-It has been officially announced to the State Department that an international exhibition of machinery, implements, and productions of horticulture, agriculture, and forestry, will take place at Cologne on the 15th of May next, under the auspices of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

-The proposed excursion to Charleston excites much interest. Rev. H. W. Beecher is to deliver the oration on the hoisting of the flag but glorious victories at Petersburg, followover Sumpter on the anniversary of its fall in

-It is announced that Garibald's daughter Teresita has just given birth at Caprera to a boy, who, by his grandfather's desire, has been christianed Lincoln, in honor of the "American President who has abolished Slavery.'

-On Tuesday, Mr. Lincoln gave a public reception in the parlor of Jeff Davis's house in Richmond. A number of citizens called upon tal in our possession; the Confederate Go- ly in a measure, the patriotism of those him, beside the officers of our army and navy.

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

dered the Post-Office at Hampton, Elizabeth county, Va., to be opened, and appointed Kennon Whiting, Postmaster.

der. The track was to be repaired and widened. -One of the largest sized guns is to

Gen. Grant-to be fired there in honor of the fall of Richmond.

Thanksgiving for recent victories.

12, in 15 days from San Francisco. -The Steamer Harriet Deford, of Balti-

immediately started down the Chesapeake, and, it is feared, will destroy many vessels. --Special Washington dispatches declare that Gen. Grant consideres the spirit of Lee's ar-

my completely broken. If Lee stops at Lynchburg he will be surrounded by our forces. President, to immediately adjourn to Richmond,

-It was Gen. Ewell who set Richmond on fire. The conflagration proved quite a serious one, destroying the greater part of the principal

-The Rebel raiders were discharged from custody at Montreal Wednesday morning, but

and more prosperous State if her circulation had been a mixed, instead of an exclusively metalic one; that she has not only failed to cooperate propwithin her limits.

Montevideo, reaching to the middle of the second These loyal people, after suffering every-mond last Sunday afternoon, announcing week in February, the city was invested by a Brazilian army of 13,000 men and a fleet of 20 vessels. thing for the country, will be again, and that the Confederate troops were victorious, Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commending U. S. A.: No idea of capitulation was yet entertained. The forever after, at the mercy of their unrel and that the city should not be evacuated. army of Paraguay is advancing, and had taken the lenting, and the Government's bitterest en- He soon after left on horseback. Brazilian town of Miranda.

-Gen. Jesus G. Ortega, commander-in- Taking it even on the ground held by chief of the Mexican forces, has arrived with his the democrats, it is contrary to all the taff at Santa Fe. New Mexico, en route to Washington, where it is presumed he will confer with destiny of Mexico. Jaurez is offering very liberal for example, that the abolitionists are as bounties to American volunteers, and his army will much to blame for the war as the rebels—

The last centre of treason has fallen. undoubtedly be joined by thousands from the Unithere is not a word of truth in this—but Richmond is ours Our armies entered it

blockade-running as truly astonishing. Englishmen are selling off their goods below cost, and

-The Navy Department has received information of the destruction of the extensive Reb. inflicted on them; but is any one so deformation of the destruction of the extensive Rebel salt works on Buro Neck, in McIntosh County, mented as to advocate the abrogation of our heroic people, that during four weary Georgia, by an expedition from the U. S. steamer all punishment for crime, because of this years, though often baffled, defeated, and

-A row of frame buildings on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, including the Provost Marshal's office, were destroyed by fire on Saturday evening.

-The Sandwich Islanders are proposing to import Chinamen.

-The steamship Gen. Lyon, with four or five hundred invalids on board, was burned on the 31st off Hatteras. The wind blew a gale, and was provoked to the commission of heinous Sunday next and render thanks to Almighty only 28 are known to have been saved, though more offenses by Gen. Sheridan's raid through God for all his mercies, and especially were probably rescued by a schooner.

York, on Saturday.

and four thousand pounds of leaf tobacco for violation of the revenue laws.

-A train of freight cars on the Pittsfire from some petroleum they were carrying, and ture safety. This requires, nay, compels the whole train was destroyed.

having lived so constantly on turkeys, chickens, curity against rebellion. Our own, and and other game.

General Gideon J. Pillow, C. S. Army, was knocking at the door of the Union applying for admission. He has found the last ditch. -Breckinridge is now asserted to be

responsible for the disastrous conflagration at Richmond. Several merchants are said to have to all. implored him in vain to prevent the destruction.

the Navy Department, Thursday, eight or ten vesto hold franchise under it; and the more New-York. His consecration took place lief that they had to do with cavalry only, Second Army Corps soon becoming en---According to the Pennsylvania School

phan Schools of this State.

-An insane man who walked through California and Nevada, proclaiming himself the Saviour, has been killed by the Indians on the

ses strong natural defences and has been elaborately fortified. As a singular coincidence, it may be

Bradford Reporter. Towanda, Thursday, April 13, 1865.

THE REBELLION CRUSHED!

The great events of the past few days crowd upon each other ! The sanguinary, they will again be in the ascendancy, and ed by the evacuation of Richmond, the flight loyal citizens. And is this the way to reof Lee's army, the rapid and relentless pur- ward fidelity to the government, that no death, on Thursday last, of John M. Daniels, the suit by Grant, the battle at Burkesville, the vindictiveness could shake? This would editor of The Examiner, and for eight years United States Minister to Sardinia. ficers and guns, bring Lee at bay near the such a wickedness as the government shall pointed Mr. Vassal a special agent to proceed immediately are reopen the Wilmington (N. C.) Post- triumphs culminating in the great achieve- who have broken the laws, and attempted ble.

-The Post-Office Department has or- peace, and that war will soon cease. For ing to the faithful union men of the rebel there now remains of the Great Rebellion states. but one formidable branch, and that is the -It was anticipated that the Petersburg army of Johnston We have no doubt that

be sent from St. Louis to Galena—the home of evitable. appointing Friday, the 14th inst., as a day of good time, He will deliver us from the burdens which have pressed so heavily upon -The first Weekly overland Mail ar- us. If our deliverance has been slow, His make Governor Buckingham's majority to the front for the purpose of meeting you. rived at Prescott, the capital of Arizona, March judgments are perfect, and we shall come 11,068. out of the furnace purified, to attain to a more was captured by a party of Rebels at Fairha- higher degree of civilization, to greater ven, Patuxent River, on Tuesday afternoon. She prosperity and honor as a nation.

RECONSTRUCTION.

been thought that has not been written, on the Tribune, from Washington, dated the -The War Department has ordered the to the union; and the difference on this tial party returned this afternoon. The Examining Board, of which Major-Gen. Casey is question is likely to be one of the leading President left the front yesterday afternoon, an officer designated by me, the other to be strictions, filling their vacated seats in the and he returns much stronger in body and National Legislature as formerly, and soul than when he left. On his arrival here of immediately re-arrested and sent to Upper Canada. moving along under their own civil regu- he immediately proceeded to Mr. Seward's, -Secretary McCulloch has addressed a lations, just as if they had done no wrong. where he has remained up to a late hour letter to Thompson Campbell, in which he says he To do this the republicans cannot agree .- this evening in consultation with the sufferhas no hesitation in asserting that, in his judg- The rebels have inflicted too much injury ing Secretary. Beyond sympathetic conment, California would have been a much richer upon the country to warrant this. It is dolence, it is supposed that a forthcoming too much to ask, and more than justice can proclamation of amnesty to the Southern gage concede. Aside from the fact, that it will people is the subject matter of the evening's allowed to return to their homes, not to be erly with other States in maintaining the Govern- not only be no punishment, but a reward interview. ment credit, but has misapprehended her own in- for the most villanous offences that men terest in discountenancing the use of paper money can be guilty of, it will be the worst kind of ingratitude, and injustice to those who says that Governor Smith of Virginia made -According to the latest news from opposed secession in the rebel states -- speech before the city councils of Richemies.

usages of civil society, to allow the rebels Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: our Government in reference to the situation and lesting of Maria and Mari lation and decay consequent on the cessation of commit murder, and violate every conceivbeen provoked to it by personal wrongs who hath given us the victory. by, the spy, and hotel burner, who was re- will be held in grateful remembrance. -Nearly \$20,000 was subscribed for deem this excuse reasonable? So that the tempt to justify the crimes of the rebels, the certainty of Divine justice. -The revenue collector at Lockport, is against reason, as it is against law; and Given under my hand and the great seal New York, lately seized ninety thousand cigars the very object had in view in the punishment of offenses is to hinder their commission. So also in the punishment of the burg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad lately took rebels, the chief point to be gained is futhe punishment of the rebels. This is -A letter from Sherman's army says the what the future exacts from the present men are all feathered out below the knee, from age; and the present owes to posterity seduty, and the demands of the latter far transcend those of the former. Obedience

We have before intimated the conviction, --- Within three hours after the news of that no man who has borne arms against conviction becomes. It is held by some, and, for the most part, under the control of was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese. the states, the General Government cannot interfere. This is all very true, but con--A gentleman just from Richmond, states feiture of franchises, and bearing arms or General. Both those positions are now ment of his government at Augusta, which posses- crime? In the rebel states, those who have ture is also to be chosen, besides the usual

persecuted the latter beyond all measure, barbarously persecuted them. The gov ernment owed these persecuted loyal men protection, but could not extend it to them, GLORIOUS NEWS! road, but whatever and they were compelled, for her sake, to bear untold sufferings in consequence.-Now if we allow the rebels to come back again, without imposing any restrictions, ment of the war-The Surrender by Lee of to destroy the government, stand back and allow the loyal and the true, to administer Surely, there is abundant cause for the justice. Let them be the depositories of civil authority, for they alone have shown Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern wild enthusiasm, and the outburst of joy themselves worthy. This will be doing Virginia this afternoon upon the terms proand congratulation which on Monday seized right. It will be punishing the wicked far posed by myself. The accompanying addiupon the whole country. The Rebel Capiless than they deserve, and rewarding, onvernment scattered and fled; and the final who stood faithful to the government, when capitulation of the main army of the Rebellion, gives assurance that the conquering arms of the Union will soon establish the government will any one think of giv-

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—Rhode yesterday for that purpose. and Richmond Railroad would be in running orbefore this, that army is environed in the her Republican Governor and her two Re-Island, on Wednesday, April 5, reelected toils set for it and that its surrender is in- publican Congressmen. There was no organized opposition to the election of the Gov- States Armies: Your note of this date is To the God of Battles is due our heart- ernor and of Congressman Jenckes. Mr. felt praise and thanksgiving. In His own Dixon of the Western Congressional District, was opposed by Mr. Bradford, but reelected by a large majority.

The latest accounts from Connecticut of

The Senate of the State Legislature has only Union members, a gain of three; the complexion of the House is about the same as last year, being more than two-thirds Union.

Much has been written, and more has THE PRESIDENT RETURNED .- A despatch to the manner of the return of the rebel states 9th, says: "Mr. Lincoln and the Presidento wit: disagreeements between the two great at which time nothing beyond what has alparties of the country. For, it is generally ready been telegraphed had transpired .- nate. held by the democrats, that the rebel states The relaxation, respite from office-seeking should be allowed to take their old places bores, success of our arms, one or all, have under the government, without any re- greatly recuperated his prostrated energies,

The Richmond Whig of the 6th inst. laws in force where they may reside.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the Governor.

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said carry the stipulation into effect. Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

for argument's sake conceding it, and where amid the cheers and general joy of its res--Letters from Nassau report the deso- does it lead to? Men burn down houses, cued inhabitants, so long ground under the heel of usurping oppressors. The beaten rebel host is fleeing, hotly pursued by our able law enacted for the protection of life victorious cohorts, and to be soon captured fleeing from the island as rats from a sinking ship. and property, under the plea of having or dispersed. Let us give glory to the Lord

Again let us The Republic is sacred. plea? Or, do courts of law regard the ex- disheartened, they have persisted steadily cuses which offenders set up as justifications for the commission of crime? If tions for the commission of crime? If salvation of the country. The names of they did, we would soon have no courts. leaders and their companions on the land The people would not tolerate a practice and on the water stand on imperishable founded on such a theory. W. Cobb Kene- rolls of honor, and, to the last hour of time.

cently hung for his crimes, alleged that he to assemble in their places of worship on I call on the people of the Commonwealth the Shenandoah Valley. Does any one that he hath been graciously pleased to look favorably on us and make us the instruthe United States Christian Commission, in New whole theory upon which the democrats atments to establish the right to vindicate

> of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, A. D., 1865, and of the Commonwealth the eightyninth.

> By the Governor ELI SLIFER. Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DEATH OF BISHOP DELANCEY .- The Right to law, and stern duty, exact equal justice of the University of Pennsylvania, In 1833, of the Fifth. he became Assistant-Minister of St. Peter's

for the Union party to maintain its preponand because of their loyalty, the former an efficient organization.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY

He Capitulates on Gen. Grant's Own Terms.

War Department, April 9-9, P. M. To Major-Gen. Dix, New-York: This Deposed by Gen. Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possi-EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES. April 9, 1865, 4:30 p. m. Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: tional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General. APRIL 9, 1865.

what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the sur- home.

render of this army. I now request an interview in accordance

> Very respectfully, your ob't servant, R. E. Lee, General.

APRIL 9, 1865. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate but this moment, 11:50 a. m., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road to the Farmville and Lynchburg Road, I

am, at this writing, about four miles west Walter's Church, and will push forward Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.
U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General,

Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. Gen. R. E. LEE, Commanding C. S. A. In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst. I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms,

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to retained by such officers as you may desig-

The officers to give their individual paoles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regiment-al commander sign a like parole for the men their commands

The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked 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 horses or bag-

This done, each officer and man will be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the Very respectfully

U. S. GRANT, Lieut,-General

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter In the name and by the authority of the of the 8th inst, they are accepted.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, R. E. Lee, General.

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN. The following brief account will give our readers an idea of the general plan of the campaign, and of the operations resulting in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. It is clear that Gen. Sheridan has taken the brunt of the work on him, and that he has added a fresher wreath to the laurels he won and wore in the Shenandoah Valley. The task assigned him was nothng less than to turn the right flank of Lee's army. With that end in view, Sheridan set out on Wednesday for Dinwiddie Courthouse-a point far enough to the south and west to insure him liberty to maneuver .-Through that place passes the Boydtown Plank-road. Beyond it to the north-west is the White Oak Road, and on the Boydtown Road just north of Gravelly Run are the famous Five Forks, hereafter memorable as the scene of one of the decisive battles of the Rebellion. At this point the Rebels had constructed an elaborate series of works extending three miles, and commanding by the different roads there centering the approaches from the south-west to South-side Road. The position was the

key to Petersburg and so of Richmond. From Dinwiddie Court-House, Sheridan made several ineffectual attempts to move up the Boydtown Road and to reach the White Oak Road-in other words to get in the rear of Lee and roll him up. He tried it a little on Thursday, with no success. --He tried it again on Friday with Warren's Corps to help, and fared no better than before. In fact the result of Friday's battle was a serious check, and the Fifth Corps un-Rev. William H. Delancey, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, of the Prodriven from all the ground it ever gained, testant Episcopal Church, died at his resi- and its three Divisions were successively we doubt not, the sympathy of the admindence in Geneva, N. Y. April 5. The late thrust back toward Dinwiddie. Sheridan ---A Nashville paper learns that Major istration, is with the rebel criminals, but discount our feelings neither instruct us in law or our feelings neither instruct us in law or in ISI7 and was ordered in ISI7. ege in 1817, and was ordained in 1820 .- on Saturday with all the cavalry and the northerly to a north-westerly direction and In 1823 he was assistant minister in Philadelphia, and in 1828 was appointed Provost mand. Griffin succeeded Warren in charge Deatonville, and the Fifth, heretofore in the delphia, and in 1828 was appointed Provost mand. Griffin succeeded Warren in charge

Church of Philadelphia, and in 1837, Rector. tle of Five Forks and was the turning point the left flank, taking position on the left of When the diocese of New-York was divi- of the campaign. Sheridan's plan is des- the Second. It was understood the cavalded in 1838, Dr. Delancey was elected the cribed as masterly, and its execution is no ry would operate on the extreme left. the capture of of the Harriet Deford had reached the government, should again be allowed first Bishop of the new diocese of Western less so. The enemy, deluded into the bewe reflect over this, the more settled the on May 9, 1839. In 1852, he visited Eng-held their ground and their intrenchments gaged with the enemy near Deatonville, land as a delegate to the English House of till the Fifth had time to envelop them by a drawing him by right across Sailor's Creek Journal, three hundred and fifty-three children of that as the qualifications for voting, and Church of America. He is succeeded by trap was sprung that the Rebels found there made a long march, but its position pre-Bishops from the Protestant Episcopal flanking movement. It was not till the to the Appomattox. The Fifth Army Corps holding office, are municipal regulations, Dr. Cleveland Cox, who a short time ago was a trap, and then they found about six vented its striking the enemy's column bethousand of their best soldiers shut up in fore it had passed. The Sixth Army Corps The Five Forks were carried, the White came up with the enemy about 4 p. m., and, STATE OFFICERS.—Two important State Oak and Boydtown Roads were both gained, in conjunction with the Second viction of treason works attainder, or forviction of treason works attainder, or forelection—an Auditor General and a Surveyfrom Lee's main army, and at night Sheriand routed the enemy, capturing many pris-Officers are to be chosen at the next Fall a large body of Redel infantry was cut off its right and cavalry on its left, attacked dan was able to telegraph Gen. Grant that oners, among them Lieut.-Gen. Ewell and that the best informed there believe Davis has fled against the government is treason, and held by men politically opposed to the Na- he was in rear of the Rebel lines and earth- Gen Custis Lee. to Georgia, and that he will attempt a reestablis- why not convict all who are guilty of this tional adminstrations. A new Legisla works which protected the Southside Road. with the same success. The battle of Sunday "gave us Petersburg and Richmond both, and sent Lee's army hurrying toward location. It is impossible at this moment be so long not liable to draft, either to buy a "substitute and secure him to be mustered in, and thus but no left the "and secure him to be mustered in, and the But no left the "and secure him to be mustered in, and thus but no left the substitute, if the latter be so long not liable to draft, or he may procure country. stated the elder Mr. Blair made this prediction more numerous than those who have not; In the Union party to maintain its prepondary for the Union party to maintain i

