A Union of takes and a Union of lands, A Union of States none can sever; A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands, Ami the Fing of our Union forever."

CIRCULATION 3.100.

H. H. FRAZIER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Apr. 11, 1865. MORE GLORIOUS NEWS!



The very latest news is that LEE was Sun RENDERED! Hang out your banners! Throw up your hats! Hurrah for the Union and its brave defenders! Thank God, all ye people!

RICHMOND HAS FALLEN!

The rebel capital, the last strong-hold, has surrendered to the matchless heroism of the Army of the Potomac. The hope so long deferred s at last reached the fullness of fruition, an the soldiers of crime retire from their long and stubbornly defended citadel of power, with their last army shattered to fragments; with no safety in retreat; no hope in further resistance to the overwhelming might of the brave defenders of

Let loyal men rejoice! We have had victories before-the same dauntless courage; equal endurance in the defense of the right; but never has a triumph been achieved so crowning in the measure of its results—so utterly destructive to the country's foes. It leaves them without an army, without a government, without credit, without hope. It is the great retributive stroke which in the fullness of His time, has vindicated Humanity and Justice!

It proclaims the safety of the Republic! Centuries hence, when the heroism of the last four years will still be undimmed on the shifting canvass of the past, the victories which culmi nated in the possession of Richmond, will be pointed to as the fields where the sons of the North haptised their Freedom in their noblest blood, and re-achieved their title to their proud inheritance-the best, the most beneficent government on earth.

All honor to the gallant Army of the Poto mac! How nobly it has struggled, undaunted by defeat, against the choicest troops of the foc, let its sacrifices on the Peninsula, at Antietam at Fredericksburg, at Chancellorsville, at Gettys burg, and from the Wilderness to the South-side road and Richmond, tell. It has made the heroism of all armies in the history of warfare pale before its unfaltering courage and grand achievments; now it fitly crowns the glory of the past by striking the last great blow to make treaso hated by all the living, and shunned by all who shall life hereafter. Gratefully indeed will a long imperilled Nation cherish the noble deeds. the patient endurance, the unflagging gallantry of the Army of the Potomac, and the memory of its slain-rich sacrifices to the madness treason-will live in perpetual freshness in ev-

ery patriot heart. The Republic is rescued from the murdero grasp of Treason,-thanks to a faithful North and to a just and beneficent God!

ANSWER TO COPPERHEAD SOPHISTRIES It is an instructive and impressive fact that while every copperhead organ in the country is endeavoring to bring the National authorities to reproach among the masses of the people, wherever elections are held in which the issues directly embrace the policy of the National Administration, the results are all in favor of the government. For instance, the only Democratic member of Congress from Connecticut, Mr. James E. English, who was chosen in 1861 by 1,004 majority, and in 1863 by 1,030 majority is now displaced, and New England will pre sent in the new Congress a delegation entirely unanimous for the right side. Mr. Sweat was defeated in Maine, Mr. Marcy in New Hampshire, and now Mr. English, in Connecticut gives place to a sound Republican and Unionist The members already chosen to the Thirtyninth Congress now stand: Union, 144; Dem-Rhode Island elects two Union men and Kentucky, Tennessee, and perhaps other Southern States, will swell the number. Last November Mr. Lincoln's majority was 5.406; last April Buckingham had for Governo 5,658 over Seymour. Now Buckingham between men are Urionists, and all of the twenty-one Senators are of the senators results indicate the confidence of the masses and in connection with the triumph of our arms over rebellion, prove to the world the endurance of a Government which is thus sustained at the hallot-box, and vindicated on the battle-field

PENSIONERS.

The number of Pensioners is increasing with startling rapidity, no less than 13,724 having been placed on the rolls during the year 1864. The number of invalid pensioners at the comnencement of the present year was 20,422, and the number of widows pensioned was 36,968making a total of 66,958. It is not unreasonable to conjecture that even should the war termi nate within the present year, the number of pensioners will reach 100,000. Based on the present expenditure \$8,000,000 for 50,390 pension ers the annual cost is estimated at unwards of \$10,000,000.

A FALSE PROPHET.

The most passionate admirers of Jeff. Davis cannot feel much confidence in him as a proph et. Four years ago, in February, 1881, he said in Stevenson, Alabama: "Your border States will gladly come into the Southern Confederacy within six days, as we will be your only friends England will recognize us, and a glorious future is before us. The grass will grow in the Northern cities where the pavements have been worn by the tread of commerce. We will carry war sword and torch swait the armics in the densely populated cities."

A CONSEQUENCE.

The School Master follows the Yankee soldier in all-his victories in the South. Immediately on the occupation of a rebel stronghold by the Federal forces, schools are opened and free newspapers circulated. These are the influen. ces which will soon regenerate the South: while the contemptible aristocracies which have so long devoted the fairest portions of the Union to slavery, will find it as hard to resist free schools and a free press, as to hattle arrainst the majesty of a free Government.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gen Jesus G. Ortega, commander in chief, the Mexican forces, has arrived with his staff at Santa Fe, New Mexico, en route to Washington where it is presumed he will confer with our Government in reference to the situation and destiny of Moxico. Jaurez is offering very liber as soon as our war is over.

Letters from Nassau report the desolation and decay consequent on the cessation of blockaderunning as truly astonishing. Englishmen are selling off their goods below cost; and fleeing rom the island as rats from a sinking ship.

The Richmond correspondent of The London Times again assures the people of the United States that their work is not more than half lone. The House of Commons had a discussion

on the seizure of cotton in Savannah. Mr. Layard stated that the British Charge d'Affairs at Washington had been instructed to express a hope that no obstacle would be interposed to the claims of subjects. Mr. H. Berkley and M. Peacoke delivered speeches on the probability of a war with the United States, and denounced the American people.

Judgment has been delivered in the celebra ted Colenso case. The sentence pronounced by the Bishop of Cape Town is declared null and

The Oesterreichische Zeitung of Vienna, which regarded as a semi-official organ of the Aus trian Government, asserts that Mr. Lincoln has promised to recognize the Mexican Empire at the close of the war.

We learn from Panama, that on the 9th of March a revolution broke out against the President of the State. The national troops taking side with the revolutionists, the President at once yielded, and sought refuge in the United States Consulate.

