

NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

—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 over Sumpter on the anniversary of its fall in 1861.

—Late Richmond papers announce the death, on Thursday last, of John M. Daniels, editor of *The Examiner*, and for eight years United States Minister to Sardinia.

—The Post-Office department has appointed Mr. Vassal a special agent to proceed immediately to reopen the Wilmington (N. C.) Post-Office.

—It is announced that Garibaldi's daughter Teresita has just given birth to Caprina to a boy, who, by his grandfather's desire, has been christened 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 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.

—The Post-Office Department has ordered the Post-Office at Hampton, Elizabeth county, Va., to be opened, and appointed Kennon Whiting, Postmaster.

—It was anticipated that the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad would be in running order. The track was to be repaired and widened.

—One of the largest sized guns is to be sent from St. Louis to Galena—the home of Gen. Grant—to be fired there in honor of the fall of Richmond.

—Gov. Fenton has issued a proclamation appointing Friday, the 14th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving for recent victories.

—The first Weekly overland Mail arrived at Prescott, the capital of Arizona, March 12, in 15 days from San Francisco.

—The Steamer *Harriet Deford*, of Baltimore was captured by a party of Rebels at Baltimore, Patuxent River, on Tuesday afternoon. She immediately started down the Chesapeake, and it is feared, will destroy many vessels.

—Special Washington dispatches declare that Gen. Grant considers the spirit of Lee's army completely broken. If Lee stops at Lynchburg he will be surrounded by our forces.

—The War Department has ordered the Examining Board, of which Major-Gen. Casey is President, to immediately adjourn to Richmond, Va.

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

—The Rebel raiders were discharged from custody at Montreal Wednesday morning, but immediately re-arrested and sent to Upper Canada.

—Secretary McCulloch has addressed a letter to Thompson Campbell, in which he says he has no hesitation in asserting that, in his judgment, California would have been a much richer and more prosperous State if her circulation had been a mixed, instead of an exclusively metallic one; that she has not only failed to cooperate properly with other States in maintaining the Government credit, but has misapprehended her own interest in discounting the use of paper money within her limits.

—According to the latest news from Montevideo, reaching to the middle of the second week in February, the city was invested by a Brazilian army of 13,000 men and a fleet of 20 vessels. No idea of capitulation was yet entertained. The army of Paraguay is advancing, and had taken the Brazilian town of Miranda.

—Gen. Jesus G. Ortega, commander-in-chief of the Mexican forces, has arrived with his staff at Santa Fe, New Mexico, en route to Washington, where it is presumed he will confer with our Government in reference to the situation and destiny of Mexico. Juarez is offering very liberal bounties to American volunteers, and his army will undoubtedly be joined by thousands from the United States as soon as our war is over.

—Letters from Nassau report the cessation of blockade-running as truly astonishing. Englishmen are selling off their goods below cost, and fleeing from the island as rats from a sinking ship.

—The Navy Department has received information of the destruction of the extensive Rebel salt works on Roanoke, in McIntosh county, Georgia, by an expedition from the U. S. steamer *Landona*.

—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 of Hatteras. The wind blew a gale, and only 28 are known to have been saved, though more were probably rescued by a schooner.

—Nearly \$20,000 was subscribed for the United States Christian Commission, in New York, on Saturday.

—The revenue collector at Lockport, New York, lately seized ninety thousand cigars and four thousand pounds of leaf tobacco for violation of the revenue laws.

—A train of freight cars on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad lately took fire from some petroleum they were carrying, and the whole train was destroyed.

—A letter from Sherman's army says the men are all feathered out below the knee, from having lived so constantly on turkeys, chickens, and other game.

—A Nashville paper learns that Major 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 implored him in vain to prevent the destruction.

—Within three hours after the news of the capture of the *Harriet Deford* had reached the Navy Department, Thursday, eight or ten vessels had been sent in pursuit of her.

—According to the Pennsylvania School Journal, three hundred and fifty-three children of deceased soldiers have been admitted into the orphan 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 plains.

—A gentleman just from Richmond, states that the best informed there believe Davis has fled to Georgia, and that he will attempt a reestablishment of his government at Augusta, which possesses strong natural defenses and has been elaborately fortified. As a singular coincidence, it may be stated the elder Mr. Blair made this prediction weeks ago.

Bradford Reporter.

Towanda, Thursday, April 13, 1865.

THE REBELLION CRUSHED!

The great events of the past few days crowd upon each other! The sanguinary, but glorious victories at Petersburg, followed by the evacuation of Richmond, the flight of Lee's army, the rapid and relentless pursuit by Grant, the battle at Burkeville, the capture of thousands of prisoners, many of officers and guns, bring Lee at bay near the Appomattox river, and finally the series of triumphs culminating in the great achievement of the war—THE SURRENDER BY LEE OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA!

Surely, there is abundant cause for the wild enthusiasm, and the outburst of joy and congratulation which on Monday seized upon the whole country. The Rebel Capital in our possession; the Confederate Government scattered and fled; and the final capitulation of the main army of the Rebellion, gives assurance that the conquering arms of the Union will soon establish peace, and that war will soon cease. For there now remains of the Great Rebellion but one formidable branch, and that is the army of JOHNSTON. We have no doubt that before this, that army is enfolded in the folds of peace, and that its surrender is inevitable.

To the God of Battles is due our heartfelt praise and thanksgiving. In His own good time, He will deliver us from the burdens which have pressed so heavily upon us. If our deliverance has been slow, His judgments are perfect, and we shall come out of the furnace purified, to attain to a higher degree of civilization, to greater prosperity and honor as a nation.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Much has been written, and more has been thought that has not been written, on the manner of the return of the rebel states to the union; and the difference on this question is likely to be one of the leading disagreements between the two great parties of the country. For, it is generally held by the democrats, that the rebel states should be allowed to take their old places under the government, without any restrictions, filling their vacated seats in the National Legislature as formerly, and moving along under their own civil regulations, just as if they had done no wrong. To do this the republicans cannot agree. The rebels have inflicted too much injury upon the country to warrant this. It is too much to ask, and more than justice can concede. Aside from the fact, that it will not only be no punishment, but a reward for the most villainous offenses that men can be guilty of, it will be the worst kind of ingratitude, and injustice to those who opposed secession in the rebel states. These loyal people, after suffering everything for the country, will be again, and forever after, at the mercy of their unrelenting, and the Government's bitterest enemies.

Taking it even on the ground held by the democrats, it is contrary to all the usages of civil society, to allow the rebels to come back unpunished. This party holds for example, that the abolitionists are as much to blame for the war as the rebels—there is not a word of truth in this—but for argument's sake conceding it, and where does it lead to? Men burn down houses, commit murder, and violate every conceivable law enacted for the protection of life and property, under the plea of having been provoked to it by personal wrongs inflicted on them; but is any one so degenerated as to advocate the abrogation of all punishment for crime, because of this plea? Or, do courts of law regard the excuses which offenders set up as justifications for the commission of crime? If they did, we would soon have no courts.

The people would not tolerate a practice founded on such a theory. W. COBB KENNEY, the spy, and hotel burner, who was recently hung for his crimes, alleged that he was provoked to the commission of heinous offenses by Gen. Sheridan's raid through the Shenandoah Valley. Does any one deem this excuse reasonable? So that the whole theory upon which the democrats attempt to justify the crimes of the rebels, is against reason, as it is against law; and the very object had in view in the punishment of offenses is to hinder their commission. So also in the punishment of the rebels, the chief point to be gained is future safety. This requires, nay, compels the punishment of the rebels. This is what the future exacts from the present age; and the present owes to posterity security against rebellion. Our own, and we doubt not, the sympathy of the administration, is with the rebel criminals, but our feelings neither instruct us in law or duty, and the demands of the latter far transcend those of the former. Obedience to law, and stern duty, exact equal justice to all.

We have before intimated the conviction, that no man who has borne arms against the government, should again be allowed to hold franchise under it; and the more we reflect over this, the more settled the conviction becomes. It is held by some, that as the qualifications for voting, and holding office, are municipal regulations, and, for the most part, under the control of the states, the General Government cannot interfere. This is all very true, but conviction of treason works attainer, or forfeiture of franchises, and bearing arms against the government is treason, and why not convict all who are guilty of this crime? In the rebel states, those who have taken active part against us, are much more numerous than those who have not; and because of their loyalty, the former

persecuted the latter beyond all measure, barbarously persecuted them. The government would these persecuted loyal men protection, but could not extend it to them, 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, they will again be in the ascendancy, and they will continue the persecution of the loyal citizens. And is this the way to reward fidelity to the government, that no vindictiveness could shake? This would not only be unjust, and ingratifying combined, but it would be grossly wicked; and such a wickedness as the government shall not dare not commit. No, no, let those who have broken the laws, and attempted to destroy the government, stand back and allow the loyal and the true, to administer justice. Let them be the depositories of civil authority, for they alone have shown themselves worthy. This will be doing right. It will be punishing the wicked far less than they deserve, and rewarding, only in a measure, the patriotism of those who stood faithful to the government, when it cost something to do this. Less punishment than this cannot be extended to the rebels; and no less reward for fidelity to the government will any one think of giving to the faithful union men of the rebel states.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.—Rhode Island, on Wednesday, April 5, re-elected her Republican Governor and her two Republican Congressmen. There was no organized opposition to the election of the Governor and of Congressman Jenckes. Mr. Dixon of the Western Congressional District, was opposed by Mr. Bradford, but re-elected by a large majority.

The latest accounts from Connecticut make Governor Buckingham's majority 11,068.

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.

THE PRESIDENT RETURNED.—A despatch to the *Tribune*, from Washington, dated the 9th, says: "Mr. Lincoln and the Presidential party returned this afternoon. The President left the front yesterday afternoon, at which time nothing beyond what has already been telegraphed had transpired."

The relaxation, respite from office-seeking bores, success of our arms, one or all, have greatly recuperated his prostrated energies, and he returns much stronger in body and soul than when he left. On his arrival here he immediately proceeded to Mr. Seward's, where he has remained up to a late hour this evening in consultation with the suffering Secretary. Beyond sympathetic condolence, it is supposed that a forthcoming proclamation of amnesty to the Southern people is the subject matter of the evening's interview.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 6th inst. says that Governor Smith of Virginia made speech before the city councils of Richmond last Sunday afternoon, announcing that the Confederate troops were victorious, and that the city should not be evacuated. He soon after left on horseback.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the Governor.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: I, ANDREW G. CURTIS, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

The last centre of treason has fallen—Richmond is ours. Our armies entered it amid the cheers and general joy of its rescued inhabitants, so long ground under the heel of usurping oppressors. The beaten rebel host is fleeing, hotly pursued by our victorious cohorts, and to be soon captured and dispersed. Let us give glory to the Lord who hath given us the victory.

The Republic is sacred. Again let us say, Glory to the Lord who hath inspired our heroic people, that during four weary years, though often baffled, defeated, and disheartened, they have persisted steadily in the great cause, and have poured out their blood and treasure like water, for the salvation of the country. The names of leaders and their companions on the land and on the water stand on imperishable rolls of honor, and to the last hour of time, will be held in grateful remembrance.

I call on the people of the Commonwealth to assemble in their places of worship on Sunday next and render thanks to Almighty God for all his mercies, and especially for that he hath been graciously pleased to look favorably on us and make us the instruments to establish the right to vindicate the principles of free government, to prove the certainty of Divine justice.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, A. D. 1865, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor, ED. SLAYER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DEATH OF BISHOP DELANEY.—The Right Rev. William H. Delaney, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his residence in Geneva, N. Y. April 5. The late Bishop was born in Westchester county, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1797, graduated at Yale college in 1817, and was ordained in 1820. In 1823 he was assistant minister in Philadelphia, and in 1825 was appointed Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1833, he became Assistant-Minister of St. Peter's Church of Philadelphia, and in 1837, Rector. When the diocese of New-York was divided in 1858, Dr. Delaney was elected the first Bishop of the new diocese of Western New-York. His consecration took place on May 9, 1859. In 1852 he visited England as a delegate to the English House of Bishops from the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. He is succeeded by Dr. Cleveland Cox, who a short time ago was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese.

STATE OFFICERS.—Two important State Officers are to be chosen at the next Fall election—An Auditor General and a Surveyor General. Both these positions are now held by men politically opposed to the National administration. A new Legislature is also to be chosen, besides the usual county officers. It will be an easy matter for the Union party to maintain its preponderance if timely efforts are made to effect an efficient organization.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

GLORIOUS 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 Department has received the official report of the surrender this day of Gen. Lee and his army to Lieut-Gen. Grant on terms proposed by Gen. Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, April 9, 1865, 4:30 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War: Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut-General.

April 9, 1865.

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. LEE, Commanding Confederate States Army: Your note of this date is but this moment, 11:50 a. m., received.

In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road to the Farmville and Lynchburg Road, I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

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, Lieut-General.

APPROXIMATE 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, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

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

The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

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

Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

Lieut-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding U. S. A.: 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 of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.

Lieut-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding U. S. A.: 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 capture 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 nothing less than to turn the right flank of Lee's army. With that end in view, Sheridan set out on Wednesday for Dinwiddie Court-house—a point far enough to the south and west to insure him liberty to maneuver.

