HEAD PARTY. The world has conceded Wilkins Micaw ber to be a perfect impersonification of that class of hopeful genius, who abide the slow but sure developments of ungracious time by standing ever ready to seize the first in dication of something favorable and soun ding it to their praise and advantage. Latterly, however, it has appeared to us that Micawber has been totally eclipsed in this respect by the leaders of the Copperhead Party. "Waiting for something to turn has grown not only proverbial with them but has become a mania. Day after day in these last stages of the rebellion, we have beheld them betray their unholy sym pathies, with doleful visages, cons themselves that something "would turn up" to their relief in the form of a regular god Poor creatures! how they have writhed and squirmed and strained to reach a tenable point. Every new feature of the political aspect of our country has been grasped as the long looked for "something." Dubious positions have been seized and hastily-evacuated. Yea, a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and the have sought another base. Like the artful magician they have preluded, "Now you see it and now you don't see it." nor has any

In the effort to crush the great rebellion they have labored incessantly "How not to do it." To-day they have whined Peace Peace! and tomorrow vowed that the war might last forever or until the Copperhead Party should get into power. And now alas when they find that the rebellion will be crushed, they see the ascendency of their wretched party upon the ruins of the Con federacy. We have heard of ludicrious things, and have been tempted to laugh at the stupidity of some unfortunate creatures. but in this instance it was not our risibilnes that was excited but our pity; it would be unkind to acknowledge that we were otherwise affected. We are sorry that space for bids us going into a general review of the chances of success, however we will throw out a few suggestions. To do this we have the history of this wonderful combination for

thing been seen, save their discomfiture.

To-morrow four years ago the President issued his procal mation calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the embryo rebellion; this was the key note from which sprung the first opposition; from that day until this has the Copperhead party been directly and indirectly countenancing the rebellion, and so alarming did this state of things become that the loyal people ousted them from every office of trust from Maine to California Those who had a spark of manliness in their compositions fled to the rebels, whilst those who were too cowardly to go to their friends the Golden Circle were formed everywhere. Their friends were counselled to resist the draft or fiee to Canada. Barns were burn ed and loyal citizens intimidated. Every suppression of the rebellion was denounced and the motives of the Government imnot thus arraign all who have connected speak is now too visible.

Is it necessary for us to contend that th well attempt to prove that Satan and all his maintained this war, if too, they had been a host will be re-instated in heaven. There is race of atheists.

That religious faith is fitly followed now by the other.

## "OUT OF THE WOODS."

"Richmond and Petersburg were evacual by Gen. Lee; they were not taken by assault though five days hard fighting preceded the evacuation."—Bedford Gazette of April 7.

The above piece of stupid nonsense nothing more than the emanation of a despairing wretch who is trying to stay the sinking hopes of desponding rebels in our midst. Such an attempt to disparage the heroic valor of our noble soldiers and the hard earned and blood bought victories which we have obtained over the foe, could come from none but a slimy traitor, whose soul (if he has any,) and sympathies are with the enemies of our country. We are surprised that the editor of the Gazette, the famous critic of the Lancaster speech, would make such a dolt of himself, as to allow some anonymous scribbler to disgrace the a silly exhibition of weakness and falsehood. this precious morceau, for he in his "editorial melange," wherein are found sparkling gems of wit, and some rare specimens of home-made puns, has something like this: "Captured—the nest of the rebellion."

assault, but evacuated!" We scarcely know ing against them our arms. They have a which astonishes us most, Lee's strategy, or thousand times greater reason to fear the our author's logic. What a 'splendid con- moral force of our new position. We stand ception to behold this bird of treason leave a living proof of the matchless potency of arie in the mountains." But, alas for Lee tention of the whole civilized world. It will and Meyers, the traitor hordes have suc- start new thoughts, will generate new pur cumbed at last, and though the first dis-Lee were premature, yet, thank God, despite rebel wishes and rebel prayers in our pite rebel wishes and rebel prayers in our own Northern county, we can to-day gladly assure our readers, that the mighty army of Northern Virginia, with all their boasted Bedford Gaz prowess, have been forced to yield to the su- For particulars we would refer our readers perior valor of our own brave sons, and the to the recent elections in Connecticut and pride of the chivalry has been levelled in the Rhode Island.—[Editor of Inquirer.

dust. This comes like a death knell to our ensorious critic, who whines over conquered treason, when it can be accomplished with

out resorting to "a couple more drafts." Who that for the 'ast four years has peused the columns of the Gazette, stained as they are with infamy, does not feel his blood stir within him, when in almost every line he can discern a disguised sympathy for those nemies of the human race, who have been plotting the destruction of our fair fabric of Freedom. We would advise our friends to reserve a few copies of this base copperhead sheet, which in after times will serve as a relie of the disloyal literature that a liberal administration permitted to circulate among a loyal population and exert its baneful influence in poisoning the minds of our outh.

But the days of its influence like the na ty it represents, will soon pass away and no onger will the unsuspecting people listen to its cowardly appeals to resistance, nor will they be willing to confide in the unscrupu lous leaders whose interests it represents A brighter day is not only coming for the people of our common country but a better day is coming for the misguided men who have hitherto acted with the once great Democratic party. When that day comes these foes of Freedom, and enemies to our government will sink into that political ob livion which their actions so richly deserve

THE NEW EPOCH-THE ADVENT

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds which on our country lowered,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Now are our brows bound into victorious wreaths,
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments,
Our stern alarms, exchanged for merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures;
Grim-visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front.

This continent quivered on Monday last as never since its upheaval from chaos. The lightning flashed peace, and from ocean to ocean, all minds thrilled with the sense of a new order of things. No more deluge of blood. No more whirls of ruin. No more brooding darkness. The republic rested again, and upon foundations as eternal as the hills. The whole heavens were spanned with the rainbow of promise, and every eve

This tremendous transition has been beto kened latterly by many signs, yet its coming was sudden. The terrible trials of the war only to take a slight retrospective glance at have weighed so heavily upon the land, and the people have been so often deceived by false appearance, that a confirmed impression existed that the deliverance, if it ever came, would come only with protracted trib ulation. Even now, in spite of all we see it is hard to realize that the rebellion has vanished. But just now it threatened to engulf the nation

Glory to the Lord of Hosts, from whom all blessings are." If ever people under heaven was bound to prostrate itselfin gratitude, it is the loyal people of this land. Had it been foretold to them four years ago what trials awaited them, there would have been a universal cry of despairing agony. organized resistance at home. Knights of Human history affords no instance of such a national ordeal. Never could we have endured it but for the strength given from on high, as we had need. The most capacious minds of Europe, schooled to the uttermos proposition or measure looking to the limit in all the wisdom of the past, called this war a madness. It was a madness, if estimated by any material standard. Eight milpugned. No rejoicing was visible on their lions of Anglo-Saxon rebels compacted as part at the receipt of the intelligence of a one man, brave to the last pitch, inhabiting Union victory. Doubts and consolation a country peculiarly defensible, having the were always found for such reports. And encouragement of untiring faction beyond even to-day, while we write, when the nev- their bounds, and a moral alliance with near er-to-be-forgotten intelligence, so cheering to ly every Power in the Old World, according the heart of every patriot, that Gen. Robt. to all the ordinary rules of judging, would E. Lee has capitulated to the terms dicta- surely prevail. But we had a hidden strength ted by General U. S. Grant, the slimy Cop- which the world did not understand. It was perhead is occasionally to be seen with woe- Faith-a faith that first broke upon us with be-gone countenance, shrugging his shoul- the first flash of Sumter's guns, and that ders and hoping that it may be true, when ever afterward went on widening and deep every lineament of his tace tells us that he ening. The people came to feel as by an in lies from the bottom of his heart. We do spiration from heaven, that the moral ele ments of the national cause made it irresistithemselves with this unfortunate organiza- ble. They were penetrated with the feeling. tion, but this mark of Cain, of which we that as sure as there was an Almighty Fa ther, He could not permit the success of a rebellion that was made only for the benefit Copperhead Party with such a record, will of human slavery. It was this which car not spring up to power, upon the ruins of ried them through the struggle. Ten times the Confederacy? No, we should not in-their physical strength would not have kep sult the good sense of our readers by at- them up, in the absence of this sovereign tempting such nonsense. We might as fath. The race of Titans could not have

> a religious gratitude. It is wonderful to mark the solemn character of the joy that now spreads the land. There are waving flags, ringing bells, booming cannon, and other national tokens of public gladness. But yet it is plain to see that the dominant eeling of the people is no ebullient exhiliration over human achievement, but a profound sense of a Divine blessing. The popular heart relieves itself, not so much in cheers and hurrahs as in doxologies.

