



D. W. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

PRINCIPLES, not MEN.

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CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865.

NEW SERIES—VOL. V.—NO. 40.

Original Poetry.

LINKS

the Death of Benjamin Franklin Carr.

Some years ago a patriot brave, Went forth our country's flag to save...

Since then he has in dangers been, To him unknown and to him seen...

Get your ago, in the month of May, To him all nature seemed bright and gay...

Into captivity he was led, And in Southern prisons poorly fed...

At length to Annapolis he came, Disease had settled on his frame...

The messenger of Death did come, And took this weary Soldier home...

My Brother dear! O, can it be, That we no more thy face shall see?

And hast thou gone to another sphere, And left thy loved ones sorrowing here?

Correspondence.

GLEN HOPE, Pa., April 4, 1865.

Moore, Editor of the Republican: Sir.—The most disgraceful exhibition...

of the most disgraceful exhibition of malignant partisanship and cowardly rage...

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SURRENDER OF LEE!

A GREAT & BLOODLESS VICTORY!

MAY IT LEAD TO PEACE & UNION!

The following is the correspondence between Gen. GRANT and LEE, previous to the surrender on the 9th instant:

Civilian House, Va., April 9th, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation of the pursuit during its pendency.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. April 7th, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com'dg: General—The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in their struggle.

I feel that it is so and so 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 C. S. Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. April 7th, 1865.

To Lieutenant General Grant: I have received your note of this date, though not entirely of the opinion of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia...

I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and, therefore, before considering your proposition as the terms you will offer on condition of the surrender.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General. April 8th, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com'dg C. S. A.: General—your note of last evening in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is just received.

In reply I would say, that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon: that the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged.

I will meet you at daylight, 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 received.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. April 8th, 1865.

To Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant, Com'dg U. S. A.: General, I received, at a late hour, your note of today in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia...

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 Virginia, but as far as your proposition may affect the C. S. 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 Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General. April 9th, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com'dg C. S. A.: Your note of yesterday has been received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten A. M. to-day could lead to no good.

I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feelings. 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 life and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. U. S. A. H. D. QRS. ARMIES OF THE U. S. A. April 9th, 430 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton: Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General. April 9th, 1865.

General, I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whether I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of your army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. Very respectfully,

Your obt' servant, R. E. LEE, General. April 9th.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com'dg 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, I am at this writing about 4 miles west of Walter's Church and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen. U. S. A. April 9.

Further Details of the Capture of Richmond.

A correspondent of the World, writing from Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, 6th inst., gives many interesting facts. Beginning with an account of the last battle at Petersburg, he says:

The various devices, inventions, and labors which could economize men had all been tried. Earthworks, forts, abatis, chevaux de frise, mines, canals, and so on, had all been applied on our side, and to those the rebels added torpedoes for the purpose of relieving as many men as possible from the desperate struggle, whenever it should take place.

This began the contest. The bad roads prevented much fighting beyond heavy skirmishing on Wednesday and Thursday. Sheridan was confronted by the whole of Wade Hampton (cavalry), and a division under Mahone (infantry). The result was that on Friday, Sheridan, after some opposition, had cut his way to the railroad and the Appomattox. On Thursday night, during a storm and intense darkness, the rebel pickets urged no doubt, by the imminence of a struggle, ran into their forts reporting an attack, which, spreading along the line, soon extended along both lines around Petersburg. The cannonading was furious, and seen in the relief of the black storm, was one of the most awfully grand scenes imaginable.

The fire was kept up from the forts for some hours, when both sides, finding that the imaginary grand assault was repulsed, concluding their enemy respectively repulsed. No very great injury or loss was sustained; but it gave rise to an impression in Richmond, and also in New York, we judge, that there had been a great battle with terrible slaughter.

On Saturday morning the lines having been closed up, the preparations for a general bombardment and storming having made the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Twenty-fourth corps were held in readiness to force their way through any portion of their lines which might develop a promising weakness. The attack was ordered and gallantly met, and after varying fortunes, our success seemed to be doubtful on the left, until Sheridan's cavalry, climbing over three successive lines of newly thrown up intrenchments, were enabled to surround a division or more of the enemy, and thus enable the troops in the vicinity of Hatcher's run to bag about two thousand prisoners, who were sent to the rear.

