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THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

Full Particulars of Events from the Battle of Appomattox—The Endeavors of Lee to Escape—Sheridan Checks him at the Appomattox—He Agrees to Submit—The News excites our Men to unusual Enthusiasm—His Army Completely Broken Down—Only from Eight to Ten Thousand Men Surrendered—What we have Gained and what we have suffered.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Correspondence from the Army of the Potomac says that very little fighting took place on the 7th inst., at Farmville. There was some skirmishing between the enemy's rear guard and the 2d Corps, with the 2d Division of cavalry, the result being unimportant. Lee had intended to fall back to Danville, but being cut off by our forces getting to Burkeville first, he changed his course and started towards Lynchburg. Part of his army passed through Farmville on the morning of the 7th. After crossing the Appomattox the bridges were burned, and before our troops could get over, the enemy had taken a position a mile from the river, where they erected works and made a stand, in order to allow their wagon train to get out of the way.

On this side of the river, just outside of the town, a division of cavalry had taken up a position, determined to annoy our advance while reconstructing the bridge. The 3d Division, under Gen. Crook, attacked them vigorously, driving them back some distance, but they had a force dismounted lying in ambush, which poured a severe fire into our men as they advanced to the second attack, and they were compelled to fall back on their supports. The loss on both sides was very light. The 2d Corps soon after crossed, and pushing on after the enemy, drove them behind newly built breastworks. Gen. Smyth was severely, and, it is believed, mortally wounded, in leading the charge. This was a sad loss to the command, and every man in it feels the loss as a personal one. A more gallant soldier never served his country, and he not only ranked high for bravery on the field, but a gentleman and a friend he was beloved by all who knew him.

The loss in the 2d Corps during the day will be some one hundred and fifty men, mostly of Smyth's brigade. In the morning before the enemy crossed the river, twelve guns were taken from them, and afterwards six more, making eighteen during the day, and about 2,000 prisoners. The number of prisoners taken on the 6th is put down at 7,700, almost entirely of Kershaw's and Custis Lee's divisions. The correspondent, after giving further details of events, but which have mainly been published through official sources, says the field where the surrender took place was almost covered with the enemy's dead, all of them nearly being shot in the head and upper part of the body. The position was a very favorable one for them, but our artillery had good range on an adjoining hill, and our men charged up the ascent with such impetuosity that some were bayoneted before they left their light breastworks. The road for miles was strewn with broken down wagons, caissons, and baggage of all kinds, presenting a scene seldom witnessed on the part of Lee's army. Our loss on the 6th will sum up about one thousand, killed and wounded, the 6th Corps suffering heaviest.

Another letter, dated on the evening of the 8th, says: Stragglers are found scattered all along the line of march, and as the troops pass they come in and surrender themselves, expressing their determination to fight no longer, as they consider the rebellion as hopeless. Over four guns were brought in this morning, besides a long train of ambulances, many containing wounded, who were placed in hospital and cared for.

Gen. Gordon sent four surgeons through the lines this afternoon, asking that they be allowed to minister to the wants of those left behind on the road, but as we have plenty of such help they will be returned to the army in the morning. Gen. Hayes was relieved from his command of the 2d Division of the 2d Corps yesterday for tardiness in moving his command in obedience to orders.

Another letter, dated the 9th of April, says: Notwithstanding the correspondence between Generals Lee and Grant, yesterday, which led all to expect a formal surrender this morning, the former exerted all his energies to escape the net laid for him. He marched rapidly all yesterday afternoon and evening, until he ran against Sheridan at Appomattox Court House, when a sharp fight ensued, resulting in the capture of a number of prisoners, and the checking of their retreat. The 24th and 25th Corps were close up in support of the cavalry, and during the night took up a strong position across the main road, and on the south side of the Appomattox river on the north, cutting them off from retreat in that direction. Early this morning Sheridan attacked, vigorously, and for some time a brisk engagement was carried on.