The enemies of this Republic may talk as they please of its materializing tendencies. may to their hearts content stigmatize our people as worshippers of the "almighty dol-'they but waste their breath. Business activities, strenuous as they are, have not stifled the religious sentiment of the American heart. This has been remonstrated in ways without number, but never so grandly

as now.
With this gratitude for deliverance is min columns of his paper, and insult the good gled a fresh assurance that Heaven has resense of an intelligent community, by such served our republic for a destiny more glo rious than can yet be conceived. Ameri-Mr. Meyers, certainly, is not the author of cans now feel that it is less than ever a presumption in them to believe themselves chosen people, appointed to school the world to new ideas of human capacities and human rights. The monarchs of the Old World are trembling with apprehensions lest we Richmond and Petersburg "not taken by shall be moved to repay our injuries by turn-"the nest of the rebellion" and fly "to his popular self-government. It rivets the at poses, will nerve to new acts. This is as

RISEN-The hopes of the Democracy.

The following items we clip from that spicy sheet, the Chambersburg Reposito

Information is wanted of one J. Davis Esq., who has hitherto supposed himself President of a supposed Confederacy, with a supposed corner stone supposed to be sla very. The supposed corner-stone having vanished forever, it is supposed that the supposed President has come to grief in some secluded spot" in a southern swamp Any information on the subject will be glad ly received at the Spirit office, where phys ological and other scientific experiments are now being made, touching the late rebellion which have quite resulted in the discovery of a broken back-bone.

The annual election in Rhode Island was held on Tuesday of last week; but there was no contest. The Democracy was like Lee's army and the Dutchman's milk, all lying around loose, and the Union ticker had no opposition. How would Connecti cut and Rhode Island have been conteste if Lee had routed Grant instead of Grant capturing Richmond? Could crybody guess? It would seem that Democracy and rebellion play out together.

Jeff. Davis had his first parade of negro troops in Richmond on Friday, the 31st of March, and on Monday, the 3rd of April Gen. Weitzel had the second, on which occasion J. D. was not at home; but many of his negro recruits were!

WANTED-a "last ditch" for J. Davis Esq. Until recently he had been infatua ted with the conviction that he had it in Richmond, but the delusion has vanished. and with it J D.

"Lee has, doubtless, moved into North Carolina, for the purpose of uniting his army with Johnson's."—Bedford Gazette.

Our veracious cotem por ary is "doubtless nistaken. According to the latest accounts it was somewhat doubtful, whether or not Lee would succeed in escaping to North Carolina. No. Mr. Gazette vou can't unite them this time, Wonder if the unbelieving people who would not believe Mr. Cessna 'even when Gen. Grant's mame was to the dispatch," will believe the Gazette who never gets us anything but reliable news. Are you not sorry that this war is so nearly over, for then you can no longer indulge in ocodile lachrymations over the fallen and the brave departed. Verily, your o ccupation

THE COMING JUBILEE.

We invoke the friends of the Union every where to turn out in the celebration of our recent glorious victories. Let us suspend usiness for one day at least, and rejoice in the hope of an early peace, which now auspiciously looms up to cheer us after four years of intestine strife and bloodshed. Let every lover of his country, without distinct tion of party, be present to cheer and glad-

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

CAMP OF THE 138TH P. V. IN THE FIELD, 15 MILES SOUTH WEST OF PETERSBURG, VA., April 4, 1866.

I will inform you that there wa a great battle fought on Sunday the 2nd inst. I know that the news of the fight has reached that have friends in the army and who are anxious to hear how things went, I will give you a brief account of it.

