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he Pittsburgh Gazette.

ERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ANTON'S OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EACE CONQUERED!"

HE UNION PRESERVED!

EAT AND GLORIOUS NEWS!

GENERAL LEE

URRENDERED!!

E WHOLE REBEL ARMY PRISONERS

HE "CONFEDERACY" DEAD!

urrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

ANT'S OWN TERMS ACCEPTED.

FICERS AND MEN PAROLED.

ms, Artillery and Public Property Stacked and Turned Over.

ANKS FOR THE GREAT VICTORY.

Dutes Ordered to be Fired,

RESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENS. GRANT AND LEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 9—7 P. M.

Hon. James Lowry, Jr., Mayor of Pittsburgh:

This Department has just received an official part of the surrender, this day, of Gen. Lee his army, to Lieut. Gen. Grant, on the terms proposed by Gen. Grant. Details will be given tefully.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S., April 9th, 1865—4:30 P. M.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

eral Lee surrendered the Army of Northrginia, this afternoon, upon terms proby myself. The accompanying additioorrespondence will show the conditions fully.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

April 9th, 1865.

eneral: I received your note of this morning, the picket line whither I had come to meet and accept, definitely what terms were ced in your propositions of yesterday with rence to the surrender of this army. I now est an interview in accordance with the ofcontained in your letter of yesterday for that pose.

Very respectfully,

R. E. LEE, General.

Lieut. Gen. Grant,
Commanding U. S. Armies.

April 9th, 1865.

our note of this date is that this morning 50 A. M.) received, in consequence of my harpassed from the Cobham and Lynchburg d to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. o, at this time of writing, about four miles t of Walker's Church, and will push forward the front for the purpose of meeting your lice sent to me on this road where you wish interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

APPOMATTOX C. H., April 9th, 1865.

R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

accordance with the substance of my letter on of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the render of the Army of Northern Virginia on following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the ers and men to be made in duplicate; one to be given to an officer designed by me, other to be retained by such officer or offias you may designate. The officers to give individual parole not to take arms against Government of the United States until properexchanged, and each regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their com-nd. The arms, artillery and public property be parked and stacked and turned over. The ers appointed by Lee are to receive them. will not embrace the side arms of the offi-, nor their private horses or baggage. This e, each officer and man will be allowed to reto their horses, and not to be disturbed by United States authorities, so long as they serve their parole, and the laws in force where y may reside.

[Signed] Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

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

Lieutenant General Grant:

GENERAL—I have received your letter of this containing the terms of surrender of the ny of Northern Virginia, as proposed by . As they are substantially the same as expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., ey are accepted. I will proceed to designate proper officers to carry the stipulations into ct.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

the following is the previous correspondence een Lieut. Gen. Grant and General Lee, ferred to in the foregoing telegraph to the retary of War:

CLIFTON HOUSE, Va., April 9, 1865.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

the following correspondence has taken place een General Lee and myself. There has n no relaxation in the pursuit during its dency.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

APRIL 7, 1865.

eral R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

GENERAL—The result of the last week must ince you of the hopelessness of further re-

sistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to ask from you the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen'l Commanding Armies U. S.

APRIL 7, 1865.

GENERAL—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid the shedding of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

[Signed] R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Armies of United States.

APRIL 8, 1865.

To General R. E. Lee:

GENERAL, your note of last evening in reply to mine of the same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first object, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or your officer, officers to meet, any officer you may name, for the same purpose, at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received. Very respectfully,

your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding Army of U. S.

APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL—I received, at a late hour, your note of to-day, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but ask for as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at an early hour tomorrow, on the Old Stage Road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

R. E. LEE, Gen. U. S. A.

APRIL 9, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Com'g A. U. S.:

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

Your note of yesterday received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally desirous for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms on which peace can be had are well understood by the South. By laying down their arms they will insure that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that your difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself,

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen'l, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 9, 1865, 9:30 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant:

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory which he has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command. The thanks of this Department, and the Government, and of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor have been deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army forevermore.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9—10 P. M.

Ordered—That a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, and at the military academy at West Point, on the day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant General Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant General at Washington.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

MATTERS AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

Arrest of Blockade-Running Pilots.

NEW STATE OF AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The correspondence of the *Morning Chronicle* from Wilmington, North Carolina, April 3d, says: "It is rumored that Fort Anderson, on the bank of Marsh, fell into our hands on Wilmington was left bare. Large quantities of cotton are being found in private houses, and that both British and American gold abound, and silver is not scarce. The most interesting item of this news has been the arrest of eleven pilots, formerly employed in the Nassau blockade running trade. Most of them resided in Tritonville, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. They came from Nassau to Beaufort, having taken the oath of allegiance at Nassau, before the United States Consul, on leaving. However, they were arrested as soon as they reached Beaufort, and are now in custody.

A letter from Richmond of the April 6th, says: "The new state of affairs in this city gives general satisfaction to the residents, who, to show their gratitude, tender every attention and information to our soldiers, and on the soldiers' part they are kind and courteous, thus giving contradiction to the false reports of the rebel press. The best of order prevails. The streets after tattoo are free from soldiers, excepting the patrol of changing of guards. No bar rooms are yet allowed to be open, and what whiskey is found is confiscated and poured into the street.

From California—Mexican Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The steamer John L. Stephens from Mazatlan, brings $93,000 in treasure, and 1,000 bags of silver ore.

The Mazatlan *Times*, the Imperialist organ, gives a report that Juarez was *en route* for Cape St. Lucas, whence he would sail for San Francisco on his way to Washington.

A French naval expedition had sailed, it is supposed, for Guaymas.

An Imperial force has moved to the Pacific.

The Sinaloa correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writing from Mazatlan, March 20th, says that Juarez is still at Chihuahua, with his ministers, raising troops, though cash, arms and ammunition are scarce.

The French war steamer Victoria and transport Du Rhire are at Santa Bartsura, on the coast of California. They hope to obtain supplies of coal at San Francisco.

The daily overland mail hence to Salt Lake resumed its trips yesterday. The first mail this way since the interruption arrived last night.

Recent meetings have been held on behalf of the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and they have realized by telegraph $25,000 for the past four days.

The scarcity of flour and wheat continues, and extreme prices are obtained, consequently trade does not improve much.

The Union Convention at Washington Territory have nominated A. A. Deny, as Congressional Delegate.

Military celebrations for the National victories were held throughout the State to-day.

A mass meeting in aid of Soldiers' Relief Association was held here to-night.

Departure of Steamers from New York.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Arago, with General Anderson, and some other distinguished persons, sailed for Charleston this afternoon. Four other steamers for the same destination also sailed, crowded with passengers.

The steamers City of Manchester and America sailed to-day for Europe, taking out $400,000 in specie.

ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

ANOTHER AMNESTY PROCLAMATION PROBABLE.

The Retreat of Lee's Army.

THE DEFENSES OF RICHMOND, &c.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Post's* special says: There is no doubt that ex-Senator Hunter and Judge Campbell remained in Richmond to see what could be done about peace.

The President will probably soon issue another amnesty proclamation.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says Davis and Lee made a speech on Sunday, saying that the rebel troops were victorious, and Richmond should not be evacuated, and each left on horseback.

A large number of rebel prisoners arrived at Washington this morning. They are desirous of taking the oath of allegiance.

The *Herald's* correspondent who was down the James river from City Point to Richmond, says that Charles's Fahr was the new ironclad, unfinished ram, Texas. She had a plating of iron on her deck, no armament or engines, and very little of her in the water. The river was found lined with torpedoes, each one being marked with a buoy still remaining. Such had been the haste to evacuate, that some of the guns were spiked only with wrought iron nail rods.

The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says it is believed that Lee has succeeded in recrossing the Appomattox, where it intersects the Danville railroad, a few miles west of Burkeville, and is pushing for the former place. Grant's cavalry in advance will enable him to anticipate the fugitives. It is hinted that there was a want of harmony and co-operation between some subordinate commanders during the retreat, resulting in Burkeville Junction. Had not this been so, it is said Lee could never have retreated further than Amelia.

Advices from Richmond of Thursday evening state that several rebel civil officials retreated along with Lee, not having previously left the City.

The railroad, from Richmond to Burkeville Junction will be immediately opened, and used as a line of supply.

No attempt to raise some of the vessels sunk in the James river is to be made. The guns at Fort Darling were not destroyed, as previously reported. Many prisoners are arriving here, and are taking the oath of allegiance.

There is no news from either Hancock or Stoneman's columns to-day.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *World's* Richmond correspondent gives the following description of the fortifications and approaches to Richmond: "Across James river, after passing neutral ground, the most formidable rebel works line the high bluffs and ridges. They are monuments of patient labor. The length of the work combined bells ends of Dutch Gap canal. We reach first a torpedo. A little red flag marks it. Happily for us the rebels have sown but few of them, and the position of these are confined yet by one of the Elizabeth's men who fired the shell.

In the midst of these lie obstructions in the great hulks of vessels, and circling, as it were, from each side of the river, except where our pontoons have been, a little gap to let a steamer through. Upon these obstructions one hundred cannon bear from the Cliffs before us, and as we go further we see the whole river bed sprinkled with strange torpedoes to keep back our gunboats.

Each bend of the stream is muscular with snug and spare. Wherever there are gaps in our lines we see abatis, sharp jagged abatis, driven piles and artificial timber bear away before us to the right and left, and behind us stand our hare parapets, crowned with airy looking towers, where the whole horizon and foreground would rain cross fire of shell and iron bolts.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

Affairs Before the Evacuation.

LEE'S OPINION OF THE SITUATION.

NEW YORK, April 9.—A Washington special says: The President and the parties now on a visit to Richmond on Thursday, paid a visit to all the famous objects of interest, including the famous Libby prison. They were received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Lincoln afterward returned to City Point in a yacht.

The examination into the condition of the jail at Richmond by our authorities, showed a number of cases where parties were confined in leaden cells for no greater offence than stealing a loaf of bread. The prisoners have been discharged.

A letter written by rebel Adjutant General Cooper, dated at Richmond, April 1st, addressed to his wife at Clifton, Georgia, has been intercepted. His wife had asked to come to Richmond. He answers that it would be madness to come there as they could not hold the city, that Grant was stretching our communications to Richmond and would be able to seize and hold them.

To say Jefferson Davis, becoming aware of the feeble centre of the city by the rebels, had sent his family away on the preceding day. The wife of James T. Mason, "did not go, she was frightened." The wife of General Lee was in Richmond and refused to go away. In conclusion he said he hadn't a dollar in the world, but Confederate money, which was worthless, and that starvation stared them in the face.

The *Herald's* Richmond special claims to know the substance of a confidential letter from Jeff. Davis to the rebel Senate, on the 5th of March, in which he says the great want of confidence in the rebel cause, with Lee was called upon by the rebel Senate, through the Secretary of War, to express his opinion on the military situation. He says the military situation is full of peril and difficulty. The great difficulty was the question of supplies which could only be met by patriotic sacrifice on the part of the people. Without this question being thus met it was idle to keep the army together. The military situation was no worse than would naturally result from disproportion in numbers and resources.

Lee expresses himself as being surprised at their having staved off the critical period so long. There was imminent danger of his being compelled to leave Richmond, and there is no other place he can occupy which will improve the matter.

The *Times'* Richmond special says: When he determined to evacuate Richmond he sent word to some of his friends to be of good cheer, and continue their hopes of the cause, as in the evacuation of Richmond he was only about to carry out a policy which, although only determined then for the first time, he had long and deliberately considered and matured.

He has advised the giving up of Virginia for the last two months, and of transferring the war to a newer and more open theatre, thus changing the military policy hitherto adopted by the Confederacy into a sort of roving commission for his army. The design of the Confederate government in leaving Richmond is to attempt to re-establish itself at Columbus, Ga. They hope to be able to recover that State, making Columbus the capital, and to recover both North and South Carolina, thus securing jurisdiction over territory as large, if not larger, than that commanded by the Richmond authorities.

INTERESTING FROM LOUISIANA.

The Monitors Sunk in Mobile Bay.

CREVASSE ABOVE BATON ROUGE.

Country Overflown Sixteen Feet Deep.

CAIRO, April 8.—New Orleans dates of the 2d have been received.

The *Times* says: The monitors Osage and Milwaukie were sunk by torpedoes in Mobile Bay while attempting to get in range of Spanish Fort. They are not very materially damaged and can be easily raised and repaired.

The *True Delta* says it was the Essex and Milwaukie that were sunk, and will prove a total loss; only six lives were lost.

The *Delta* says: Forrest's army is breaking up. Large numbers are daily deserting and going home—mostly Texans. One hundred and fifty deserted in one day.

The steamship Liberty sailed on the 20th for New York via Havana, with a full load of cotton.