SUCCESS OF THE 7-30 LOAN. Our readers will notice that subscriptions t the popular 7-30 Liban are still continued in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these peoples' Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not eck to borrow in foreign markets: it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the cople and with what success is sufficiently hown by the fact that during forty-three days they subscribed and paid the cash down for one undred and sixty one million dollars of the 7.80 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities,-Thile nearly all other stocks have gone down rom twenty to fifty, and even a greater per ent, within a few weeks, all forms of U. S. bonds and stocks have remained firm except the slight fluctuations that are incident to all rapid changes in the money market. Our readers will renember that the subscribers to the 7-30 Loan receive semi-annual interest at the rate of 'seven and three tenths per cent. per annum in currency, and at the end of three years from June 15th 1865, they will have the ontion of receiving payment in full, or converting their notes into a 5-20 six per cent gold interest hond. The late great decline in the premium on gold makes these notes more desirable than ever as an investment and it should not be forgotten that their exemption from state or municipal taxation adds large ly to their value. There is no interruption in the receipt of subscriptions or the delivery of the notes. All banks, bankers, and others acting as Loan Agents, will pay subscribers the interest in advance from the day of subscription

until June 15th.

BRITISH TORPEDOES. The British Army and Navy Gazette incaiously reveales a secret which was scarcely suspected in the loyal States of the Union. It says that "the Confederate Government has countermanded large orders for torpedoes" in England So then, we are indebted to the unscrupulous entrality of our cousins across the water for these ingeniously devilish machines—ar innovation upon the modes of conducting warfare which, however justifiable they may be to the nde of military men cannot but be regarded by ordinary persons as contrivances which only demoniac malignity would employ. It has been Chestnut streets, and there thundered away the iven out heretofore that these instruments of estraction were fabricated in the South, and he skill with which they were constructed was natter which called for the praise of sympathizers with Secession, as furnishing proof of the mechanical abilities of the Southern workmen. And yet they have been manufactured in Engand, and were imported in blockade runners, with Blakely guns, marked with the broad arrows, muskets, bomb shell, gunpowder, and other things intended to help the harvest of blood.-We shall assuredly note the fact in this countay, and keep it in remembrance. The neutrality of England is an estimable thing. It has kept the Rebellion alive, furnishing it with privateers to assail our commerce, and crews to navigate them. We knew this much before. We are much obliged to the Army and Navy Gazette for a new item-British torpedoes. We shall add them to the list of our obligations to the treacherous Power, and it will receive our pay here-

LET THEM DIE IN THEIR FAITH.

The rebel leaders all advocated the hanging of old John Brown and his insane associate in surgents. Perhaps they were right. According o law, we have no apology to make for the rioters of Harper's Ferry; but we have a right to ask that the example which the State of Virginia set in the execution of John Brown, be followed by the authorities of the United States in dealing with the leaders of the rebellion. The blood of John Brown cries for justice! The blood of thousands of slain Union soldiers cries for vengeance! The gaunt forms and haggard brows of thousands of Union prisoners appeal to the manhood of the nation for redress! The nations of the world will accept the proof we now give of our determination to assist in the preservation of the peace of the universe, by our stern dealing withleading traitors, and if we fail to oring the leaders to the gallows, so do we establish our inability to preserve what we have just won after so much hard fighting. We repeat, then, that the fate of John Brown must be the end of the leading traitors in the land. Until Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet officers are hung as traitors, the dignity, power, and authority of the United States government will be unvindicated.

Letter from "Jack" U. S. STEAMER VICKSBURG, NORFOLK, VA., April Sd, 1865. Mr. Epiton; The day upon which "all men ar unde tools? is over. One-fourth of the new year i past and time is harrying as onward to the accomlishment of great endeavors and important results. Daily we can see the mighty contest drawing towards an end as the cordon which Grant and Sherman are where it is easy to advance, where food for the entwining around Lee becomes more contracted. Gen. Sheridan has made another master movement, cutting the Southside Rullroad and taking some 8.000 prisoners. Whether this is the "last remain ing: source of supply for Lee" or not time will tell. At all events his wasted energies cannot withstand many more defeats. Con. Lee has already expressed himself thus; That the cause of the confederacy is hopeless; that any further attempt at resistance is fruitless loss of tressure and blood; and the prescace of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward at City Point is evidence, we hope, of a speedy termination of the contest.

Troops are rassing up the Dismal Swamp Canal to Nowbern and from thence to Goldsborough where they relatored therman. An anecdote is related of Major-General Sherman, in a recent conversation at City Point Parhyas you may have beard of it, April 7th, lectured on "The Day of Reconstruction."

et all events I will insert it. In conversation with a naval officer he spoke thus in regard to Wilming ton: "It is too bad that you took Will was my meat; but I am glad for Terry's account glad for Porter's account, and above all for the

country's account.".

That campaign of General Sherman is the most re destiny of Mexico. Jaurez is offering very liber-al bounties to American Volunteers, and his has traversed over 500 miles and visited some of the army will undoubtedly be joined by thousands most populous portions of South and North Carolina. He has fed entirely on the country, d mense damnge to the enemy in captures of muni-tions of war and destruction of property, and now is about to help Grant to wind up the rebellion. He about to help Grant to wind up the rebell has the honor of capturing the hotbed of secession; the nest of treason, and the strongest ab elave power. He has laid the Capital of the State The Etna, from Liverpool, March 22d, via in rulns, destroying arsenals, saying, as he did so, Queenstown, March 23d, brings four days later that U.S. had no more need of them in these States. His men have suffered great hardships by he barefooted, and, at the termination of the victorious battles of Bentonville, almost without clothes, their tattered garments besmeared with mud and present ing a sad condition; but Gen. 8. has displayed bit love for his men by informing them that they shall

have time to rest and feed on the rich granaries the ountry affords. We are still waiting orders as to the disposal to b made of the ship. The health of the men is good in fact general good health seems to pervade the navy. Yesterday (Sabbath) we had divine service on board, the speaker taking as his text "The one thing needful." He made some good remarks.

ondence of the Independent Republican.

Rejoicings in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, April 4th, 1865. was a great day of rejoicing with the ople in our city, as I doubt not it was all over the loyal North. The welcome tidings, "RICHMOND IS OURS," which came flashing over the telegraph wires, about 11 o'clock, thrilled every patriot heart as it was never thrilled before, and uncapped such a volcano of pent-up enthusiaem as language is totally inadequate to describe. It cannot be disguised that owever great our confidence in our armies ground the last great strong-hold of the rebellion, and I the skill and energy of their leaders, the knowledge that a great battle was raging with unexamp fury for the possession of the enemy's works filled the minds even of the most hopeful with not aflittle uneasiness, anxiety, and apprehension. The several official bulletins in the morning papers, it is rue, lightened the burden somewhat, and evidenty foreshadowed the good news to come. Still, while there was any doubt, while the victory was incomplete, there was uncertainty; and while uncertainty existed, prudence admonished us to restrain all outward demonstrations of rejoicing, and await with patience and prayerful emotions the final experience of the vicissitudes of war has taught us precisely this lesson: Unfulfilled promises are ever to be distrusted. How often have we seen the merest accident, the most trifling blunder, dash the whole truits of a campaign, and convert the mos promising victory into a disastrons defeat? So we resolved to keep down all spirit of rejoicing until an cement of the triumph was made. But we did not have to wait long. ours! It was occupied this morning at 814 o'cloc by Gen. Weitzel, amid the joy and acclamation of the inhabitants!" was soon heralded by the wires, has ing the authority of EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. That was sufficient. The cloud of appro hension was immediately lifted, and, as if touched by a mighty magnet, every truly loyal heart shoute the noble armies under their command, and to Lin coln and Stanton!" The local telegraph soon con veyed the tidings all over the city. All the bells were set to ringing, the people rushed to the streets, cheering and shouting, shouting and cheering, as if drunk or insane. Staid and sedate men embrace each other in frantic delight as testimony of their mutual joy, and strangers grasped the hands of strangers in the streets as they met and repeated their congratulations. A great crowd of people, of all ages and classes, filled our principal streets, hur rabing and giorifying the event. The Fire Departnent suddenly assembled at and near Independence Hall, where, by the scream of steam-whistles and the ringing of bells on their hose-carriages, they overed to intensity the excitement and convey the idea of Pandemonium broke loose. Everybody who sed a flag, though it was never so small, threw t to the breeze, and those who had not, went and cought one if able to do so. Stores, Counting-Rooms, Public Offices, Banks, Broker's Boards, Stock Boards, and Work-Shops were incontinently leserted; the Courts adjourned, the Public School were dismissed, and everybody and all went in for a real democratic jubilee befitting the occas Salutes were fired all over the city, and at all hours their high ballding near the corner of Third and

or the relief of the fallen heroes who have purcha ed the glorious victory. Many thousands of dollars were realized, and, ere this, converted int Sanitary stores, have departed to the place where most needed. Thus passed the day, and such a da of heart-felt rejoicing I never expect to see again In the evening bonfires, pyrotechnics, and illus tions were abundant, which were kept up until late hour with evident delight. Thus we celebrated the triumph of our armier and of military genius that has not its superior or earth, if it indeed has its parallel in history. Riel mond, the modern Babyion, the proud, and, for four long and eventful years, the defiant capital o one of the greatest Rebellions known to the history of mankind, has indeed fallen; been humbled to the dust; and her rulers and despots have had to fly before the avenging cohorts of a mighty and just Government. With the victory to our crished the so long valiant army of North Virginia and with it the Great Rebellion. Where the arch traitors will turn up next, whether they will halt t try the fortunes of another battle, or whether they will lasten to some foreign land, is of courses quesion of speculation. Indeed it matters little which

whole afternoon over their joy. At the Sheriff's office a deputy appeared at the door, ringing a huge

linner bell, and announcing the sale of the assets o

hung out, offering four cents a pound for Confeder-

ite Bonds. In various places, meetings were organ

zed and addresses made, several of them being to

practical good, namely, the collection of money

the Confederacy. At another place a placard with

for the die is cast. This Nation has established its right to live, and to be classed as the greatest nation on earth. Henceforth its authority will be upreme at home and throughout the civilized I had thought to say a few words about the finan cial and mercantile excitement that has prevailed here for the last fortnight, but find my letter is al ready full, and can only say that "Gold is down," and that its "down" ing has had the effect to put 'down' not only many who have speculated in it, but also many of the heavy holders of various kinds of merchandise, especially of Dry Goods. The goods hemselves have also gone "down's with a rush, terrible to the dealers, but pleasing beyond descrip tion to the consumers. You can buy calicoes for from 12 to 20 cents at retail that a month ago sold from 85 to 45 cents. You can also buy splendld muslins for 22 cents, (and very fair ones at 20 cents,) and first class delains for 22 certs. All other cot ton goods have gope "down" in about the sam Woolen Goods are held up with great tenucity, but still they are very mu

gars and other Groceries have fallen in price years ntially. Crushed Sugar sells at retail for 20 cts. the Coffee grades at 16, 17, and 18 cents, while the browns are lower, according to quality. fallen about \$4 from the highest rates, and is still declining. What influence the late victories will have upon the market is yet to be seen. Gold i struggling to maintain itself in the neighborh D per cent. (It is selling for 47 cents premium to day,) but I think it will soon have to yield; and when it does so grain, it will not find it easy to ral iv. On the first of May the Treasury will \$18 000,000 upon the market as interest on the 5-20 Bonds, and I do not believe it in the power of the

ters, to carry the load. The family of Gen. Grant is about to take posses slon of a very fine dwelling on Chemnt street above Twentieth, which was donated to the Lieut General by some of our "solid" and patriolic chizens about the first of January. It has been fitted up and furnished by these gentlemen regardless of pense, and is such a home as many kings an princes might envy.

speculators, already grouning under the weight of

The Sanitary Commission. ndence of the Independent Republican.

Permanenta, April 5, 1865.

