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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

Glorious Victory!!

RICHMOND CAPTURED!

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

MANY GUNS TAKEN.

THE CITY ON FIRE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF OUR TROOPS.

GRANT PURSUING LEE'S FORCES.

RETREAT OF THE REBELS PROBABLY INTERCEPTED.

EVACUATION OF PETERSBURG.

LINCOLN GONE TO THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 10 a. m.

Maj.-General Dix, New York:

It appears from a dispatch of Gen. Weitzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:30 this morning.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and the announcement that the city is on fire, has just been received.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

City Point, Va., April 3, 11 a. m.—E. M. Stanton.—Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows: "We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place. I am making every effort to put it out. The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy. Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible."

President Lincoln has gone to the front.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 3—8:30 a. m.—President Lincoln reports that Petersburg is evacuated, and Grant thinks Richmond is fired. He is making on to cut off the rebel retreat.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

Part Taken by the Army of the James.

ANOTHER AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Herald's* Army of the James correspondence says the troops were selected for special service from both corps, and sent across the James under command of General Ord. At sunset, on the 28th, they occupied a position vacated by the 24 corps, and moved to the left in the midst of a rain storm.

General Turner moved his division—the 24th corps—just after daybreak, down Vaughn road, crossed Hatcher's Run, and pushed forward to make a connection with the right of the 24 corps. With no fighting this connection was made.

Other commands were also moved so as to make a continuous line. Turner captured a line of rebel rifle pits, with nearly all the rebels in them.

Simultaneously General Foster pushed forward part of his division, materially aiding to Turner's success. The advance of both these divisions was inside the rebel picket line, and within six hundred yards of their main works.

Birney's division is on the right of Foster, strengthening the latter's line.

Throughout the night of the 30th our men were busy strengthening our works, and now have a line that will enable them to hold their ground against any force of the enemy.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is expected that the President, immediately upon the occupation of Richmond, will issue a new proclamation of amnesty.

The War Believed to be Over—Gold Not Much Affected Yet.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: It is believed in Washington that the war is over and that an understanding to that effect exists.

The programme of Gen. Grant anticipates all possible movements of the enemy. He did not merely provide for the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg. He anticipated this contingency, and Lee will find his retreat cut off at all points.

Grant, Sheridan, Thomas, Sherman and Hancock, are closing around the fragments of the rebel army. The military organization of the Confederacy will cease to exist, during the present week. Sherman has yet to be heard from.

He is not inactive during the great operations that are now pending. Peace through war is the object of the administration, and it seems now to be within reach.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says the news of Grant's success has mostly suspended business in all the markets, and as yet it is difficult to estimate the effect upon prices until more is known of the fate of Lee's army, and the prospect of his effecting a junction with Johnston, to offer battle at some other point, or, possibly, to fall conjointly upon Sherman.

Gold has been effected but slightly. The truth is, the market has been largely oversold, and there is a scarcity of cash gold.

Connecticut Election—Bogus Democracy and Richmond Fall Together.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The State has gone Union by a very large majority.

8:20, P. M.—The following is the vote of Hartford: Governor, Buckingham (U.) 2420, and Seymour (Dem.) 2172.

For Congress, Deming (U.) 2400, Mitchell (Dem.) 2153. The Union candidates for Representatives have 2000 majority.

NEW HAVEN, April 3, 8 P. M.—New Haven gives Buckingham (U.) for Governor 144 majority, and gives Samuel Warner (U.) for Congress, in the 2d District, 288 majority. For Representatives in the State Legislature, E. J. Sanford (U.) has 160 majority in the 4th District, and Lynch Harrison (U.) has 550 majority in the 4th District.

HARTFORD, April 3.—The Union Senator in the 1st District has 50 majority, in the 24 District 700 majority, in the 18th District 20 majority Union gain.

Movements of the President.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—From private information received to-day, we learn that President Lincoln designed going himself to Richmond and may have done so before now. A telegraphic despatch to-night from the President states that he spent the day in Petersburg, and returned to City Point, to-night.

From St. Louis.

The news from Virginia to day caused general rejoicing—flags displayed and banners generally suspended.

At the municipal election, Thomas, the Republican candidate, was re-elected Mayor, by a large majority.

It is reported that the rebels have taken Fort Smith, Arkansas. It needs confirmation.

GRANT'S GREAT MOVEMENT.

The Fighting on Friday and Saturday.

ACCOUNT OF THE CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

DESPERATE REBEL CHARGES.

