Aews of the Week. W A R. THE RICHMOND FALLEN!!!

The most intense excitement in the whole history of the war, has been experienced since our last issue. It culminated on Monday morning in the receipt of the above intelligencethe closing of long months of heroic perseverance on the one side and suffering obstinacy on the other. On the morning named came an avalanche of telegrams from the frontfirst that Petersburg was evacuated, Richmond supposed to be so, and that Grant was pushing on to cut off, if possible, the retreating army; second, that at 8.15 Monday morning, Gen. Weitzel, with his colored troops entered Richmond; then a dispatch from Gen. Weitzel himself fully confirming the above, and adding that the rebels had evacuated in great haste; that they had fired the city; that our soldiers were extinguishing the fire; that we had made a large capture of guns, and that the Un on troops were received with demonstrations of joy. The last despatch of the morning was to the effect that Gen. Grant had started early in the morning of that day, with the army toward the Danville road, to intercept Lee if speed and strength could do it.

Previous to the reception of this intelligence we had prepared, and had partially in type, the following particulars of the preliminary fighting, which were of themselves sufficiently exciting, until their freshness was absorbed in the enthusiasm of what followed. We retain them, however, as interesting in their historical relation to the climax.

RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG. THE LONG-EXPECTED BATTLES-UNION VIC-TORIES THUS FAR-SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD IN OUR HANDS-IMMENSE CAPTURE OF PRISONERS AND GUNS.—Such is a summary of the suffi-ciently justifiable excitements of the week. The shortest, and best way in which we can record the events, is by copying the despatches from the front, most of them from the hand of President Lincoln, who, at this important moment is at City Point, on a visit made for the benefit of his health. We presume however it was not without regard to the expected exigency. Indeed plan and combination creep out everywhere in the Union movements of the hour.

The President's first despatch, addressed to

the War Department, is from City Point, March 30, evening, as follows: "To-day Gen-eral Grant telegraphed me as tollows: There has been much hard fighting this morning. The enemy drove our left from near Dabney's House back well towards the Boydton plank We are now about to take the offensive at that point, and I hope will more than re-cover the lost ground.' Later he telegraphed again as follows:- 'Our troops after being driven back on to the Boydton plank road, turned and drove the enemy in turn, and took White Oak road, which we now have. This gives us the ground occupied by the enemy this morning. I will send you a rebel flag captured by our troops in driving the en-emy back. There have been four flags captured to-day.'''

April 1, 5.30 P. M., the President telegraphed:—"A despatch just received, shows that Sheridan, aided by Warren, had at 2 P. M., pushed the enemy back so as to retake the M., pushed the enemy back so as to retake the Five Forks, and bring his own head-quarters up to Boisseau. The Five Forks were barrithey do me by calling to congratulate me on caded by the enemy, and were carried by Devin's the fall of Richmond. (Cheers.) I am now about division of cavalry. This part of the enemy seem now to be trying to work along the White tell the Emperor of China? I shall thank him,

the whole line, telegraphed as follows: - Both Wright and Parke got through the enemy's lines. The battle now rages furiously. Sheridan with his cavalry and the Fith Corps, and Miles' Division of the Second Corps, which was sent to him since one o'clock this-morning, is now sweeping down from the west. All now looks highly favorable. General Ord is engaged but I have not heard the result in his front.

The next despatch, a little later the same day, says:—"All is going on finely. Parke, Wright, and Ord, extending from the Appo-matox to Hatcher's Run, have all broken some forts, guns, and prisoners. Sheridan, with his cavalry, Fifth Corps and part of the Second, is coming in from the west on the enemy's flank, and Wright is already tearing up the South Side railroad.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the same day, the President says:—"At 10.45 A. M. Gen. Grant telegraphs that every thing has been carried from the left of the 9th corps, the 6th alone captured more than 3000 prisoners. The 2nd and 29th States during his long residence in this country. corps both captured forts, guns and prisoners "To the Emperor of Austria I shall say that from the enemy. I cannot tell the number. We are now closing around the works of the line us in the beginning, that he had no sympathy immediately enveloping Peterburg. All looks with rebellion anywhere. I do not doubt, felimmediately enveloping Peterburg. All looks remarkably well. I have not yet heard from Sheridan. His head-quarters have been removed up to T. Bank's house, near the Boydton road about three miles southwest of Peters-

Six hours later of this third day of the fight. the President received and forwarded the following despatch from Gen. Grant, dated 4.80 P. M.:—"We are now up and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox, below Petersburg, to the river above. The whole captures since we started out will not amount to less than twelve thousand(12, 000 men, and probably 50 pieces of artillery. I do not know the number of men and guns accurately, however. A portion of Foster's Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps made a most gallant charge this afternoon and captured a very important fort from the enemy with its entire garrison. All seems well with

us and everything is quiet just now."