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 10:20 p. m. occupation by the Union forces have been long as it promises success. telegraphed to this department from that

city. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. Gen Weitzel learned at three o'clock in the morning of Monday that Richmond was partment has received the official report of being evacuated, and at daylight moved the surrender this day of Gen. Lee and his forward-first taking care to give his men army to Lieut.-Gen. Grant on terms pro- their breakfast in the expectation that they

might have to fight. He met no opposition. and on entering the city was greeted with hearty welcome from the mass of the peo-The Mayor went out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the Gen. Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food.

ber about 20,000, half of them are African descent. It is not true that Jeff. Davis sold his fur-GENERAL: I received your note of this niture before leaving. It is all in his house ment than this cannot be extended to the morning on the picket-line, whither I had where I am now writing. He left at 7 p.m. come to meet you and ascertain definitely by the Danville Railroad. All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone Carson Smith (?) went with the ar-

Judge Campbell remains here. Gen Weitzel took here one thousand priswith the offer contained in your letter of oners, beside the wounded. These number 5,000 in nine hospitals. He captured cannon to the number of at least five hundred pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and three hundred cars are found here.

The Petersburg Railroad bridge is totally destroyed, that of the Danville road partially, so that connection with Petersourg cannot easily be made. All the Rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinshed ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredger Works are unharmed, and the machinery here to-day under Gen.

Weitzel's orders, Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have alescaped the fire, and are filled with Rebel prisoners of war. Most of the editors have fled-especially John Mitchell. The Whig appeared yesterday as a Union paper, with the name of the former proprietor at the head.

The theater opens here to night. Gen. Weitzel describes the reception of the President yesterday as enthusiastic in the ex-

ANOTHER VICTORY—SHERIDAN CAP-TURES SIX GENERALS, SEVERAL THOUSAND PRISONERS, AND FOUR-TEEN CANNON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7—11 a. m. Major-Gen. Dix: The following telegrams. nnouncing the victory won yesterday by Major-Gen. Sheridan over Lee's army, have just been received by this department. EDWIN M. STANTON

City Point, Friday, April 7—8:35 p. m. Hon. Secretary of War: At 11:15 p. m. resterday, at Burkesville station, Gen. Grant sent me the following from Gen. A. Lincoln.

Thursday, April 6-11:15 p. m. Lieut.-Gen. Grant : I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burke's Station Road in the road upon which they were retreating.

I attacked them with two divisions of at 150, and closed at 1485. the Sixth Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. time we have captured Generals Ewell. Kershay, Button, Corse, DeBarre and Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery, caissons and a large number of prisoners. If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender. P. H. Sheridan

CITY POINT, Friday, April 7-9 a. m. Hon. Secretary of War: The following further intelligence is just received.

Second Army Corps. April 6-7:30 n. m.

Major .- Gen. A. S. Webb: Our last fight inst before dark at Sailor's 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 wagons and ambulances .-There are between 30 and 50 wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, some battery wagons, forges and

I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some pris-oners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewed with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition and ma-

terials of all kinds The wagons are strewed accross the approach to the bridges, and it will take some the subject of "substitutes" time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the hights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partly destroyed, and the approaches on the other side are of soft botom land. 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 colunn down the road to deploy it, but it is evident I cannot follow rapidly during the A. A. Humphreys, Major-Gen.

