

FINANCIAL. UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned assumed the General Subscription Agency for the United States Treasury Notes, bearing interest at three-tenths per cent. interest per annum.

7.30 LOAN. These Notes are issued under date of June 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or at the option of the holder into UNITED STATES 6.00 SIX PER CENT.

WORLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which represents an actual profit on the 7.30 loan, at current rates of interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides the exemption from State and municipal taxation, which amounts to three per cent. more, according to the laws of the various States. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cashed off and sold to any bank or banker.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET.

The bonds issued by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the most popular loan of the people.

The \$100,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the Act of Congress are now on the market. This amount, at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed within four months, when the notes will uniformly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case since the close of the subscriptions to other Loans.

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, 55 N. 3rd Street, PHILADELPHIA.

LOST AND STOLEN.

LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for the recovery of my Stock, or a portion thereof, stolen before the fire took place, from the house No. 7, occupied by B. Beecher. Also, a single width Cashmere, Augustus Brown Drilling, Fancy Colored Cotton Handkerchiefs, a half piece of Red Flannel, Black Lasting Buttons, Black Cloth, Black Navy Tobacco, marked Robt. B. Mayo, Killinick, put up in 5 and 10 pound bales, large Tailor's Shears, Books belonging to B. Beecher, S. Swisher and M. Weinstein, Round Black Pepper, packed with goods. The Discoverer will please call at B. Beecher's residence, between Grace and Franklin.

REWARD.—During the late fire, the Office of E. Y. Cannon was broken open, and his Library thrown into the street; any person having found any of the books will confer a great favor on him by leaving them at C. D. Yale & Co., Governor street. H. CANNON.

REWARD.—Lost or stolen a \$1000 Greenback Note, dated March 10th, 1864. No. 10000. Any person returning the note to this office, or giving information which will lead to its recovery, will secure a liberal reward, and no questions asked.

REWARD.—If the BOOKS of Minor & Burke, which were taken from the street near Chas. Hunt's residence on 13th street, during the fire on Monday, are found, a liberal reward will be paid. [ap8-4] MINOR & BURKE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT, and Personal Effort thereon For Sale.—A beautiful residence on the Brook Turnpike, just beyond the Toll Gate, suitable for the balance of the year; and for sale a fine lot on the same, with two fine Cows, all the Farming Implements, a Buggy and neat Carriage. The houses are in excellent condition, and the farms are well adapted to marketing and farming. The houses are in excellent condition, and the farms are well adapted to marketing and farming. W. GODDIN.

THE CITY.

GRAND REVIEW OF A PORTION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS—TWELVE THOUSAND TROOPS IN LINE—THE MARCH THROUGH THE CITY, &c. —Saturday afternoon was rendered a remarkable day in Richmond by the first review and parade of the United States forces occupying the city. These troops comprised the Third Division of the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Army of the James, commanded by Major General Godfrey Weitzel. In the absence of General Ord. The troops were under the immediate command of Brigadier General Charles Devens. The review was appointed for 2 o'clock, on east Main street, the left of the column to rest on the outskirts of the city, and the right westward towards the heart of the city.

By the hour of noon hundreds of the citizens, male and female, had taken favorable positions, from which a view of the military spectacle could be obtained, and the windows and doors for more than a mile along Main street were crowded with spectators, who watched with interest the manœuvres of the different regiments, batteries and squadrons as they appeared, wheeled into line, and took up their positions, until the line, far as eye could see, shone in the sun a glittering hedge of bayonets. Gay banners and bands interspersed the lines at intervals, and couriers went and came, carrying orders and keeping both wings in communication. An hour beyond the time appointed passed, and yet Brigadier General Devens and staff, who was to first review the troops, had not made his appearance. Finally, a flourish of trumpets announced his approach, and the General, with a splendidly mounted and appearing staff, approached the line from the left, the mounted band on the extreme right striking up "Hail to the Chief, who in triumph advances." During the performance of this air, General Devens and staff rode down the right, but made a detour through 15th and Cary street, and rode rapidly to the extreme left of the line on the outskirts. From this point the review was accomplished, the General and staff galloping from left to right, the line coming to a present arms as he passed, and the bands striking up.— Gen. Devens alone carried his hat in his hand, and this distinction caused him to be easily recognized by the citizens. At points on the line he was heartily cheered by the troops.