Baton Rouge advices of the 31 represent the river rising. There is a crevasse six miles above Baton Rouge, on the west side, one mile wide, quite deep, and still widening. The country back is overflowed to the depth of sixteen feet. The troops at Morganzia have been placed on steamboats. Fears are entertained for the fort. Gen. Herron has a large working party on the levee at Morganzia and hopes to prevent a break there.

ADVICES FROM MOBILE.

March of the Thirteenth Corps.

SPANISH FORT COMPLETELY INVESTED.

Sinking of the Monitors.

CANNONADING OPENED ON SPANISH FORT.

Rebel Cavalry Regiments Routed.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Herald's* special in front of Mobile, says: During the march of the 13th corps on the 27th, the 9th Minnesota were deployed as skirmishers, and engaged the enemy more or less during the entire march. The rebels seemed determined to resist the advance, but our force compelled them to fall back until we reached Sibley's Mills. They attempted to burn the bridge over Bayou Minet, but were prevented by a sharp skirmish.

On the 28th the rebel telegraph office, and several important dispatches were captured by Colonel Bertram's brigade. The dispatches purported to give an account of the force of General Steele's column from Pensacola. Skirmishing was very lively all day. The rain fell in torrents, but there was no abatement to either musketry or artillery firing. The rebels were driven slowly back and took refuge beyond their rifle pits.

Works were hastily thrown up by our men, and in a few hours Spanish fort was completely invested on the land side. When the sun went down the artillery ceased on each side, though musketry firing was kept up for two hours afterwards.

Our loss in the thirteenth and sixteenth corps is about 180 killed and wounded. Our forces held their ground. Rifle pits were thrown up in the night, and Tuesday morning dawned upon the improved position of the advance, while several batteries were in position.

On the 29th several torpedoes were exploded, killing and wounding ten men. The torpedoes are 6 and 11 inch shells, filled with powder, with percussion caps neatly fixed on top, and slightly under the soil, so that a slight pressure will cause them to explode.

Gen. Bailey's brigade of Engineers were set to work to build a new bridge over Dolline's creek, of corduroy, and build up the roads, which are becoming impassable.

The 81st Illinois commands the rebel pontoon bridge on the extreme right, but had been unable to capture it on account of the swamp. General Bailey, of Red River Dam notoriety, is building a substantial wharf at Steele's Landing and has already three or four pontoon wharves running from the shore from seventy-five to one hundred yards into the bay.

The officers wounded are: Captain Ryan, 47th Illinois; Captain Bullock, 108th Illinois; Henry Fulsome, 7th Minnesota; Captain Stone, 12th Wisconsin.

The *Herald's* correspondent says: Captain Gillis, of the Milwaukee, asked permission to sink the battery, which was granted. After firing about a dozen shots, he requested permission to anchor and throw the fort.

This request the Admiral refused, and ordered the Milwaukee to return to the fleet. In backing into line she struck a torpedo and sunk. The officers and crew were rescued with difficulty by boats and other vessels which instantly came alongside. As she sank in only ten feet of water the crew were enabled to reach her deck and return to the fleet safely with arms.

The Osage exploded a torpedo on her starboard bow, which injured her so seriously that she almost instantly sunk. When the explosion took place, John Tomlin, captain of the Milwaukee's gunboat, and William Boyson, chief boatswain's mate, were standing by the anchor, to lie out. They, with the anchor, were blown thirty feet from the bow. No men were killed.

The Osage had scarcely reached the bottom of the bay before the rebel batteries of Spanish fort and the gunboat of the Nashville were thundering forth a salute in honor of the disaster. While the Milwaukee sunk, the fleet heard cheering in the direction of Spanish fort; but when the smoke went down the enemy saw, as if for a great victory, the Osage, Milwaukee, Tecumseh and Milwaukee, the force of the explosion and slowly raised the Osage, and when she reached Mobile water she filled rapidly and soon sunk.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The *Herald* has a Mobile correspondence up to the 31st ult. It appears that Granger's and Smith's corps marched from Dabney's Mills on the 25th for Blakely with a flying squadron only, arriving on the 26th.

On the 26th the 13th corps marched towards the Spanish Fort, a strong earthwork commanding the bay, driving in the rebel cavalry, and in the evening Granger encamped on the left of the fort. The 16th corps continued on towards Blakely, encamping at Sibney's Mills, five miles from that town on the 26th. On the morning of the 27th our forces advanced on the Spanish Fort, driving in the rebels, capturing the rifle pits, and establishing our batteries within four hundred yards of the fort.

On the 29th our forces were entrenched within seventy yards of the fort. Several lines had been lost by torpedoes which are thickly strewn around. Our loss averages 150 per day. Three hundred of the enemy have been cut off by a portion of our force, but not yet captured, owing to their taking refuge in the swamps.

Early on the morning of the 30th, the rebels recovered an attack but were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss. The rebel fleet of gunboats are on the extreme right within musket range of our troops, and an earthwork is being completed to mount eight guns. Our loss to the 31st was about 800.

Five of our monitors, and the gunboat Octoroon, have crossed Blakely bar and others were expected.

On the 31st, the siege guns and mortars having been placed in position, heavy cannonading was opened on Spanish fort and continued quite easy at 6 per cent. on call, with a tendency toward lower rates, the loan on Government collaterals at 6 per cent.

There is a moderate demand for Petroleum Stocks. Sales of Oceanic at 220 [illegible] United States, 870; Rynd Farm, 325; Cherry Run, 315; Reynolds, 310; Buchanan Farm, 115; Excelsior, 430; Germania, 74. Petroleum inactive at 56c for Crude, 60@65c for Refined in Bond, and 73@75c for Free.

The first auction sale of Savannah cotton by the Government is announced to take place on Tuesday next. There will be 800 bales offered, ranging in quality from packing to good middling. The rebel capital has been conquered, and we come home to the Union, and the army that held it in rebellion has been broken and scattered. The military power of the rebellion has received a terrible shock, and our gallant armies are pursuing it to the final extinction. For all this we owe praises and thanks to Almighty God, and the recognition of the services and sacrifices of our noble soldiers and the rejoicing over the triumph of the right, the crushing of the rebellion, and an early return to peace and prosperity in the land. It is therefore recommended that Friday next, the 14th day of April, being the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, be generally observed by the people of the State as a day of thanksgiving to God, and a general rejoicing—that religious assemblages and observances mark the day, and the evening be given to bonfires, illuminations and the thundering of artillery, public assemblages and speeches and such other manifestations as may be suggested to appropriately mark the heroic deeds of our armies and the general joy of our people at the early restoration of the constitution and good government.

Witness my hand, at Columbus, the day and year above written.

(Signed) JOHN BROUGH,
By the Governor:
F. A. MAHILE, Private Sec'y.

Victory Celebration Day Changed.

ALBANY, April 8.—The following proclamation has just been issued by Governor Fenton, of the State of New York:

Upon conference with many prominent citizens of this State, Friday, the 14th inst., the day appointed by the President for the National ceremonies in raising the United States flag at Fort Sumter, was deemed a most appropriate occasion for thanksgiving, prayer and praise to Almighty God for our national success, and bright prospect of returning peace and national harmony. In deference, however, to the wishes now made known to me, of many patriotic persons, representing some of our religious denominations, that the designated day was solely devoted to the solemn observance of their Church ceremonies, I, RE. Fenton, Governor of New York, do hereby amend my proclamation and set apart Thursday, the 20th inst., for the purposes therein mentioned.

RE. FENTON.

OUR RECENT VICTORIES

Praise and Thanksgiving Day.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The committee appointed at the Wall street meeting of Monday to make arrangements for a public celebration, met at the Custom House, Collector Draper in the chair. The following address and resolutions were adopted:

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The Citizens of New York to the President of the United States:

With devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the gracious protection he has vouchsafed to us as a nation during the perils and conflicts of a civil war we desire to acknowledge his merciful goodness and to join in reverence for his holy name. In the confident belief that the measures will be in accordance with the principles which have guided your councils in the execution of the great trust committed to your hands, we respectfully request that a day be designated in your own good time, shall it be so soon, when the whole people may be invited to assemble and meet together to offer praises and thanksgiving for the brilliant successes which, under Divine Providence, have been secured to us by the persistent energy, fidelity and ability of the Government, and by the skill, intrepidity and self-sacrificing devotion of the army and navy, to the defending the honor, and preserving the life of the nation, for the countless blessings we enjoy under the benign influence of free institutions, and for the cheering prospects opening before us of an ever more united, prosperous and happy country. We remain your friends and fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the address be duly authenticated with the signatures of the Committee of Arrangements and such other citizens as may desire to unite in this measure of grateful duty and gratitude to the President.