Terrible Repulse and Slaughter.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM OF OUR MEN.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The *Tribune's* special gives the following account of Friday's fighting:

At daybreak a movement was made to secure a position to advance upon the enemy, covering White Oak road, the object being to possess that road, which intersects the Claiborne road leading to South Side railroad. At eight o'clock Ayres' division, supported by Crawford and Griffin's divisions advanced, and immediately met resistance from the rebel skirmishers, who were pushed back within a mile of White Oak road.

At this junction the enemy massed, and with their usual yell charged our column, which for a time gave way, retiring slowly toward Boydtown road, halting on a hill, where supported by Griffin's division, which had just come up, they took shelter in breastworks. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, a fierce fire of artillery meanwhile pouring death into the ranks of the rebels.

At one o'clock Miles' Division was ordered to strike the enemy on the left flank, while the Fifth Corps again essayed to get possession of the White Oak road by advancing simultaneously. The Fifth Corps moved upon the enemy who held his ground for some time when a rapid volley from the right, and a loud cheer of the successful issue of Miles' attack on the rebel flank as he rolled up the enemy's lines, now broken, routed and falling back incoherently followed by Warren's Fifth Corps who was soon in possession of the coveted White Oak road.

The field showed on every hand traces of sanguinary conflicts. Huge piles were cut down by shot, and the ground over which Miles swept down in echelon upon the enemy's flank, was covered with rebel dead.

While this was going on, heavy skirmishing was taking place on our line as far as Hatcher's Run, and our troops in that direction were advanced several hundred yards and entrenched, while the sharpshooters were engaged silencing the rebel battery.

Among the killed is Major Chas. J. Mills, Adj. to Gen. Humphreys.

Of the cavalry fight the *Times'* special says: At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade of Crooks' division rested on Stony creek, west of Dinwiddie Court House, supported by Gregg and Davis' and Fitzhugh's brigades, the latter facing west, and covering a place near Stony creek, where five roads come together, known as Five Forks. Word came of the enemy, and which we tried to take the day before and failed.

Gregg's Michigan brigade was in a position on the Granville branch and a portion of Davis' brigade was in reserve. At six p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in considerable force but were unsuccessful. An hour later Maj. Robins of Davis' brigade, holding the bridge over Stony Creek, with a battalion of the New York 1st, was attacked and slowly driven back. At this juncture the enemy moved three columns across the creek at three points, and at once, with superior numbers, were unable to rally. Davis' brigade after a stubborn fight, with a column advancing in front. The other commands at once changed their respective positions to meet the change of affairs.

The fight continued till about 5 o'clock, P. M., at which time the enemy had cut off a Division with Fitzhugh Lee and Chambliss' brigades, and forced them back in a Northwesterly direction by the Boydstown Plankroad, a little east of north from Dinwiddie Court House, on which this portion of the command during the evening moved to that place.

Gibbs' brigade for a long time held the position, and made two successful charges, in one of which the 1st United States Infantry, Capt. Lord, drove the enemy's strong line of infantry, and captured about 100 men. During this charge, several hundred rebels threw down their arms and attempted to reach our lines. Unfortunately, the movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a volley being opened into them. This caused a hesitation long enough for their officers to cover them with fire from a log fort.

At 5 p. m. Gibbs had fallen back to within one mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and was here relieved by Copehart's brigade of Custer's division, which was soon strengthened by the cavalry of Col. Pennington. From this time until after dark Custer had to fight, and the enemy did not advance to hold their ground against and after striking his line. When Custer came to the front, a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Copehart had his brigade on the left and Pennington on the right, and both anything to fight behind could be put up, the enemy coming swarming out of the woods in front, as confident of demolishing everything before them. Custer and staff were received with a cheer. He immediately set Copehart's hand to playing "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic pieces. This revived the spirits of all present, and the music brought forth cheers from thousands of men.

As the enemy opened upon our line Generals Sheridan and Custer with staff officers rode along the line with their respective colors displayed. This demonstration drew forth great enthusiasm along the whole line, and by the time this was over, a heavy fire had been opened with artillery accompanied by Lord's and Woodruff's guns. The enemy charged several times and were repulsed with great loss. Copehart saw one of his regiments—the 1st Virginia—dashing off. Not having given orders, he followed and found Gen. Sheridan, Col. Forsyth, of Sheridan's staff, and others at the head of the regiment.

The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not attempt to again force our lines.

Of the result of Friday's fighting the *Times'* correspondent says: We swung the left around three miles north of Brighton road, leaving between it and Southside pike but a single line of breastworks, thrown up since Wednesday. We captured about 1,000 prisoners, and our loss was not over 2,000 in the aggregate.