These are the accounts from the field. With a good map of Virginia before him, and a little explanation, the reader can obtain a very fair view of the situation, and of the importance of the advantages obtained. We give a succinct the advantages obtained. We give a succincular and intelligible view, for which we are indebted to the *Public Ledger*:— The city of Petersburg lies on the south bank of the Appomattox river, about ten miles above its confluence with the king money shipping supplies to Richmond, James. Beyond Petersburg the course of the but the Yankees, under Sheridan, came along Appomattox is nearly east and west for about and robbed him of his entire cargo, and burned ten miles, and along these ten miles and about his boat. He had been told that they wouldn't two to three miles south of the river, extends treat free negroes so—now he knew better. the Southside railroad, leading to Danville and "And now," continued the recruit, addressing Lynchburg. Since the occupation of the Weldon railroad by General Meade's Army, the Southside road has been the only line connecting Petersburg with the South and Southwest. It is to cut off this line and thus effectually flank Petersburg, that so many and such persistent efforts have been made since September last to reach and destroy it; or, still better, to

road lie a great many common roads, such as the Vaughan road, the Boydton plank road, and the White Oak road, all of which centre at Petersburg. The two former of these have been more or less occupied by the Army of the Potomac for several months past, but the Southside railroad was still beyond the reach of our
forces. To gain access to it, General Grant
bas been obliged to extend his lines very far to

leet, seeking revenge for losses innicted on nim
by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than
definition averagements onering from auveragements onering from averagements onering from averagements onering from averagements onering from serving on nimerred from auveragements onering from averagements onering from serving in forces.

| School; Calvary Church, 1 box; a Lady of First to \$25 for information where "apartments to be to \$25 for information where "apartments to be to \$25 for information where "apartments to be by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than be to \$25 for information where "apartments to be by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than be to \$25 for information where "apartments to be by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than be to \$25 for information where "apartments to be by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than be to \$25 for information where "apartments to be by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than be to \$25 for information where "apartments to by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than be to \$25 for information where "apartments to by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and, clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and clad in better clothes than by the enemy, and clad in better clothes than by th

tox river ten miles north of Petersburg, down to Hatcher's Run, on the Boydton plank road,

about ten miles southwest of the city.

It was at the southwestern end of this line near Hatcher's Run that the fighting began, and from that point to the Southside Railroad, the distance is between five and seven miles. This position was occupied by General Governeur K. Warren's Fifth Corps. Adjoining the Fifth was General A. A. Humphrey's Second Corps, then General Horatio G. Wright's Sixth Corps, then General John G. Parke's Ninth Corps, which is nearly in front of Petersburg, and then

General Warren's position, so as to flank Lee's right, which he seems to have done, coming down on the enemy, as the President says, "from the west." The ground seems to have been contested with great obstinacy and "unsupassed valor" on both sides, but the simple announcement that our forces reached the railroad shows that they were entirely victorious, and that they must have driven- Lee more than five miles through his strongly intrenched lines. PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

We have no room for accounts of the scene of joy and congratulation which were enacted on Monday in every city and town of the loyal states, not even those in our own city, curtained and canopied with flags, crowded with jubilant humanity, and spontaneously, without plan or public notice, brilliantly illuminated at night.

We make room, however, for a full report of two of the speeches made on that day to the crowd in the park around the War Department, which we regard of high importance—the first, because, from the official position of the speaker, we may accept it as a humble recognition of God's hand in the victory, and the second as an authoritative intimation of the sentiments of our government in foreign directions. The first, by Secretary Stanton, as follows:—

"Friends and Fellow citizens:-In this great hour of triumph, my heart, as well as yours, is penetrated with gratitude to Almighty God for his deliverance of this nation. (Tremendous and prolonged applause.) Our thanks are due to the President, (cheers), to the Army and Navy, (cheers), to the gallant officers and men who have perilled their lives upon the battle-field and drenched the soil with their blood.

(Great cheers.)
"Henceforth our commisseration and our aid should be given to the wounded, the main-ed, and the suffering, who bear the marks of their great sacrifices in this mighty struggle. Let us humbly offer up our thanks to Divine Providence for His care over us, and beseech n that he will guide and govern us in our duties hereafter, as he has carried us forward to victory in the past, that he will teach us how to be humble in the midst of triumph, how to be just in the hour of victory, and that he will en-able us to secure the foundations of this Republic, soaked as they have been in blood, so that it shall live for ever and ever. (Cheers). Let us also not forget the neighboring millions in other lands, who, in this struggle, have given us their sympathies and their prayers, and let us bid them rejoice with us in our great triumph. Then, having done this, let us trust the future to God, who will guide us, as heretofore, according to his own good will."

The speech which next follows was by Secretary Seward.

seem now to be trying to work along the White Oak Road to join the main force in front of Grant, while Sheridan and Warren, are pressing them as closely as possible."

April 2, 11 A. M., the President again telegraphed:—"Last night Gen. Grant telegraphed in the Gen. Sheridan with his cavalry and the Fifth Corps had captured three brigades of infantry, a train of wagons, several batteries, and several thousand prisoners. This morning General Grant, having ordered an attack along the whole line, telegraphed as follows:—"Both French that he can go to-morrow to Richmond French that he can go to-morrow to Richmond and get his tobacco so long held under block-ade there, provided the Rebels have not used it up. (Laughter and cheers.) To Lord John Russel I will say that British merchants will find the cotton exported from our ports under treaty with the United States cheaper than

cotton obtained by running the blockade.
"As for Earl Russell himself, I need not tell him that this is a war for freedom and national independence, and the rights of human nature, and not a war for empire, and if Great Britain should only be just to the United States, Canathrough the enemy's entrenched lines, taking da will remain undisturbed by us so long as she some forts, guns, and prisoners. Sheridan, prefers the authority of the noble Queen to with his cavalry, Fifth Corps and part of the voluntary incorporation into the United States. (Cheers and exclamations of 'That's the talk

you're right!')
"What shall I tell the King of Prussia? I
will tell the King of Prussia that the Germans
have ben faithful to the standard of the Union as his excellent Minister, Baron Geralt, has been constant in his friendship to the United low-citizens, but that at last you acceed to the theory by which I have governed myself during the war, namely, that the rebellion well end in ninety days. (Laughter and cheers.) I have thought this the true theory, because I never knew a physician to restore his patient to health unless he thought he could work a cure under the most improbable circumstances in ninety

days.
"Finally, if the American people approve, I will say that our motto in peace shall be what our text has been while in war-every nation is entitled to regulate its own domestic affairs in its own way, and all are bound to conduct themselves so as to promote peace on earth and good will to mankind."

THE REBELS.

"ARMING THE NEGROES"—A SPECIMEN.— The Richmond Examiner of March 29, under the head of "A Dishonest Negro Recruit," gives the following piquant incident—probably the first chapter of a series of like interesting

material for the Richmond editors.

Some days since, says the Examiner, a free negro, named John Scott, applied at the recruiting rendezvous for negroes, corner of Cary and Twenty-first streets, and asked to be enrolled. He said he had been doing well before; was the owner of a boat on the canal, and was ma-Lieutenant Bossieux, the officer in charge of the rendezvous, "now I wants to jine right away; I wants to fight dem — Yankees dat has treated me so bad, for I'se got no nussin in de world but jist what I stands in, and I wants to fight dem dat robbed me." "Why, Scott," said Lieutenant Bossieux, to test him, ast to reach and destroy it; or, still better, to coupy it.

Between the Southside road and the Weldon about a gun;" "Oh, yes, Capt'n, I knows a heap about a gun;" and Scott threw himself into the

THE ST. ALBANS' RAIDERS.—Justice in the Canada courts, though not finally refused, seems to "hang fire." A Montreal despatch of March 29, says that these robbers, after so long a course of trial, are again, for the second time, then General John G. Land which is nearly in front of Petersburg, and then General Edward O. C. Ord, with detachments of the Twenty-fourth Corps, and General Godfrey Weitzel's Twenty-fifth Corps continue the line to the Appomattox several miles this side of Petersburg. As every one of these commanding generals are mentioned in the President's despatches, it will be seen that the battle raged along the whole line of twenty miles, but chiefly to the left and southwest of Petersburg, where Parke and Wright broke through and reached the railroad, for which our forces have battled so long.

This was doubtless by order of Lord Monck, governor-general of Canada, who knows personners and the ground of a recognition of the Confederacy as a belligerent prower, and these rascals as its authorized agents with liberty to organize an expedition on neutral territory. The acquitting judge is Justice SMITH, of Montreal, said to be a friend and admirer of COURSAL, before whom the former examination was had. A second despatch of the same date announces that the whole party was immediately re-arrested on another warrant. This was doubtless by order of Lord Monck, governor-general of Canada, who knows per-Tais was doubtless by order of Lord Monck, governor-general of Canada, who knows perfectly well that his Government cannot escape from a fulfilment of absolute treaty obligations by setting up the judgment of an ignorant or partial police magistrate. He will probably settle this question by an exercise of actual power, such as he recently displayed in the Burley case. BURLEY case.

FOREIGN.

MEXICO.—The following, from The Press of this city, is a specimen of the tone which many of our leading papers are gradually assuming respecting the new empire. It is not improba-bly intended to prepare the public mind for a recognition by our government at no distant day. "The Mexican question is one of the in-teresting problems of the times. Many of our most patriotic thinkers contend that the Govtortures of their own chronic and bloody dissensions. In the latter event, it is more than probable that their country would have become a hiding place or stamping ground for the rebels, in which to repair their injuries, so as to renew and continue their warfare upon the Government of the United States. These views are shared by many intelligent statesmen, and are evidently not without their influence upon Louis Napoleon himself."

ARRIVALS FROM LIVERPOOL.—There have been three of these during the week, the latest bringing dates to March 18. The persistent lack of anything interesting in European affairs continues. The Austrian government is still at issue with that of Prussia, on the subject of the annexation of the Duchies to the latter, and there is a slight general sensation respecting the matter. It is said that Russia decidedly opposes annexation, while France encourages it with the intention of subsequently putting in a claim for compensation. From Paris we a claim for compensation. From Paris we have the assertion of the Memorial Diplomatique, the organ of the Mexican Government. that the government of the United States will immediately recognize the Empire of Mexico. We have also the report of the commencement of a debate in the French Senate on the September convention between France and Italy. Speeches were made in defence of the temporal power of Papacy and the maintenance of the Pope at Rome, while some distrust of the Italian Government was evinced.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN LONDON .- Our own country continues to be the topic of sensational interest in London. The English tory press, having been disconcerted in the result of our rebellion, is now endeavoring to alarm the English mind with the idea that the United States intend to quarrel with England after the rebellion is put down, and will then seize Canada. This idea has been so persistently pre-sented that it has been made the subject of Parliamentary discussion, wherein the hetter informed members did justice to the uniform forbearance and moderation of the United States Government in its international conduct. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli, and others, while demanding that it was the duty of the Government to fortify Canada, spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which Mr. Lincoln's Administration had been conducted in its relations to foreign Powers, and several other members alluded with much commendation to the conciliatory deportment and refined example of Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister at London, in this momentous and absorbing crisis. The attempts of the Lon-don Times to provoke a war between England and the United States were mercilessly ridiculed during the debate. The following pas-sage in a recent despatch of Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, concerning our claims against Great Britain, is extensively circulated

and with marked effect: "It is not to be understood that the United States intend to act dogmatically or in a liti-gious spirit. They are seriously and earnestly desirous to maintain not only peace, but ever amity with Great Britain. * * * * This Government confesses very freely that it does not regard the present hour as one that is entirely favorable to a calm and candid examination of either the facts or the principles involved in such cases as the Alabama. It looks forward to a period when our intestine war shall have ceased, and the interests and passion which it has awakened, abroad as well as at home, shall have subsided and disappeared. Though indulging in a confident belief in the correctness of our positions in regard to the claims in question, and others, we shall be willing at all times hereafter, as well as now, to consider the evidence and the arguments which Her Majesty's Government may offer, to show that they are invalid; and if we shall not be convinced, there is no fair and just form of conventional arbitrament or reference to which

we shall not be willing to submit them. The London Times gives up the Confederacy as hopeless, saying, "It appears as if the South is exhausted by the war before the North is wearied of it, and that the end is not far. The cause is simply bleeding to death. The Confederacy federates can make peace whenever they please by returning to the Union, and they will find the way made easy."

The resolution of our Congress pronouncing the rebel debt as an auxiliary of rebellion, and declaring that it shall never be paid out of the United States Treasury, in the event of peace, has caused considerable excitement in England, where a majority of the rebel bonds are held. These rebel bond holders have all along believed that in the settlement of our difficulties of the resistence of the resiste ties, some provision would be made to assist the South in paying its debts incurred by the

United States 5-20 bonds declined from 55 to 523 on the receipt of the news of a new loan of \$600,000,000. Owing to recent shipments fully supplying the continental markets, there was no press of purchasers. Lord Palmerston's remarks in the House of Commons had imparted fresh wholesomeness to American securities.

ITEMS. The Provost Marshall General has notified Governor Curtin that the time for raising new organizations is extended to April 15. does not, however, interfere with the draft.-New York letters say that the commercial flurry in that city may be regarded as substantially over.—Jacob Little, an old and formerly leading broker in New York, died at his residence in that city on the 28th ult.—The Cleveland Plaindealer, the last remaining of the papers in Northern Ohio which advocated the election of Vallandigham and McClellan, has gone out of existence.—The rebel cruiser, Shenandoah, has made her appearance at Australia; but too late to do much harm, as the American trading vessels had nearly all left. -The scarcity of room in New York may be interred from advertisements offering from \$20 to \$25 for information where "apartments to

the left, or southwest of the city, and at the time when the present great battle began, his line extended from the mouth of the Appomation river ten miles north of Petersburg, down to the content of t colonel of colored infantry has recently been dismissed from the service in disgrace for ap-propriating to his own use the bounties of sevdiers' drawers, pants, shoes, caps, and socks, and putting in brilliant practice one of the military movements, the "double-quick," decamped. He was pursued to the vicinity of Howard Grove Hospital, but executing another dexterous movement, the "right wheel," eluded his pursuers and escaped.

The propriating to his own use the bounties of seventeen recruits of his regiment. Several commissioned officers have been dismissed for drunkenness.—Two guerillas, sentenced to be shot at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 31st ult., were respited thirty days. Another sentenced to be hung was also respited. enteen recruits of his regiment. Several commissioned officers have been dismissed for drunkenness.—Two guerillas, sentenced to be shot at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 31st

PARENTS are requested to read the adver-tisement of the Freehold Institute, in another column. This school has long enjoyed a high reputation, and has every facility for the thorough education of youth. Mr. Baldwin, the Principal, is an accomplished teacher, and is supported by able assistants in every

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION

MONEY.

Cash Acknowledgments for the week ending March 29th. 1865.

1	290%, 1505.	* **
١	Philadelphia Contributions as	Follows.
1	George S. Pepper, 100	00
١	James Long, 100	00
ł	Collection in Church of Cove-	
ŀ	nant, per Alex. Kirkpatrick, 58	30
١	Coll'tion in Calv. Presb. Ch.:	1
ı	M. W. Baldwin, 1000 00	
ı	John A. Brown, 250 00 J. C. Farr, 50 00 Basket collection, 190 99—1490	
I	J. C. Farr, 50 00	
1	Basket collection, . 190 99-1490	99
1	Joseph H. Seaver, (add'l) 50	00
ł	Alexander Fullerton, (add'l), 50	00
ı	Sab. Sch. 1st Baptist Ch., per	
ł	W. A. Levering, Treas 20	00
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ł	Ch., per E. Patteson, Treas. 440	00
ı	"J. B.," per Rev. R. J. Par-	
١	vin, (add'l), 100	00
I	Christ. Evan. Reformed Ch.,	
١	per John Wiest, 40	19
1		00
١	" M. M." 5	00
ł	Mrs. H. J. Biddle, (add'l) . 50	00
l	Charles Ellis, Son & Co 100	00
ł	Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D. 20	00
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Other Contributions. Chris. Com. Springfield, Mass., per Henry S. Lee, Treas. L. L. Institute, Antwerp, N. Y., per J. M. Manning,
Relief Association, Pittstown, N. Y.,
per Rev. J. B. Hall,
Army Com. Y. M. C. A., Boston, Mass., per Joseph Story, Treas. M. and M. R. B., Shirleysburg, Pa. Baptist Church Pequa, per Rev. E. H. Ranney, Soldier's Aid Soc'y, Gloversville, N. Y., per Mrs. F. Steele, Sec. "Z.," Salem, N. Y. Congregation Chestnut Level, Pa., per W. W. Watson, Soldier's Aid Soc., Spartanburg, N. Y.. Boldier's Aid Soc., Sparianourg, M. 1...
per Lewis Ketchum,
Ladies' Chris. Com. Backett's Harbor,
N. Y., per Miss M. A. McKee, Sec.
Mrs. Margaret Begham, per Rev. John
Farquhar, Lower Chanceford, Pa. "C." Tunnelton, Pa.

Kirkwood Circuit, N. Y., per Rev. A. Brigham,
Reformed Presb. Ch., Fairview, Pa.,
per Rev. Robert White,
Edwin Ferris, New York, A Friend, Lenesville, Ind.
Presbyterian Ch. Johnsonville, N. Y.,
per Rev. J. B. Hall,
Chris. Com. Stilesville, per Mrs. Isaac A. Burrows, Sec'y, Deposit, Del. co., N. Y. Rev. Alexander Duff, D.D., and other

friends in Scotland, per Thomas Nelson & Sons, Contributions at Washington Agency, ontributions at Washington Agency, per Wm. Ballantyne, Treas. (add'l). Osborn Hollow M. E. ch., N. Y. 5 00 Page Brook M. E. ch. 2 05-per Rev. E. W. Breckinridge. Mrs. P. J. Potter, New Bloomfield, Pa. per Joseph P. Wood, Ladies' Aid Soc. Athens, Pa., per Miss Mary R. Parkins Sec. Mary B. Perkins, Sec. Ladies' Aid Soc. Johnstown, Pa. per Mrs. Reed, 5 00
Rev. W. H. Reed, 5 00—
per Rev. W. H. Reed, West Barnet, Vt.
Baptist church, Monongahela city, Pa.
per Alexander & Co.
B. F. Willoughby, Verona, N. Y.
A Lady, per Mrs. W. E. Boardman,
Chris. Com. Cleveland Chris. Com. Cleveland, Ohio, per S. H. Mather, Treas. Chris. Com. Portland, Maine, per Cyrus Sturdivant, Treas. 500 00 P. Williston, Northampton, Mass. (add'1) 700 00

E. O. Wager, Five Corners, N. Y.
A. Widow, Roxborough, per H. G. Jones,
A few Friends near Adams Mills,
Muskingum co., Ohio, per M. Scott,
Edward W. Halero, schooner Orvetta, eff Charleston, S. C.,
D. L. Rogers, North Cornwall, Conn.,
Mrs. A. N. Burritt, Uniondale, Pa.,
T. Johnston, New York, per Rev. Jas.
A. Williamson,
Ladies' Aid Soc'y, Colerain Ferges,
Huntingdon co., Penna., per C. N.
Stewart, Huntingdon co., Penna., per U. N. Stewart,
Soldier's Aid Soc'y, Galway, N. Y., per Miss N. S. Clizbe, Sec'y,
Collected by Evan Wheaton, Green-wood, N. Y., per E. D. Fendall,
Ladies' Chris. Com. Milton, Pa., per Miss Sarah Derrickson, Treas.
Miss Henrietta G. McAllister, Belvidere, N. J. dere, N. J., Miss Sarah C. Whittle, Westminster, Miss Baran
Vermont,
Proceeds of Tableaux Party, Easton,
Pa., per Miss Helen McCartney,
Ladies' Aid Soc'y, Green Bay, Wis., per

Ladies' Ald Sec y, Green Bay,
Mrs. D. Butler,
Ladies' Benevolent Association, Johnstown, N. Y., per Mrs. J. M. Carroll,
S. S. Schultz, Surgeon U. S. Vols., Columbus, O., Christian Sewing Soc'y, Allentown, Pa., Jas R. Crosby, Cochranville, Chester county, Pa., Spencer W. Noyes, Independence, Iowa, Cong. Church, Falls Village, Conn., per Rev. John Edgar, Collections in Bordentown, N. J., per

Uriah Bennett, Contributions Received at Washington Agency during February 1865. Hon William H. Seward, Secretary of

State, 50 00
Hon. J. K Moorehead, of Penn., 50 00
Ladies of Palmer, Mass., per M. W.
French, 200 00
Sol's Aid Soc'y, Granville, Wis., 14 00 Sol's' Aid Soc'y, Granville, Wis., 14 00
Dr. Niles, Fort Baker, 5 00
Chauncey Simons, Wis., 12 96
Henry D. Cooke and H. C. Fanhestock,
per T. M. C. A., of Wash'n, 1000 00
Young Men's Chris. Asso'n, 24 00
Rev. J. J. Abbott, 25 00 Two Soldiers, Donations at Alexandria, Small donations, Hotel Expenses, per G. H. S., 32 05- 1444 17

Total Amount previously acknowledged, \$1,152,620 73 Total Receipts, \$1,166,133 89 JOSEPH PATTERSON,

TREASURER CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, Western Bank, Philadelphia. STORES.

Total number of Packages of Stores received by the U.S. Christian Commission at Central Office, Philadelphia, for two weeks ending March 29th, 1865—141—as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—30 pair hose, Ingleside Circle, Ingleside Seminary, per Miss A. Helen Sabine, Secretary; Mrs. John Snyder, 11 bottles pickles; Dorcas Society, First Baptist Church, 1 package; Mrs. Stoddart, 32 pads; Ladies' Christian Commission, Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, 1 box; Christian Street Church, 1 package; Sunday-school; Calvary Church, 1 box; a Lady of First Presbyterian Church, 4 jars pickles; Mrs. M. E. Jackson, 12 pair hose.

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Call and examine something urgently needed by everybody. or sample will be sent fready medican for everybody.

Oxford and Vicinity—2 boxes, Ladies' Christian Commission, per Miss Annie Cunningham. Lebanon—3 boxes, 2 barrels, 2 cans, Ladies' Aid

Society.

East Allen Township—I box, Mrs. E. A. Miller.

Turbotville—I box, Ladies' Christian Commission, per Mrs. E. H. Homer.

Factoryville—I box, Christian Commission, per E. S. Cooper.

Phanixville—I box, Union Relief Society, per Miss Beeklip I. Price

Miss Becklie L. Price.

Bath—2 boxes, Ladies.

Wattsburg—2 kegs, Ladies, per Miss Jennie

Oak Shade—1 box, Fairmount Aid Society. Jennersville—1 box, Aid Society, per Vincent King.

Honeybrook-1 box, Aid Society, per Mrs. John A. Lewis.

Russelbuille—1 box, Upper and Lower Oxford
Aid Society.

NEW JERSEY.

Woodbury-1 box, Ladies' Aid Society, per Mrs Jersey City-2 packages, First United Presby-

terian Church.

Bordentown—1 jar peaches, a Lady.

Moorestown—1 box, 1 package, Ladies' Aid Society, per Mary S. Thomas.

Paterson—1 box, L. C. C. First Pres. Church, per Miss E. W. Rogers.

Lambertville—4 boxes, 2 barrels, Soldiers' Aid Association, per J. A. Anderson.

NEW YORK. Suspension Bridge-1 box, School of Miss B.

Brockport-1 box. South Argyle—1 barrel, Ladies.

Troy—1 box, 1 barrel, Branch U. S. C. C., per F. P. Allen. -West Charlton-2 barrels, Soldier's Aid Society,

per Mrs. James C. Bell. per Mrs. James C. Bell.

Edinburgh—1 box, L. D. Copeland.

Buffulo—4 boxes, 1 barrel, Ladies' Christian

Commission; 1200 papers, Branch U. S. C. C.

Cohoes—1 box, Ladies' Christian Commission,

per Mrs. C. F. Ingraham.

Utica—4 boxes, 1 barrel, Branch U. S. C. C.

Poughkeepsie—3 boxes, Dutchess County, Ladies' Christian Commission.

Newburgh 1 bar Schall of Miss Let', P. L.

Newburgh—I box, School of Miss Julia Bogardus MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—48 boxes, 5 barrels, 2 kegs, 5000 papers, Army Committee, Y. M. C. A.

Springfield—1 box, 1 barrel, Branch U. S. C. C.

Northampton—1 barrel, Doreas Society, per Miss

Nellie E. Čook. Newburyport—3 boxes, Soldier's Relief Associa-tion, per Miss Agnes A. Aubin. CONNECTICUT.

Hartford-4 boxes, 2 barrels, Aid Association per Mrs. 8. S. Cowan.

Weston—I box, Mrs. Barbara Burr. South Manchester -- 1 cask, Aid Society.

RHODE ISLAND. Providence—2 boxes, 5th Ward Relief Association, per Mrs. S. A. Cook; 2 boxes, Branch U. S. C. C., per W. J. King.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Pittsfield-1 quilt, Free Baptist Sunday-school, OHIO.

Cincinnati—10,600 papers, Branch U. S. C. C. Hillsboro—2 boxes, John A. Work. UNKNOWN. 1 box of stores.

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