Meade's Headquarters, April 6-10 p. m. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT: At daylight this morning I moved the Second. Fifth and Sixth Army Corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House. Soon after moving, trustworthy intelligence was received that the enemy was moving toward Farmville. The direction of the Second and Fifth

Corps was immediately changed from a

center, moving on the right of the Second. The action of Saturday was the real bat- and the Sixth, facing about and moving by The charges were promptly made, the

I transmit dispatches both from Gens. Immediately came the general assault along Humphreys and Wright, which, in justice to taken active part against us, are much county officers. It will be an easy matter our whole Petersburg line, and everywhere these distinguished officers and the gallant

Lee had previously got away from his capital might have been safely sent on the railtaken, but it is evident to-day's work is goroad, but whatever had not gone on Saturing to be one of the most important of the

recent brilliant operations. The pursuit will be continued as soon as

the men have a little rest. Griffin, with the Fifth Army Corps, will Mag-Gen. Dix: The following details be moved by the left, and Wright and respecting the capture of Richmond and its Humphreys continue the direct pursuit as

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-Gen. HDQRS. SIXTH ARMY CORPS, Thursday, April 7,—10 p.m.

Major-Gen. WEBB. Chief of Staff Army of Poton In pursuance of instructions of this mor ning from Maj.-Gen. Meade, I moved to Jettersville by the shortest practicable road to the left of Deatonville, with the objest of their taking position on the left of the Second Army Corps, striking the road running from Deatonville to Burkes Station at a point a little to the southward of the former place. I found that the Second Army Corps was engaged at the front and right, and the cavalry, heavily, to our left. ing down the road toward Burke's Station perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right. I proceeded across toward a nearly He is about to issue supplies to all who parallel road, on which the enemy was mov take the oath. The inhabitants now numng, and along which he threw up a line

of intrenchments. As soon as the leading Division (Gen Seymour's) could be formed it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then, turning to the left, it was advanced down the road against a pret ty strong resistance. By this time Whea ton's Division was put in position, as rapidly as possible, on Seymour's left.

The lines were again advanced, and we swept down the road for a distance of about two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek we found the enemy had re-

subsequent attack the mass of cavalry operated on our right and left flank of the en-

The result has been a complete success The combined forces captured five General officers, among them Gens. Ewell and Custis Lee, and large numbers of other prison-

I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point and await instructions. The First and Third Divisions Wheaton's and of them in the section in question, for, a Seymour's and the artillery engaged to-First and Third Divisions Wheaton's and day, behaved splendidly.

A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible. The Corps has nobly sustained the repu-

tation it earned on the 2d inst., as well as upon its many previous hard fought battle

H. G. WRIGHT, Major-Gen. Commanding.

An Immense number of Confederate coupon bonds, with the coupons all registered and signed, were thrown into the streets of Richmond during the recent evacuation. They were picked up by everybody who had any inclination to subject themselves to that trouble, and can be purchased from the boys at a very insigni-

Advices from Richmond of Tuesday evening state that several of the Rebel civil officials retreated along with Lee, not having previously left the city. There are hopes of bagging some of them.

Gold opened at New York, on Saturday,

OPINION.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 14, 1865. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sacretary of War:
Sir.—The first question propounded in your letter of the 10th inst., is whether the 23d section of the Act of March 3d, 1865, "supersede" the 4th

liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States," and provides section. It was the nerson so furnishing such substitut

Under this enactment, any person enrolled, and

substitute be so long not liable to draft.

It is not a mere credit for a particular draft which such person obtains by furnishing a substitute before the anticipated draft, but it is an absolute extension of the property of the pending of the pe emption which he acquires from liability to be drawn at any and every draft which may occur during the entire time for which his substitute has been accepted by Government, provided the sub-stitute be so long not liable to draft. If, for example, his substitute is accepted as a three years volunteer, and remains so long not liable to draft the principal, by the provision of the law of 1864, just referred to, is insured against the risk of being drafted during the whole period for which his substitute enlisted, no matter how many drafts nay occur between the enlistment of the substi the Government, under this provision, is to be at the Government, under this provision, is to be at no expense in consequence of the authorized sub-stitution of one individual for another in the draft. The party who desires to avail himself of the benfit of the privilege conferred by the law, is properly and justly required to compensate the substi-

Such being the provision of the law of 1864 on pation of a draft, the law of March 3d, 1865, provides (in its 23d section,) as follows: "That any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits not subject to draft, as they may deem expedi-ent, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such many of them as may be drafted t e number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time such recruits are thus as aforesaid mustered in."