The enemy has suffered much more severely. Their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly in the evening and he could not be induced to make another charge on the Fifth Corps, although they had fought desperately early in the day.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is understood at this place that Sheridan was to cut the Southside Railroad, and the armies of the Potomac and James were to push over toward the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced.

Judging by the latest dispatches, the whole plan seems to be successful, including the cutting of the Southside railroad, turning Lee's right, and carrying a portion of the rebel works in front of Petersburg. Two lines of policy is believed to be open to Lee—retreat to Danville, or, falling in this, wait till Johnston can be hurried upon the Weldon railroad. This is believed possible, and herein military men conceive our danger.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac special correspondent says: When the present forward movement commenced, the 5th corps moved southwardly across Hatcher's Run, then northwardly to Quaker Road and the Boydtown Plankroad, between Hatchers and Gravelly Run, simultaneously, and moved up on the south side of the creek, toward the Boydtown road. The 24th corps was put into the place occupied by the Second and assist in forming the main line. It is also somewhat in position, of reserve. Sheridan in the meantime moved his entire cavalry command around to Dinwiddie Court House, thus threatening the South Side Railroad and the enemy's right flank.

At dark, on the evening of the 30th, the left of the Second corps rested on the Boydtown Plank road, near Burger's tavern, and about one mile south of the bridge across Hatcher's run.

The fifth corps had pushed on nearly due west, at 6 p. m. fronting northward, with the pickets of Ayres' division within five hundred yards of the White Oak road.

On the morning of the 31st the rebel troops composed of Wise's, Bushrod Johnston's and part of Pickett's command, brought from the Chickahominy within the past forty-eight hours, and perhaps detachments from other organizations, fell on the left of the Fifth corps and succeeded in throwing it into great confusion.

Ayres' division is reported to have fought well, but to have been overpowered. Crawford's division was thrown into considerable confusion and driven back pell mell for at least a mile and a half. They were finally re-formed beyond the Boydtown road, led to the attack before noon, and by four and a half p. m. had not only regained the lost ground, but established two brigades on White Oak road in front of Ayres' position. In the morning the fight was purely an infantry one, and the troops that behaved so unaccountably in the forenoon, fought like veterans before night.

At sundown last evening, our left flank reached to Mr. Dabney's on White Oak road, three and a fourth miles from Five Forks to the westward, and three miles from the intersection of White Oak road with the Boydtown road from the eastward; from that point our line ran across in an irregular semi-circular form to the 2d corps near Burgess' farm.

It is no longer much doubted that Lee has determined on concentrating here and attempt to save the rebel capital by whipping Grant and Sheridan in detail.

Hoke's division is reported by prisoners to be at Five Forks to-day in Sheridan's front.

It is also stated that Johnston's whole army is on run c to Richmond, and all non-combatants, including the families of the rebel leaders, are being sent away from the city. Should this prove true, Johnston's army will be sent over the Danville and Weldon Railroad to Stony Creek Station and marched thence across to the South side Railroad to some point below Sutherland's Station, near our left, and the junction of this and the Danville road at Burkville.

Sheridan found himself so strongly confronted with infantry yesterday that he was unable to make any substantial advance.

Late in the evening he had a stubborn fight, resulting in a drawn battle.

During the night part of the 5th corps was moved to his support, with the expectation of striking the rebel infantry on the flank and rear, and cutting them off from Petersburg entirely.

The losses of the 5th corps yesterday morning were not far from 1,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

The *Herald's* special with Sheridan gives the following account of the cavalry operations. His letter is dated at Dinwiddie Court House, two a. m., Saturday:

The cavalry entered Dinwiddie Court House at sunset on the 29th. Near Dinwiddie they skirmished with a battalion of the 16th North Carolina cavalry, and drove them with slight loss.

Early on the morning of 30th we opened connunications with the infantry on the Boydtown Plank Road.

The enemy were known to be watching to make a dash, but did not have an opportunity.

Sheridan's right extended to Boydtown plank road. West of Boydtown road is a road running to Five Forks. On this road Gen. Merritt extended a portion of his corps. Gen. Devens led the advance. They had not got far out before we came the enemy's cavalry. This he charged and drove back in confusion, taking a number of prisoners, the remaining following them up until within sight of the Five Forks, where the enemy's infantry was found posted behind earthworks. We were how within three and a half miles of the Southside railroad.

We advanced again, and moving forward, found an infantry line opposed to us. Soon after we learned that Gen. Pickett had command of this rebel infantry line, and his right rested on White Oak Swamp and left by rebel fortifications near Hatcher's Run. Pickett's division is reported to be about 10,000 strong. This we could have broken had it not been that to the right of us lay White Oak road, parallel to which road the enemy had established a strong line. It became necessary for us to move to the nearest available road to the westward, and leave this, which we did for a short distance, when it was found that our column would have to move by the front of the rebel line and not far in rear of it, and we retired, and awaited the special movement on the part of the infantry to strike the enemy on White Oak road, and gain possession of it in order to enable General Sheridan to go out.

Between 8 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 31st an advance was made on the right of the cavalry line down White Oak road by a portion of the 5th corps. The movement proved to be a failure. The cause was misunderstanding on some to the troops being overmatched in numbers, and by others to widely different causes. About an hour or so after the 5th corps troops had been repulsed, a spirited attack was made by the enemy's cavalry on that portion of the left of Gen. Sheridan's line held by Gen. Chas. H. Smith's brigade. The enemy came up in good style but were repulsed with considerable loss.

As soon as possible, Gen. Smith made a counter charge, drove the enemy back, and taking over 100 prisoners. We learned in this affair that a rebel Colonel of a North Carolina regiment, and had the ground admitted of a steady charge, we would have captured nearly more prisoners than we did. Late in the afternoon the rebel infantry finally failed to gain any advantage on our left, the enemy turned his attention against our right. On his right, the enemy left his cavalry, and moved Pickett's division along our front, over a range lowlands, thickly wooded on both sides. We disregarded the movement and attempted to check it at the fording place on the line of Chamberlain's run.

The fighting at the ford was severe. Our men never behaved better, but they fail to give way. The enemy pressed on at the time. A small portion of the cavalry was back on the Vaughan road three miles. Reinforcements arrived in good season to participate. After the enemy had gotten over the ford, they continued to demonstrate against our left and centre, and opened against us with artillery.

At this juncture Gen. Custer arrived on the field with two brigades of his division.

The fighting had now got in the vicinity of our centre. It was at this period that the rest battle commenced. This moment was a critical one for us. Gen. Sheridan saw it, and dashed forward, followed by his staff, headquarters guard and escort, and with his hat off, waving it in the air, cheered his men, and they cheered him. His effect was a thrilling one.

The enemy had driven our men out of the fort, and they were fighting in an open field, along a line of woods. The enemy reformed his line. All before the enemy had got out of the woods our men made for them, and succeeded in forcing them back, which did not afford them any particular protection.

At half past five o'clock the enemy made a great effort to break the line of our left centre. We drove across the fields, the troops immediately followed some of the hardest fighting of the day. The enemy got midway between the woods and our line, and then fell back. Our troops could not hold his line for some time, and had much the advantage of us in this way, that his rifle outranged our rifles, and gave him odds in the distances for firing. The engagement continuing our batteries poured in a well directed fire, which more than once broke the enemy's line, and threw certain portions in confusion. By dark the enemy had driven down middle road, and could not be seen at any time of flame, as it did not more our men, after which the enemy broke and went back.

The *Herald's* 6th corps special of the 31st says: Not a gun has been fired on our front today. To-night our pickets are very noisy, and exchanging leaden compliments with the rebels; firing more frequently than we have heard for some months.

The *Herald's* special with the Army of the James, gives an account of the movement of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday:

On the 28th we occupied the works vacated by the 24 corps.

On the 29th there was no fighting.

On the 30th the Army of the James' formed a connection with the right of the 24 corps without much opposition.

On the 31st we threw a line forward, and they threw up strong entrenchments. There was very little fighting in this front.

OPERATIONS ON SATURDAY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, April 1.—The greater portion of this army has not been interrupted in erecting works on our new line, and repairing roads connecting the different corps.

The late rains had rendered it impossible to move wagon trains as fast as the troops advanced. One train took forty-eight hours to move five miles with the assistance of 1,000 men. But through the untiring industry and perseverance of officers in charge of the Quartermaster and Commissary Department, the army has been almost as well supplied as while in their old quarters.

When the news of Sheridan's repulse reached here last night, a part of the 5th corps was at once dispatched to his aid, and, it is expected that to-night or in the morning we shall receive good news from that quarter. It appears that Sheridan was moving on the road leading to the Southside road, where were two cavalry brigades of Pickett's division, which had been moved out in a great hurry from Southerland Station, and as Sheridan's cavalry had most of them passed the junction, this movement of the enemy threatened to cut him off. He, however, discovered his danger in time to get his command back with only slight losses, and at the same time taking about one hundred prisoners. With the Lees were present, but one of them was at a respectful distance.

On being reinforced this morning by the 5th corps, the enemy fell back so rapidly that their dead and many of their wounded fell into our hands, as well as those of our own that were unavoidably left behind yesterday. The attack made on the enemy's line in front of the 24th corps was by Foster's division, and about two hundred prisoners were brought in—the 148th New York taking most of them. Some 300 or 400 yards of ground was taken from them, and our picket lines much further advanced.