Dear Republican: Your many readers will be increased. I am sure, in knowing what the Sinitary mmission. (to whose treasury so many stream Commission, the whose tressury so many country are containly flowing from Susquehanna country, its doing in this emergency. The following statement in the papers of this morning will answer the inquiry to their entire satisfaction, and I have no oubt stimulate renewed exertions:

That the public may be relieved from anxiety with respect to the provision made for the comfort of our sick and wounded at Richmond, Petersburg and City Point, the Sanitary Commission should say that they had on Friday last an abundant supply of all things necessary on the apolt, and that since then two vessels loaded, with supplies, in addition, have reached City necessary on the spot, and that since then two vessels loaded with supplies, in addition, have reached City Point, and others will be dispatched.

"The Commission, with a view to the present emergency, has provided a full corps of agents, both with the sury and at the hospitals at or mear City Point, where most of the wounded are brought.

Two genthemen of the Commission, from this city, visited the surmy last week, and found every preparation made for the emergency.

In addition to the heavy stock at City Point and with the army, the following articles have reached there since Friday-last.

Respecifully yours.

R. M. Lewis,

R. M. Lewis, Repetituity yours, Respectfully yours, Reneral Superintendent of Phiadelphia Branch of the United States Saultary Commission

I may as well say in this connection that the final report of the Great Fair of the Sanitary Commission ield in this city last June, has at length been made and the net proceeds accounted for. The follow;

took:
Received, New York, Feb. 17th, 1865, of C. Cope, treasurer of the Philadelphia Associates of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, one million, thirty-five thousand, three hundred and ninety-cight dollars and ninety-six cents, being the net proceeds of the Great Central Falt, held in Philadelphia in June last, for the benefit of the United States Sanitary Commission.

ommission. \$1,035,398 96. George T. S. Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Con George T. Strong, Rev. Dr. Bellows, President of the Commission, in a letter acknowledging the magnificent contrib takes occasion to pay a high compliment to our city, and to all from whose munificence, and by whose labors, it was accumulated. I quote the following paragraph, which I think will also interest you

paragraph, which I think will also interest your readers:

No city in the Union has given a stonter and more pereistent support to the war, to the comfort of soldiers on their way to and from the war, or to the relief or the sick and wounded falling in the course of the war, than Philadelphia; and to no city except San Francisco, is the U. S. Banitary Commission so much indebted for an intelligent, laborious and costly support—a support including moral, intellectual, and linancial sustenance and loyality. Philadelphia has understood and endorsed the peculiar principles of the Banitary Commission, trusted its officers with generous confidence, and fed its treasury with systematic contributions.

The magnificent contribution we have just received, the product of your Fair, is, I returne to say, the largest ever made in one sum, not only to this, but to any unincorporated charity in the world. It is a miracle of free, concerted action seeking with unjealous and confiding benevolence to make an institution without local or State interest, the almoner of its own overflowing bounty towards those sufferers made sacred by the cause in which they offer their lives and shed their blood. You have freshened the Declaration of Independence, originally made in your city, issuing it anew, rewritten in the blood of your sone, with every precious line of it now illuminated with your gold.

What a cheering reflection that the strength of hese words lies in their entire truthful OBSERVER.

CAPTURE OF RICMOND.

chmond on Fire-The Citizens Welcon the Union Troops-Demoralization and Wild Flight of the Rebel Army... Twenty-Pive Thousand Prisoners-Five Hundred Guns Captured in Richmond-Occupation of the City-Pursuit of the R dan Confident of Capturing the Rebe Army.

Full Details of the Fighting. Special Dispatch to the N. Y Tribun

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 3d, 1865. Capt. Ira N. Burritt, former staff officer in the rmy of the Potomac, now chief special correspond nt of the Cincinnati Gazette in that army, arrived a he front one day after the fighting began. His ac the front one day after the fighting began. His at count of matters down to the 2d inst. is, therefore a little delayed, but it is so concise and clear as t still warrant transmission in full: PREPARATORY OPERATIONS

HDQRS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 1st, 1865.

April 1st, 1805.

As you doubtless have accounts of the operations in progress here up to yesterday, I will confine myself to a brief synopsia.

The heaviest fighting has been done by the Fifth Corps and Sheridan's Cavalry.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

THE FIFTH CORFS.

On Wednesday morning the Fifth Corps moved down the Halifax road and crossed Rowanty Creek, taking then a south-westerly course until it reached, the Vaughan road. It moved up the Vaughan to the Quaker Road, turned to the right, keeping on this road until within a mile of the Boydtown Plankroad, when they met the enemy. Gen. Griffin, with the First Division, attacked, and General Crawford forming the Third Division on Griffin's left, met the enemy on the Butler farm, but pushed them back and reached the Boydtown road.

on THUESDAY
morning the whole of the Fifth Corps line advanced
across the Boydtown road with little opposition. In
the afternoon Gen. Ayres, commanding the Second
division, moved one brigade across Gravelly Rur
and kept it there during the night. PRIDAY.

The next morning Ayres's whole division crossed the Run, supported by Gen. Crawford's. After advancing a mile or more through a wooded country, broken occasionally into small clearings, the enemy was discovered in force. Gen. Ayers advanced Winthrop's Brigade, while the rest of his division and that of Gen. Crawford were forming in the reak. A REBEL ATTACK.

Before they had completed the deployment, however, and while the greater part of the Third Division was yet in mass, Johnson's Robel Division charged Winthrop's-single brigade, driving it lack in some disorder, while at the same time Pickett's Division struck out two divisions in the left faink, attacking with more than its usual impetuosity. FALLING BACK.

Both Ayers's and Crawford's men fought stub-bornly, but at length fell back across the run, where the First Division and several batteries of artillery, which had been placed in position by Gen. Warren, covered the crossons, and drove back the enemy, who advanced incantiously, with heavy loss. A SECOND ADVANCE. About two c'clock, p. m., the whole Corps again advanced over the same ground, retaking all the positions from which they had been driven in the morning; and moved forward to White Oak Road,

battle-fing and a number of pri troops rested during the night. This (Saturday) morning at seven o'clock, the Fifth Corps was again in motion, passing to the left, along the White Oak Road to join General Sheridan.

They have executed the difficult movement of marching by a flank in the presence of the enemy, withdrawing the divisions in the rear of each other, and marching them off successively from right to left, the left division (Crawford's) executing the same movement by brigade.