About 6 a. m., a flag of truce appeared in front of his line, and he was informed that hostilities had been suspended, in order to arrange terms of surrender. This was caused by an agreement made by Gen. Lee consenting to a cessation of firing, so to communicate with General Grant, and was done, it is said, without proper authority. General Sheridan's adjutant general was allowed to come through the rebel column to communicate with General Meade, who stated that he knew of no such arrangement, and that he was about to move forward in accordance with his instructions. General Lee, however, sent another message, desiring to have an interview with General Grant, to arrange the terms of surrender, and General Meade was thus obliged to grant a two hour's armistice in order to communicate with General Grant, who had moved around to the left during the night. The two hours expired without any result, and the Lieut. Col. Whittier, of General Wright's staff, came in and reported the terms arranged, and the papers signed, when the greatest excitement prevailed throughout our lines cheer upon cheer rending the air. Soon after General Meade and staff, with other officers, rode along the line of the 2d and 6th Corps, and they were greeted with the most enthusiastic shouts, the men throwing their hats in the air, and fairly dancing with joy. No such scene has ever before been witnessed in this army, and the thanks of the whole country are due to the brave men and their heroic commanders, who have achieved such a great and glorious victory.

It is understood that the men of Lee's army are to be paroled and allowed to return to their homes. They give up every thing in their hands, but last night they destroyed large amounts of property in the shape of wagons, gun-carriages, baggage papers, &c. The number of Lee's forces is put down at about twenty thousand men. Very few guns are in their possession, as they have abandoned nearly all they did not lose in action. Thirty-eight were brought in yesterday, and several this morning. The rank and file of Lee's army are said to be well satisfied to give up the struggle, believing that they have no hope of success; but if General Lee had refused to surrender they would still have stuck to him. The officers mainly are surly and discontented, but this feeling will soon wear off when they find how liberally our people are disposed to treat them. Another letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated April 12, says: The final arrangements for the surrender of Lee's army were completed yesterday, and today they were at liberty to proceed to their homes or elsewhere as they chose. The terms granted were certainly of a very liberal character. A large number of officers, together with thousands of the men of this army, express their dissatisfaction, not only at the unprecedented liberality granted to the Army of Northern Virginia, but at the manner in which they were paroled and allowed to go their way, without our men being permitted to enjoy the result of their long struggle in the passage through the lines of General Lee and his army, but it is claimed this would have been humiliating to General Lee and his officers, and that it is not the wish or desire of our Government or commanders to act toward them in any way that would tend to irritate their feelings or make their position more intolerable than it actually is. The policy pursued may have been for the best, and our soldiers will submit, as they always do, to what is judged most wise. During Sunday night and Monday large numbers of the rebels, as well as some officers, made their escape from the lines and scattered through the woods, many, no doubt, intending to return home. Our camps last night were filled with them, begging something to eat, which of course, was freely given. These men, when asked if they had been paroled invariably replied "No," but allowed to go where they pleased.

The number General Lee claimed to be about given up was 10,000 muskets, with as many more men from the commissary, quartermaster's, hospital, and other departments; but the officers who have been permitted to pass through their camps assert that not more than seven or eight thousand will be found to have surrendered. The cavalry operating with Lee was also turned over, but only a small force, with broken down horses, could be found, report stating that the best had picked out and sent to Johnston. The number of guns taken was thirty, with from three to four hundred wagons, very ammunition, and no supplies. As an evidence of the state of their commissary, when they reached Farmville, the residents tell us they had been issuing ears of corn to men for several days previous, but that a train from Lynchburg met them there with flour and pork. Out of some two thousand horses turned over to us, not more than two hundred were found to be worth a single ration of forage for each.

Commissioner Oull and Assistant Commissary Hatch were captured on their way from Richmond toward Danville, and brought into camp on Sunday. They had a large Southern express wagon, filled with cigars, liquors, and other luxuries, and by some understanding were allowed to go into Lee's lines. They returned last evening, and are said to have gone to Richmond on some business connected with the exchange question.

Orders were issued last evening for a movement of troops now here. The 2d and 6th Corps are to start this morning for Burkeville Junction, the cavalry and 24th Corps to go toward Danville, while the 5th will remain to take possession of and bring away the property and effects of Lee's army.