Resolved, That the people of New York are filled with admiration at the splendid combinations and dashing bravery which have marked the movement of the conflicting battle fields of Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas, and that Lieut. Gen. Grant, with Maj. Gen. Sherman, the soldiers and officers under their commands have covered themselves and the American people with imperishable renown.

Resolved, That while all the Commanding Generals who have borne the national colors over fields of victory deserve and will receive the plaudits of a grateful people, their names will inhere with peculiar lustre. Our hearts are glad and our lives are cheered with joy when we utter the name of Sheridan, the soldier, the successful leader and warrior, Grant, and of Sherman and Thomas, Schofield and Terry, Meade and others who have filled the measure of the country's glory.

Resolved, That the General Commanding, in conformity with the tenths of the resolution under which it is appointed, will select a distinctive and an appropriate manner to be hereafter determined, to celebrate the victories achieved, recounting the final triumph of the Union cause to the end, that the people of New York may have the opportunity to evince their gratitude and affection for the great leader of the American army, Ulysses S. Grant, and the gallant officers and soldiers whose deeds have rendered his name immortal.

Resolved, That a Select Committee of five citizens be appointed by the chair, to be announced hereafter, to carry into effect the last preceding resolution.

Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the President and Gen. Grant, and published. That the address to the President be engrossed and signed by the members of the committee present, including Messrs. Hamilton Fish, Moses Taylor, Moses H. Grinnell, William Walbridge, A. T. Stewart, Simeon Draper, Col. Howe, Sam. Sloan, P. M. Wilmore and others.

It was resolved to place the address in the hands of the Custom House on Monday, where all the citizens will have an opportunity to sign it before it is forwarded to the President.

TELEGRAM FROM GEN. GRANT.

Lee Pushed Toward Lynchburg.

EARLY SURRENDER VERY PROBABLE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 8, 9.

To Major General Dix—A telegram from Gen. Grant, dated this day, at twelve o'clock noon, at Farmville, sixteen miles west of Burke's Station, says that that the enemy have been pushed from the road towards Danville, and are now pressed towards Lynchburg, and that he is very confident of receiving the surrender of Lee, and what remains of his army. [Signed]

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

New York Stock, Money and Gold Matters.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The speculative feeling in stocks is less buoyant this morning, and a slight irregularity in the quotations with a prevailing tendency towards a decline. This appears to be the only result of a trial check in the speculative operations experienced on the closing day of the week. Government Stocks are quiet and steady. Coal and Miscellaneous shares are strong, with another rise in Cumberland.

The Gold room was steady throughout the morning and the tendency slightly upwards. The market suddenly fell this afternoon from 150½ to 149½ without any apparent cause, but afterwards went up a little. Money continues quite easy at 6 per cent. on call, with a tendency toward lower rates, the loan on Government collaterals being negotiable at 6 per cent.

There is a slight demand for Petroleum Stocks. Sales of Oceanic at 220 [illegible] United States, 870; Rynd Farm, 325; Cherry Run, 315; Reynolds, 310; Buchanan Farm, 115; Excelsior, 430; Germania, 74. Petroleum inactive at 56c for Crude, 60@65c for Refined in Bond, and 73@75c for Free.

The first auction sale of Savannah cotton by the Government is announced to take place on Tuesday next. There will be 800 bales offered, ranging in quality from packing to good middling. The rebel capital has been conquered, and we come home to the Union, and the army that held it in rebellion has been broken and scattered. The military power of the rebellion has received a terrible shock, and our gallant armies are pursuing it to the final extinction. For all this we owe praises and thanks to Almighty God, and the recognition of the services and sacrifices of our noble soldiers and the rejoicing over the triumph of the right, the crushing of the rebellion, and an early return to peace and prosperity in the land. It is therefore recommended that Friday next, the 14th day of April, being the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, be generally observed by the people of the State as a day of thanksgiving to God, and a general rejoicing—that religious assemblages and observances mark the day, and the evening be given to bonfires, illuminations and the thundering of artillery, public assemblages and speeches and such other manifestations as may be suggested to appropriately mark the heroic deeds of our armies and the general joy of our people at the early restoration of the constitution and good government.

