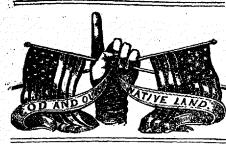
# he Press TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1865.



Richmond and Virgina Rescued. Richmond, the great objective point of the war, having at last succumbed to the genius and the endurance of our generals and our armies, and with it all Eastern Virginia, it is almost unnecessary to speculate upon the consequences. The capital of Virginia has, on several occasions, seemed to be within our grasp, as it has frequently been within the sight of those who have assailed or besieged it. But, until the resources of the Government were placed at the disposal of Lieutenant General GRANT, its capture eluded the vigilance and the vigor of our best commanders. Realizing the fact that to maintain their hold upon Richmond the rebels had concentrated vast numbers behind their formidable entrenchments, and by means of an extended railroad system continued to keep open their supplies. General GRANT mapped out a campaign which contemplated a massed assault upon the rebel capital, simultaneous with a series of consolidated demonstrations upon distant and yet highly important and valuable strongholds. And it will only be when we come calmly to understand and to analyze his calculations and his combinations that we shall properly estimate the value of the conquests preceding the fall of Richmond, and consequently the extraordinary significance of that event itself. In every point of view it is important. It was to Richmond that all eyes have been turned since the beginning of the war. As the Union forces advanced upon or receded from it, the hearts and hopes of the friends of the Government rose and fell. Richmond had become as familiar to foreign commentators, and to military critics everywhere, as the field of Waterloo was to the civilized world in 1815, or the wild and inhospitable wastes of the Crimea in 1856. If Richmond, the whirlpool of treason, sucked in to its support the substance of other States until thousands of millions were absorbed for the maintenance of the assassins and usurpers who congregated there, it was from Richmond that plausible falsehoods were sent out to encourage the misguided and doubting people of the South, and to deceive their sympathizing friends in other countries. The flight of NAPO-LEON from Belgium was not more calamitous than the retreat of LRE or the suffering men. Recent experience has exodus of DAVIS from Richmond, and the shown this to be a foul and deliberate fate of the latter, if not so inglorious, will lie. The vast amount of provender, rice, be at least as admonitory and as crushing as that of the former. Nowhere can this scattered conspiracy reorganize itself. Excepting the effigy of a Government upheld by the armies of MAGRUDER in Texas, the rebel standard has now been driven out of nearly every political capital in every State South, and the pale and conscience stricken DAVIS, with his cruel and desperate counsellors, will be forced to carry their Government as counterfeiters and forgers carry their implements of crime, and, like them, to hide away from the scrutiny and the punishment of the law. But where can LEE lead his men? One theory is that he will fly into Texas; but it would be a far safer prophecy that he will either offer the wager of battle, and die, if not an honorable, at | sung the parallel between his conduct and least a courageous death, or surrender himself and his troops to the overwhelming armies of the Federal Government. At this hour of writing advantages so heavily preponderate on the Union side as to leave little doubt that any terms offered by Mr. LIN-COLN will be accepted by the rebels. It been written for precisely such a case, and is uncertain as yet with whom the American Executive will treat. He has already sternly declined either consultation or correspondence with the socalled head of the so-called Southern Confederacy. It seems to us an improbability that he will discuss the terms of capitulation with the commander-in-chief of the rebels in the face of the fact that this latter had it in his power to mitigate the suffer. ings of the thousands of human prisoners now sleeping in premature graves, and also to close the rebellion many months before the period when it had to be overcome at the loss of additional thousands of precious human lives. It is reasonable to anticipate, therefore, that Mr. LINCOLN, holding the commanding and controlling position won by the American armies, will address himself to the Southern people, and will treat with their representatives, duly chosen at fair elections, on the basis of his several proclamations, and in the spirit of whatever additional guarantees he may mercifully proffer to them. Fatal Rebel Falschoods. . That which will be a source of comment and recollection for all time is the persistent mendacity of the rebel papers, and especially those of Richmond, before the late maryellous and providential achievements of the Union armies. "Richmond. could not be taken." "It would be defended to the last." "GRANT would be defeated," " SHERMAN driven back," and "SHEBIDAN checkmated." To this sort of boasting all the Richmond editors deliberately and criminally dedicated their papers and themselves. What must be thought of men who daily agree to lie? But the worst of the practice is in the sufferings and sacrifices it imposed and inflicted upon the poor people and soldiers of the South. If it had been resorted to only to deceive "the Yankees," it might have been justified even on the part of "the chivalry," but when it was deliberately done to induce men to fight and die for a bad cause, and to carry more distress into sorrowing homes, it partakes of the fiendishness of the incarnate devils themselves.