The review ended, the line wheeled in marching order, and moved in the following order: Brigadier General Devens and staff; mounted band; squadron of cavalry; company of sappers and miners; company of sharpshooters; 118th New York Infantry; 96th New York; 9th Vermont; 5th Maryland; 8th Connecticut; 10th New Hampshire; 12th New Hampshire; 3d New Hampshire; 58th Pennsylvania; 43d Massachusetts; 188th Pennsylvania; 21st Connecticut; 13th New Hampshire; 208th Pennsylvania; 139th New York; 19th Wisconsin; 11th Connecticut; 98th New York; 24th Massachusetts. All of these regiments were preceded by full bands, or drum corps, and carried beautiful new flags, emblazoned with the names of many historical battle-fields. Occasionally an old flag, tattered and torn into shreds, floated along the line. Next to the infantry came Battery F, 5th U. S. Regulars; Third U. S. Battery; First Rhode Island Battery; Third New York Battery; Fourth Wisconsin Battery.

The Division numbered upwards of twelve thousand men of all arms. The route was up Main to 14th street, up 14th to Franklin, up Franklin to Governor, up Governor to 12th, along 12th to Marshall. At this point, in the Jeff. Davis mansion, are located the headquarters of Major-General Godfrey Weitzel; and the General, with his staff, splendidly mounted, drawn up in front of the mansion, reviewed the troops as they defiled past in measured marching order.— Major-General Kautz, of whom the people of Richmond have heard so much as a famous rider of raids, appeared in the galaxy of officers forming General Weitzel's staff. He is a fine looking officer, black hair, eyes and whiskers, mild looking, and not the monster the Confederate press have always painted him. After the review at this point, the troops continued their march in fine style out Marshall street to the suburbs, returning by way of Broad to Capitol street, to the point of dismissal on Main street by the same route along which the march was first taken up, where the troops were dismissed.

Long accustomed as Confederate eyes have been to the once all-pervading grey, we do not believe that the sudden substitution of blue as the prevailing color is distasteful to many of our citizens, thousands of whom looked on the military spectacle of Saturday, not as the display of prowess on the part of a triumphant foe, but as an exhibition of the military genius and resources of the United States, which all can again contemplate with pride.

None of the colored troops appeared on review or parade on the occasion, but a separate display of them will probably take place before long.

One feature of the display was evident to every observer, and that was the superior drill, morale and discipline manifested by the men in their marching and soldierly bearing; the perfect condition of their arms and equipments, furnished to a dazzling brightness; the batteries drawn by well trained horses, fat and sleek, and substantially caparisoned—all in striking contrast to what the citizens have been accustomed for the four years during which Richmond was held by the Confederate army. The Reporter passed over the greater part of the route of the parade, and did not witness or

bear of a single unpleasant incident to mar the general harmonious character of the day. The citizens viewed the pageant with silent interest from the sidewalks, doors and windows, and if they did not openly rejoice at the reappearance of the old flag of the "Union," there were no expressions that could be construed into derision or contempt. The soldiers, on the other hand, abstained from those boisterous shouts of exultation that might have been expected, and marched orderly and quietly, as though desirous of abstaining from any unnecessary demonstrations that might tend to give offence to citizens. Altogether, citizens and soldiers have cause to congratulate themselves on the result of the first review and parade of the United States Troops in the Capital of Virginia.

The following named officers are announced as the staff of Brigadier-General Devens: Captain George W. Hooker, U. S. V., Assistant Adjutant General. Captain J. L. Elder, 49th Massachusetts Vols., A. A. D. C. Captain E. P. Deacon, A. A. D. C. Major J. C. Brooks, 9th Vermont Vols., A. A. I. G. Captain George A. Bruce, 13th New Hampshire Vols., Judge Advocate. 1st Lieut. W. J. Ladd, 13th New Hampshire Vols., Ass't Com. of Masters. Captain C. W. Cook, 21st Connecticut Vols., Chief of Pioneers and Engineer Officers. Surgeon A. C. Benedict, U. S. Vols., Surgeon-in-Chief. Captain John Byrdon, 118th New York Vols., Acting Ordnance Officer. Captain P. K. Delany, U. S. Vols., Assistant Quartermaster. Captain George C. Wetherbee, U. S. Vols., Commissary of Subsistence. Captain Hercules Seligson, 9th Vermont Vols., Provost Marshal. Captain L. P. Wilson, 13th New Hampshire Vols., Chief of Ambulances. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.

The Academy of Music was again crowded last evening on the occasion of a lecture being delivered by Mr. John B. Gough. At the hour appointed Hon. James Pollock, at the request of the President of the Christian Commission, George H. Stuart, Esq. stated that the present would be the last time that Mr. Gough would appear before a Philadelphia audience this season. He thanked the distinguished speaker for what he had done for the cause of the country, in maintaining so boldly the principles on which the government was based. He (the speaker) stated that Mr. Gough would come again among us next winter, then we would welcome him amidst peace and happiness. (Applause.) He then announced the subject, "Fact and Fiction," and introduced the speaker to the audience. Mr. Gough said that no one would expect him to write and deliver an essay on a given subject, he would, therefore, make a poor preacher. (Applause.) He did not expect to administer much to their store of knowledge, but he would attempt to entertain them, and perhaps instruct. He said men were smaller often which were more to be dreaded than their trowns. There is so much hidden in them that we know but little of most of their inward feelings. Could we discern the motives which actuate most, how would we shrink from them. In the present as in the past, men had not in every case been properly appreciated. Some who had won for themselves a name for greatness, had done it not so much because of any intrinsic value in themselves, as in those from whom they had borrowed their thoughts, and upon whose capital they were raising themselves. Some men carry beneath a placid countenance a spirit of resentment, thereby betraying their true character; they give a lie to their feelings by a spirit of resentment, which they cherish beneath their breasts. They have within them, as it were, a volcano of passion, which only waits a fitting opportunity to burst forth and consume them.— Some poor people try to appear rich, while some rich people try to appear poor, especially in regard to the income tax. (Applause.) There is little of the man that we can see at best.

A blockhead will often appear to many as a very intelligent and smart fellow, while an intelligent man frequently, in the eyes of some, appears as a stupid and good-for-nothing person. The speaker here introduced a laughable anecdote to illustrate his subject in relation to a boy who was sent to purchase a pig. He returned and said that there was but one piece he could get, and that he had not brought it. On being asked why? "Because," said he, "I have eaten it, there not being enough for both." (Laughter.) The inventors of certain improvements said he have often been ridiculed, for instance, that of the invention of the pendulum, the inventor of steam engines, steam-boats, etc. So hard has it been to fight against public opinion that men have been the scorn of some all their way up to victory. But public opinion is often at fault. We too often consult public opinion, and thereby are found doing wrong. Let us try and stand up for the right. It is grand to see a man stand up for the truth.— It is grand to see one, in spite of the wrong views of men, fighting for the right, and finally come out on the right side, to the satisfaction of the public. We have seen men convicted of fraud and bribery and other wrongs, and yet they did not appear to feel that they had done wrong.

Some delight in swearing. They say it looks manly. But how does it sound? and how do those appear who are addicted to this vice? He here instanced a number of sports which he considered as not manly. Cock fighting and other similar vices he looked upon as not exactly genteel or manly. Horse racing he looked upon as among the vices of the day. Men who engage in these sports are not always among the best of society. Swearing and other vices came in for a share of the speaker's condemnation. Godliness, he said, is what constitutes the true man. Such should be aimed after by all who wish to elevate themselves among their fellow men.

The speaker here endeavored to show how many men place themselves in a false position by their manner of expressing themselves. They would try and reach a point in this respect which they were not capable of reaching, by using language which they themselves did not understand. Here was introduced a laughable incident of a person who was opposed to the introduction of a musical instrument into the church. On a particular occasion a furious bull passed the church, and just as he got to the door yelled out. The parson thinking it was the musical instrument, requested the performer to stop tuning that instrument while religious services were under way. (Laughter.) Just then the bull gave another furious yell. Isay, Mr. Teacher, I request you to stop that performance while service is under way. (Laughter and applause.) The speaker here alluded to the aptness of some to be willing to enjoy the results of wealth, but they were not willing to labor for the obtaining of the benefits resulting therefrom.

Labor is the great law of the universe, and man was made to labor, and by it to elevate himself. Mental dyspepsia can be cured by it. Labor is essential to the welfare of the community. There is a dignity in labor.— Labor is not to be despised by any; it is the cause of the prosperity of this Republic. Labor builds bridges, rears churches, noble temples, and perpetuates the institutions of the country.

Gentility was here discussed. Some aim at it, and in doing so appear ridiculous in the sight of their fellow-men. The whims of an over-gentel conductor were here instanced, much to the merriment of the audience.

In some instances, when ladies are invited to sing they affect a feeling of diffidence, and after a while attempt to entertain their friends, when they know they will be laughed at by the company. The dandies of the day came in for a share of the speaker's contempt. They affect much that causes them to appear to their disadvantage. The cut of their clothing, the size of their canes and other appendages, make them so ridiculous that they are the butt of all they come in contact with. The noble men of this community here were alluded to. He, the speaker, knew some men he felt glad to meet. The very shake of their hands showed what was in their hearts. The faults of some ministers were here alluded to. He said that there were some who had been known not to ask a blessing at the table. They eat like gluttons, sleep like sensualists, and yet they would have us believe they are more than other men. I deny it.