The trains are now running to Burkeville Junction, but the road being in a rather shaky condition, not much regularity is as yet attainable for the time being. Brigadier General Smyth died on the 6th from the effects of the wounds received on the 6th inst. His body has been embalmed, and is on its way to his late home. He lived at Wilmington, Del., and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

Major General Mott, who was badly wounded in the engagement of the 6th, while gallantly leading his men in a charge on a rebel wagon train, left for home this morning on a leave of absence. General Mott's wound is just below the knee, the ball passing through between the bones.

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PUBLIC VENDUE!

THE subscriber will expose to PUBLIC SALE at his residence in Bradford township, on Friday, 21st April, the following described property: Two Span of Horses and Harness, 2 Timbered 2 Log chains, 1 Long Sled, 2 Fresh Cows and 1 Hoiler, 2 Hogs, Flows, Harrows and other Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as stoves, Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, &c. Also, a small lot of Cloveseared. Sale to commence at 10 a. m., when due attendance will be given and terms made known by DAVID ASKEY. Ap 12, 1865-pd.

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell the great work, "LIFE AND DEATH IN REBEL PRISONS." Soldiers, Ladies, any one can sell it. H. E. GOODWIN, Syracuse, N. Y. Ap 12-65-1m.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT! E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO. Wholesale & Retail, 501, BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of Photographic Materials, we are Headquarters for the following, viz: Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views! Of these we have an immense assortment, including War Scenes, American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, etc. Also, Revolving Stereoscopes, for public or private exhibition. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

Photographic Albums! We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture immense quantities in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others. They will be sent by mail FREE, on receipt of price. FINE ALBUMS MADE TO ORDER.

Card Photographs! Our Catalogue now embraces over 5000 different subjects, to which additions are being continually made, of Portraits of Eminent Americans, etc., viz: about 100 Major-Generals, 75 Navy Officers, 200 Brig-Generals, 125 Stage Pictures, 275 Colonels, 500 Statesmen, 40 Artists, 130 Divines, 100 Lieut-Colonels, 125 Authors, 250 Other Officers, 50 Prominent Women, 5,000 Copies of Works of Art.

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, etc. Catalogue sent on receipt of Stamp. An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on the receipt of \$1.00, and sent by mail, free. The price of all our photographs and card photos, D. will please remit 25 per cent. with their order. The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy. [April 23rd & c. o.]

THE HISTORY OF PROTESTANT PRIESTCRAFT IN Europe & America.

IS NOW BEING PUBLISHED IN CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS of the Banner of Light, (an independent weekly newspaper, published by G. J. BAKER, at Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., at \$2 per year, payable in advance. Back numbers, or supplements, containing the chapters already published, will be furnished to subscribers, gratis, on full payment of the subscription. Resolutions relative to the proposed "Reformation" under Calvin and Luther, Henry VIII., Cromwell and Cromwell, by a truthful history of their rise, progress and persecutions in Europe, down to the emigration of the Puritan Fathers to America—An account of their persecutions in Europe, Quakers, Catholics, and other Dissenters in New England, the Bay and the West Indies—Persecutions of Dissenters from the State Religion in Virginia prior to the Revolution of 1776—the severance of Church and State at the formation of the United States Government, opposed by the popular clergy of that day—Their efforts and those of their progeny, to restore political power to the clergy by an attempted union of Church and State—the Constitution of the United States, and most of the States, in the way, and the consequent expulsi of the clergy to overthrow our former happy system of free government—the various means employed from the first perversion of Sunday schools, and the Anti-Sunday Mail movement, down to the seizure and subversion of the common schools, academies and colleges, from institutions of learning to engines of ignorance, and the enslavement of the minds of the rising generations to the dogmatical dogmas of the clergy—the rise and results of Native Americanism, Maine-Lawism, Know Nothingism, Abolitionism, and the various other fanaticisms of Priestcraft.

All should subscribe, who wish to acquaint themselves with historical facts of the greatest value at the present time, or to arm themselves with arguments to oppose Puritan Priestcraft, which, in addition to all other evils, has inflicted upon our country, has now involved us in the most terrible sectional war, and threatens to follow it with a sectarian crusade far more awful, unless arrested by the dissemination of documents exposing its character and objects, such as the author has sought to make this history useful in accomplishing. Priestcraft is therein proved to be alike antagonistic to the true Christian religion, popular liberty, and the public peace and prosperity; and the political clergy are also proven to be servants of Satan, instead of ministers of the Prince of Peace, and their influence "evil, and only evil continually." Patriots will find a perusal of its pages of great advantage in enabling them to fight the hydra-headed monster that must be slain before we can hope for peace and a restoration of civil and religious liberty in our country. This History will also serve to be published in book form, with paper covers at \$3, and in good cloth or skin covers at \$4.50 to \$2. At these prices it will be sent to any address in the United States, postage free. Every intelligent patriot should have a copy, and after reading lend it to his friends and neighbors. \$25 Address, enclosing payment, G. J. Baker, Middletown, Orange county, N. Y. [p12.]

WASHINGTON HOUSE, No. 709, Chestnut street, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the North side of Chestnut street, a few doors above Seventh. Its central location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting the City on business or pleasure. CHAS. M. ALLMOND, Ap. 5, 1865. 6 m. Manager.

MILNERY GOODS. Brooks & Rosenbalm, WHOLESALE DEALERS, No. 431 Market street, north side, PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their usual handsome variety of Ribbons, Bonnet Materials, Straw & Fancy Bonnets, Ladies' & Misses Hats, Flowers, Ruches, Laces, and all other articles required by the MILLINERY TRADE. By long experience and attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not every where to be found. The attention of Milliners and Merchants is respectfully solicited. Particular attention paid to filling orders. April 5, 1865. 2 m.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Latest Styles at CHAS. OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia Jan. 11.

Don't fail to Read This!

Coffee! Coffee! Coffee. THE EAST INDIA COFFEE COY., 154 Beads Street, (three doors from Greenwich Street), N. Y., call universal attention to their Kent's East India Coffee.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever and wherever used by our first class hotels and restaurants, and stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Hayes, local minister of the M. E. Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years, can use KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement.

Dr. James Boyle, of 156 Chambers street, says: "I have never known any coffee so healthful, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. I advise my patients to drink it universally even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of coffee."

The Principal of the New York Eye Infirmary says: "I direct all the patients of our Institution to use exclusively KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and would not be without it on any account." The Rev. C. Larns, an eminent clergyman of the M. E. Church, now stationed at Halsey st., Newark, says of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, "I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head, or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other coffee. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergymen and their families."

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE is issued daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, Bishop James, and many of the most distinguished clergymen and professional men in the country.

Beware of Counterfeits! and be sure that the packages are labelled Kent's East India Coffee, 154 READE street, New York.

As there are numerous counterfeits about under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," etc., put forth by impostors to deceive the unwary. In 1 lb. packages, and in boxes of 36, 60 and 100 lbs., for Grocers and large consumers. Sold by Grocers generally. Orders from Country Grocers solicited, to whom a very liberal discount will be made. Wholesale Agents: Hoffman & Moran, and J. H. Helms & Bro., Philadelphia; Francis H. Perry, Providence; A. L. Waite & Co., Boston; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield, Mass.; S. M. Gallinger, Buffalo; Gordon McMillan & Co., Cleveland; A. Colter & Co., Cincinnati; J. & J. W. Bunn, Springfield, Ill.; H. B. Shields, Corydon, Ind.; and C. C. Gardner, Chicago. The Am. Ad. Ag. 359 Broadway, N. Y. Bus Dep't. Essex Alverno. Cor. Dept. Fowlen & Wells, are authorized to receive orders for Kent's East India Coffee. R. DAVIS, April 5, 1865. 1y.

STEAM SAW-MILL AND TIMBER LANDS AND TIMBER FOR SALE!