On Saturday evening the orders came to pack up and be ready to move, which was done in a short time. At dark we were or deved to move in front of the works, and at seven o'clock, the artillery opened all along the line, from City Point to the extreme left. The roar of the guns was almost deafning, and the earth appeared to rock beneath our feet. bout twelve or one o'clock, when it died away all along the lines. The troops were all massed along the front in three lines of battle, and lay in this position till four o'clock when the signal gun was fired to make the attack. At this moment every man sprang to his feet, and the order, "Forward," sped along the lines as quick as lightning. A yell was given, and the troops dashed forward like tigers, upon the rebel works. The lines were first pierced by our division, and the econd division of our Corps, and in less than en minutes the entire Corps was through the rebel lines, and swung around on their flank. By this time it was daylight and the Sixth Corps charged sweeping everything before it. The rebel column became panic stricken and a complete stampede ensued. \* \*

Our troops are almost wild with enthusias and the greatest joy prevails throughout the army. But while we rejoice over our victories we lament the loss of our brave companions who have fallen in battle. Our loss is very slight. I had no men killed, and only two wounded. Sergt. Slack was wounded slight ly across the right shoulder and Sergt. Geo W. Gray was wounded in the right side se verely, while he was attempting to pull down the Rebel flag in one of the forts. He de serves great credit for his gallant conduct. The loss in the other Bedford Companies is very light. Elias Stuckey is wounded in the

SIMON DICKERHOFF. Capt. Commanding Co. "E," 138th

## LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SNAKE SPRINGS, April 8, 1865. MR. EDITOR: As I was proceeding to Blood Run on the 4th inst., I saw a magnificien flag of our once common country floating in the breeze, in front of Mr. Allen's private residence, looking more lovely than ever, when I asked what was the news. I was told Richmond and Petersburg had fallen. I said "ain't that glorious?" "It is," was the re ply, "but as we were raising the stars and stripes, to rejoice over the victory, a gang of men passed by from your township, in a two horse wagon. We asked them for a little as sistance, but, to our surprise, the answer was, "You can't get it out of this crowd," and they passed on with their heads hanging down, as f they were mourning for their doomed Confederacy. The poor, miserable Copperheads of Snake Spring, who don't want a soldier to have a vote, how hard they die over the down fall of treason. A FARMER.

It is announced that Garibaldi's daughter Teresiti has just given birth at Caprera to a boy, who, by his grandfather's desire, ha been christened Lincoln, in honor of the "American President who has abolished GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

In the recent draft in Baltimore, seventy ne negroes were drawn. A LITTLE child died of hydrophobia in Har

isburg, last week. RHODE Island has sent five thousand five undred and fifty-one men to the war.

A Wisconsin paper approvingly announces the re-appointment of Mark Tapely as postnaster of Racine.

RAREY, the horse-tamer, is now living his farm at Groveport, near Columbus, Ohio. He still keeps Cruiser. In Biddeford, Maine, the other day, the

new Mayor sent to the Common Council an inaugural message five columns long. GEN. Lane and Gen. Pomeroy have each

contributed one thousand dollars to the Lincoln College fund of Topeka, Kansas. Boston has subscribed \$28,000 to the

Christian Commission, and the work is still GEN. Ord telegraphs that Gen. Russell of

the Twenty-fifth Corps, reported killed, is GEN. Pope and staff returned to St. Louis

from Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday of last week. Major General Anderson of the rebel ser rice is said to have been killed on Saturday

in front of Petersburg, Hox. L. W. Powell declines being a candidate for Congress in the second district of

Kentucky. JUDGE Lewis is preparing a circular respe ting the tax to be paid upon the tobacc found in Richmond having Union claimants. THE lumber trade in Wisconsin is unusually lively. It is estimated that at least twenty million feet are now on the Neshoto

A DIVORCE suit has just been decided in Kansas. Mrs. Chloe Hallet got a judgment against her husband, for alimony to the a nount of \$100,000.

GENERAL Wm. H. Adams, a well-known citizen of Western New York, died in Albany on Friday. He was one ot the original builders of the Erie Canal.

THE pirate Maffit is said to be imprisoned at Havanna, at the suit of G. E. Tyler, owner of the Shooting Star, which vessel Maffit recently attempted to destroy.

GEORGE H. Hoyt, the young lawyer of Boston who went to Virginia to defend John Brown on his trial, is now Lieut. Col. of the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry.

