The Bedford Juquirer

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claims against the Government. Office on Juliana
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april: 65.*91y.

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Aug. 5,1864, tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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UNION HOTEL, VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor, West Pirs Street, Benford PA., (formerly the Globe Hotel.) The public are assured that he has made ampe arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.

A splendid Livery Stable attached. (ap'r 64.

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apr.15,'64-tf.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

April 1, 1864-tf.

command of Warren at three o'clock. The

Fifth, which had been quartered in the rear

movement of the former, was to be filled by

Gen. Ord's forces. The Sixth and Ninth

simply to be in readiness to move at a mo

On Wednesday the forces mentioned took

their lines of march. Gen. Meade's head-

quarters, near the Aikin House at Park Sta

tion, were broken up at 6 o'clock, and at 11

Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gens. Williams

and Ingalls, a number of his staff and several

civilians, arrived on a special train at Hum-

phrey Station, the terminus of the railroad,

within a mile of Hatcher's Run on the Vaughn

road. Here Grant and his modest cortege

mounted their horses, and after visiting the

down to the new line which had been formed. in compliance with orders, south of Hatcher's

Run. Gen. Meade and staff had already pre-

ceded him by several hours, and was super-

intending the formation of the Second Corps

line, which in the afternoon was advanced

The Rebel pickets across the Run fell back

efore the advance of the Second Corps, and

the new line was assumed without any opposi-

tion. Intrenching tools were brought into

requisition, and in a short time the position

was rendered secure against any attack. Du-

ring this time the Fifth Corps was moving

crossed on a by-road to the Quaker or milita-

ry Road, leading north to the Boydtown

Plank. Meanwhile, Sheridan was moving

still further to the left, in the direction of

Dinwiddie Court House, which he did not

enter until the next morning, owing to the

Moving up the Quaker Road, through a

small streams, the Fifth crossed Gravelly Run

at 21 p. M., and on arriving at May's farm, a

short distance beyond, found a line of Rebel

earthworks and a number of huts deserted by

beyond this point the Rebel skirmishers were

advanced, followed by the column, pushing

the enemy before them, until they reached another clearing. Here the Brigade of Gen.

Chamberlain, which had led the column, was

disposed in line of battle, and advanced across

the clearing. When well in the clearing the

enemy opened from the woods beyond, driv-

ng back our skirmishers upon the line of bat-

tle, wnich now became hotly engaged. A

sharp engagement lasted for fifteen minutes,

when the enemy, who had used no artillery,

showing no disposition to retire, Battery B of

the 4th United States Artillery was brought

p and posted on the right of the road, to

compel a retrograde movement on their part.

A few rounds, well directed, and the fire of

the enemy slackened. Chamberlain's Brigade

was then directed to charge, which it gallant-

ly did, the enemy falling back hastily up the

Quaker toward the Boydtown Plank-road.

Gen. Warren then formed his Corps in line

of battle, placing the left and in reserve, and

moved up to the Raine House, at the junc-

tion of the Quaker and Boydtown Roads.

Our loss in the engagement was from three to

four hundred in killed and wounded, while

the casualties of the enemy might have been

fewer, owing to his sheltered position. The

capture of 140 prisoners, however, probably

thus ends the history of the first day. Sheri-

dan was near Dinwiddie, Warren at the junc-

tion of the Quaker and Boydtown Roads, in

connection with the Second, whose line ex-

tended from his right nearly eastward past

Dahney's Mills to the vicinity of Hatcher's

Run. The new line had been formed, and

with the exception of a little skirmishing

along portions of the front, and the fight of

the Fifth Corps, all had been quiet during the

day. At night the headquarters of Generals

Grant and Meade were near Gravelly Run on

THURSDAY'S OPERATIONS.

the Vaughn Road.

Southside Railroad.

FRIDAY'S WORK.

ade his loss greater than our own. And

over a mile northward.

constructed a bridge.

of the Second, was ordered to move thus ear-

Bedtord Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

day afternoon, it was at once seen that a

change of front of at least the Fifth Corps

would be necessary, in order to meet any at-

tack by a large force of the enemy on its left

and rear. Accordingly, at midnight on Fri-

day, the Fifth, leaving an interval to be sup-

plied by Mile's Division of the Second, left

its position, and, moving down the Boydtown

Plank toward Dinwiddie, massed at the Butler

House for the purpose of seizing the White

Oak Road, which, several miles above the

unction of the Quaker and Boydtown, runs

west from the latter until it strikes the Clai-

Early in the morning the Fifth moved for-

ward, while the Second commenced demon-

strating its front for the purpose of masking

our real intention, viz : the possession of the

borne Road leading to Sutherland Station.

.. \$1.00 B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

In looking over the momentous events of ly, as the position which had been assigned

the past few days it is hard to realize the fact them in the new line to be former was further

that the once great spinal column of the most from the starting point than that of the Sec-

powerful combination in arms against the ond, which was directed to move across the

Union has been broken and crushed, and that Run and form a line nearly parallel with the

Lee with his ragged, disheartened and disor- Vaughn road. The interval between the Sec-

ganized forces, is flying from our advancing ond and Sixth Corps, caused by the left flank

ished. And yet, to-day, from many a dizzy | Corps, received no orders to march, but were

THE HISTORY OF FIVE DAYS.

From the Special Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune.

Petersburg, Va., Monday April 3, 1865.

columns which are rapidly bearing down upon

hight. our flag floats in the bright sunlight

over Richmond and Petersburg; the long

nes of earthworks around those cities, a few

days ago bristling with guns and seemingly so

impregnable, are silent and tenantless now;

our advance is marching on, and to-day the streets of Richmond and Petersburg are trod

by the soldiers of the Union, and, mark it, by

men in uniform whose skin nature made dark

-men whom the boasted chivalry of the

South call slaves, whose toil receives only the

remuneration of the lash, but who are men

claim to the title by their deeds. I saw the

colored troops march up Washington street,

ed the delight which beamed in the faces of the native black population when they reali-zed that the links which had bound them in

Slavery were broken and nad fallen at their feet; and I saw also the curl of wounded

pride which told on the lip of many a long-

haired patron of the lash as he too became

sensible of the fact that his human chattels

were free forever. I propose to give somewhat in extenso an account of the operations

of the five days campaign which compelled

these radical changes in the military situa-

PREPARATIONS FOR THE OPENING OF THE CAM-

As the mariner reads in the sky evidence of

the approaching storm, so may we discover

n the military horizon sure indications of the

coming of active operations. For some time

before the late campaign preparations for work

might be seen going forward on all sides. A

week of beautiful weather, as warm, balmy

and breezy as May days, ushered in the fourth

month. The roads had become hard, and it

was evident that the campaign was about to

commence. From their scouts, or from some

other source, the enemy had obtained infor-

mation of the intended movement, and were

growing uneasy. On Saturday night, Fort

Steadman, on the line of the Ninth Corps,

was attacked by the enemy-with what resul

is now well known to the public, and several

other minor demonstrations made along our

On Saturday, the 25th of March, Turner's

Division of Gibbon's Corps, Army of the James, was dispatched to the Chickahominy

for the purpose of supporting Sheridan in his

crossing in case of an attack by the enemy.

On the same night, Sheridan's forces quietly

crossed the Chickahominy at Jone's Bridge,

meeting with no resistance, and on Sunday

crossed the James and Appomattox at Varina

and Broadway Landings, bivouacing a short

distance South of the last mentioned stream.

On Sunday, the 26th, the Army of the

James was honored by a visit from the Presi-

dent, the Lieutenant General, Admiral Por-

ter, and several other civil and military offi-

cials of note. The coming of the President

always but briefly preceded activity in the ar-

my. He apparently desires to see the troops

for himself, to examine into their discipline

and general efficiency and to judge of their

capabilities as soldiers for the performance of

the work before them. At Gen. 'Ord's head-

quarters everything was unusually active, and

n Monday it was known that a portion of his

army, afterward found to be Turner's and

Foster's Divisions of the Twenty-fourth and

and Birney's Colored Division of the Twenty

fifth, the whole commanded by Gen. Ord,

would soon join the Army of the Potomac

south of the James. On Mouday, the 27th,

in company with another knight of the quill,

I left Gen. Ord's headquarters for the Army

of the Potomac, remarking to "Uncle Wil-

liam," our ancient colored cook, just previ-

vious to starting. "Well, William, take good

care of yourself, and in case the Johnnies

break through our lines, as I think they will,

The remark was made to ascertain his state of

mind under the circumstances. With aston-

ishment depicted on his countenances on dis-

covering that I believed such a thing possible,

he replied, "What, froo de coons, I No, sar

dey may take all de troops away de please, if

dey or any leave a line o' de coons (colored

soldiers) in front, I feels safe, yes, indeed,

sar. You alls may laugh, but I tell you, de

coons will be de fust to get to Richmond, I

feels it in my bones." Uncle William's pre-

diction was nearly correct, as proved by sub-

On Monday, Sheridan's long column of

troopers filed down to the vicinity of Hancock

Station, keeping well to the rear of our works,

to shield his movements from the enemy.

Sherman was welcomed to City Point with the

thunder of cannon, where he met in council

the President and the Lieutenant-General.

Meanwhile the air was full of reports with

reference to the movement about to commence

intentions of the Lieutenant-General but the

and the troops were being rationed for the and artillery.

sequent events.

make good your retreat across the river.'

PAIGN.

this morning in steady column, and I witness-

evertheless, and who have made valid their

him to complete the work now so nearly fin-

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1865.

Vol 38: No. 16.

The headquarters of Gens. Grant and Meade

House, on the Boydtown Road, three miles from the town, and within easy shelling my was content to rest quietly in his works, sending over a shell occasionally to remind

battle held. A bright wait of bayonets, a I'm daunted by the death dealing fire from the enemy's forts, which were actually obscured by the volumes of smoke which were vomited forth by a hundred cannon, was a sight one seen never to be forgotten. Moving through this murderous fire to the attack, with a line of white smoke puffs telling where the shelist of the enemy were bursting, the charging columns still advanced, and were soon under the guns of the Rebels, who now almost ceased their fire of artillery and operated with musketery. But the doom of the rebels was scaled from all sides our columns were bearing down upon them. Two unsuccessful assaults were made to capture the enemy's forts, when the First Division was formed in front with the eccount, and a thirk sheaper cassay and a bright sheaper cassay and the Rebel line of the Rebels (file the Rebel Gen. A. P. Hill, pierced by three bullets), Battery 40, and the whole line in front of the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Corps falling into our hands. In carrying the works the Third Division of the Sixth Corps formed to assault the enemy's works on their left flank, taking them without any considerable opposition.

At 11 o'clock the engagement ceased, and the Southside Railroad within three miles of the town was in our possession. The opporate the column was in our possession

The latter claims that at an early hour on the morning of Monday a Rebel deserter came John N. Lane his heirs and assigns in fec. tions of the Ninth Corps, although gratifying, Sixth and Twenty-fourth. The active partithe Divisions of Gens. Potter and Hartranft. The main attack was to be made by the two Divisions last named, supported on their by Harriman's Brigade upon the earthworks

abatis, that was assaulted by the left of the Ninth Corps on Sunday morning, and which

hour, Wilcox, in obedience to orders, had

ing with requests for "ge-ards," which were judiciously posted in every part of the city.

DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC PROFERTY.
On entering the town the tobacco and cotton warehouses were found smouldering heaps of ruins. They had been fired soon after we gained the Southside Road on Sunday, and it was this conflagration which was observable on the afternoon of that day. About \$11,000 worth of cotton and 1500 hogsheads of tobacco were destroyed by the fire kindled by Lee on his exft from the city. Nevertheless, innumerable bales of tobacco were found in the different stores and were appropriated by our soldiers, to whom that article has become as soldiers, to whom that article has become as cessary as it is oxious.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ARRIVES. In the afternoon, President Lincoln, accomcity. The Division of Gen. Miles had been anied by Admiral Porter, arrived from City Point; but so quiet was their arrival and departure that but few knew of their movement until the evening.

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS. Those who were with the army last summe

A REVIEW OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE. Corps received orders to march in the morn- By the repulse of Sheridan, and his retire- ney's Division of the Twenty-fourth was aling—the cavalry and Humphey at six, and the ment through Dinwiddie Court-House on Frimost a bloodless one; no enemy but a few burg by the advance of the Sixth and Twenpickets were found in their front, and the ty-fourth Corps. Our line was within a mile Birney and the Second and Third Divisions and a half of the city, and our left rested west of Humphrey's Corps continue d their grand of it, on the Appomattox.

> But the gallant old Sixth and Ninth had already accomplished the work assigned them. range of the enemy's batteries. But the ene-The Sixth, supported by Ord had advanced dable works, including a number of forts, and had seized the Southside Railroad, while the the battle ended at about 11 a. m. From no Ninth, almost as successful, had, by a series until nightfall the enemy exhibited unusual of assaults, forcibly passed three almost impregnable salierits, and occupied Fort Ma-hone in front of Fort Hell, the three Corps believed that Lee was only maneuvering, in alone capturing thirty-two guns, nearly 3,000 order to attack us in some unexpected quarprisoners, and a a indefinite number of colors.

White Oak Road. The charge of the Fifth was temporarily successful, the enemy being pushed back to a point near the coveted road when he rallied, and in turn assaulted the mishing, was ker tup from the Rebel works in Fifth, which retired somewhat hastily to the vicinity of the Boydtown Road, where it took emy had probably discovered our plan, and shelter behind a line oftemporary works. At this juncture the division of Mills was direc-Their efforts were in vain, however, for be ted to strike the victorious enemy on the flank headquarters of Gen. Ord, near by, moved and massing his brigades inechelon, he began moving to the left and west from his position and Welch, regardless of the storm of shot on the Boy ltown Plank. The remainder of the Second was meanwhile engaged in heavy skirmishing across the Boydtown Plank .-Gen. Humphreys moved his headquarters to as the rapidity with which the advance was the Rainie House, at the junction of the Boydmade soon placed our men where the missiles own and Quaker Roads, and it was near this of the Rebels whistled and howled harmless point that his A. A. G., Major Mills. was ly over their heads.

were not equally successful with those of the

cipants in the assault of the Ninth Corps were

a front of Forts Hell and Rice, the most for-

midable of which was Fort Mahone confront

Now every one has heard of Fort Hell-has

read of the fierce artillery duels which ha

occurred between it and its antagonist, Fort

Mahone, during the Winter. It was this same

Fort Mahone, with its labyrinth of moats and

altimately fell in our possession after fighting

of the most desperate character. At an early

nade a strong demonstration in front of hi

eft. Potter and Hart ranft had at the same

and two other earthworks on its left, agains

the repeated attempts of the enemy to repos-

At Fort Mahone, the struggle was longer

and more determined on both sides. Carried

at about 8 o'clock a. m., it was found neces-

sary to abandon its northern face as the ene

my had, on being driven out of it, retired a

short distance to the rear or inner work, from

which they swept with cannon-shot and mus

ketry the locality mentioned. The main part

about 11 a. m. the enemy made a most furi-

ous sortie to retake it, and for a time ou

enemy assaulted in overwhelming numbers

and it was plainly evident had received re-in

forcements. Fortunately a portion of the

der the command of Brig. Gen. C. H. T. Col

lis, arrived in the nick of time, and again

however, was still in our possession.

chances of retaining it seemed dubious.

time charged, carried and held Fort Mahon

position on the Appomattox, while on the

ing Fort Hell.

sess it.

Just before daybreak in the morning the Sixth moved on the enemy's works as follows: In the advance the Division of Gen. Getty formed in two lines, supported on the right and left respectively by the Divisions of Wheaton and Seymour formed in echelon of Brigades, moving left in front to facilitate a flank attack upon the enemy's forts. The advance of the Sixth Corps, in which Gen. Ord's command co-operated, was one of the grandest military spectacles ever witnessed on the battle field. A bright wall of bayonets, fir mly grasped by masses of determined men, un-daunted by the death dealing fire from the confront the masses of the enemy which had this murderous fire to the attack, with a line

Saturday was All Fool's Day, and Sheridan having as yet met with no important success, determined to honor the day by victimizing the elated Johnnies in his front. Again Warren moved rearward from the White Oak Road to report to Sheridan, and Mills likewise fell back and extended his Division along the Boydtown plank facing north westward. Sheridan who in the morning was east of a point known as the Five Forks, commenced moving west and north-west in ing the enemy there in large force, a fight was at once inaugurated. The Fifth Corps meanwhile had moved south-west toward the Five Forks, and the enemy struck in front and on both flanks soon wavered and fell back. Harriman's Brigade of Wilcox's Division and Charges, such as have never before been exceeded for valor and impetuosity during the war, were now made by both infantry and cavalry, and the glorious result has already een told, the Rebel hosts were rolled up i confusion and made captives, not by regiments but by brigades. Four thousand pris oners and a number of guns and colors are reported as the result of this well-fought fight It is also currently reported by officers and men that a partion of Warren's command behaved badly; that Sheridan, with his usual impetuosity, endeavored to advance that portion by bearing his colors along their front in the face of a murderous fire, and ordering them forward: and that, in refusing to obey, they were guilty of criminal insubordination, defying his authority to command them. Time will tell how much of these reports are true. At night Warren was relieved, and ordered to report to Lieut. Gen. Grant, rumor says for refusing to obey Sheridan's commands. During the engagement of the cav-

with no success. On Wednesday night a heavy rain storm set Refore daylight in the morning they had in continueing until Thursday night, and maklso attacked Foster's advanced position of ing the treacherous soil one vast slough all along and in the rear of our works. Through the day previous, charging and capturing a portion of his line, held by the 100th N. Y., the woods leading to the front, caissons, guns wagons and ambulances might be seen at and 30 prisoners. The enemy was in turn asshort intervals mired in mud and it at once saulted by the 206th Pennsylvania, and driven from our works, and our original line re became evident that no advance would be made from the fact that no artillery could be

SUNDAY AND VICTORY.

thrown forward through the woods until the Sunday, that glorious day, came, bringing with it a sun dimmed only by the battle

> Early in the morning Turner's and Foster's sent to the left to join Sheridan in the morn-Divisions of Ord's command, moved to the ing, and having heard no intelligence from it

right wheel, and at or about 3 o'clock a. m. were on the line of the Sixth, south west of at night were established at the Ritchie two miles, carried a complete line of formi-

And thus it was accomplished. From midnigh t to Sunday morning, a furi-

ous cannonading, accompanied by sharp skirfront of the Sixth and Ninth Corps. The enwere endeavoring to thwart our intentions. fore daybreak the Sixth, in compliance with orders, were massing between Forts Fisher and shell, for the final charge. In massing, more were killed and wounded by the fire of the enemy than in the assault which followed,

killed by a round shot from one of the enemy's About 10% o'clock in the forenoon, the column of Miles struck the Rebel left in front of Warren, surprised it, and moving rapidly forward, drove the enemy like frightened sheep down the Goshen Road, a little west of south down Warren's front, capturing prisoners, and several miles east of the Vaughn. Five guns, and colors, and then wheeling to the miles from the point of starting, the Corps struck another road, known as the Old Stage lished himself on the White Oak Road, across Road, leading west to the Vaughn, which it which Warren afterward formed his command facing north-east, and connecting with Mile's Division of the Second. Thus, after a severe engagement of several hours, we had, at the cost of several hundred lives, compassed our original intention. During the day, Sheridan confronted by superior numbers, was again navoidable delay at Rowanty, over which he forced to retire, and it became necessary to gathered on our left, to protect the Southside wooded country, with occasional clearings and Railroad, with larger numbers. With the exception of an irregular artillery fire on the Twenty-fourth and Sixth Corps front, all had been quiet along the right during the day .-Foster, of the Twenty-fourth Corps had again the enemy's pickets. A few hundred yards advanced his pickets so near to the guns of the enemy, that the gunners were finally un neountered by our flankers, who gradually able to work them, and thus the night of Fri-

day closed upon the two armies. SATURDAY.