Religious hypocrites were shown up by the speaker, much to their disadvantage. An anecdote of a Frenchman was here introduced, to illustrate this part of the speaker's remarks. The narration of this was the cause of much laughter. The subject of politics was then dwelt upon. If in talking politics he would advance the interests of the government he would talk politics until his life should end.

The advantages which had resulted from the labor of ladies among the sick and wounded soldiers came in for a share of the speaker's commendations. Much of the remaining remarks of the lecturer were illustrated by anecdotes so striking that the audience were kept constantly in a roar of laughter. The speaker then went into an illustration of his subject by speaking of the higher law class of men. They had a law which they considered higher than the law of God. He was glad to see a public acknowledgment of God. Even on our coin we find this acknowledgment, and it is to our credit as a nation. He alluded to the onward march of the principles of freedom by the acknowledgment of these principles by the States which have been freed of the detestable curse of slavery. The idea of freedom to the speaker, was one of the most glorious things he had ever considered. True heroism consisted in a manly determination to stand up for the right. The true Christian is the true hero.

There is a day coming when the right will be vindicated. The speaker delighted to believe in the establishment of the right. God would see to it that the right should be vindicated; and those who are now laboring for its advancement will receive their reward. The speaker illustrated this part of his subject by narrating a touching incident of a ship in a storm. It was a painful hour, the night was dark, and the winds howled with terrific fury. So is it with the ship of State. But the morning is dawning, and God is our guide. He has given us Grant (tremendous applause), Sherman (applause), Sheridan (applause), and others of a noble bearing. In the hands of these we can, with the help of God, trust our cause; and He is about to reward us, and bring to us, as a nation, freedom from the pestilence of war by the introduction of a permanent and honorable peace. (Tremendous applause.)

WILSON—McCOOK.

THE GREAT CAVALRY EXPEDITION—ADVANCE MADE ON TUSCALOOSA—MONTGOMERY AND SELMA THE OBJECTIVE POINTS.

We subjoin the latest intelligence from the great cavalry expedition in the Southwest, under the command of Wilson and McCook;

HEADQUARTERS CAMP SECOND DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, Eight Miles from Russellville, Ala., March 24, 1865.—Having just arrived in camp, and an opportunity offering, I forward you such items as I think may be of interest to you. As I informed you in my last, we broke camp and started on Wednesday, 23d, and so have been three days on the march. It will not be improper at this time for me to state to you that the objective points of this raid, in conjunction with other movements of which you are aware, are Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, and we are now en route direct for Tuscaloosa. This army consists of three divisions, viz: First Division, under command of Major-General E. I. McCook; Second, commanded by Major-General Ely Long, and the Fourth, under command of Major-General Emory Upton. These compose the divisions now on the march, but they will soon be joined by General Hatch's (Fifth) Division, now at Eastport, being mounted and equipped. Kilpatrick's Division (now with Sherman) also belongs to this corps, the whole being under the immediate command of Major-General Wilson, in the military department of General Thomas.

We marched twenty-four miles the first day, and have averaged about fifteen miles each day since. The roads in some places were very bad, and as we are encumbered with artillery and pontoon trains we cannot travel very rapidly. At Cherokee, fifteen miles from Chickasaw, several houses of the Rebels were destroyed and some prisoners taken. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad runs through this place, and it has formerly been a very thriving little village. Now, however, it is almost entirely deserted, and nothing but ruins mark the place where Cherokee was. So it is with every little village through which we pass. Nothing human form meets us in village or country but few gray-haired men, half-starved and dirty women and children, and squads of lazy, listless negroes.

Yesterday a party of our scouts captured a rebel quartermaster, with the rank of major, and twenty-two men, and to-day the scouts had a skirmish with a few Rebels. Shots were exchanged and one of our men wounded. The Rebels skeddaddled and effected their escape. Great numbers of them come into our lines daily and give themselves up. They say the Rebels are "played out," and they are anxious to get something to eat. To-day orders were given the different commanders to forage for provisions and horse feed. It was amusing to see them coming into camp with their horses covered with corn, oats, chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks, sheep, hogs, hams and every conceivable kind of food and luxury which the country affords. There has been no army, either Union or Rebel, through here for some time, and hence we find an abundance of forage.

Russia has refused to consent to the resolution passed by the International Conference at Geneva for the "as-talization" of military hospitals and of sick and wounded soldiers in the field. She gives as her reason for this course that her own military hospital and ambulance arrangements are perfect.

MR. D. TURNER'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this school will be resumed on MONDAY, the 10th inst.

\$10 REWARD will be paid for the articles to be sent from the store of Carter & Montford, Main street—two Silver Pitchers and one Buggy. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be given to them at 229, Main street. CARTER & MONTFORD.