It is found on examination that Secretary Seward's jaw is fractured, and apprehension are entertained of the possible consequences of the accident.

THE Post-Office Department has ordered the Post office at Hampton, Elizabeth county to be opened, and appointed Kennon Whi-ONE of the largest sized guns'is to be sent from St. Louis to Galena, the home of Gen.

Grant, to be fired there in honor of the fall of THE Richmond Post-Office has been taken ssession of by the Government and 22 bags

of captured mails delivered to the War De-Provost Marshal General Fry has refused request to allow the drafted men belonging

IT was anticipated that the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad would be in running order yesterday. The track was to be repaired and widened. THE Louisville Journal says: "A Boston

cinal virtues. So the vellow metal we pose, is become a drug. Cor. Duoll, formerly of the British army, and who more recently served under Gens. McClellan, Burnside and Hooker, died sud

denly at Meadville Pa., last Sunday. THE first weekly overland mail arrived a Prescott, the capital of Arizona, on the 12th of March, in fifteen days from San Francis

GEN. R. S. Ewell, of Virginia, captured by Sheridan among the Rebel officers on the 8th inst., while escaping from Richmond, is a native of the District of Columbia, born there

On Tuesday, Mr. Lincoln gave a public reception in the parlor of Jeff Davis's house in Richmond. A number of citizens called upon him, beside the officers of our army and

GREAT improvements have been made in Laurel Hill Cemetry, Philadelphia. Fairy Hill, the family seat of the late George S. Pepper, has been added to the grounds, increasing the number of acres to nearly one hundred, and admitting of a picturesque drive miles in extent, without going off the property of the company.

GIRARD College, in Philadelphia, has five hundred and sixty-three pupils, each of whom costs one hundred and eighty dollars a year In 1857 there were only two hundred and ninety-five pupils, and each then cost twohundred and fifty-two dollars. The number of applications is increasing on account of orphanage produced by the war.

Ex-Speaker Colfax is in Chicago making preparations to start on the first of May upon an extended journey across the Western Plains to the Pacific coast, intending to stop in Colorado and Utah long enough to post himself upon the resources and prospective development of those territories; after which he will visit California, Oregon and Puget's

SENATOR Summer recently received from Worcester, Mass., a petition signed by Mayor Ball, Levi Lincoln and fifty other prominent residents, asking "to be furnished by the Wa Department with one or two of the captured rebel cannon, in size not less than twelve nor nore than twenty-pounders, for the purpose of firing salutes in honor of Union victories hollidays, and other public rejoicings." The petitioners gave as a reason for this request: 'No battery or company of artillery exists in our city, and we are destitute of the proper means necessary for the above purposes. Mr. Sumner took this petition to the War De partment, where it was denied on the ground set forth in the following endorsement: "The Secretary of War would be glad to comply with the request if it could be done without establishing a precedent. But in view of that Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb: result he is compelled to denythe request. | Our last fight just before dark at Sallor's

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE! HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!! GLORIOUS VICTORY

DISPATCHES FROM LIN-COLN, GRANT AND SHERIDAN.

Several Thousand Prisoners Taken. SIX REBEL GENERALS CAPTURED.

Fourteen Pieces of Artillery in our OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 7, 10 a. m. Major General Dix:
Gen. Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army, capturing Generals Ewing, Kershaw, Batton, Corse and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners, and a large to surrender all that is left of his army. The details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 7—11 a. m.

Major General Dix: The following telegram, announcing the victory won yesterday by Major General Sheridan over Lee's army, has just been re-Sheridan over Lee's arm, ceived by this Department.
(Signed)

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, April 7, 8:35 a. m. E. M. Stanton, Tocretary of War:
At 11:15 yesterday, at Burkerville Station
Gen. Grant sends me the following from Gen Sheridan

(Signed) Lieut, Gen. Grnt; April 6-11:30, p. m.

I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burkesville Station road with the road upon which they were retreating. I attacked them with two divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, ma-

Corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry.

