffered by it. How is it on the Avenue, between the Capitol and Seventeenth street? Cars pass every few minutes. Why? Because the Washington and Georgetown Company have competition on this part of the route.

The Metropolitan Railroad Company (the cars of which run every few minutes) are competitors, but east of the Capitol, where there is no opposition, the Washington and Georgetown Company run the cars as it suits their convenience.

It is to be hoped the Metropolitan Company will soon have their routes extended to the Navy Yard and Georgetown, and thus save the people of Washington from being outraged in the manner they now are by the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company.

FIRES LAST NIGHT.—Last night, about ten o'clock, officers McKinrest and Keser discovered a fire in one of the rooms in the National Hotel, caused by one of the candles falling on the floor. The same officers also discovered a fire in Brady's photograph gallery, fourth story, caused by a candle which had fallen from the window.

Officer Drane, of the Third ward, discovered a fire in the house at the corner of Seventh and M streets, occupied by Mrs. Funk and owned by W. H. Campbell. The officer soon extinguished the flames, which were caused by a candle falling from the window.

FORD'S THEATRE.—Lieut. Gen. Grant, President Lincoln and lady, and other distinguished personages, are to visit this theatre this evening, on the occasion of Laura Keene's farewell benefit, and in honor to the distinguished military hero, a patriotic song and chorus has been written expressly for the occasion by Mr. H. B. Phillip, with music by Mr. William Withers, jr., which will be sung by the entire company, in addition to the attractive entertainment announced in the bills of the day.

A HAUL OF PROFESSIONALS.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock detectives Kelly and Bigley, assisted by roundsman Johnson, arrested six men as suspicious characters. Their names were James Murray, Henry Hays, Thomas Brann, Samuel McMullen, John Martin and Henry Haynes. They were taken to the Metropolitan police headquarters and locked up. This afternoon they will be marched to the Baltimore depot to be sent north. Undoubtedly these gentlemen came on yesterday for the purpose of operating last night.

COMMITTED TO THE OLD CAPITOL.—James H. Holland, Second Lieutenant of the 1st Florida; Byron K. Spaulding, of the 59th Alabama; William J. Wilkins, 44th Georgia, arrived this morning from Point Lookout, and were committed as prisoners of war by order of Colonel Ingraham.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, with President and Mrs. Lincoln have secured the State Box at Ford's Theatre this evening to witness Miss Laura Keene's company in Tom Taylor's "American Cousin."

GONZAGA HALL.—A fair for the benefit of St. Aloysius church will commence on next Monday evening, April 17, in Gonzaga Hall, on F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

JEWELRY, beautiful ladies' combs, jet setts, chains, bracelets, rings, belt buckles, new and beautiful styles, for only $1, at the Dollar Jewelry store, No. 438 Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street. ap7-1w*

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CIRCUIT COURT.—*Chief Justice Cartter.*—Peter Zell and sons against John Reidel, verdict for plaintiff; damages $52 88, with interest from March 2, 1861.

H. L. Chapin & Co. against Jacob Pfanger; jury sworn.

John Purdy against Michael Duffy; judgment confessed.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Mr. Justice Olin.*—(Edward C. Carrington, Esq., District Attorney, prosecuting.)

The Court met this morning; being Good Friday no business was transacted. Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

[OFFICIAL.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that JOSE A. GOMEZ has been appointed Consul of the Mexican Republic, at San Francisco, California, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges as are allowed to Consuls by the law of nations, or by the laws of the United States, and existing treaty stipulations between the Government of Mexico and the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one [L. S.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States of America.

To all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that WILLIAM TASKER SMITH has been appointed Consul of her Britannic Majesty for the State of Georgia, to reside at Savannah, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to Consuls by the law of nations, or by the laws of the United States, and existing Treaty stipulations between the Government of Great Britain and the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROVER'S THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 14.

GRAND ILLUMINATION.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

The Spectacle of
ALADDIN
OR,
THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

PATRIOTIC POEM,
BY
COLONEL B. B. FRENCH,
To be delivered by
A LADY OF WASHINGTON.

SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA.
(SONG.)
MUSIC BY KOPPITZ.

AND OTHER NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

REMEMBER FORT SUMTER. ap12-3t

GONZAGA HALL.—One of the Grandest Fairs ever held in this city will open this MONDAY, April 17, in this Hall, which was erected for this Fair, on F street, between Sixth and Tenth streets, for the benefit of the church of St. Aloysius church and its extension schools. ap13-tf

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, corner every Sabbath in the Old Trinity Church, Fifth street, between E and Louisiana avenue. Service at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m. Rev. T. R. Howlett, pastor.

FOR THE WOUNDED IN THE LATE Battles. All who can do so will confer a favor by sending bandages, lint, and rags, to the Sanitary or Christian Commissions, or to any Hospital convenient.

METROPOLITAN RAILROAD OFFICE, CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH STREET AND NEW YORK AVENUE.—On and after SATURDAY, April 15, the fare on this road will be increased to ten cents, or seventeen tickets for one dollar, which may be purchased at the office from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. m29-1tf J. W. THOMPSON, President.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STORE AGENCY REMOVAL.—On and after MONDAY, January 1st, 1865, the Massachusetts Agency will occupy its new rooms in the *Daily Intelligencer* Building, second floor, corner of Seventh and D streets, Washington, D. C. Massachusetts soldiers and citizens are invited to call.

Advice and assistance given without charge.
GARDINER TUPTS,
de31-tf Lieut. Col. and State Agent.

GEORGETOWN.—The Republic can be obtained every evening at the Book Variety store of O. CRANDELL, No. 125 Bridge street, Georgetown. jo28

PEOPLE'S TELEGRAPH.—New Fast Class Lines, direct to NEW YORK, Boston, and to important points. Washington office, REPUBLICAN BUILDING, 511 Ninth street (west side,) corner Pennsylvania avenue, Sixth street, under National Hotel, and corner Fifteenth and F streets, opposite Treasury building.
CHARLES B. NOYES,
feb10-tf Manager of Washington District.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' AGENCY removed 283 F street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets