

THE CITY.

SALUTES IN HONOR OF THE GREAT EVENT.—The city was resounding Sunday night and yesterday morning with the roar of cannon—salutes fired in honor of the capitulation of Gen. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. Sunday midnight, after the reception of the news, a salute of one hundred guns was fired by the fleet in the river near Drewry's Bluff. At sunrise yesterday another salute of more than one hundred guns was fired by the war vessels in the harbor. At 10 A. M. a grand salute of one hundred guns was fired from the Square, the guns being stationed at the base of the Capitol.

RICHMOND THE GRAND CENTRAL POINT.—Richmond, it is said, is to be made a central depot of military operations and supply. Railroad communication will be immediately established there-with; extensive repair shops, storehouses and other public works are to be established, and the city enveloped in an industrial Union atmosphere. The War Department at Washington is still besieged with innumerable applications for passes to Richmond, all of which are at present refused.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MRS. GEN. LEE.—We are grieved to learn of the very serious indisposition of Mrs. Gen. Robert E. Lee, at her residence in this city. The great disaster which has overtaken the Confederate arms has unnerved the great wife of the great General quite, and we do not wonder that her finely strung nerves should give way in the struggle. Since the occupation of Richmond, the Federal authorities have acted with the most scrupulous regard for the feelings of Mrs. Gen. Lee. At first, a colored guard was placed in front of the house on Franklin street, but upon it being represented that the exhibition was, perhaps, an insult to the lady of the mansion, the colored guard was withdrawn and a white guard substituted. We learned last evening that the condition of Mrs. Lee was somewhat easier, but the shock to her constitution has been very severe, and there is not much hope of her recovery.

RESUMING BUSINESS.—Many of the merchants who closed up their stores on evacuation morning, never to open them again, are beginning to feel a thrill of business interest, and are here and there resuming business. Already some are beginning to speculate upon the chances of a trip to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, with a view to laying in a stock of goods for the spring and summer trade. With the unrestricted introduction of goods, business would take a start in Richmond, the like of which has not been witnessed since the war began.

THE GAS WORKS.—The military authorities have despatched a vessel to Norfolk for one thousand barrels of lime, to be used in the purification of the city gas at the gas works. As soon as the lime arrives, and it can be applied to its purpose, the gas will be turned on, and Richmond will be visible once more by gas light.

THE DESTROYED BANKS.—The military authorities have posted a guard around the sites of the several banks, destroyed in the expectation of recovering some of the bullion that is said to be buried among the ruins. On Tuesday, a soldier dug out a strong box from the debris of the Traders' Bank, and rumor said it was gold, belonging to one of the foreign Consuls. Another soldier picked up a roll of State notes from the ruins of the same bank, which he held as a nice speculation.

It is very proper that guards should be stationed about the ruins until such time as the owners can reclaim their property which has escaped the fiery ordeal.

A CITY RAILROAD.—We would urge upon our city capitalists the propriety of at once moving in the work of establishing a city railroad. The only railroad ever owned by the city was taken up in 1863 by order of the "so-called" Confederate Government, to aid in plating gunboats, which were finished only to be blown up. Above all things Richmond needs a street railroad, for the walks are steep and the ascent tedious. If the road is not established by domestic enterprise it will be established by Northern capital, and as a final result we think home enterprise ought to reap the benefit.

THE FREDERICKSBURG DEPOT SAVED.—The Fredericksburg depot was on fire at one time on the morning of the evacuation. Captain A. O. Rowley, 19th Wisconsin regiment, 1st brigade, 3d division, 24th Army corps, Army of the James, was indefatigable in his efforts to save this point, and finally succeeded, to his great credit. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved by the energy and determination of Captain Rowley, whom we hope to see rewarded in good time. Such devotion on the part of one whom we were taught to regard as an enemy, should not pass without its reward.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION of the Union army is doing an excellent and humane work in relieving the wants of hundreds of families, rendered homeless and penniless by the fire. Rations are furnished all who bring proof that they are really deserving and in want. But for this spontaneous offering on the part of the Commission there would be much suffering, if not actual starvation, on the part of those who find themselves suddenly hurled from affluence to want. Wm. P. Munford, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and others of the citizens, are aiding the Commission.

THE HYGEIA OF THE CITY.—We call the attention of the authorities to the fact that most of the main and back streets of the city are in a very bad condition, in view of the near approach of the warm season, and that an epidemic may be at any time threatened by the continuance of the nuisance from which we now daily suffer. The streets ought to be cleared by the large surplus of negroes remaining in the city.

A COLORED CORRESPONDENT.—Mr. Chester, a gentleman of color, dark as any Ethiopian in the land, is in Richmond acting as the correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. We have met Mr. Chester; he is a very intelligent man, modest, assumes nothing, neither in conversation nor in manners, but talks and acts like a gentleman. He is stopping at the Ballard Hotel.

ARRIVED.—The steamer S. O. Pierce, Capt. A. Briggs, arrived yesterday from Fortress Monroe. Among the passengers were Major James and lady, Major Plato and other officials, whose names are too numerous for our limited space.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUSINESS FIRMS.—We observed on the street yesterday one of the firm of Messrs. A. Mathiot & Sons, furniture dealers, Nos. 25 and 37 Gay street, Baltimore, Md. A branch of this popular firm will soon be opened on Main street, Richmond, and from a knowledge of the gentlemen composing the firm, we take great pleasure in recommending the Richmond branch to the patronage of the public.

THE SPRING.—People have been so absorbed with other graver matters for a week past that they have failed to notice how rapidly the spring has advanced upon us with its array of verdure, foliage, buds, and flowers. Now is the time for farmers to go to work and get a large crop for the harvest of peace and plenty. The husbandman can now plant with a reasonable assurance of reaping his reward.

BODY OF ONE OF THE VICTIMS FOUND.—A body, supposed to be that of a white man, but so much charred and burned as to defy recognition, was found among the ruins on the basin yesterday morning. This is the first body recovered from the ruins yet.

BACK AGAIN.—We had the pleasure yesterday of greeting Captain Thomas Travers, formerly of the Richmond and Baltimore line of steamers, but now of the propeller E. A. Mandan. Long may the valiant Captain continue to float.

THE FREDERICKSBURG RAILROAD.—Over a thousand laborers are at work upon the Aquia Creek end of the Richmond, Potomac, Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Railroad; and it is expected that trains will be running through in less than three weeks.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We understand this Railroad is to be put in immediate repair to Staunton, and perhaps farther, if the advance of the army in that direction should justify it. The road is broken in many places, and there are numerous bridges to rebuild and repair.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DEFORD.—Information believed to be reliable reached Washington Saturday afternoon that the pirates who ran the captured steamer Harriet Deford into Indian creek, Va., destroyed the vessel after removing sundry articles of the most value.

ADAMS' EXPRESS OFFICE.—Adams' Express Company is one of the institutions that ever follows in the wake of the Union army. The Agent of the company is now in Richmond, and will open an office in the building on the Southwest corner of Main and 9th streets.

SERENADE.—The 8th Connecticut First Brigade Band serenaded the headquarters of Generals Weitzel, Shepley and Devens on Sunday night, discoursing some very delightful music.

RAIN.—A soaking rain fell yesterday, which served to lay the dust and extinguish the fires smouldering within the bowels of the ruins.

THE WATER WORKS are again in thorough repair, and a guard is stationed at the works night and day, to protect them from injury.

THE MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE is located in the second story of the Custom House, entrance on Bank street.

PERSONAL.—Major General Silas Casey, U. S. A., was at the Spotswood Hotel yesterday.

A WASHINGTON JOKE.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says:

A good story is in circulation here, that the day before the commencement of the recent military movement which has resulted in the capture of Richmond, Mr. Lincoln, then at City Point, sent by the hands of "a reliable contraband," as a present to Jeff Davis, the identical long cloak and Scotch cap in which, in 1861, Mr. Lincoln is said to have travelled from Harrisburg to Washington.—The present has evidently been appreciated.

The ball lately given by General McDowell, in San Francisco, was a splendid affair. The costumes of some of the ladies were exceedingly rich, and would have graced a royal court. Mrs. Bacon of Virginia City, wore nearly one hundred thousand dollars worth of jewels. Mrs. Hensley, of San Jose, was also splendid with jewels. The lady of the French Consul, Mrs. Vandewater, and Mrs. Dewey, appeared in court dresses.—The foreign Consuls and their wives all appeared in court costumes.

The Commissioners of Emigration in New York are going to build a hospital, at a cost of \$255,000, for the two hundred and twenty thousand emigrants who annually land here.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

GENERAL FORREST AND HIS NEGROES.
CINCINNATI, April 7.—The Jackson Free Trader, of the 29th ult., says of Gen. Forrest: "We have just been informed that a few days since this truly noble man and distinguished officer called out twenty-six of his own negroes and said to them, all of you who are willing to become soldiers for the war step forward and I will give to every one who does so his free papers. Twenty-five of them immediately advanced, only one refusing, who was a peace man, but he would drive a wagon for his master during the war."

FROM CALIFORNIA.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—Advices from Japan, sixty days on the way, announced further reports of murders by natives of foreigners, and more complications with the foreign powers.
Arrivals in twenty days from Honolulu bring intelligence of liberal subscriptions to the Sanitary Commission and heavy earthquakes.
The fall of Richmond causes great rejoicing throughout this State.
Greenbacks have gone up to 60¢65, and are rising.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.
TORONTO, April 7.—The St. Albans robbers arrived here this morning, and were brought before the Recorder this afternoon on a charge of misdemeanor, when they applied for a delay till Monday, in order to obtain counsel, which was granted. They were then remanded and the case adjourned until Monday.

EVASION OF THE TAX ON WHISKY.
ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Extensive frauds by Illinois whisky distillers have been discovered, amounting to half a million of dollars, by evading the revenue tax. Fifteen hundred and four barrels, consigned to merchants in this city, have been seized, during the last week, by the authorities.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer Empire City, from New Orleans and Key West, brought one hundred and seventy bales of cotton, consigned to Capt. Noyes, who will sell it immediately for the benefit of rebel prisoners, it being the balance of that turned over by the rebel General Manly for that purpose.

PORT SMITH, ARKANSAS.
ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The report that the rebels had captured Port Smith has been contradicted at headquarters. The United States troops occupied the fort on the 17th ultimo.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.
"Malakoff," the intelligent Paris correspondent of the New York Times, in his letter of the 24th ult., says:

The alarm in England about a war with the United States is reacting on France in a way altogether favorable to us; for while France naturally grows friendly to whatever appears hostile to England, she also feels more respect for power which is able to alarm England. The French Secessionist journals cruelly rally the English journals for their pusillanimity to their cousins across the water.—So good an occasion, of course, was not to be lost.

But the semi-official journals of Paris have also their load to carry in regard to a war with the United States. The public mind is pretty well fixed in the idea that when the rebellion is put down the people of the United States will assume such an attitude of hostility to Maximilian as will render the intervention of France necessary. For the Emperor Napoleon, it is well known, anxious as he is to remain on friendly terms with the United States, feels bound in honor not to abandon the Mexican Emperor to the mercies of his enemies, even at the expense of a rupture, and it is the duty of the semi-official papers to try to turn away public attention as much as possible from this subject. The work is more disagreeable to the government journals, because it was one of their favorite arguments in urging the recognition of the South to threaten a war about Mexico in case the Union was re-established.

Thus the Constitutionnel says that the plan of Dr. Gwin was refused by Maximilian; that Maximilian refused to grant an interview some time ago to Mr. Pierre Soule; that Maximilian in all his acts has taken good care to give no ground of complaint to the United States; and finally, that by neither word nor act has the government of the United States manifested any disposition to quarrel with France on account of Mexico. A Vienna paper has had a good deal of success with an article stating that the agents of Maximilian at Washington were making excellent progress in their negotiations with Mr. Seward, for a recognition of the new order of things in Mexico, and that as soon as peace shall be established in the Empire the recognition will take place. The French government papers have been only too glad to place this vague and uncertain statement in bold relief as an argument to quiet the public fears.

The statement of the Times that no Minister to France would be appointed from the United States till one was sent from France, has had the honors of the Telegraph, and has brought out the comments of the press. While some writers tell their readers gravely that this position is not exactly equivalent to a rupture of diplomatic relations, others take probably the right view of the case in saying that as soon as it is known at Washington that the Marquis de Montholon has been appointed to the United States a Minister will be sent to France.

The subject of an European alliance against an American alliance is calling forth leading articles in certain organs of the Liberal party. The preponderating power of the United States, after the suppression of the rebellion, will control and draw in its train the whole power of the American continent, and to resist the influence, and perhaps the material force of this colossal Power, they argue that the European States must combine in an European league as the only means of preserving peace in Europe.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR.—The correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Olympia, Washington Territory, relates the circumstances of a curious affair at that port. The British cruiser Vanguard was despatched there by the Governor of Vancouver Island, with a requisition upon the Governor of Washington Territory for authority to allow the seizure of the British merchant ship Frigate Bird, lying at the port, the mate of the Frigate Bird having refused to surrender command of her to her new captain appointed by her owners. Gov. Evans declined to permit her seizure, saying he was not authorized to permit a foreign vessel to seize a ship in the waters of the United States, and it would be an insult to our Admiralty Courts.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of a call, yesterday, from Hon. Mr. Arnold, Representative in Congress from the Chicago District.

Our old friend, Hon. L. H. Chandler, formerly of Norfolk, is also in the city, stopping at the Spotswood.

RAID INTO MARYLAND.

[From the Marlborough Gazette, April 5th.]

Our community was yesterday thrown into a state of intense excitement by the occurrence of a murder and robbery at "Croom," six miles from Upper Marlboro'. We learn that on Monday night, at an early hour, three persons entered the store of John W. Coffren, and after purchasing some liquor, demanded his money, and a forced the demand by the presentation of pistols. Mr. Coffren being unarmed at the time, was compelled to go from his store-house to his dwelling, between two of the armed robbers, who, after rifling him of all his money in the house, returned to the store and demanded other valuables. In the meantime, Mr. Richard N. Ryan and Mr. Jeremiah Coffren came to his assistance, when a general firing of pistols ensued. Ryan threw down one of the robbers, (who was dressed in Confederate uniform, and gave his name as McCue, of Nelson county, Va.,) and while on the ground McCue shot Ryan in the abdomen. He survived until the next morning, and died about 10 o'clock. Mr. Jeremiah Coffren was shot in the arm, but is not dangerously wounded. The three men were on horseback. Two of their horses were taken, and it is believed that the two escaped men were wounded, as one of them was tracked by blood to the woods. McCue was secured by Mr. Coffren and some of the neighbors, and yesterday a detachment of cavalry happening to come by "Croom," on their way from St. Mary's county, he was brought to this village and taken to Annapolis. He said he was one of Mosby's men. Who the other parties are is not known, but they will be pursued by the military authorities. Mr. Coffren lost about three hundred dollars. Fortunately, he had just returned from Baltimore and had no more money. This daring raid has created quite an excitement.

THE POPE AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

A correspondent of the clerical journal *Le Monde*, writing from Rome, says that when Pius IX. was spoken to once more by M. de Sartiges upon the subject of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, he replied: "Very well, withdraw your troops; withdraw them to-morrow, if you like, and do not continually threaten. Do what you please immediately." The correspondent of the *Monde* does not guarantee the strict accuracy of these words, but gives them as affording a clear indication of the attitude of the Pope toward the French Government. "In the opinion of Catholics," he adds, "the convention of the 15th September creates insurmountable difficulties in the path of temporal power, and compels the Pope to exile himself once more from Rome, that he may not have to repress by force the disturbances which foreigners would incite, and that he may avoid being driven out by a handful of factious men." The *Monde* consoles itself beforehand for the departure of the Pope from Rome, by declaring that the moment he sets foot upon the soil of "Spain, Malta or France, the Italians will recognize that he alone is the bulwark of their independence; that he alone can preserve them from war, from corruption, from abasement and misery." The *Steele*, in commenting upon this, says: "Since the voluntary exile of Pius IX. is to be to his advantage, let the army of occupation return as quickly as possible, and let events take their course. It is the desire of the Court of Rome, and in that, at least, we agree with it." The *Italia* meanwhile announces that the cavalry, which forms part of the army of occupation, is preparing to return to France, and that negotiations have already been concluded for the sale of the horses to the Italian Government.

DIED.

On the 9th instant, WILLIAM RITTER, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at his residence (Sidney) on Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

Shipping News.

ALMANAC FOR RICHMOND THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....	5.34	Moon rises.....	7.10
Sun sets.....	6.26	High Water.....	7.00

PORT OF RICHMOND, APRIL 10, 1865.

ARRIVED.

Steamer T. O. Pierce, Capt. T. A. Briggs, Fortress Monroe, government officials.
Steamer James A. Stevens, Bermuda Hundreds, government stores.
Steamer Wyoming, Bermuda Hundreds, government stores.
Steamer A. Winnans, Bermuda Hundreds, light.
Propeller "E. M. Mandan, Capt. Thos. Travers, Norfolk direct, assorted cargo to Captain.
Propeller "Vulcan, Morrison, City Point, government stores.
Propeller General Wool, City Point, government stores.
Propeller "Levi Willard Ginnans, Jones' Landing, sutlers' stores, Chas. Gallagher.
Schooner Beona Thall, Jones' Landing, sutlers' stores, Dutrow & Bryant.
Schooner "Chelstant Jones, Jones' Landing, sutlers' stores, J. G. Lincoln.
Sloop Maria Louisa, Survant, Bermuda Hundreds, flour and molasses, M. C. Panpacker.
Schooner "Reindeer, Bowling, Jones' Landing, sutlers' stores.

*These vessels are in the dock.
The slip at the entrance to the dock there is 9 feet of water, at full high tide. The first lock to the dock is 180 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth.

DR. DAVISON, DENTIST.

Has opened an office at the corner of Broad and 13th streets, (Judge Crump's old office,) where he is prepared to wait upon his former friends and the public generally.
ap11-3t

DR. ASCOLI (HOMOEOPATHIST)

Has removed to Broad street, corner of 10th street next to Methodist Church.
ap11-d1w

WANTED.—A situation for a Young Man a SALESMAN in a dry goods store. Best reference given.
Also, to hire a White Girl or Woman, (without income,) to do general house work.
Enquire at my School Rooms, corner of Main and 1st streets.
ap11-3t L. S. SQUIRE.