I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Batton, Corse, Debarry, and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, with caissons, and a large number of wagons. If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding

Major General Comma

THURSDAY'S VICTORY MAJOR-GENERAL MEADE'S REPORT DISPATCHES FROM CORPS COMMANDERS Gen. Lee's Forces Attacked and Driven A COMPLETE UNION SUCCESS The Pursuit of the Rebels Continu

MEADE'S HEADQUARTERS, April 6, 1865—7 P. M. General Grant:

At daylight this forenoon I moved the 2d, 25th and 6th army Corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House.—Soon after moving reliable intelligence was received that the enemy was moving towards Farmville. The direction of the 2d and 25th corps was immediately above and 25th corps was immediately above of from north. a request to allow the drafted men belouging to the New York State Militia thirty days to recours substitutes.

According to a Russian custom, the wife of the late Duke De Morny cut off her hair and put it in his coffin as a pledge not to marry again.

Farmville. The direction of the 2d and 25th corps was immediately changed from northerly to a northwest direction, and the directing corps (the 2d) moved on Deatonvillo, and the 5th (heretofore in the centre) moved on the right of the 2d and 6th, facing about and moving by the left flank and taking position on the left of the 2d. It was understood the cavalry was on the extreme left. The changes were promptly made—the 2d army corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deatonville, driving him by the right across Sailor's Creek to the Appomattox. The 5th army corps made a long march, but its position prevented its strik-ing the enemy's column before it had passed.

The Louisville Journal says: "A Boston The 6th corps came up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and in conjunction with the 2d, on the right, and the cavalry on the left,

attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners—among them Gen. Ewell and Gen. Custis Lec.

I transmit dispatches from Generals Humphrey and Wright, which, in justice to these officers and the gallant corps they command. I beg may be sent to the War Department

for immediate publication.

It is impossible now to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident o-day's work is going to be one of the most to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations. The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men get a little rest. Griffin, with the 5th corps, will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys will continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, Maj. Gen. Webb, Chief of Staff:

In pursuance of instructions of this morning from Major Gen. Meade, I moved from Jettersville by the shortest road to the left of Deatonville, with the object of there taking position on the left of the 2d corps, striking the road running from Deatonville to Burkes Station, at a point a little to the south of the I found that the 2d corps former place. I found that the 2d corps was engaged to the front and right, and the cavalry heavily to my left. Moving down the road towards Burke's Station, perhaps ten miles to the right, I posted across to nearly parallel with the road on which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of intrenchments. As soon as the leading division (Gen. Seymour's) could be formed, it was moved up the road held by the enemy, which was carried.—Then turning to the left, it was advanced down the road against a pretty strong relown the road against a pretty strong re

By this time Wheaton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible on Sey-mour's left. The lines were again advanced and were swept down the road for a distance of about two miles, and arriving at a deep and difficult creek, we found that the enemy had reformed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked him and drove him to a point a distance of a half mile further.

In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attack the mass of cavalry operated on our left, and the right flank of the ene-The result has been a complete success.

The combined forces captured five general officers, among them Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, and a number of other prisonshall go in camp about two miles beyond

this point and await instructions.

The 1st and 3d divisions—Wheaton's and Seymour's—and the artillery were engaged to-day. Reports of the casualties will be forwarded soon. The Corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 2d inst., as well as upon previous hard fought battle-fields. H. G. WRIGHT,

Major Gen. Command SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 6-7:30 P. M.

GEN. LEE'S ARMY AGAIN ROUTED!

tially destroyed.
We cannot advance to-morrow in the

we cannot advance to-morrow in the same manner we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops up a little (we are considerably mixed) I might push a column down the road, but it is evident I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

(Signed) A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Major General

THE END OF THE WAR!



GOD HAS GRANTED

## **GLORIOUS NEWS!**

GEN'L. LEE SURRENDERS GRANT'S TERMS ACCEPTED

PARTICULARS OF LEE'S SURRENDER LEE'S LETTER TO GEN. GRANT !

GEN'L. GRANT'S REPLY! TERMS OF GEN. GRANT.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF

EVERYTHING! GENERAL LEE ACCEPTS THE TERMS

Correspondence between the two Gene rals before the Surrender. PRELIMINARY CORRESPONDENCE
—FIRST DISPATCH—GEN. GRANT
DEMANDS A SURRENDER.

April 7, 1865. Gen. R. E Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:
GENERAL:—The result of the last week
must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Arm of Northern Virginia in this struggle. feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servent.

ully, your obedient service. U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. Com. Armies U. S.