It is clear that this enactment provides for quite another case than that contemplated by the pro-vision to which I have been adverting in the statute of 1864, and confers upon an enrolled person a privilege entirely distinct from that given to him by that statute, of which he may avail himself at option, in preference to the privilege conferred the Act of 1864.

by the Act of 1864.

Under the provision of the 23d section of the Act of 3d March, 1865, he may, in advance of a draft, "cause to be mustered into the service" a "recruit not subject to draft," which "recruit" will "stand to the credit" of the enrolled person, causing him to be mustered in, in the event of the principal being drafted, and be taken, on the happening of that contingency as a substitute for such principal. But the "credit" shall avail him only for the particular draft in advance and anticipation of which he may have secured the "recruit."

There is no provision in the Act of 1865, that a person furnishing a "recruit" under the 23d sec-

tion, shall be "exempt from draft" during the time for which the recruit may have been enlisted. But the only benefit which a person so furnishing a recruit derives under the Act of 1865, is the securing, in the event of his being drafted, "credit" on the particular draft in anticipation of which the "recruit" may have been furnished.

The "recruit" may be mustered into the service
for three years, and yet, as a substitute, he can
only avail the person who caused him to be mustered in for, and with respect to the one draft be-fore, and in anticipation of which he was obtain-ed. The liability of the principal to be drafted at

any other drafts occurring after the mustering in of the "recruit" and during the term of his service, is not at all affected. There is manifestly, there-fore, no conflict between the respective sections of the Acts of 1864 and 1865, to which you have called my attention. One does not infringe upon, nor even cross the path of the other. They give dif-erent and distinct rights and privileges to the citi-zen liable to draft. He has the alternative course to pursue before any draft, either to buy a "substi-

Burkesville. Whatever munitions and stores to give any estimate of the casualties on for the Government a "recruit" not liable to draft and obtain *credit* for such recruit in case he should be draft, subjecting himself, however, to the liabil-ity of being compelled to repeat the operation at every succeeding draft that may be ordered by the

President.

Chiefly, I suppose, the design of the provision of the Act of 1865, under consideration, was to offer inducement and present a stimulus to num bers or associations of individuals in any sub-district, before the liability of any of them become fixed by a draft, to obtain volunteer recruits for nxed by a draft, to obtain volunteer recruits for the army. Congress, in this law, offers such as sociations a premium to use their exertions to fill up the armies. It says to the residents of the mul-titudinous counties towards as titudinous counties, townships, wards, and pre-cincts, throughout the country, "Organize your self into recruiting societies, induce volunteers to self into recruiting societies, induce volunteers to enlist into the service before the draft; pay then such amounts of bounty as you may be able to raise by your contributions to the recruiting fund of your several districts, and, when they ha nlisted into the service, the volunt have raised will stand to the credit of as many you as may happen to be drafted, to the extent you as may happen to be drafted, to the etche number of recruits 'in the order des

Such is the declaration and promise of the new law. Its policy is to encourage recruiting, not the procuration of substitutes; to induce the people to organize associations for the advancement of volunteering rather than the purchase of substitutes. In enacting this new law, and inaugurating this new policy. Congress, however, has not taken away the right of the enrolled person, before the draft, to furnish a substitute, with the qualification before stated, and thus secure his from draft during the time for which his substitute shall have been accepted. He still has it in he ower to exercise that right in preference to ight conferred by the 23d section of 3d Ma

the 4th section of the Act of February 24, 1864 The second question which you have referred t me, is, whether the "recruits" which are "to b taken as substitutes" are to be considere borne upon the muster-rolls and records of office of the Provost Marshal General, as oth volunteer recruits which are obtained at the e pense of the United States, or as substitutes whi furnished at the cost of the principals

formed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point, a distance of half a mile further.

In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attack the cost of the principals.

I am of opinion that "recruits" whom perso enrolled in any sub-district may "cause to be me tered into the service of the United States. I pursuance to the 23d section of the Act of March, 1865, are to be considered and treated of the United States. It will be also considered and treated of the United States. of the United States. It will be observed the analysis of the law contained in the for remarks, that the involved in the law of 1 substitution, while the idea of the law of 186 The section of the Act of 1865, consideration does not speak of the "recru question as "substitutes" but declares the "shall be taken as substitutes for the who cause them to be mustered in. They are n stitutes, but only of the nature of substitutes. The primary and essential character, under the that of credits for their procurers or prin and this description is the first description sons thus causing them to be mustered in," the proceeds "and shall be taken as substitutes persons, or so many of them as may be drafte

extent of the number of such recruits."