CONDUCT OF PROPE A DIPPICELT MOVEVENT.

attered by a bullet early in the day, but i leading his command in the afternoon. SECOND CORPS.

ese events were taking place the Secon cot toward White Oak road by a more of from the left of our intrenchments the Corps moved toward. White Oak road by a more areet route from the left of our intrenedments than that taken by the Fifth, and established a connection with the right of the latter. It was sharply engaged vesterday, but lost less than the Fifth. General Humphreys now occupies the line vacated by Warren's movements to the support of Sheridan, having extended to the left for that purpose. GEN. SHERIDAN.

Meanwhile Sheridan, with four cavalry divisions Custar's Merritt's, Crook's and Kautz's, passing around the left of the whole stury, went through Dinwiddle Court House, and towards the Southside road, with his usual rapidity.

THE REBELS WATCHING HIM. The force which drove Crawford and Ayres across Gravally Run, however, at once turned their attention to him moving rapidly to the right, and after a desperate conflict he also was forced back within a mile of Dinwiddle Court House. AGAIN ON THE WAR PATH.

This morning be again took the initiative, however, having been joined by Gen. Warren, and has been driving in his turn. Heavy firing, both of artillery and musketry could be heard away on the left at nightfull this evening showing that he and Warren are there at work, and at this late hour the booming of artillery in that direction is incessant, some discharges of musketry have also taken place along the Second Corps to night, as well as canonading in the direction of the Appomattox. Everything is going well, and officers and men alike are hopeful of the result of the igreat crash which will come to morrow.

PREPARATION FOR SUNDAY. Gen. Wright is to attack with the whole Sixth Corps at six o'clock to-morrow.

April 2d, 4 o'clock, a. m.

The last heard from Sheridan was about midnight. He was then at Five Forks, the junction of the White Oak and Ford roads. He and Warren had taken about four thousand prisoners and several batteries of artillery. He was joined last evening by Miles's Division of the Second corps, and with the four corps of cavalry and four of infantry he pushed westward for the Southside road, which he is expected to reach at an early hour this forenoon. SUCCESS OF SHERIDAN. CASUALTY.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Fred. Winthrop-was killed du-

THE REBELS ACTIVE. THE REBELS ACTIVE.

Several attempts have been made during the early part of the night to break through the lines of the Second Corps on our left. Gen. Miles has retalisted with a demonstration which reached the abattis in front of the rebel works along White Oak road. About 9 o'clock a. m., the Rebels made a prolonged and desperate assault upon the part of our lines held by Gen. Ord on the right of the Second Corps. LOSSES

LOSSES

Our losses day before vesternay are reported at 1,500 killed and wounded, and a few prisonera.—
Uwing to the lateness of the hour to which fighting was kept up last evening on the left, no accurate estimate of the casualties can be made as vet. the casualties can be made as yet. LEE'S ARMY.

Prisoners taken from all the corps of Lec's army show that it has not been weakened by sending a single division south. SHORT OF CANNON.

As I write the opening volleys of Wright's charge in front of Fort Fisher are heard. The amount of artillery in use shows a scarcity of cannon on the Pubel site. Rebel side.
Whether Wright is successful or not, few fears are entertained but that Sheridan will take the Southside Railroad.

The Battle on Sunday. reepondence of the N. Y Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, April 3-7 a. M. Monday, April 3-7 a. M. via Washington, April 4. yia Washinoton, April 2. I
I find that I was correct in station, not only that
ach Corps was to attack the enemy's lines at cerain points at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, but that
ach attack was successful, and the entire line caried by them as quickly and surely as it it was atempted, thus proving that mud walls are never inoregnable when attacked with determination by an
squai force, well supplied with artillery and other
appliances for their assault. In the case of yesterture morning assault, we were nowhere unsuccess-

lay's morning assault, we were nowhere un-uccess-ul. If momentarily repulsed at any point, we only fell back for a time, gathered fresh strength, and re-turned to the charge, and were finally successful. tell nack for a time, gatheren treas strength, and returned to the charge, and were finally successful.

The Fifth Corps, which had held the extreme left, was, as I have already intormed you, detached from this army on Saturday, and sent to aid Gen. Sheridan in his attack on the cuemy's works near Ford's Station. The success of their operations. I have already made known to you, and I understand my statement is more than confirmed by the official account sent by Gen. Grant to the War Department.

After accomplishing that result, the advantage was followed up. Longstreet's Corps of the enemy was so hardly pressed that it could not reunite with Gen. Lee's main army, and Gen. Warren attacked it with such vigor that It was completely demoralized and routed. Yesterday tiens. Sheridan and Warren continued to tollow it up and drive it from every position it attempted to assume. I understand that it finally crossed the Apponantox River at a point nearly North of Black's and White's Station, on the Southside road, and retarded pursuit by felling trees across the road and burning bridges behind it.

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with such vigor that it was completely demoralized and routed. Yesterday Gens, Sheridan and Warren continued to follow it up and drive it from every position it attempted to assume. I understand that it finally crossed the Appoinstor River at a point nearly North of Black's and White's Sation, on the Southside road, and retarded pursuit by felling trees across the road and burning bridges behind it.

As nearly as I can secertain, while the combined forces of Gens, Sheridan and Warren inflicted the most serious disasters upon the enemy, their own forces suffered comparatively little. It would afford me great pleasure to be able to give you details of their success, and especially to be the first to herald the glorious achievements of the gallant Fifth Corpe; and had it been possible for one pursual to have done of the remain repeat to be able to give you details of their success, and especially to be the first to herald the glorious achievements of the gallant Fifth Corpe; and had it the one ossible for one pursual to have done of the exchange of prisoners. All the Union prisoners confined in the Libby and Castle Thunder were sent to Boulware Landing yesterday and extheir success, and especially to be the first to hera'd the glorious achievements of the gallant Fifth Corps; and had it been possible for one person to have done this, and at the same time keep himself posted as to the operations of other corps in this army, I should certainly have done so. As it is, I regret to say that I could not accomplish it, but am compelled to leave that agreeable duty to your able and energetic correspondent who accompanies the cavalry corps, knowing that he will do the subject entire justice.

After Longstreet's forces were driven back by Sheridan and Warren, and the right flauk of Lee's army turned, Gen. Humphreys led the Second Corps to the attack, and simultaneously the assault was made along the entire line of the Appomattox, near to Point of Rocks. At each point where the Second attempted on assault they were emiently successful, breaking through the enemy's wo. ks, capturing forts, guns, gunners, garrisons, stores, and, in short, everything. The strongest works on that portion of the well-directed and determined blows struck by the gallant Second, which nobly sustained the hard-

gallant Second, which nobly sustained the har carned reputation it acquired when under the lead of the brave and skillful Hancock.

I have heard various statements of the number of I have heard various statements of the number of prisoners taken by this corps, but it is not possible to give the number correctly at this time, as squads have continued to be sent in since, from time time, up till the hour of my writing. I believe the number taken in the first assault y-sterday morning

lo give the number correctivy at this time, as squais have continued to be sent in since, from time to time, up illi the hour of my writing. I believe the number taken in the first assault yesterday morning was about one thousand.

After capturing four heavy forts, all of which were well manned, and provided, with spowerful armaments, and seemed able to withstand a protracted siege, the Second Corps did not halt to give the enemy a breathing time, but followed them back, driving them from one position to another, multi bey were pressed around in front of the corps operating lower down the line. This corps was then set to work tearing up and destroying the Southside Railroad, from where it was struck by its left flank to the point where the Fifth Corps ceased the work of demolition on its right. The duty being performed, it was, I understand, detached from the army on its right, and sent to co-operate with the Fifth and cavalry corps in their operations against Longstreet. Great credit is accorded to Gen. Humphreys, and his division commanders, Gens. Miles, Hays and Mott, as well as their subordinates, for the manner in which they handled the forces under them; and much of the success of the day's operations is attributable to their skill and bravery.

The Twenty-lifth Corps had only one Division and a part of another engaged. It performed nobly the task set for it, and was successful in capturing two large and well defended forts, a good number of prisoners and sixten guns. The American clitizens of African descent, of whom the corps is wholly composed, fought with great gallantry and determination, and lost in killed and wounded a proportionate number with the other corps. Yon will remember that the corps has only been on this front on the front and second lines of the enemy's form. After the Twenty-lifth corps had atken the forts on the front and second lines of the enemy's works, it was withdrawn from its position between the Second and Twenty-fourth; and on the former being detached the latter was pushed by

CONDUCT OF TROOPS.

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The remnant of the old Iron Brigade of Crawford's along the praise of the file of the line, it had almost completely invested the portion of Lee's forces within the fortifications of Feteraburgh. Its division commanders, Gens.

The remnant of the old Iron Brigade of Crawford's with the 91st New York, lately statehed, commander of 15th New York, lately statehed, commanded by Col. John A. Kellogg of the 6th, sustained their prayious reputsition.

BRAYE OFFICES.

BRAYE O

ade in the charge. Col. Dailey had his right hand shock of their assault. The movements of this corp. shattered by a bullet early in the day, but insisted were executed with such vigor and rapidity that it ed with such vigor and rapidity that comparatively light. The killed till not probably exceed 500 in the

Richmond.

The Occupation of the City Our Troops Enter Without Opposition—Their Way Strewn with Torpedoes—Precipitate Flight of the Rebel Army—Immense Capture of Artillery -Flight of Jeff. Davis-Interesting Gossip

berrespondence of the N. Y. Tunes.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF RHE JAMES. SENATE HOUSE, RICHMOND, April 3, 1865. Via Washington, April 5.

The short dispatch I sent to the Times Bureau Washington this morning, will have prepared you for the great fact that Richmond has fallen to the arms of the United States, not by a bloody siege, with all its attendant horrors, but by being surrendered. "Lit. as remarkable is at that yesterday Gen. Robert E. Lee sent a dispatch to the War Office in

a true freat lace that the man has failed at the deep with all its attendant borrors, but by being surrendered. It. is a remarkable fact that yeaterday Gen. Robert E. Lee sent a dispatch to the War Office in Richmond stiling that, Grupt had driven him one mile and a half, and that he hid suffered severely; that he had taken a position that he could not hold, and requested that the city should be evacuated at 12 o'clock, midnight.

Soon after midnight, Major-General Weitzel was informed of the fact that the enemy in his front in tended to evacuate their line. He was well aware beforeband that they had buried torpedoes in the beforeband that they had buried torpedoes in the office of the fact that the enemy in his front in the night would certainly be attended with great risk. At the carliest dawn of day be sent forward a strong skirmish line toward fort Glimore, and, so thickiv were the torpedoes buried, that the main body could only march by single file. The precaution adopted by the rebels to secure the lives offbeir men in such treacherous ground proved to be most useful to pur soldiers, and saved many lives. A thin stick was placed over each torpedo, and a piece of red muslin attached to it.

The Second Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty fourth Army Corps had the honor of leading the army of the James into Richmond under the command of Brig. Gen. Ripley. Major-General Weitzel and his staff headed the column. They encountered no opposition whatever. Halting at the commend of Brig. Gen. Ripley. Major-General Weitzel and his staff headed the column. They encountered no opposition whatever. Halting at the commend of Brig. Gen. Ripley. Major-General Weitzel and his staff headed the column they encountered no opposition whatever. Halting at the commend of Brig. Gen. Ripley. Major-General Weitzel and headed the column of cavalry, to summon the Mayor to surrender the keys. Joseph Mayo, Esq., received then very civility and handed over the keys at the City Hall at 7, A. M. General Weitzel entered the city as

ience.
In the state of confusion that naturally attaches to In the state of contusion that naturally state the position, I cannot pretend to give you a correct estimate or what we have captured. The General estimates the guns captured in position on the fortifications—all, I believe, left uninjured—at from four features.

estimate or was we may captured. In contributions—all, believe, left uninjured—at from four hundred and fifty too five hundred, many of them of heavy calibre.

The notorious Libby Prison and Castle Thunder remain untouched. The former is now tenanted by Confederate prisoners captured by us this morning, who did not know that their main army had flown. Mr. Jeff. Davis and family left Richmond on Wednesday for Charlotte, N. C., and it is stated on good authority that they are on their way to Texas. Mr. Davis returned to Richmond, and was in church yesterday, when a dispatch was handed to him from Gen. Lee, stating that the position of affairs was deperate. He left flichmond in one.