LEE'S REPLY. GENL.—I have received your note of this date, though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the army of North ern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood and therefore before considering your proposition request the terms you will offer on condition of its

R. E. LEE. Signed, To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States:

GEN. GRANT'S REPLY TO LEE. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confeder

ate States Army: General—Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virgin-

ia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition. I first desire, there is but one condition. I finsist upon, viz: That the men surrender-ed shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United tates until properly exchanged.

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name, for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be receiv-

Very Respectfully, Your obedient Servant. U. S. GRANT,

LEE DESIRES TO MAKE TERMS OF PEACE. April8, 1865.

GENL.—I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yester-day. I did not intend to propose the surren-der of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your propositions. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virgina, but as far as your propositions may affect the Confederate States Forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M., to-morrow, on the Old Stage road to A. M., to-morrow, on the Old Stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE To Gen. Grant, Commanding armies U.

GEN. GRANT REFUSES TO NEGOTIATE AND DECLINES TO MEET LEE.

April 9, 1865. Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding armies of the Confedate States: GENERAL :- Your note of yesterday re-

Creek, gave us two guns, three flags and a considerable number of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one half the ambulances. There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition, which were abandoned and destroyed along the road, as also some battery wagons, forges and limbers. I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewed with tents and baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition, and materials of all kinds.

The wagons are across the approach to the bridge, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy are in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed.

Creek, gave us two guns, three flags and a considerable number of prisoners, 200 wag-ons, 100 and 100 and 100 and 100 good.

I will state, however, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself and the whole north entertain the same feeling.—The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the south laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself very respectfully your obedient servant.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT,

Lt. Gen., U. S. A.

Lt. Gen., U. S. A. OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE. Announcement of the Surrender.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9, 9 P. M. Maj. Gen. Dix, N. Y.

The Department has just received the offi-cial report of the surrender, this day of Gen. Lee and his whole army to Lieut. Gen. Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant. Details will be given as speedily as

E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT'S OFFICIAL AN-NOUNCEMENT. HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

April 9-4:30 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional corresponce will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieut. General.

CORRESPONDENCE IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieutenant General Grant and General Lee referred to in the foregoing tel-egram to the Secretary of War.

CLIFTON HOUSE, VA., April 9. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during (Signed) U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant General. LEE ASKS FOR ANOTHER INTER-

April 9, 1865.

General:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

R. E. LEE. April 9, 1865.

To General Grant: GEN. GRANT CONSENTS TO MEET

April 9, 1865. To R. E. Lee. Commanding C. S. A.

Your note of this date is but this moment 11:50 A. M., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynch burg, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push for ward to the front for the purpose of m

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet Very respectfully your obedient servant. U. S. GRANT.

GEN. GRANT'S TERMS. APPOMATOX COURT HOUSE, April 9. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confeder-

ate States Army:
In accordance with the substance of my the accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst. I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of North-ern Virginia on the following terms, to wit : Rolls of all the officers and men to be an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you

may designate.

The officers to give their individual parols not to take up arms against the United States Government until properly exchanged and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their

command.

The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive This will not embrace the side arms of

the officers, nor their private baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General

LEE ACCEPTS THE TERMS AND SURRENDERS HIS WHOLE ARMY. HEAD QUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIR-

GINIA, April 9.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant. Commanding U. S. A.—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Vir of surender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you.

AS THEY ARE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SAME AS THOSE EXPRESSED IN YOUR LETTER OF THE STH INST.

THEY ARE ACCEPTED.

I will proceed to designate the proper of-ficers to carry the stipulations into efficers to carry
feet.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

LAMATION. WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, April 9-9:30 p. m. Lieut. Gen. Grant:
Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your

command.

Thanks of this Department and of the Gov-

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 9-10 p. m. Ordered that a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the West Point academy, on the day of the receipt of this order in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E, Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lioux Control of the surrender of the surrender of Gen. R. E, Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lioux Control of the surrender of Gen. R. E, Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lioux Control of the surrender of Gen. thern Virginia, to Lieut. Gen. Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt of the execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General at Wash-

(Signed) \* E. M. STANTON. Secretary of