At 4 p. m. the position was assailed and a few of our men captured, but in a short time were retaken. Our losses up to the present time will not exceed 2,500, while that of the enemy on some parts of the line at least, was greater than ours, but of course the total cannot be given.

Mobile Said to be in Our Possession.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: Intelligence received from the headquarters of the army, warrant us in the assurance that Mobile is in our possession. Important positions had been taken which promised to place the city at our mercy.

It is said that a great battle remains to be fought; that Gen. Lee has still means of making a formidable resistance, but it is believed the war is substantially ended, and that humanity will induce the enemy to abandon the contest.

It is reported that Major General Robert Foster was dangerously wounded.

Seven-Thirty Loan Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The subscriptions to-day, to the 7-30 loan, amount to $2,108,350. The largest Western subscription was 100,000 from Lancaster, Pa. The largest Eastern subscription was $150,000 from Philadelphia. The number of subscriptions was 1,475 for sums under $1,000.

CAPTURE OF RICHMOND REJOICINGS.

Enthusiastic Celebration in Washington.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Seward's Speech.

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON, GENERAL BUTLER AND OTHERS.

Immense Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Dispatches are being received from all parts of the country giving accounts of great rejoicings in honor of the capture of Richmond. Cannons firing, bells ringing, processions, flags, songs, speeches and general suspension of business are among the demonstrations of delight.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The celebration here to-day is of the most enthusiastic character. Everybody is taking a part. A crowd gathered near the War Department and received congratulatory intelligence of the victory, which was greeted with deafening cheers. The Secretary of War delivered the following brief address:

"In this great hour of triumph, my heart, as well as yours, is penetrated with gratitude to Almighty God for His deliverance of our nation. Our thanks are due to the President, to the Army and Navy, to the great commanders by sea and by land, to the gallant officers and men who have perilled their lives on the battle field, and drenched the soil with their blood. Honor forth our commiseration and our aid should be given to wounded, maimed and suffering, who bear marks of great suffering in mighty struggles. Let us humbly offer up our thanks to Divine Providence for His care over us, and beseech Him to guide and govern us in our duties hereafter, as he has carried us forward to victory—to teach us how to be humble in the midst of triumph, to be just in the hour of victory, and help us in insuring the foundations of this republic, soaked as they have been in blood, so that they shall live forever and ever. Let us, also, not forget the laboring millions in other lands who, in this struggle, have given us their sympathies, their aid and their prayers, and let us add them rejoice with us in our great triumph. Then having done this, let us trust in Him who will guide us as heretofore, according to his own good will."

The Secretary then read dispatches from Grant announcing the capture of Richmond.

Vice President Johnston, Senator Sherman and others addressed the assemblage.

Hon. S. P. Holloway announced the victory to an assemblage at the Interior Department, and delivered an address appropriate to the occasion.

A large crowd collected in front of the State Department, and called out Secretary Seward who spoke as follows: "I thank my fellow-citizens for the honor of calling to congratulate me on the fall of Richmond. I am now about writing my foreign dispatches. What shall I say to the Emperor of China? I shall thank him in your name for never having permitted a piratical flag to enter the harbors of his Empire. What shall I say to the Sultan of Turkey? I shall thank him for always having surrendered rebel insurgents who have taken refuge in his Kingdom. What shall I say to the Emperor of the Russias? I will say that he can go to-morrow to Richmond and get his tobacco, long held under blockade there, provided the robels have not used it up. To Lord John Russell, I will say that America, who will find that cotton can be exported from our ports is cheaper than cotton obtained by running the blockade.

As for Earl Russell himself I need only tell him that this is a war for freedom and national independence and rights of a human nation, and not a war for empire, and that if Great Britain should only be just to the United States, Canada will cease to be attractive to our people, so long as she prefers the authority of the noble Queen to a voluntary incorporation with the United States. What shall I tell the King of Prussia? I will tell him that the Germans have been as faithful to the standard of the Union as his excellent Minister has been constant in his friendship to the United States during his long residence in this country.

To the Emperor of Austria I shall say he will prove himself a very wise man, for he told us in the beginning that he had no sympathy with rebellion, and that he did not doubt we should have you accede to the theory by which I have governed myself during the war, namely, that the rebellion was to end in ninety days. I have thought that this theory became true when I saw a physician able to restore a patient to health, unless he thought he could work a cure under the most unfavorable circumstances in ninety days.