A critical study of the words of the statu develops the fundamental idea which I have a posed, from other indications, was intended to embodied in the law. The "recruits" who are "stand to the credit" of the enrolled persons, co ing them to be mustered in before th of a draft, I am of opinion. then, are to be ered as other volunteer recruits which are of at the expense of the United States, a substitutes," in the ordinary sense of t which are furnished at the cost of the p Very respectfully, your obe

Each District Provost Marshal will publish ti By order of Brig-Gen. E. W. HINKS

JAMES SPEEL

A. A. P. M. General.
E. A. MONTROTH.
1st Lieut. 155th Pa. Vols., and Adj ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, MARCH 13, 186 "An Act to amend the several Acts here passed to provide for the enrolling and callin the National forces, and for other purposes the National forces, and for other purposes proved 3d March, the Provost Marshal Gene

equired to change the present quotas in the ing draft by reason of corrections in the ment made since their assignment.

In the 13th Section of the Act, it is enacted where any revised enrollment in any Conor al or draft district has been obtained or me ne act of March 3d, 1865, "supersede" the 4th section of the Act of February 24th, 1864.

The 4th section of the Act of February 24th, 1864.

The 4th section of the Act of February 24th, 1864.

The 4th section of the Act of February 24th, 1864.

It will be perceived that the language of this to furnish "an acceptable substitute who is not liable to draft, nor, at the time, in the military or naval service of the United States." justed and apportioned to such revised em

ing the time for which such substitute shall have been plies as well to any future as to any exist rollment.

But at the time of enactment, there was BURKSVILLE, Va.

To. A. LINCOLN: The following telegram is respectfully forwarded for your information. U. S. Grant, Lieut.-Gen

U. S. Grant, Lieut.-Gen

Under this enactment, any person enrolled, and liable to draft, may obtain exemption from the draft during from the procure a substitute to be enlisted, provided the substitute be so long not liable to draft.

> Neither of these provisos can be regarded puguant to the 13th section. They do would change the rule of credits as to draft or that would postpone it, or tha uld not have been done in the enacting of the statute, but may be as aptly done in

Now, if the corrections provided for in the

section are made to apyly to the present draf quotas as assigned therefor will be interfered. This is what Congress has said shall not be After the pending draft, the provisos will have formed their office, and all future drafts mumade subject to the rules prescribed in the Act I am therefore of the opinion that the Pro-Marshal General is not required to change the ent quotas in the pending draft, by reason rections in the enrollment made since their

JAMES SPEED.

SHUMWAY—In Tuscarora, March 13th, Mary Ann Shumway, relict of Reuben Shumway in the sixty-ninth year of her age. ROBERTS-January 18, 1865, on board the going from the attack on Fort Fisher to head City, Alfred Roberts, Co. A, 97th P.

Emily J. Roberts, of Wyalusing. He was draft and answered the call of his country and charged his duties faithfully and cheerfully. was a very promising young man of an am and intelligent mind, loved and respected by who knew him, and found warm friends in army and wherever he went. He died sudden in a fit while conversing with the cook, but was fully prepared, by having obtained that hope Christ which, as he expressed it in a letter parents, was of more value than all earthly thing His sudden departure was not only a sad loss his now childless parents, but to the commu for few young men exerted a better influence.

The deceased enlisted in the 57th Regiment, V., in August, 1862, when but 17 years of age pelled by that patriotism and enthusiasm wh called so many of the youth of the nation to r round the flag of the country. He followed flag through many trials and privations, unti capacitated from active service, he was detailed hospital duty. In that capacity he served faith fully, until about the 1st of March he again join his regiment. The disease undoubtedly contract ee in the hospital, seized upon him and he was taken to City Point, and died. His remains we brought to this place, and committed to the grave on Sunday last. He was an unusually bright and active boy, and around him were clustered the for ture hopes of his parents, sisters, and friends. But no less than those who die ppon the battle field, his life was a sacrifice upon the altar of his

DIED.

the 22d year of nis age. He was the last remaining child of William

FOX-In the Hospital, at City Point, Va., Mar 23, 1865, of typhoid fever, Henry E., sonot E. and Sarah Fox. Aged 20 years and 6 mc

1855, of obtaining a "recruit" predraft, as it may occur, and secure th in the event, on any occasion, of his being draft I am of opinion, therefore, that the 23d sect of the Act of March 3, 1865, does not superse