An immense amount of tobacco, which was stored in Richmond. has been destroyed. It was intended to have removed it away to Lynchburg, and several hundred boxes were actually the transitute that place when Sheridan cut the canal and thus interrupted its removal. The offices of the Enquirer and the Dispatch newspapers are burnt. The State Contribuse is destroyed. Mayo's Bridge, the Danville Raliroad Bridge and the foot-pass-mer bridge over the James, are all burnt. The powder magazine at Drury Bluff was destroyed last night, and all the gunboats on the James burnt. Three powder magazines in the vicinity of Richmond were exploded early this morning.

Gen. Lee and the remains of his army have re

morning.

Gen. Lee and the remains of his army have re treated toward Danville, and I-have it upon good authority that they expected to be reinforced by Hardee, and make a stand at that place. It is very doubtful whether they will succeed in getting there. A vast amount of suffering has been caused by the fire. The grounds around the Capitol are covered with the household effects of families burnt out. It was an act of useless cruelty on the part of fugitive rebels, and is loudly denounced by all who remain here.

changed. In closing this dispatch I am happy to be able to state that the fires in the different parts of the city have nearly burnt themselves out. The city is perfectly quiet, and great credit is due to Heut. Colonel Manulag, the Provost-Marshal, for the energy and Manulus, the Provost-Maisum, the execution of firmness he has displayed in the execution of very onerous duties imposed upon him this m R. D. Francis

The Pursuit of Lee. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN THE FIELD, April 4th, 1865.

RACE FOR DANVILLE.

This day was speat by the armylin an active pursuit of the enemy. It is a foot race again between the two great bodies for a certain goal. The point for which Gen. Lee is thought to be in march is Danville. Under cover of his left he drew off from his lines on the night of the 2d, and began a rapid march in the hope of gaining a good start upon us, in which he has failed, for this army is well up with his rear guard, the Second Corps, under General Gordon, which held the left of his lines on the day of the great battle. RACE FOR DANVILLE.

TWO THOUSAND MORE PRISONERS. TWO THOUSAND MORE PRISONERS.

By the Cox Road the bulk of this army went on Monday, through Petersburg, in pursuit, and the cavalry has been on the heels of the enemy all this day, taking 3,000 more men from their ranks, which are fast dwindling away. It is thought that there cannot be more than 35,000 men now with Gen. Lee, and as they go on the men quit the ranks and find their way home.

OUE CAVALEY OUR CAVALRY

our cavaler.

Gives no rest to the broken enemy, and is pressing hard upon the rear of Gordon's Corps (their 2d.).—

It is from it that most of the prisoners are taken by our cavalry. In many of the houses along the line of march, parties of wounded men are found, who, having been able to march from their inte field of battle, were taken along, and had to fall out on the way. It is only a very sanguine Robel who cannot see that all is lost with the lately great army of Northern Virginia.

Northern Virginia.

Its days and Numbered.

It may not exist as an original body 30 days longer. It it can reach the force under General Joseph Johnston, a second heavy fight will take place; this time with Gen. Sherman; but the Army of the Potomac would in less than ten hours enter into the fight, and the result to the rebel forces would be a disaster, which would be final.

The first of May may see the end of this war, for nothing but a heavy line of defenses could enable the enemy to make a stand again, and time to throw up such a line is now wanting. The enemy can only the from point to point for a short time.

nter from point to point for a short time.

BILL'S LOSS
to the enemy is great, for he led their Third Corps
with ability, and was perhaps only second to Gen.
Lee in importance to the rotel army. In the late
fight his corps was almost ubiquitous. It extended
from Hatcher's Run to Battery Gregg, and fought
our Twenty-fourth and Sixth Corps. It was in that
work that Hill was struck by three balls, which
made his death wounds.

To-day the cavalry and the leading corps made a long march. The Ninth Corps is some distance in the rear, and it felt Petersburg only to-day, but the rest of the army is well in hand, and the cavalry, until the cavalry is the cavalry in the caval

er the untiring Sheridan, is doing great service There are many reports of extravagant success on our part, flying about. One is that 20,000 of the enemy have been forced to lay down their arms, but this is at least premature. It is the old story of bragging. The army is doing well, but has not made such short work of the enemy as that.

may be the point at which another great fight will take place. It is sixty miles from Petersburg, and the army has not made more than about half that distance up to this evening.

The Rebel Route.

Retreat Cut Off by Sheridan-Burkesville in Dar Possession—Lee's Army at Amelia Court House, East Burkerville— A Junction Between Lee's Forces and Johnston's Row Impossible—Sheridan Hopes to Capture the Whole Rebei Army—The Infantry Moving Rapidly to His Support.

[OFFICIAL] WAT DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1865-12 o'clock noon. 0

LUTY MACHEN STATE TO THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

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Major General Dix: Mojor General Dix:

The following telegram announces the probable speedy destruction of Gen. Led's army if one troops get up to support Sheridan, who has headed of the EDWIN M. Starton, enemy.

Secretary of War.

JUNCTION SOUTHBIDE AND DANVILLE RAILEGAD, BURKESVILLE, VA., April 5-10 o'clock, E. K., Bunesylle, Y. April b-10 o'clock, P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Scentury of War.

Lieutenant-General Grant received the following dispatch at 6:30, r. M., while on his way to this point, and at once proceeded to Gen. Sheridan's headquarters. Gen. Grant desired me to transmit the dispatch to you, on the opening of the telegraph at this place, and to say that the Sixth Corps, without doub, reached Gen. Sheridan's position within an hour or two after the dispatch was written. Two divisions of the Twenty-fourth Corps will encamp here to-night, and one division of the Twenty-fint Army Corps at Black's and White's Station Southeide Railroad.

S. WILLIAMS, Brig. Gen.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERMAN. HEADQUARTERS CAVALET,
JETTERSVILLE, April 5-3, P. M.

JETTERSVILLE, April 5-3, F. M.

To Licul. Gen U. S. Grant:

GENERAL: I send you the enclosed letter, which will give you an idea of the condition of the enemy and their whereaboute. I sent Gen. Davies' brigade this morning around on my left flank. He captured, at Fame's Cross Rosds, five pieces of artillery, about two hundred wagons and eight or nine battle-flags, and a number of prisoners. The Second Army Corps is now coming up. I wish you were here youself. I teel consident of capturing the army of Northern Virginia it we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee. I will put all my escaliy out on or left flank, except McKenzie, who is now on the right. (Signed.) P. H. SHEERDER, Maj.-General.