Finally, if the American people approve, I will say that our motto in peace, shall be what our aim has been while in war. Every nation is sent ice to God in proportion to the use it makes of its own war, and all bound to conduct themselves so as to promote peace on earth, and good will to mankind. Applause.

Upon the conclusion of the Secretary's speech, the crowd dispersed, cheering for the President, the Secretary, and the Union. As a subsequent part of the day, the assemblage was addressed from the portico of the Metropolitan Hotel, by Vice President Johnson. The enthusiasm was particularly great. He said:

"At the time the Southern States were talking treason, I told them to their faces in the Senate Chamber that were the President James Buchanan he would arrest the whole of them, and, obtaining a verdict, he would have done as Gen. Jackson did, hung them as high as Haman for treason."

Maj. Gen. Butler, Senator Nye and others, also addressed the auditory with speeches.

Gen. Butler said: "Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to mingle my congratulations with yours upon the glorious triumph of the Union arms. All honor to the brave soldiers who have achieved it, by their blood, this success to our arms. In honor of the triumph let us remember that the deluded masses of the south are, and must be, a portion of our countrymen and our country. But let us remember, also, to judge ourselves that the leaders of this rebellion, who have cost the country all this blood and treason, shall never hereafter have any political privileges or power.

The God of Justice works by certain means, and perhaps there can be no more suggestive instance of his retribution than that a corps of colored troops under the gallant Weitzel were the first to plant the flag of freedom over the rebel capital. Let us thank God that we have obtained peace, not by negotiation or compromise with treason and rebellion, but by the right arms of our soldiers, and that the terms which we shall give will be consonant with the dignity, clemency and justice of a nation.

At the National Hotel a large crowd was addressed by Ex. Gov. Grimes of Iowa, and Ex. Gov. Bates of Illinois.

Secretary Welles sent telegrams to California and other navy ports ordering a national salute fired immediately on receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond.

BOSTON, April 3.—The Legislature met at 3 p. m. to-day, but no business could be done, and a motion to adjourn was unanimously carried. The Merrimac and Boston Mechanic Blues singing the hymn—"Old Hundred." The Speaker and others made patriotic speeches.

The butchers and marketmen of Faneuil Hall and Quincy markets, at the close of business, paraded through the streets with flags and music.

Minutes have been fired, bells rung, and a general jollification has been the business of the day. It is understood that a more formal celebration of the great event will soon take place.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The news of the fall of Richmond caused great excitement here. Business was almost entirely suspended, flags flying from buildings in profusion, and general rejoicing prevails. The city to-night is ablaze with fire works and the streets thronged with people.

At the municipal election the city, Colonel L. A. Harris, Union candidate, was re-elected Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The Old Independence Hall bell was rung by order of the Mayor. The firemen turned out under the impression of an alarm of fire, and then formed a procession and marched through the streets, firing a salute and blowing the steam whistle. This procession was a grand affair. The board of brokers adjourned with cheers. Business is at a stand-still.

NEW YORK, April 3.—An immense meeting is going on this evening in Union Square. Cannon are roaring all over the city, fire works are being sent up in profusion, and illuminations are being made by hundreds of our citizens.

BUFFALO, April 3.—Dispatches from eastern cities show great excitement and rejoicing over the fall of Petersburg and Richmond.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—The Union people here are enthusiastic with joy, and intensely jubilant. They embrace one another in the streets. There is a great display of flags. The Mayor ordered all the bells in the city to be rung.

NEW YORK, April 3.—As the day advances the excitement over Grant's victory increases. Salutes are firing from a dozen or more different points.

Great Ice Flood at Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The river rose several feet on Saturday. One of the shaves of ice came near striking a pier of the Victoria bridge. Between five and six in the evening the ice shved again and the water rushed over the pavement, flooding Commission street. At present by far the greater part of the western end of the city is inaccessible except by boats. The flood is causing the greatest suffering and distress.

LATER, 9 P. M.—The water is now slowly falling.

ADVICES FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

FEEBLE RESISTANCE OF THE CHIVALRY.

Ridiculous Rebel Gasconade.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Sherman has just returned from Gen. Sherman's army at Goldsboro, leaving there on Saturday morning. He says the entire army was rapidly being re-clothed and re-fitted with ample stores and supplies of all kind, and will soon be ready for a new campaign. The men arrived there, after a march of five hundred miles, ragged and shoeless, but in admirable health and condition. There was but little fighting in South Carolina. The chivalry made a feeble resistance.

The rebel accounts of the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville are ridiculous gasconades. At Averysboro they made a stand, but fell back before a single corps. At Bentonville they concentrated all their scattered forces under Joe Johnston and struck at the advance of Slocum, when on the march. They fell back until a line of battle was formed, when Slocum's army withstood repeated charges of the enemy, inflicting very severe loss, and holding the field of battle and the enemy's dead and wounded.