Witness my hand, at Columbus, the day and year above written.

(Signed) JOHN BROUGH,
By the Governor:
F. A. MAHILE, Private Sec'y.

Victory Celebration Day Changed.

ALBANY, April 8.—The following proclamation has just been issued by Governor Fenton, of the State of New York:

Upon conference with many prominent citizens of this State, Friday, the 14th inst., the day appointed by the President for the National ceremonies in raising the United States flag at Fort Sumter, was deemed a most appropriate occasion for thanksgiving, prayer and praise to Almighty God for our national success, and bright prospect of returning peace and national harmony. In deference, however, to the wishes now made known to me, of many patriotic persons, representing some of our religious denominations, that the designated day was solely devoted to the solemn observance of their Church ceremonies, I, RE. Fenton, Governor of New York, do hereby amend my proclamation and set apart Thursday, the 20th inst., for the purposes therein mentioned.

RE. FENTON.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Allegheny City Jubilant—A Grand Illumination—Fireworks, Speeches, Music, etc.

The celebration gotten up by the citizens of Allegheny, on Saturday evening, in honor of the recent victories achieved by our armies, was a highly successful and creditable affair. Flags were flying to the breeze, stores and dwellings were illuminated, and immense mass meeting was held in the Diamond square, where spirited speeches were delivered, appropriate music discoursed, and a grand display of fireworks made from the balcony of City Hall.

About seven o'clock the city began to assume a very brilliant appearance, especially along Federal and Ohio streets, the principal thoroughfares leading to the Diamond. The display on the West, North, East and South Common was very fine, while most of the dwellings and stores in the vicinity of the Diamond were lighted up in a tasteful and attractive manner. It would be impossible to particularize the many places worthy of special mention, and we shall not attempt anything like details.

The City Hallwas the great centre of attraction, and by half past seven o'clock an immense concourse had assembled to witness the proceedings, hear the speeches and music, and participate in mutual congratulation over the auspicious news of the week.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Hon. John Morrison. Vice Presidents—Generals Wm. Robinson, Thomas M. Howe, Wm. Sample, H. W. Schwarm, Joshua Riley, John Dean and J. F. Jennings.

The Hon. Mayor Morrison, on taking the chair, delivered a brief congratulatory address, and concluded by introducing the Hon. Thomas M. Howe, who spoke as follows:

My friends, what shall I say—what can I say to you in letting the occasion which has brought us together. My hearts is too full of grateful emotions to find adequate expression in words. The situation of the youthful telegraph operator at Washington, who was the first to receive and to communicate to the Secretary of War the glorious news of the fall of Richmond, is very much my condition to-night. When the Secretary presented the modest boy to the assembled multitude as the bearer of the glad news, they demanded of him a speech, he replied, "I can't speak, I feel so." I, too, feel the utter poverty of language to give an adequate expression to the overwhelming sense of gratitude which wells up within me and almost stifles the power of speech.

Entering altogether, for a few moments, the splendid achievements of our arms, as the result of mere human agency, let us rather unite in one general ascription of thanksgiving to the Author of all victory, and say, "Not unto us, not unto us, but to Thy name be ascribed the glory."

Amidst all the vicissitudes of the eventful four years through which we have been called to pass of military successes and defeats—of high wrought expectations, again and again doomed to bitter disappointment—I hope no time deferred an opportunity to make the heart sick, I have never allowed myself to despair of the ultimate result. I have cherished through it all an abiding conviction that the sin as a nation, we had been duly humbled and chastised for a long catalogue of national transgressions, that the allwise Disposer of events would again smile upon us, and that we—that the national unity would be preserved, and the priceless blessings of civil and religious liberty be assured to us and to our children for many generations.

Thousands of times I have heard Abraham Lincoln utter the prayer, and that he had committed his ways to His guidance—that on leaving his old neighbors at Springfield, to take upon him the weighty responsibilities of the Presidential office, he was impressed by a sense of his own impotence for the great work before him, his parting words had been: "Friends, pray for me."