THE LETTER.

Amelia Court House, April 5, 1865. AMELIA COURT HOUSE, April 5, 1855.

Dear Mana: Our army is ruined, I fear. We are all safe as yet. Shyron leit us sick; John Taylor is well; I saw him yesterday. We are in line of hattle this evening. Gen. Robert Lee is in the field, near us. My trust is still in the justice of our cause and in God. Gen. Hill is killed, I saw Murray a few moments since. Bernard Terry, it is said, was taken prisoner but managed to get out. I send this by a negro, I see passing up the railcoad to Michlenburgh. Love to all. Your devoted son.

Our Armies Again Victorious! len. Sheridan Flghts a Battle Near Burkes. Phousand Prisoners, and Fourteen Cannon Prospects of Lee's Surrender.

WASHINGTON, April 7th, 1865. S

Major-Gen. Dix.—The following telegrams, announcing the victory won yesterday by Major-Gen.
Shreidau over Leo's army, have just been received by this Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War. City Point, April 6th, 1865.

Hon. Secretary of Wor:—At 11:15 p. m. yesterday, 1 Burkesville Station, Gen. Grant sent me the fol-wing from Gen. Sheridan. A. Lincoln. lowing from Gen. Sheridan. A. LINCOLN.

Thursday, April, 6th, 11:15 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. Grant:—I have the honor to report
that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of
the Burke's Station Road in the road upon which
there were retreating.

the Burke's Station Road in the Yoan input which they were retreating.

I attacked them with two divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry. I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry. Up to the present time we have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, DeBarre and Curtis Lee, several thousand prisoners, I pleces of artillery, with cassions and a large number of prisoners. If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender.

P. H. Sherman, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

News Items. The Republican majority in Connecticut in all telx towns is 10 711. These towns will increase t a little.

-It was given out a few weeks ago that the Emperor Maxmillian was about to recognize J vis. Now would be a good time to do so. A dwarf, eighteen years old, and three and a half feet high, a deserter from the rebel army, has arrived at Washington.

Breckinridge is now asserted to be responsible for the disastrous configration at Richmond. Several merchants are said to have implored him in vain to prevent the destruction.

— On Tuesday last, Mr. Lincoln gave a public re-ception in the parlor of Jeff. Davis's house in Rich-mond A number of citizens called upon him, be-side the officers of our army and navy.

The French soldiers in Mexico are getting away as fast as possible. They have abandoned the projected expedition to Minatitlan, and are seeking avery opportunity to get passage to France.

— The new State Government of Tennessee was organized at Nashville on the 3d day of April. A much larger vote was thrown for the State ticket than was expected, and in many counties there was

-"God, Grant, Victory." were three words coin-dinto a battle-cry by the Union army some months go. Let us strike out the commas new, and add wo words, and we have a prayer and an aphorism: God has given Grant Victory."—Fress.

— The Boston Transcript states that the high price obtained for land in State street on Monday, induced a bank officer to see how many silver dollars would cover a square foot. He found that 65 American silver dollars could be put upon the space. The land in question sold for \$62.30 per square foot. A gentleman just from Richmond states that the best informed believe that Davis fled to Georgia, and that he will attempt a reestablishment of his government at Augusta, which possesses strong natural defences and has been elaborately fortified. As a singular coincidence, it may be stated the cl-der Mr. Blair made this prediction weeks ago.

The Philadelphia Press says: "We have seen a private letter from one of the most illustrious military men of the times, in which, after speaking with much humanity of the betrayed Southern masses, he says: "Now, mark me! Davis, Hunter, Cobb, and the rest, will call upon our armies, the Union he says: 'Now, mark me! Davis, riumes, and the rest, will call upon our armies, the armies, when peace has been conquered, them from their own people.'

There are about 700 female clerks employed in the Treasury Department, and selected from almost all the States in the Union. Many of them have been rich but are now poor. Many of them are young indices; many of them are widows, and some are married. Their chief business is in cutting and counting new legal tender and national band in counting and destroying old ones. s \$720 per annum cach. is \$730 per annum each.

— The President has proclaimed a reward of \$1 000 for the arrest and conviction of any person who may have crossed the borders of the United States, or entered ports by sea, from countries where they are tolerated, and, have committed capital felonies against the property and life of an American citizen. He also promises \$700 upon the conviction or arrest of such persons as shall have added and abetted officers of the above class before named, within the territory of the United States.

At the cogning of the April term of the United

territory of the United States.

— At the opening of the April term of the United States Court at Cincinnatt, all the lawyers practising therein were required to take the oath of loyally prescribed in the act of July, 1863. Nineteen in all took the oath, two of them making some technical protests. George E Pugh declined to take it immediately, staling that he believed it unconstitutional, and desired time to consider the subject. Wim. M. Corry refused entirely, and immediately surrendered up the business which he had in hand, in the court.

court.

The negro Captain Robert Small returned to Charleston a few days since, in the same vessel in which he escaped from the city in the spring of 1802, the Planter. As it passed Fort Sumter it had all its three flags flying, and the Captain's face beamed with eathsfaction as he saw the Stars and Stripes on its parapet once more. The Planter has been reflitted since its flight from Charleston, at an expense of \$40,000.

40,000.

The United States steamship Circassian arrived at Key West April 2, and reported at attack of Union forces and gumboats on Mobile March, 20. No particulars obtained except that the monitor Miliwanke was blown up off Dog River Bar by a torpedo. New Orleans papers of the Sist, say that, a portion of Canby's forces were within five miles of Mobile, and some siege guns were in position to throw shells into the city. The attack upon the main defences had been already commenced. \$40,000.

- Culifornians are becoming uneasy about the pirate Shenandon, last heard from at Melbourne. They fear she may undertake the cupture of some of unainmous anti-slavery vote.

— It is announced that Garibald's daughter Teresita has just given birth, a Caprera, to a boy, who, by his grandfather's desire, has been christened Lincoln, in hone of the "American President who has abolished slavery."