During the fight, Howard's army completely flanked the enemy and his advance came within two hundred yards of Joe Johnston's headquarters. Night came on and the enemy retreated. The temptation was strong to pursue the defeated enemy to Raleigh, but the wagon train had proceeded by another route to Goldsboro and the men needed rest and supplies, so the army resumed its march to Goldsboro and formed a junction with Schofield and Terry.

A remarkable feature of the campaign is, that after marching five hundred miles, our army reached its destination selected at Savannah on the very day fixed upon, and by the identical route marked out, and arrangements for its arrival were so perfect, that within one day of the arrival at Goldsboro, two railroads from Wilmington and Newbern were opened to Goldsboro, and supplies were being distributed. The country traversed is by far the most difficult for an army of any between Atlanta and Richmond.

General Sherman made his visit to the President and General Grant while supplies were being millions in other lands who, in this struggle, have given us their sympathies, their aid and their prayers, and let us add them rejoice with us in our great triumph. Then having done this, let us trust in Him who will guide us as heretofore, according to his own good will."

The Secretary then read dispatches from Grant announcing the capture of Richmond.

Vice President Johnston, Senator Sherman and others addressed the assemblage.

Hon. S. P. Holloway announced the victory to an assemblage at the Interior Department, and delivered an address appropriate to the occasion.

A large crowd collected in front of the State Department, and called out Secretary Seward who spoke as follows: "I thank my fellow-citizens for the honor of calling to congratulate me on the fall of Richmond. I am now about writing my foreign dispatches. What shall I say to the Emperor of China? I shall thank him in your name for never having permitted a piratical flag to enter the harbors of his Empire. What shall I say to the Sultan of Turkey? I shall thank him for always having surrendered rebel insurgents who have taken refuge in his Kingdom. What shall I say to the Emperor of the Russias? I will say that he can go to-morrow to Richmond and get his tobacco, long held under blockade there, provided the robels have not used it up. To Lord John Russell, I will say that America, who will find that cotton can be exported from our ports is cheaper than cotton obtained by running the blockade.

As for Earl Russell himself I need only tell him that this is a war for freedom and national independence and rights of a human nation, and not a war for empire, and that if Great Britain should only be just to the United States, Canada will cease to be attractive to our people, so long as she prefers the authority of the noble Queen to a voluntary incorporation with the United States. What shall I tell the King of Prussia? I will tell him that the Germans have been as faithful to the standard of the Union as his excellent Minister has been constant in his friendship to the United States during his long residence in this country.

To the Emperor of Austria I shall say he will prove himself a very wise man, for he told us in the beginning that he had no sympathy with rebellion, and that he did not doubt we should have you accede to the theory by which I have governed myself during the war, namely, that the rebellion was to end in ninety days. I have thought that this theory became true when I saw a physician able to restore a patient to health, unless he thought he could work a cure under the most unfavorable circumstances in ninety days.

Finally, if the American people approve, I will say that our motto in peace, shall be what our aim has been while in war. Every nation is sent ice to God in proportion to the use it makes of its own war, and all bound to conduct themselves so as to promote peace on earth, and good will to mankind. Applause.

Upon the conclusion of the Secretary's speech, the crowd dispersed, cheering for the President, the Secretary, and the Union. As a subsequent part of the day, the assemblage was addressed from the portico of the Metropolitan Hotel, by Vice President Johnson. The enthusiasm was particularly great. He said:

"At the time the Southern States were talking treason, I told them to their faces in the Senate Chamber that were the President James Buchanan he would arrest the whole of them, and, obtaining a verdict, he would have done as Gen. Jackson did, hung them as high as Haman for treason."

Maj. Gen. Butler, Senator Nye and others, also addressed the auditory with speeches.

Gen. Butler said: "Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to mingle my congratulations with yours upon the glorious triumph of the Union arms. All honor to the brave soldiers who have achieved it, by their blood, this success to our arms. In honor of the triumph let us remember that the deluded masses of the south are, and must be, a portion of our countrymen and our country. But let us remember, also, to judge ourselves that the leaders of this rebellion, who have cost the country all this blood and treason, shall never hereafter have any political privileges or power.

The God of Justice works by certain means, and perhaps there can be no more suggestive instance of his retribution than that a corps of colored troops under the gallant Weitzel were the first to plant the flag of freedom over the rebel capital. Let us thank God that we have obtained peace, not by negotiation or compromise with treason and rebellion, but by the right arms of our soldiers, and that the terms which we shall give will be consonant with the dignity, clemency and justice of a nation.