As I stood in the crowd assembled here to-night, to mingle our congratulations for the important successes which have crowned the heroic efforts of our army and navy, shall I utter to our friends at home, singing, and another blazon from the balcony, H. C. Mackrell, Esq., was introduced and made the closing speech of the evening. His address was well received, and heartily applauded. He was particularly severe on a certain class of men who, a few months ago, had pronounced the war "a failure," and characterized our brave generals as "butchers"—men who declared every battle a "useless slaughter," and who predicted the utter ruin of the country if the war was not abandoned and the "resources of statesmanship" employed, say, "exhausted." In efforts to make "peace." He would hand these men over to the tender mercies of the returned veterans, who would see that they got their deserts. The speaker dwelt at some length upon the subject of the war, and the debt of gratitude which we owe to our brave soldiers, but want of space prevents us giving a synopsis.

At the conclusion of the speech, there was another display of fireworks—a grand finale, after which the immense audience slowly dispersed.

The celebration was highly creditable throughout, and worthy of the occasion which prompted it. The music was excellent—the vocal department being under the direction of Prof. Black, while the Great Western Band discoursed the instrumental music.

An address was expected during the evening from Hon. Thomas Williams, and repeated calls were made for him. The following note, handed us by one of the committee, explains why Mr. Williams was absent:

ALLEGHENY CITY, Saturday Evening.

S. RIDDLE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—I do not feel in any way fitted to go out this evening, and particularly for the purpose of making a speech in the open air, wherein I should be sure to disappoint everybody, while I was doing injustice and injury to myself.

If I am capable of giving expression in language equal to the occasion, to the feeling with which I received the simple, but eloquent announcement that "Richmond had fallen," and its army, and the conspirators who, with fugitives from the just wrath, of the nation they have defied, I would rejoice at a favorable opportunity of doing it.

You need to celebrate an incident of the war which foreshadows, however, the termination which the public joy would now anticipate. May we not hope that in a very few days or weeks, we shall be in a condition to meet together and rejoice over the close of this long and bloody struggle! Yours, truly,

THOS. WILLIAMS.

Anniversary of the "Big Fire."

We doubt if there is any one who ever lived in Pittsburgh who does not know just what the is meant by the "big fire." Twenty years ago our city was the scene of a conflagration which has only one parallel in the history of the country, the fire in New York in 1835. We trust that we shall never again be visited by such misfortune. The burnt district covered a space of fifty six acres compactly built up; 985 buildings were burnt, valued at $1,000,000, and personal property to the amount of nearly a million. We record as the following graphic description of the scene from the *Gazette* files of the day: Obscured in one place, the flames, fed by the wind, would take another course, and, with every step gathering strength—with strength grew fierce, and, speed on in its mockery of every effort to beat it down. It was now that fear was love to every heart, and as the element passed swift with every stride, fear grew into terror and terror ripened into horror. Streets were now no obstacle—it leaped over space, and wherever it lit, houses, blocks and squares crumbled into dust. The heavens were darkened in clouds which went up from the consuming city. Liquid bodies of fire glared high up and sank again, and rose and sank, like a tempest that ocean, and huge waves rolled on anon, bringing in their swelling side the property and fortunes of all it reached. Now the impetuous rush into their houses, stores and shops to save what they held most dear. The mother seized her child, the husband his wife, the miser his gold. Each in advance of its devouring course, carbuncles of the value of thousands upon thousands was rolled into the street; vehicles of every description were hurrying away laden with the precious burden. Mechanical and wrought with superhuman energy and giant strength. And still the sea of molten fire rolled up its sheets and roared with the voice of a volcano. No longer it stepped from house to house—it flew as though the wind glorified in bearing it upon its wings. Men and women caught in their houses and cut off from earthly aid, perished and the flames licked up their bones and left no vestige to mark the spot where they gave up themselves to their Creator. Thank God! this terrible scene had an end. Starved out, the fire died away, but twilight fell upon the earth, and the full moon shone upon thousands bereft of all they possessed, shelterless and exposed to the chilling winds.

Robbery at the Metropolitan—A Mysterious Affair.

A robbery of a singular and mysterious nature, occurred at the Metropolitan House on Fifth Clair street. A young man named Loveless had his pocket book stolen, containing $800, from under the pillow of his bed Saturday morning, and on discovering his loss, mentioned it to a young man that slept with him named Robins, who on feeling his pocket, protested that he had lost his, containing some $60. The latter had a young man who boarded at the house arrested on suspicion, but it could not be shown that he entered the room, or that he was in any way concerned in the affair.

Robins and Loveless had a consultation on Saturday evening with Mayor Lowry, and it appears that the two had each placed their pocket books under their pillows on retiring for