alry and the Fifth Corps, the enemy demonstrated in front of the Second Corps, but met

roads were corduroyed. Large details were called out and by nightfall the rear was thoroughly corduroyed for the passage of trains smoke of the four days preceding, and the Indian Summery haze which for a week had hung over the two armies. Sheridan's legion Sixth Corps and the provisional Brigade, un Along Gen. Ord's front, notwithstanding the disadvantage of mud, an advance of sevof prisoners began to arrive at Humphrey eral hundred yards was made by Turner's Station on their way to City Point, seemingly well-pleased with he change in heir condi-West Virginians and Foster's Division, suption. A grand right wheel of the whole line from the fort, which he made no further atported by Birney's colored command of the outh of the Appomattox had been decided tempt to re-occupy during the day. Twenty-fifth Corps. Sheridan also pushed orward on Thursday, and night found him in upon by Gen. Grant. The Sixth and Ninth | Previously I have stated that the Seco the vicinity of Sutherland's Station, on the Corps, the latter cast and the former south- Corps had carried the works in its front with east and south of Petersburg, had been order- but trifling opposition, and was wheeled to ed to make a grand and combined assault up- the north to co-operate in the attack of the on the enemy's works in their front, while Sixth, Ninth and Twenty-fourth Corps. It Not relishing Sheridan's alarming proximithe command of Gen. Ord on both sides of was too late, however, to participate in the ty to the Southside Railroad, the enemy, hav-Hatcher's Run moved to their support, fol- glories of the assault, arriving up the Boyding been reenforced by Pickett's Division, lowed by the Second, which was to connect town Road in the afternoon, when the enemy made an impetuous attack upon him in front on the left of the Sixth, southwest of the had retired into his inner defenses near the and on the flank, and at night had pushed back our troops after heavy fighting, compell-

support of the Sixth Corps, leaving Birney of the command of Gen. Mott was sent to joinit, and encamped behind the lines of the Second vious, assumed a line stretching nearly westthe Colored Division to charge the enemy And thus affairs stood on Sunday night.

Corps, which rested its left on Hatcher's Run.

ward from the Boydtown Plank, where, its simultaneously with the Second on its left. At night Sheridan and the Second and Fifth right connected with the left of the Second. The charge of the Second Corps and of Bir. Fifth Corps endeavoring to intercept the rea certain gun in a battery near the Friend House, opposite the city, which for a time favored it with a daily instalment of Union shells. It must also be known that with our occupation of the city, ended the career of a daily newspaper of that name. It was resurrected, however, under the name of Grant's Petersburg Express, on Monday p. m., by a party of enterprising Yankees of the Ninth Corps, and will be continued, so the editor, Major Eden, says in his first issue, as long as circumstances will permit. It will doubtless prove as interesting to the inhabitants of the city as its unfortunate predecessor.

SCARCITY OF PROVISIONS. If one believes the stories of destitution told by the inhabitants, he must be convinced that they can only be saved from absolute starvation by the interposition of our Commissary Department. Of the hotels the Jarrat House alone is open, and at the price of \$1 25 per meal, is endeavoring with bacon and "corn dodgers" to reap a harvest of greenbacks from those who are compelled by necessity to patronize it.

have undoubtedly heard of what was face tiously termed the "Petersburg Express"-

sending over a sneit occasionally to remind us that he was still there. As before stated, the battle ended at about 11 a. m. From non until nightfall the enemy exhibited unusual inactivity, and many began making inquiries as to what it boded. Some, with a wise look, a believed that Lee was only maneuvering, in order to attack us in some unexpected quarter. Every one said, "This lull means something:" Most assuredly it did mean pomething?" Most assuredly it did mean pomething: Most assuredly it did mean pomething in part of Lee's forces across the river north of the town. All the afternoon three or four dense columns of smoke were seen ascending from the city, and it was evident that extensive fires were raging.