At the National Hotel a large crowd was addressed by Ex. Gov. Grimes of Iowa, and Ex. Gov. Bates of Illinois.

Secretary Welles sent telegrams to California and other navy ports ordering a national salute fired immediately on receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond.

BOSTON, April 3.—The Legislature met at 3 p. m. to-day, but no business could be done, and a motion to adjourn was unanimously carried. The Merrimac and Boston Mechanic Blues singing the hymn—"Old Hundred." The Speaker and others made patriotic speeches.

The butchers and marketmen of Faneuil Hall and Quincy market, at the close of business, paraded through the streets with flags and music.

Minutes have been fired, bells rung, and a general jollification has been the business of the day. It is understood that a more formal celebration of the great event will soon take place.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—The news of the fall of Richmond caused great excitement here. Business was almost entirely suspended, flags flying from buildings in profusion, and general rejoicing prevails. The city to-night is ablaze with fire works and the streets thronged with people.

At the municipal election the city, Colonel L. A. Harris, Union candidate, was re-elected Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The Old Independence Hall bell was rung by order of the Mayor. The firemen turned out under the impression of an alarm of fire, and then formed a procession and marched through the streets, firing a salute and blowing the steam whistle. This procession was a grand affair. The board of brokers adjourned with cheers. Business is at a stand-still.

NEW YORK, April 3.—An immense meeting is going on this evening in Union Square. Cannon are roaring all over the city, fire works are being sent up in profusion, and illuminations are being made by hundreds of our citizens.

BUFFALO, April 3.—Dispatches from eastern cities show great excitement and rejoicing over the fall of Petersburg and Richmond.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—The Union people here are enthusiastic with joy, and intensely jubilant. They embrace one another in the streets. There is a great display of flags. The Mayor ordered all the bells in the city to be rung.

NEW YORK, April 3.—As the day advances the excitement over Grant's victory increases. Salutes are firing from a dozen or more different points.

Gold Going Down.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Gold 1.45¾.

The "Vascillating Sherman."

The *Army and Navy Journal* makes the following statement as to the present march of the General whom the rebels have sometimes accused of vascillation:

"The conquest of the Carolinas was deliberately planned. It was no experiment, no lucky hit, no sequel of the enemy's 'plan of concentration.' The opening of the base at Newbern, and the line of supply by way of the Neuse and Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and even the advance on Kingston and Goldsboro, were projected before Sherman set out from Savannah. He himself distinctly declared at Fayetteville that his astonishing 500-mile march had been conducted, almost without swerving, along the path sketched out by him at the outset."

Some of the results of this great march, after Raleigh shall have been taken, are thus noted by the same journal:

"Three contiguous States then will each have furnished a triple triumph for the laurels of the army led by Sherman—three capitals, Milledgeville, Columbia and Raleigh; three railroad junctions of the highest importance, Atlanta, Columbia and Goldsboro; three chief coastwise cities and seaports, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington. Surely none of the elder States can complain that unequal attention has been shown to some other of the three."

The End of the New York Volunteer Fire Department.

There is an end to the Volunteer Fire Department system of New York. The Senate bill substituting for that system a paid department, passed the Assembly yesterday by a vote which lacks but one of a two-thirds majority, and which thus relieves the measure effectually of any partizan or even party character.

No single act of the Legislature probably owed its passage to influences of more unquestioned fairness. Reason, experience, undisputed figures, concurrent testimony of the most comprehensive bearing, all came to the support of those who advocated the change. The opponents of the reform have had no open ground on which to fight their battle, from the beginning to the end of the contest. They have lost in a fair fight; although the odds against them from the beginning were overwhelming and irresistible.—*N. Y. Times.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

A Day of Jubilee—Meeting of Citizens at Wilkins Hall—An Adjourned Meeting at the Custom House—Programme for the Celebration To-day.

A meeting of citizens was called by the Mayor yesterday, which was held at Wilkins Hall, for the purpose of taking measures to have a general jollification to day, in honor of the glorious confirmation of the occupation and capture of Richmond and Petersburg, by the Union forces.

On motion of Hon. T. J. Bigham, Mayor Lowry was called to the chair, and the reporters of the press were appointed to act as Secretaries.

The Mayor briefly stated the object of the meeting.

Col. John P. Glass thought it would be proper to appoint a committee to make preliminary arrangements for illuminations and bonfires and for an appropriate number of guns, with such other preparations for celebrating the recent achievements of our armies as might be deemed necessary.

Hon. T. J. Bingham said he had been speaking so