Petersburg presents a wretched appearance. The writer followed into the city a few hours after its occupation, to find almost every house closed, many of them shot through by shells, many others in ruins. The streets were empty and closed. The streets were crowded with the inhabitants consisting principally of negroes, of whom there were vast numbers—a few able bodied blacks and a great many decrepit and aged.

Further Details of the Capture of Richmond.

The Danville railroad bridge as our troops were sighting the city from the hills. John C. Breckinridge, who had remained behind to superintend the work of the destruction, was among the last to leave.

His assistants in this work were General Ewell and Major Dick Turner, of Libby's brigade. Governor Smith left half an hour earlier on a canal boat, the transportation horse vehicles having been exhausted.

The laboratory and freight depot of the Danville road were fired about six o'clock—several of the citizens protesting at the time that it would cause immense loss to private individuals. An appeal was made to Breckinridge, by the suggestion of Ewell, who ordered the torch to be applied and then left. The rattle of the locomotive could be heard on the bridge as our troops entered the heart of the city.

THE BRECKINRIDGE CONFLAGRATION. The firemen and soldiers (negroes) who were prompted and urged by the few white officers made ineffectual efforts to check the fire, but their endeavors seemed as impotent as if they had been directed against Vesuvius. The large mills of Haxall & Crenshaw went as well as all the warehouses on and near the canal.

Main street was reached, and for a time it seemed as though the Spottswood would go. People were afraid to enter it, but its proprietor by strenuous efforts saved it. Down Main street and up the west side of the Capitol square, it caught the war department buildings and a Quartermaster's office, though it is supposed this may have been fired independently, as loads on loads of papers were hauled out into the street and burned on Sunday.

The Treasury building strangely enough escaped, being a stone structure with metallic roof, though on the three sides of it for blocks, is a vast mass of black ruins. The fire swept down six blocks on Main street from the Capitol square. On the river bank everything was burned for a full mile. In fact, the fire did not for want of contiguous fuel. The night on Monday night from the heights above was terrific and glowing. The falling of walls and cracking of flames gave every hour a fresh impetus to the burning mass.

On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the view from Gamble's Hill, looking over the river, we could see nearly a square mile of black and smoking ruins. The three bridges across the James, one of them a costly and magnificent structure, over a million of dollars, were burned—two or three large mills in Manchester, opposite the navy yard, and the whole of the heart of the city were destroyed. The loss must amount to thirty millions of dollars in gold. The Ballard House and Exchange Hotel were saved. The most of the banks and one church were consumed, though there was probably little speculation in the vaults. It is computed that one thousand five hundred buildings were destroyed and forty blocks.

SCENES OF TURBULENCE. In the spread of the fire there was much pillaging. The poorer classes, including women, who had long felt the pangs of famine, now found their opportunity of wreaking a suppressed vengeance against the speculators and extortioners. The negroes caught the infection, and stores were broken into and for a few hours the wildest scenes of disorder prevailed. It should be mentioned that on Sunday evening a committee of citizens, headed by the civil authorities, seeing the face before them, very wisely concluded to destroy all the liquor before the entry of our troops. Accordingly, all the depositories were visited and the liquors were emptied into the gutters.

THE FLIGHT OF JEFF DAVIS. The despatch sent by Lee on Sunday from Petersburg, and which reached President Davis while in church on Sunday, was the signal for a grand exodus. His wife left on Wednesday previous, it is said, for Galveston. He sent over to Dr. Hoge, whose sermon he had been listening to, a small note by the black sexton. The latter on receiving it changed the course of his remarks, and said it was probably the last time he should address them, and hastily concluded the services. The rest of the day he spent with his secretaries in packing up his papers. His house was left otherwise in the usual order, a white housekeeper being found in charge by our people. He took the train at half-past six in the evening.

NOTABILITIES. Governor Smith (Extra Billy) left his wife (a very excellent lady, by the way) behind. Mrs. Gen. Lee has been an invalid for some time, and occupied a very modest mansion beyond that of the Vice-President. A guard was immediately placed at the house for her protection, and she was treated with becoming courtesy. Stephens occupied a house on the opposite corner from Davis, but has not been living in it for some time. Edward A. Pollard, whom General Butler says is not exchanged, was at the Spottswood House on Wednesday evening. The only two foreign flags which we saw exhibited were the French tri-color and the Spanish.