At dark a pontoon train, under the guidance of Major Paine of the Topographical Engineers, at Gen. Meade's headquarters, was sent out to span the Appomattox for the crossing of troops to the west and northwest of the city during the night, from which the inference may reasonably be drawn that Grant knew of the retreat of Lee, or that, not a ware of it, he was drawing a circle about them from which it would be impossible to escape. At any rate the city was virtually in our possession, and, should Lee fail in all of his assaults to break our lines, the retreat of his assaults to break our lines, the retreat of his army would inevitably follow. And then arcse the question, "Where will he go?" Of fir eres high in authority said to Richmond, and on referring to that points as no longer tenable, is defined to the city of the city of the city will be an additional to the points as no longer tenable, it was a most, but stated that now that he had been thoroughly defeated, he would fight only for effect; that the verbe battling in a holy and righten our possession, and should they fail, they would with their expiring breath, announce the intention or the coming generation to accountly, Virginia, and

Division of Gen. Birney of the Twenty-fifth. The latter claims that at an early hour on the morning of Monday a Rebel deserter came into our lines and reported that the Rebel picket-line had just been withdrawn; that himmediately advanced his skirmish-line, which entered the town at daybreak, meeting with no opposition; and that Lieut. West of his staff was the first to set free 400 prisoners, white and colored, from the city jail.

Be this ## imay, Col. Ely of the Ninth Corps has the official credit of being the first to enter the town, and has therefor received its Provost-Marshalship.

When I entered the town at daylight men in blue were clambering up public buildings to display their respective flags, and the city resounded with the tramp of armed men in overy direction.

The coming of the colored troops was the signal for the greatest enthusiasm among the native black population of the city. All sorts of demonstrations of pleasure were indulged in, and, when a regiment of blacks advanced him words.

But the most noticeable of their movements was their congregation in large squads on the street corners, where a score or more seemed absorbed in lighting Confederate city and the street corners, where a score or more seemed absorbed in lighting Confederate city and the street was punished with fifteen lashes, and now dat you all hab come, me can smoking on the street corners, where a score or more seemed absorbed in lighting Confederate city and the street was punished with fifteen lashes, and now dat you all hab come, me can smoking on the street was punished with fifteen lashes, and now dat you all hab come, me can smoking on the street was punished with fifteen lashes, and now dat you all hab come, me can smoking on the street was punished with fifteen lashes, and now dat you all hab come, me can smoking on the street was punished with fifteen lashes, and now dat you all hab come, me can smoking on the street was punished with fifteen lashes, and now dat you all hab come, me can smoking on the street was pu

Notice is therefore given to all parties interested, that in pursuance of a writ of partition ervaluation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises, on MONDAY THE 24th DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1805, when and where they can attend if they see proper.

JOHN ALSTADT, Shiriff,
Sheriff's Office, March 24, 1885.:4t

SALT.

S A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barre—wholesale and retail—at Bloody Run Station.

oct, 18, 74-1y*

JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JEWELER, &c.

Some pretended to know that Goldsborough DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDwould be our objective point; some that the whole affair was to be only a raid by Sheridan WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWEL. to Burkesville, the intersection of the Southside and Danville Railroads; some that the whole army, with the exception of a sufficient force left to garrison the City Point defenses, would abandon the works in front of Petersburg and swing off to some point on the railroads mentioned : but no one knew the real

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. favored few justly entitled to his confidence.

JOHN MAJOR, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, DUSTICE OF THE PEACE, ROPEWELL,
BEFFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business
pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real
estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other ac-

On Tuesday, the 28th, Major-Gen. E. O. ing us to leave behind in the enemy's hands C. Ord, with the portion of the Army of the many of our dead and wounded. As before James before mentioned, arrived on our left stated, the fifth Corps had, on the night pre-