Through that place passes the Boydton Plankroad, leading to the northwest is the White Oak Road, and on the Boydton 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 the Southside 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 Boydton 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 under Warren's handling suffered itself to be driven from all the ground it ever gained, and its three Divisions were successively thrust back toward Dinwiddie. Sheridan liked it so ill, that he relieved Warren from command and arranged for another effort on Saturday with all the cavalry and the whole Fifth Corps under his personal command. Griffin succeeded Warren in charge of the Fifth.

The action of Saturday was the real battle of Five Forks and was the turning point of the campaign. Sheridan's plan is described as masterly, and its execution is no less so. The enemy, deluded into the belief that they had to do with cavalry only, held their ground and their intrenchments till the Fifth had time to envelop them by a flanking movement. It was not till the trap was sprung that the Rebels found there was a trap, and then they found about six thousand of their best soldiers shut up in the Five Forks were carried, the White Oak and Boydton Roads were both gained, a large body of Rebel infantry was cut off from Lee's main army, and at night Sheridan was able to telegraph Gen. Grant that he was in rear of the Rebel lines and earthworks which protected the Southside Road. Immediately came the general assault along our whole Petersburg line, and everywhere with the same success. The battle of Sunday gave us Petersburg and Richmond both, and sent Lee's army hurrying toward

Burkeville. Whatever munitions and stores Lee had previously got away from his capital might have been safely sent on the railroad, but whatever had not gone on Saturday was captured.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 5, 10:20 p. m.
Major-Gen. Dix: The following details respecting the capture of Richmond and its occupation by the Union forces have been 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 being evacuated, and at daylight moved forward-first taking care to give him his 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 people.

The Mayor went out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. Gen. Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about 20,000, half of them are African descent.

It is not true that Jeff. Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is all in his house where I am now writing. He left at 1 p. m. by the Danville Railroad. All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone home. Cars Smith (?) went with the army. Judge Campbell remains here.

Gen. Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners, 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 Petersburg cannot easily be made. All the Rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredgler Works are unharmed, and the machinery here to-day under Gen. Weitzel's orders.

Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped 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 extreme.

ANOTHER VICTORY—SHERIDAN CAPTURES SIX GENERALS, SEVERAL THOUSAND PRISONERS, AND FOURTEEN CANNON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7—11 a. m.
Major-Gen. Dix: The following telegrams, announcing 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. yesterday, at Burkeville station, Gen. Grant sent me the following from Gen. Sheridan.

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 the Sixth Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, 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.

A. LINCOLN.

BRENTSFLEET, Va.
To A. LINCOLN: The following telegram is respectfully forwarded for your information.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut-Gen.

SECOND ARMY CORPS, April 6—7:30 p. m.

Major-Gen. A. S. WEBB: Our last fight just 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 20 and 50 wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, some battery wagons, forges and limbers.

I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition and materials of all kinds.

The wagons are strewn across the approach to the bridges, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partly destroyed, and the approaches on the other side are of soft bottom 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 column down the road to deploy it, but it is evident I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

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 northerly to a north-westerly direction and the directing Corps, the Second, moving on to the left, and the Fifth, heretofore in the rear, moving on the right of the Second, and the Sixth, facing about and moving by the left flank, taking position on the left of the Second. It was understood the cavalry would operate on the extreme left.

The charges were promptly made, the Second Army Corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deatonville, drawing him by right across Sailor's Creek to the Appomattox. The Fifth Army Corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed. The Sixth Army Corps came up with the enemy about 4 p. m., and in conjunction with the Second Corps on its right and cavalry on its left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among them Lieut-Gen. Ewell and Gen. Custis Lee.

I transmit dispatches both from Gens. Humphreys and Wright, which, in justice to these distinguished officers and the gallant corps they command, I beg may be sent to the War department for immediate publication. It is impossible at this moment

to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations.

The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men have a little rest.

Griffin, with the Fifth Army Corps, will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys continue to direct pursuit as long as it promises success.

GEORGE G. MEADE, Major-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS, Thursday, April 7—10 p. m.

Major-Gen. WEBB, Chief of Staff Army of Potomac: In pursuance of instructions of this morning from Maj. Gen. Meade, I moved to Jetersville by the shortest practicable road to the left of Deatonville, with the object of their taking position on the left of the Second Army Corps striking the road running from Deatonville to Burke's 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. Moving down the road toward Burke's Station, perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across toward a nearly parallel road, on which the enemy was moving, 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