Bedford Inquirer. BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1865.

RICHMOND IS FALLEN !

The dawn of Monday morning saw the solution of the mighty question which has for four years been under the discussion of the sword by the two greatest armies which have fought anywhere on the globe for the last fifty years. In the early hours of the day the flag of the Union was borne victoriously into the rebel capital and citidel which has so withstood and defied the utmost power of our arms. The great rebel army had been driven from its works and trenches in front of Petersburg, had been forced from the fortifications around Richmond, and was flying, in route, and dismay, for the moun tains and the plains, where it would but meet new and fresh forces prepared to effect its utter demolition. We may imagine from the feelings of the spectators at this distance, and all over the land, what were those of the actors on the spot-with what enthusiasm the whole of the veteran Army of the Potomac saw that the long-sought prize was gained-that their their struggle was crowned with success, and that the hour of final triumph and peace would soon be theirs and their country's.

The operation which has thus grandly terminated the great campaign which open ed in July, 1861, was commenced on Wednesday morning the 29th ult., and thus lasted through just five days. During the last three of these days there was fierce. bloody, continuous fighting, whose succes is shown not only in the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, but in the thwarting of the enemy at every position, and in the vast captures of prisoners and guns.

If the whole of Lee's force could not withstand Grant behind the tremendous works which they had been for four years in construction and perfection, how can this miserable remnant withstand him even for a day in the open field ? When they learn of the fall of their capital, they will give up the cause as lost and will fight no more while such forces at may still attempt to cohere will be scattered to the winds by the cavalry of Sheridan. Such is now the wrecked and hopeless condition of Lee's army and the Southern Confederacy.

It only remains now for Sherman to scat ter the chaff under Johnson, and we will have an end of this whole rebel military

It has been a long and desperate struggle for Richmond' and it will be forever memo rable in the annals of the Union, as well as in the history of the war. The many officers, who have led the various armies-McDowell, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker Pope, Meade and, finally, Grant-the different routes taken to the rebel capital, the various circumstances and vast sacrificees of the successive efforts-the great number of J. R. Lowell and others. gigantic battles-all pess before the mind, as they have previously sunk deeply into the hearts and fortunes of the nation.

To the veteran and grand Army of the Potomac, which has thus crowned its labors in triumph and covered itself with glory, the

ommends the respectful attention of the nly received for grain and flour sold, \$146 95 leaving \$293 02 unaccounted for : House The policy of changing members of the yet the directors under their hands and

ature every year is a miserable one, eals certify that the report is correct .and I hope in this case will not be carried Traly their ideas of correctness must be out. Mr. Armstrong makes a most excelather vague, when such glaring errors can pass unnoticed. These discrepancies aplent representative, and I hope to see him pear in the report as it is. We have not back

KILLED.

WOUNDED.

Yours,

AN ACT for the better and more impartial

October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and tri-annual there-

person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes for jury commissioner shall be duly elected jury commissioners for such county. SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of said

ury commissioners to meet at the seat of ustice of the respective counties at least thirty days before the first term of the court

thirty days before the first term of the court of common pleas in every year, and there-upon proceed with due diligence to select alternately from the whole male taxable cit-izens of the respective county at large a suf-ficient number of sober, intelligent and ju-dicious persons, to serve as jurors in the

lection of persons to serve as jurors in e several courts of Somerset, Bedford, ulton, Perry, Juniata and Westmore-

JOHN E. SATTERFIELD.

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hosen to discuss what might appear. We have nothing to do with wood hauling &c. cussed by the public: we are fully satis fied however, that irrespective of these natters, there is not only plenty of room out great need, for improvement and reform MR. EDITOR :in the management of the Poor House af-

SUCCESS OF THE 7-30 LOAN.

fairs.

Our readers will notice that subscription to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these peoples' Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Fovernment does not seek to borrow in forign markets; it offers no premiums to bank ers, but appeals directly to the people, and ments lead the charge on the intruders, and with what success is sufficiently shown by drove them back to their own lines, and the fact that during forty-three days they efore nine o'clock our forces reoccupied heir lines as before, capturing about twenubscribed and paid the cash down for on ty-five hundred prisoners. The Rebel loss undred and sixty-one million collars of the in killed and wounded is very heavy and that 7.30 Loan. There can be no stronger eviof the Union forces very small. I can only dence of public confidence in Government give you the casualties of Company K 208th securities. While nearly all other stocks have gone down from twenty to fifty, and Regiment. even a greater per cent. within a few weeks, all forms of U.S. bonds and stocks have re-Eli Champerlain. nained firm except the slight fluctuations 1st Sergt. Jas. R. O'Neal-flesh woundthat are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will remember thigh. Corporal Samuel W. Williams-heel. that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of seven Private Phillip Hollar-heel. Private Daniel Ritchey-flesh wound and three-tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from thigh June 15th, 1865, they will have the option Captain Weaverling and Lieut. Sparks of receiving payment in full, or converting are all right. Lieut. Bessor was acting on their notes into a 5-20 six per cent. gold in-Brigade officer's staff and is also unharmed. terest bond. The late great decline in the Very Respectfully, premium on gold makes these notes more lesirable than ever as an investment, and i

should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds largely to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of sub scription until June 15th.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania, in General As-sembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of Outher Anno Demini and thousand aight HARPER'S MONTHLY .- Harper's Monthv for April has been received, and contain s usual a large assortment of fine literary productions, nearly all of which are illus trated with fine steel engravings. Among hundred and sixty-hve, and tri-annual there-after at such election the qualified electors of Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Perry, Juni-atta and Westmoreland counties, of this Commonwealth shall elect in the manner, now provided by law, for the election of other county officers; two sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jury com-missioners in each, of said counties, for the period of three years ensuing their election, but the same person, or persons shall not be the productions we find :-- "A Dog's Day Ended," "Where the Wateree was," "Love at Sea," The Petroleum Region of America," continuation of "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," "Miss Milligan's Sermon," "Wall Street in War time," "Armadale" "Soft Shineth the Moon," "Reccollection of Sherman," "Hearts and Trees." "Our but the same person, or persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of three years. *Provided*, That each of said qualified electors shall vote for one Mutual Friend," A Sermon to servants.'

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April has eries of articles of more than ordinary interest and value, mixed with a number of ronantic and instructive essays, which will gratify those who do not care for history or msthematics. The contributora are Dr Holmes, Mrs. Austin, E. P. Whipple, T. B. Aldrich, O. W. Holmes, Mrs. Stowe We are gled to learn that the publishe

of the Atlantic, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have become the proprietors of the North American Review, one of the best of American publications. Under their judicious management we doubt not the North American will become the leading Review of he kind in this county.]

J. Yours, truly, ARMY CORRESPONDENCE BEFORE PETERSBURG VA., March 25th 1865.

I write in haste to give you a brief state nent of a severe engagement that took place to-day in front of this Division. About four o'clock this morning the Rebels made a bold attempt to break through the Union lines which they actually accomplished, capturing one fort and deploying their skirmishers inside of our lines ; the alarm was immediate-RICHMOND ly given, and at daylight the action comnenced terrifically. The first Brigade, camposed of the 208th, 209th and 200th Regi-AND

The city is on fire in one place. We are making every effort to put it out. The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy. General Grant started early this morning with the army towards Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible. President Lincoln has gone to the front. (Signed) J. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Particulars of Saturday's Battle. PETERSBURG HARD FIGHTING ON ALL SIDES. CAPTUPED! A Great Victory. 4,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED. The Last Railroad with Richmond Severed. "BABYLON HAS FALLEN."

Rebellion Bowed Before the Union-The Rod of her Power Broken.

Thirty Years of Plotting Ended in Four Years of Blood.

Rebel Coharts Crushed though Enclosed in Triple Walls.

Rebellion's Last City and Last Army at the Mercy of a Conqueror.

An Act Concerning the Election of Jurors. RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG OURS

Lee's Army a Flying Mob !

LEE IN FULL RETREAT ON DANVILLE!

OUR ARMY IN PURSUIT !

NEGRO TROOPS OCCUPY RICHMOND

They are Welcomed with Joy by the Inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 11 o'clock, A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York : The following dispatch from the President eceived to-night. shows that the desperate struggle between our forces and the enemy, continues undecided, although the advantage appears to be on our side.

CITY POINT, April 1, Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War :

A dispatch just received, shows that Sheri dan, aided by Warren, had, at 2 o' clock P. M. pushed the enemy back so as to retake the five forts, and bring his own Headquarters up

The five forts were barricaded by the ene my and were carried by Diven's division of Cavalry.

several courts of such county, during that year, and as soon as the said election shall be completed, the said jury commissioners shall, in the mode and manner directed by law, ing to work along the White Oak road to join the main force in front of General Grant, cted while Sheridan and Warren are pressing ther

tional particulars of this alternoon, with addi Petersburg was occupied by our troops at 3 o'clock, A. M., on Monday. The ganboats were all well up the James river, and it was thought a fight had taken place with the rebel iron clads. City Point at 4:30 this afternoon, with addi CAPTURE OF RICHMOND CONFIRMED. CAPTURE OF MANY GUNS

WASHINGTON, April 3.

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announceing that the city is on fire, has just been receiv-CITY POINT, VA., April 3 11 A. M.

Immense numbers of prisones were aptured, estimated at from 15,000 to 18,-000 and more continually coming in at City

asy with a large induced of conton prisoners including General M Laughlin and men of his brigade, captured by the rebels in the assault on Fort Steadman. Such was the haste of the rebels in hurrying Union pris-oners through Richmond on Sunday that in many cases they were not even paroled.— Five hundred out of the number on board the Cossack neverer received parole. These prisoners say that in coming through Rich-mond yesterday (Sunday), they saw manifest indications of evacuation of the eity. The hills were alive with people of all classes and conditions, manifesting intense excitement. All Union prisoners in Libby had been or-dered to be exchanged by rebel authorities, and were hurried through the eity towards various landings, in the greatest possible haste. haste.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times. NEW-HAVEN, Monday, April 3, 1865. We have re-elected Gov. Buckingham, by about 10,000 majority, and have also elected our entire congressional delegation. So New England will send none but Republican

Seven-Thirties in Richmond--The Rebel Capital a Base for the Sale of United States Bonds.

WE UNCERSTAND that the box of Seve nirty circulars, cards, etc., send by Mr. Jay Dooke, Subscription Agent, to Richmond, Va., and which has been lying at City Point for the last two weeks, was started on its way to Richmond yesterday morning, and in all probability before this reaches the eyes of all our readers, will be safely landed in that place, and delivered to the agent ap-pointed by Mr. Cooke to dispose of the bonds in the late Rebel Capital.—*Phila*.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHALL, SINTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A., Chambersburg, March 23, 1865.

the information of the people of this district.

OPINION.

24th, 1864. ported wounded and a prisoner. Three sharpshooters brought in to the and provides that the person so furnishing

The second question which you have refi ed to me, is, whether the "recruits," wh are "to be taken as substitutes," are to considered and borne upon the mustern for which such substitute shall have been acand records of the office of the Provost Ma shal General, as other voluntee Under this enactment, any person enrolled, which are obtained at the expense of theU and liable to draft, may obtain exemption ted States, or as substitutes which are f from the draft during the whole period of nished at the cost of the principals. time for which he shall procure a substitute I am of opinion that the "recruits" whom to be enlisted, provided the substitute shall persons enrolled in any sub-district may be so long not liable to draft. It is not a mere cause to be mustered into the service of th credit for a particular draft which such person United States," in pursuance of the 23d set obtains by furnishing a substitute before the tion of the act of 3d March, 1864, are to b anticipated draft, but it is an absolute exemp onsidered and treated as other volunte tion which he acquires from liability to b who are obtained at the expense of the Un drawn at any and every dratt which may oc ted States. It will be observed, from the st cur during the entire time for which his subalysis of the law contained in the foregoin titute has been accepted by the Government remarks, that the idea involved in the law provided the substitute be so long not liable 1864 is substitution, while the idea of the lar o draft. If, for example, his substitute is of 1865 is crediting. The section of the section eccepted as a three years' volunteer, and reof 1865 under consideration does not speak nains so long not liable to draft, the princithe "recruits" in question as "substitute pal, by the provision of the law of 1864, just but declares that they "shall be taken as su referred to, is insured against the risk of be stitutes" for the persons who cause them ing drafted during the whole period for which be mustered in. They are not substitut his substitute enlisted, no matter how many but only of the nature of substitutes. The drafts may occur between the enlistment of primary and essential character, under the the substitute and the expiration of his term law, is that of credits for their procurers of service. 'But the Government, under this principals; and this description is the first de provision, is to be at no expense in conse scription given them in the section in ques uence of the authorized substitution of one individual for another in the draft. The par tion, for, after saying "which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing ty who desires to avail himself of the benefit them to be mustered in," the section proceed of the privilege conferred by the law, is prop-'and shall be taken as substitutes for such erly and justly required to compensate the ersons, or as many of them as may be draft ed, to the extent of the number of such re Such being the provision of the law of 1864 cruits." on the subject of "substitutes" furnished in A critical study of the words of the statu anticipation of the draft, the law of March 8d, thus developes the fundamental idea which 1865, provides (in its 23d section) as follows: have supposed, from other indications, wa intended to be embodied in the law. Th "That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, "recruits" who are to "stand to the credit of the enrolled persons, causing them to be and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the nustered in before the occurrence of a draft, United States such number of recruits, not am of opinion, then, are to be considered as subject to draft, as they may deem expedient, other volunteer recruits which are obtained a which recruits shall stand to the credit of the the expense of the United States, and not as persons thus causing them to be mustered in, 'substitutes," in the ordinary sense of that and shall be taken as substitutes for such perterm, which are furnished at the cost of sons, or so many of them as may be drafted. he principals. to the extent of the number of such recruits.

that the person furnishing a "recruit," un the 23d section, shall be "exempt from dra during the time for which the recruit have been accepted and enlisted. Br only benefit which a person so furnisht recruit derives, under the act of 1865,

securing, in the event of his being drafted. a "credit" on the particular draft in ant nation of which the "recruit" may have he furnished. The "recruit" may be must nto the service for three years, and yet, a substitute, he can only avail the person wi

rticular draft in advance and anticipation

There is no provision in the Act of 180

caused him to be mustered in for, and wi

espect to the one draft before, and in ant

rafts occurring after the mustering in of

s not at all effected. There is manifes

ections of the Acts of 1864 and 1865

'substitute," and secure him to be mus

ubstitute, if the latter be so long not liabl

redit for such recruit in case he should

drafted, subjecting himself, however, to

liability of being compelled to repeat the

eration at every succeeding draft that may

Chiefly, I suppose, the design of the pro-sion of the act of 1865, under consideration

was to offer inducement and present a stim

lus to numbers or associations of individu

in any sub-district, before the liability of a

of them became fixed by a draft, to obt

volunteer recruits for the army. Congress

this law, offers such associations a premi

to use their exertions to fill up the armies

says to the residents of the multitudi

hem such amounts of bounty as you may

able to raise by your contributions to the

cruiting funds of your several districts; a when they have been enlisted into the servi

the volunteers you may have raised will sta

to the credit of as many of you as mayhap

o be drafted, to the extent of the number

ecruits, 'in the order designated,' at their

Such is the declaration, and promise of th

new law. Its policy is to encourage recr

ing, not the procuration of substitutes; to

duce the people to organize associations

the advancement of volunteering, rather th

In enacting this new law, and inaugur

ting this new policy, Congress, however, h

not taken away the right of the enrolled p son, before the draft, to furnish a substitu

with the qualification before stated, and the

secure his exemption from draft during th

time for which his substitute shall have be

accepted. He still has it in his power to e

ercise that right in preference to the right

conferred by the 23d section of the Act

3d March, 1865, of obtaining a "recruit

revious to each draft as it may occur; ar

curing thereby a credit in the event, on an

I am of opinion, therefore, that the 23

ection of the Act of March 8, 1865, does n

upersede the 4th section of the Act of F

casion, of his being drafted.

uary 24, 1864

the recruits are mustered in."

the purchase of substitutes.

ordered by the President.

which he may have secured the "re

Fount. It was estimated that there were 15,000 this morning, when the Dictator left. This morning a salute was being fired by all the war vessels at City Point. The steamer Cossack also arrived here to-day with a large number of Union prisoners including General M Laughlin and men of his brind constraints by the schole in the

pation of which he was obtained. The lia ity of the principal to be drafted at any of "recruit," and during the term of his serv therefore, no conflict between the respec which you have called my attention. does not impinge upon, nor even cross path of, the other. They give different. distinct rights and privileges to the citi-liable to draft. He has the alternative con to pursue before any draft, either to bu in, and thus obtain exemption from the during the entire term of enlistment of draft, or he may procure for the goverem a "recruit" not liable to draft, and ob

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Ten thousand Republican Majority-Gain of One Member of Congress-New England Sends no Democrat to Washington-A Fitting Res-ponse to Grant's Victory.

counties, townships, wards, and precithroughout the coontry, "Organize your into recruiting societies; idduce volunteers enlist into the service before the draft;

and which has been lying at City Point

Eve Telegraph, Tuesday

General of the United States is published for

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 14,'65. HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War :-SIR: The first question propounded in your letter of the 10th inst., is, whether the 23d section of the Act of Morch 3d, 1865, "supereedes" the 4th section of the Act of February

The 4th section of the Act of February 24th 1864, enables any enrolled person, before the draft, to furnish "an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the

tance of Sheridan.

Fifth corps headquarters this morning five cavalrymen belonging to Mr. Henry Lee's command. They had been on picket, and were cut off by the force which went to the

cepted."

HEADOUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC

that quarter. It appears that Sheridan was moving on the road leading to a place called the Five Forks, which is about three miles from the Southside railroad, when two brigades of Ricket's division, which had been out in a great hurry, came down on a road which runs from Sutherland station to the or which we were. which we were. Sheridan's cavalry having partly passed the junction, this movement of the enemy threatened to cut him off. He, however, discovered his danger in time to get out his command with only slight loss, at the same time taking about 100 prisoners. Both the

time taking about 100 prisoners. Both the Lees were present, but one of them at a re-spectful distance. Sheridan on being rein-forced this morning by the 5th Corps, the enemy fell back so rapidly that their dead and many of their wounded fell into our hands, as well as those of our own unavoid-able loft hebind vascandow afternoon

ably left behind yesterday afternoon. The attack made on the enemy's line in front of the 24th Corps was by Foster's Di-vision, and about 200 prisoners were brought in, the 48th New York taking most of them. In, the 48th New York taking most of them. Some 300 or 400 yards of ground were taken from them, and our picket lines so much further advanced. At 4 A. M. this position was assaulted and a few of our men captur-ed, but in a very short time it was retaken with about 50 prisoners and a stand of col-

Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y. :

d by this Departm

General Weitzel telegraphs as follows :

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 1.

Our losses up to the present time will not exceed 2,500, whilst that of the enemy, on some parts of the line at least, was greater than our own, but of course the total a-mount cannot be given. Major Dickenson, of the 15th New York heavy artillery, is re-

This part of the enemy seem now to be try-

THE PRESIDENT AT THE FRONT.

place with the rebel iron chads. Large fires were seen up the James river last night towards Fort Darling and in the vicinity of other rebel works, from which it was inforred that Lee was abandoning his works and retreating from his long estab-lished line.

We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning. Captured many guns. The enemy left in The city is on fire in one place. We are

The greater portion of the army has no een engaged with enemy to-day, the time been engaged with enemy to-day, the time beine occupied in erecting works on the new line, and repairing the roads connecting the different Corps. The late rains rendered it impossible to move the wagon train as fast as the troops advanced. One train took forty-eight hours to move free wills over the wagon the assisting but

ive miles, one thousand assisting, but five miles, one thousand assisting, but through the entiring industry and persever-ance of the officers in charge of the Quar-termaster and Commissary Departments, the army has been almost as well supplied as while in their old quarters. When the news of Sheridan's repulse reached here last evening, a part of the Ffth Corps was at once dispatched to his aid, and it is expected that to-night or in the morning we shall receive good news from that quarter.

to Congress next winter. Of twenty-one State Senators, we elect

ing victory ! N. D. SPERRY, Chairman of Union State Committee

GEO. EYSTER, Capt. and Pro. Mar. 16th Dist. Pa.

nation gives boundless honor. Its great heroism, its great character, will make it and its deeds immortal. To all its commanders be honor. And to the greatleader and chief who has directed and secured its triumphs, the people and history accord honor forever. ,

THE POOR HOUSE REPORT AGAIN.

In a former issue, attention was called to the vague and unsatisfactory manner of making out the Poor House report, and as ed it for many years past. It made prece it is of interest to most of our readers, we allude to it again, in the hopes of inducing such a scrutiny into the subject, as will tend to accomplish the reforms so loudly called for-

We have no doubt that the report of the treasurer is correct as far as it goes. Its discrepancies we have already noticed. Personally we have the highest respect for, and prestige, as well as gratify and benefit the fullest confidence in Mr. Blymyre, and have only called attention to his part of the report, in the hope that improvement might be suggested. But there is a screw loose somehow. Not being acquainted with the days it occupied less time than any past ses business routine of the establishment, we sion, of a Legislature. . In the work accomdon't intend to blame any particular person; but we do know that some one has come portance, because the magnitude of labor short of his duty. No one seems to take cognizance of the outstanding debts of the much to the stupendous sceme of specula-Poor House. They are not reported at all, tions and grasping for special privileges It must be somebody's duty ; and no com- which were signally defeated, and the laws plete and satisfactory report can be made passed and approved. There were projects without them. It is also absolutely neces- put forward during the session which for a sary that the receipts and expenditures of time defied all opposition, and the friends of each year should be kept separate. Every which were sanguine of success. Had these cent of debit and 'credit should be clearly set forth in its proper year, month and day. been frightful. That they did not succeed If the auditors, directors and clerks are not able to make out such a report they had pendence of those who controlled legislation. better resign their position. We do not It is right, therefore, that the people should pretend to know whether they are incom- know there facts ; and it would be to the petent or unwilling to make a plain state- interest of every constituency having a faith ment. It must be one or the other. If they ful representative, to re-elect all men to the are unwilling to state the whole case, it must position to which they reflected so much be because there has been such culpable honor during the past session. mismanagement and neglect that they are In this connection permit me to suggest afraid to let it be known. We think it most that the people of Bedford county will charitable to suppose that they have done make a great mistake if they do not return the best they could, and therefore take the Mr. Armstrong. Always in hisseat, watch result of their effort as the best evidence ing carefully every thing that is going, on, that the interests of the county require that of a local or general interest, there has been they should be relieved, from duties they no more attentivive, industrious or intelliare so palpably unfit to discharge, at the gent member here this winter. Added to very earliest opportunity.

The Steward's report seems, at first sight while his to balance very nicely, but on a little exami- him very popular with his fellow nation we find that he sold 1511 bushels of members, thus enabling him to wield a great

HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 24, 1865.

MR. EDITOR :- Both branches of the Legislature adjourneg sine die, to-day at noon, after being in session only fifty-five wooking days. The Legislature which has just closed its labors may justly be regarded as having been more important, in all res-

pects, than any similar body which preceed dents which are worthy of being perpetus ted in the parliamentary parture of the state, which throughout all the proceedings the majorities in both branches manifested an independent and displayed a noble regard for the interests of the Commonwealth at large, which cannot fail to invest the party with which they are identified with future immediate constituent whom they represent. When the record comes fairly before the people it will be seen that the labors of the session have been herculean. In working plished, it is impossible to estimate its im may be regarded as having been confined as succeeded, the consequences would have may be attributed to the virtue and inde

this he possesses fine social qualities,

pleasant manuers, make wheat, 433 bushels of rye, 4 bushels of corn prices for which grain has been selling du-ring the past year should have brought \$439 97; i uccording to the report he has

place the names of the persons, so selec in the proper jury wheel. SECTION 3. The said jury commissioners and the sheriff of the respective county or any two of the three shall draw from the proper jury wheel panels of jurors for the trial of issues in fact which may be taken in any action in any of the courts of the several counties aforesaid, in the manner now practiced and allowed, but before the said jury commissioners and sheriff shall proceed to select or draw jurors in the manner aforeaffirmation now prescribed by law, to be ta-ken by the sheriff and county commissioners

efore selecting and drawing jurors. SECTION 5. That so much of any act of acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth as makes it the duty of the sheriff and county commissioners of any of said counties to se-lect and draw jurors, shall be repealed and lect and draw jurors, shall be repealed and cease to have any force or effect from and after the second Tuesday of October next. Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. *Provided*, That all acts and parts of acts of Assembly now in force in relation to the custody, sealing, unsealing, locking and opening of the jury wheel of the respective county, and all acts and parts of acts of Assembly, now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment on the sheriff and county commissioners on either of them for anything done or omited by them. or for anything done or omitted by them, or either of them, in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or breaking the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the electing or drawing of jurys shall be taken, leemed and held to apply to the said jury ommissioners and sheriff. SECTION 5. Each of said jury commis-ioners shall be allowed and paid out of the executive county treasured to the

respective county treasury the same compen-sation per day as is paid by the respective counties named in the bill to the county SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of each of

said jury commissioners to take upon him-self and discharge the duties of his said ofself and discharge the duties of his said of-fice under a penalty of one hundred dollars for each, and every neglect or refusal to at-tend the same to be used for, and recovered before any justice of the peace of the proper county as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable ten dollars of which shall go to the person suing, and the residue to be paid by the said justice to the treasurer of the respective county for the use of the same.

SECTION 7. In case of inability of either or both of the said jury commissioners by sickness, death or other unavoidable causes to discharge the duties of said office, it shall be the duty of the President Judge in such counties wherein said vacancy may have oc-curred, to appoint a suitable person or perns as the case may be, possessing the alifications aforesaid to perform the duties of said office during such vacancy, and such persons after having complied with the re-quirements of the 3d section of this act, shall proceed to discharge the duties of said office the same as if elected by the people.

Thanksgiving.

HARRISBURG, April 4.

as closely as possible.

A. LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, April 2, 6 o'clock, A. M.

To Major General Dix, New York : A dispatch just received from General Grant's Adjutant General, at City Point, an-

nounces the triumphant success of our Army after three days of hard fighting, during which the forces on both sides exhibited unsurpas sed valor.

Сіту Роімт, Аргіl 2, 5—30, А. М. A dispatch from General Grant states that Sheridan's Cavalry and Infantry have carried all before them, having captured a wagon train and several batteries of Artillery. The prisoners captured in all, amount several thousand.

T. S. BOWERS, Adj't. Gen WASHINGTON, April 2, 11 o'clock, A.M. To Major General Dix, New York : The following telegram from the President dated at 8:30 this morning, gives the latest intelligence from the front.

A forious battle was raging with the contin

ued success to the Union arms. E. M. STANTON. CITY POINT, April 2, 8:30 A. M E. M. stanton :

Last night General Grant telegraphed that General Sheridan with his Cavalry and the 5th Cops had captured 3 brigades of Infan try, a train of wagons, several batteries, and several thousand prisoners. This morning General Grant having ordered an attack long the whole line, telegraphs as follows: "Both Vright and Hart got through the enemy's lines. The battle now rages fnriously. Sherida with his cavalry and the 5th corps, and Miles' Division of the 2nd corps which was sent to him since one o'clock this A. M., is now sveeping down from the west and all now loots highly favorable. General Ord is engaged but I have not yet heard the result n his frint. A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 12:30 P. M.

The Pesident subjoins a Telegram giving he latest news from the front.

CITY POINT, April 2-11 A. M. Dispaches come in frequently: All is gong on Inely. Hart, Wright and Ord, extending rom the Appomattox to Hatcher's Run have all broken through the enemy's en trenchet lines taking some forts, some guns and prisoners. Sheridan with his cavalry and the 5th corps and part of the 2nd is coming in from the west in the enemy's flank and Wright is already tearing up the South side Railroad.

A. LINCOLN. The following dispatch is just received from Philadelphia, Monday April 3, 11 o'clock A. M.

[OFFICIAL FROM GRANT.] Retersburg and Richmond both captured with all the guns.

April 1-Midnight. } A courier from Sheridan has just arrived

with the most cheering news. The combined forces of cavalry and Warren's infantry advanced against the enemy this afternoon, driving them several miles and capturing about four thousand prisoner and a number of guns. They retreated to the Five Eorks, where they were flanked by a part of the Fifth Corps, which had moved down the White

)ak road. It was here the large number of prison

ers were taken. The rebels then retreated south along the White Oak road, and were vigoroasly pur-sued by Gen. Sheridan, while McKensie's cavalry from the army of the James advaned west on the Ford road towards the South Side road, and when the messenger eff was only three miles from it would un-

doubtedly reach it before morning. Thus the last great line of railroad the Thus the last great line of railroad the rebels have to supply their capital and Lee's army is about to be severed, and it is firmly believed they will immediately leave their present positions at Petersburg and Rich-mond. Sharp cannonading is now gcing on near the centre of the line held by the left of the fith cents. of the 6th corps.

THE GREAT VICTORY. 28 Locomotives & 154 Cars in Richn

LARGE CAPTURES OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, April 5-11:15 A. M. To Gen. Dix. N. Y.

The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 4th, 8 A. M., gives the latest information received from Richmond: General Weitzel telegraphs from Rich-mond that of the railroad stock he found, there were 28 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage and 106 freight cars. At 3:30 last evening General Grant tele-graphs from Sutherland station, ten miles from Petersburg, toward Burkerville, as

General Sheridan picked up twelve hun-dred prisoners to-day, and from three hundred to five hundred more have been gath-

The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of the remnant of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and the and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in."

now scattered between ritchinond and the place where his troops now are. The country is full of stragglers, and the line of retreat marked with artillery, ammu-nition, burned or charred wagons, caissons, mbula ces, &c.

E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

Act of 1864.

Under the provision of the 23d section of

the Act of 3d March, 1865, he may, in advance

vice" a "recruit not subject to draft," which

'reoruit'' will "stand to the credit" of the

FROM FORTRESS MONROE which he may avail himself at his option, in preference to the privilege conferred by the **Capture of Richmond and Petersburg**

PETERSBURG OCCUPIED ON MONDAY MORNING.

The Rebels Leave in Great Haste. of a draft, "cause to be mustered into the ser-

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.

Intelligence of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond reached here to-day at 10 o'clock by dispatch from Gen. Weitzel, da-ted 8:15 A. M. Richmond, which announces

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES SPEED, April 7, 1865. Attorney General.

It is clear that this enactment provides for nite another case than that contemplated by GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF he provisions to which I have been adverting in the statute of 1864, and confers upon an DRY GOODS enrolled person a privilege entirely distinct AT rom that given to him by that statute, of

CRAMER'S.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS, . FOR CASH.

mar3 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Intelligence of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond reached here to-day at 10 clock by dispatch from Gen. Weitzel, da-ad 8:15 A. M. Richmond, which announces ac glorious event. The small steamer Dictator arrived from

Stock Must be Reduced.