Mr. Edmund A. Paul, the French Consul, took occasion to call upon Gen. Weitzel early, to express his hope that protection would be extended to his person and property. Judge Campbell, one of the United States Supreme bench, and more recently of the peace commissioners, was one of the most important personages left behind. A number of the more prominent and wealthy citizens have left for Europe, including Judge Bledsoe and John R. Thompson.

Next (Wednesday) morning Judge Campbell paid a visit to General Weitzel while we were present. After some conversation he expressed a desire to see President Lincoln to ask him if some way could not be found, in the present attitude of affairs, to conclude a peace. Gen. Weitzel promptly waited on the President with him. The result is not officially made known; but I express its substance when I say that the President received him kindly, and informed him that he had no objection to allowing him to go to Davis, as soon as it was safe to do so, but that he had no message to send on the subject until he had received one from Davis or Lee. The Judge returned, and it is said among the citizens that he will endeavor to reach Davis when the intermediate territory is safe to travel through.

THE NEWSPAPERS. Of the five newspapers of Richmond three of them have been destroyed by the fire. The *Way* and *Sentinel* alone remain. The latter has been published by the government, and the *Way* is issued by evening paper by the former proprietor, William Ira Smith, who announces the publication of a new paper on Tuesday that will bring to the cause of the Union the same vigor which he has shown in his former paper, by which we suppose John Minor Botis is meant. The *Way* was the last paper to succumb to the accession forces, and Mr. Smith then sold it rather than continue its publication.

GRANT AND LEE. [From the Philadelphia Age.] On the tomb of a gallant soldier of former days, it is recorded in his honor that, when made a prisoner of war he chose to share the fortunes of his men, and remaining with them, paid the forfeit of his life, a victim to disease. Let us, in our moment of triumph, remember that this is General Robert E. Lee's distinction, and who had fought under him, a voluntary prisoner, he secured, at the hands of an enemy as magnanimous as himself, not merely mercy but generosity. Not one can read the correspondence published yesterday between Grant and Lee, without being struck, not merely with the agreeable revelations it makes of the individual characters of the men, but with the truth that, after all, the generous instincts of our nature have more ready development in the hearts of true soldiers than of others who bear and encounter loss, suffering and danger. There is no word of harshness. There is no tone of assumption, no sign of humiliation. On the sword which is surrendered, there is no stain. The blade of victory reposes in neither falls nor kneels; he yields with grace and dignity. And what a comment is there in General Grant's dictation or exaction of any terms—his permitting, nay, offering to his captives, rank and file, the privilege of going home and remaining quiet till exchanged. What a comment on the truculent civilian tone of certain newspapers less than a week ago. It will be vain, said the *North American*, to seek to discourage future rebellions if we deal thus leniently with the chiefs of this one. With the leaders who created and wielded the machinery of the rebellion we can make no terms. Especially with such men as Lee, prepared officers of the United States army, who have waged war against the republic they had sworn to serve, can we have nothing to do. Such a crime is unpardonable. "Away," shrieked the *Press*, "away, then, with the pretext that this wretched ingrate has any claims to the consideration of the American Government."

How summarily did General Grant brush away such vindictive trash, and how gladly and generously, without a word of insult or reproach, did he meet, on terms of perfect equality, his fellow-soldier, a victor over whom, after many a bloody field and frustrated manoeuvre, is the highest glory he has won. Mr. Stanton's congratulatory despatch to General Grant proves that the Administration approves all that he has done, and said, and written—and even if it did not, the soldier's word of honor was pledged, and no power on earth could effect its violation. No one better than General Grant knows how precious is a bloodless victory. It was made matter of reproach to him by such a man as Butler that he was regarded as a human foe he immolated. The *Age* is the first in the first words he uttered after Lee, in which he expressed a desire for a means of saving bloodshed. He had fought too often and too long his brave antagonist to wish, without necessity, to fight him again, even in despair. Such a man as Butler, filled with fierce resentment and a consciousness of ingratitude, would, with the poor remnant of Lee's wasted legions hemmed in by multitudes have rejoiced in a bloody sacrifice, and the more rejoiced in it because it involved no personal peril to himself. Not so, we are happy to say, the successful soldier who now leads the great armies of the North. Of General Lee, the victorious North, still his countryman, can afford, in his moment of disaster, to speak gently and generously, and to do him at least the poor justice to concede that he shared the dark fortunes of his soldiers with the same chivalry with which he had so often led them to victory.