A NEW FIRST-CLASS THIRTY HORSE POWER SAW-MILL with 340 acres of first quality white pine timber in fee on the East by Wm. Bigler, and ready for manufacture and timber land for two millions more. The mill is adapted to cutting Bill-stuff, and a number of Bills now offering. Accessible and adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tipton, by plank road. Mule teams and oxen will be sold with the property if required—as well as all other implements necessary for driving on the business at once. Will be sold at a bargain to close the concern. Apply at No. 3, Forrest Place, 123, South Fourth at Philadelphia, or to John Elliott, at Tipton, Blair county, who will show the property and give full particulars, and who is authorized to sell. March 8, G. H. H. SHILLINGFORD.

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts on the Books of G. L. REED & Co., will please call and settle them, as we are desirous of closing our Books. G. L. REED & Co., 3 mo. Jan 11th 1865

MOUNT VERNON HOUSE, Second Street, above Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

A. F. BLAIR, Proprietor. (1 of the "Sun House," Atlantic City.) 7 pt. 23, 1865-1y.

Changed his Base, but not his Politics. REMOVED FROM SHAW'S ROW TO GRAWLER'S STORE. The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and regular patrons that he has left his old stand in Shaw's Row, and has been out in a new place in Graham's Row, in the shop formerly occupied by B. Stumph as a Boot and Shoe-maker. He would like all his old friends to give him a call on Court Week, and bring as many new ones along as possible, as he can accommodate all on short notice, at the Short Shoe Shop. Kept by Remember Graham's Row, one door west of Dayton & Showers' Store. Jan. 11, '65.

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SPRING GOODS.

Purchased since the late decline in prices. J. P. KRATZER, Front Street, above the Academy, CLEARFIELD, Pa. Now offers a very large stock of Dry Goods,

At a reduction of 25 to 40 per cent, including DRESS GOODS in great variety. Marlines, Ginghams, Cloths, Delaines, Prints, Cassimeres, Alpacaes, Silks, Satines, Etc., Cashmeres, Tweeds, Coburgs, Mohair, Jaconets, Lanelles, Muslins, Flannels, Bonnets, Ribbons, Coats, Balmoral Skirts, Hosiery, Skirts, Shawls, Dress Trimmings, Head Sets, Caps, Corsets, Goggles, Collars, Scarfs, Grandine Veils, Table Covers.

Clothing. Coats, Pants, Vests, Over-Coats, Gent's Shawls, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Under-Shirts and Drawers, Boots, Shoes, Gum Shoes, Cravats, Gloves and Collars.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES & MUSICAL GOODS.

Groceries. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Candles, Rice, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, S. Pices, Crackers, Wines, Brandies, Vinegar, Oils, Vanilla, Alcohol.

TIN-WARE, GLASS-WARE, WOODEN-WARE, and STATIONERY.

Household Goods. Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Druggist, Looking-Glasses, Clocks, Churns, Washboards, Tubs, Buckets, Flat Irons, Bams, Window Blinds, Wall-paper, Coal Oil Lamps, Umbrellas, Bedcovers, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Crocks, and Store Blaching.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, and the highest market price paid for Grain, Wool, and all kinds of country produce. Clearfield March 22, 1865.

\$5 REWARD.—Was taken about the 10th of January last, a large light tan colored DOG, with a long bushy tail, named FROST. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the owners at Cook's Mill, in Graham township, or a fair proportion for information of his whereabouts. JEMIMA C. BOGNER, LEWIS H. BOGNER. March 29, 1865.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE OF Valuable Real Estate!

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE ORPHAN'S COURT of Clearfield county, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at Pennville, on Saturday, April 22d, 1865, All the following described Real Estate, situate in Penn township, Clearfield county, Pa.—late the property of Martin Myer, dec'd.: A certain tract of improved land containing 100 Acres.

Bounded on the north by F. Daily, on the south by Wm. Bigler, on the west by Clark's heirs, and on the East by Wm. Bigler—the greater portion of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a two-story Log Dwelling House, Log Barn, and other outbuildings, and two Orchards of assorted Fruit. Terms.—One-half cash at confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.