THE PRISONER.—The master of all traders he beats the farmer with his fast *Age*, the carpenter with his rule, and the mason in setting his *Age*, he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending to his case, and beats the person in the management of the *Age*.

How does the Vice President differ from the bulk of Washington society? The latter is principally composed of "loose characters," whilst his excellence is generally a *tight one*.

A Vermont paper says the rumor that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact the hens have to stamp them is a *hoax*.

By a recent amendment of her Constitution negroes are to vote in Minnesota.

What's to Come. Whatever may be the result of the military operations now in progress, the re-establishment of the Government upon a permanent basis, involves a choice between the principles of a National and that of a Federal system. A Government organized and administered under the former, consolidates the whole American people into a single body, governed by the will of a majority of representatives. It centralizes political power, and affords every opportunity to organize a despotic government, and to oppress the people. If organized under the latter, it will permit local communities to control their own destinies and to promote their own local development and interest, in accordance with their natural capabilities and their advantages of soil, climate and productions.

It was in accordance with this latter idea that our present admirable Federal system was established. It was only by reason of a departure from it, that it has been disturbed, if not altogether destroyed.

The will of the numerical majority, under our present Federal Constitution, has never been the governing power in this country. Mr. Lincoln, himself, owed his first election to the votes of more than a million less than a majority of the aggregate number of voters of the United States. Neither branch of the legislative department of the government is organized in accordance with the principle that the aggregate numerical majority shall rule. On the contrary, in every department, the confederate principle is distinctly recognized.

If the people of the States, that is a majority of the people of each State, acting concurrently, desire to supersede their present system by one in which an aggregate majority shall rule, it is their right to make the alteration; but there is no other power on earth that can lawfully make such a change.

Every people not only have the right, but will ultimately exert the power, to control their own destinies—if this is denied to the people of these States, instead of being near the end, we are scarcely at the beginning of the present revolution.—*Dayton Empire*.

Arbitrary Arrest. The discussion of the new conscription law has given the opponents of the arbitrary arrests in the Senate a good opportunity to speak their minds, and they have done so. Democrats and Republicans, Conservatives and Radicals, have denounced that despotism which deprives a citizen of the great bulwark of constitutional liberty—trial by jury. Said Senator Hale:

"If trial by jury is overthrown in this country, take the rest. I would not lift my hand, nor open my mouth, nor counsel one of my constituents to shed a drop of blood or pay a dollar of treasure, if the Constitution is to be preserved emasculated of this great safeguard of liberty. In these times, when so much is demanded, and so much is at stake, with a generous confidence, I would give to the Administration almost every thing they want. I would consent, and have consented, that the *habeas corpus* may be suspended, and that those extraordinary tribunals may be erected and instituted for the trial of every-body that voluntarily comes and connects himself with the public service. But, sir, if you are going to throw a drag net over the land, if you are going to bring in this whole people and subject them to the penalties that may be inflicted by military tribunals and these court martials, then the last step in the humiliation and degradation of the country is taken, and we shall be left fit instruments for any despotism that the bold and lawless may see proper to establish over us.

With this, of course, followed the abandonment of the Howlett House battery (also strong) and the line of works between the James and the Appomattox.

REMARKS. The three tremendous explosions before daylight, on Monday morning, had prepared every one for the evacuation of Richmond.

Some of Kautz's cavalry first entered the city, being mounted, and were met by a deputation of citizens with Mayor Mayor, who begged that the city might be honorably surrendered, as the retreating rebels were more to be feared than the open foe. The guldons of the cavalry were placed on the Capitol about 8 o'clock. About half past 6 o'clock the last train of the retreating rebels, crossed