match for all opponents and rivals, for all plots and counterplots, for all falsehood and intrigue, whether of foreign or domestic origin.

The mere Lees left the Vault to Brag of." ROBERT E. LEE is the favorite traitor General. His career will answer to point a moral, especially now that he is on his last retreat. He married one of the Washington family, and when he deserted was owner of the now confiscated Arlington state, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, ooking over into the streets of the National Capital. He and others of his blood were educated at the Government expense. He was not only oath-bound to serve, fight, and, if need be, die for the Republic; not only pledged by his official obligation, but by his honor as a gentleman, by his ancestry, and by his connection with the Father of his Country. And yet, this most exemplary pattern-this preux chevalierwas among the first to break his oath and to join the banditti sworn to slay his country. It is true he halted a little before he plunged into the abyss of shame. He counselled with General SCOTT, and was advised to stand by his sworn faith and his generous country. But, with remorse and hypocrisy at his heart, he soon after fied and took the post of military chief of the assassing of his country. This part of LEE's conduct strangely resembles that of Macbeth as drawn by SHARSPEARE. Macbeth murdered his king and his guest, but performed the act with many mis, givings. LEE assisted in the destruction of his Government, and would have succeeded had not his plans been checkmated. And he did this with many com-

punctions. We can imagine how he must have groaned in agony of conscience as he deliberated this act, with the kindness and indulgence of his country in his memo ry. If the reader peruses the following words of Macbeth before he decides upon his treason, he will not think it is Macbeth who is talking of poor Duncan, but that it is LEE speaking of his too indulgent country : : • He's here in double trust : -First, as I am his kinsman and his subject, Strong both against the deed ; then, as his host,

Who should against his murdeter shut the door, Not bear the knife myself. Besides, this Dunca Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been So clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead, like angels, trumpet-tongued, against The deep damnation of his taking off And Pity, like a naked new-born babe, Striding the blast, or heaven's cherubim, hors Upon the sightless couriers of the air, Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye." But LEE, like Macbeth, became intolerant, impenitent, and brutal. An attempt has been made to bolster up this man, and to make of him a hero, and some good people have been disposed to accept this view of his character. It is time to expose it to contempt. A more shameless fraud upon humanity and decency never was conceived. If, indeed, he had been the gentleman he professed to be, even admitting that he was reluctantly constrained to enter the rebellion on the fallacious notion of following the fortunes of the State, would he not have exerted his almost im. perial power to prevent the savage treat. ment of the Union prisoners in Richmond and Salisbury? It is too late for LEE and the traitors with whom he is yoked to allege that they could not do better-that they had not the food or raiment and the means to protect these brave and

## THE PRESS.-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, APRIL 4. 1865.

#### The Hour for Generosity The Christian Commission, through its patriotic and munificent president, GEORGE . STUART, Esq., appeals to "The Ohristian People of the United States" for aid in the great work of relieving the sufferings and supplying the wants of our brave men and their families. This appeal, dated on the 25th of March, then anticipated the great battles which have since taken place. There is, therefore, more work for the Commission, and more need for the assistance of those who are able to furnish it. Thousands of our released prisoners will be among us in a few days. Our hospitals will soon be again filled with the wounded and dying. Refugees from the South and thousands of rebel captives will add to the obligations and toils of our benevolent and patriotic citizens. Who will refuse to contribute to such a call as that of the Christian Commission? What man who is well-to-do in the world, and who loves his country, will hold back? To such we would say in the

homely distich: "Give as 'twas given; a Blessing to thee ; Give as 'twas given, a Blessing to be, Do not wait. Look around you, and you

will find plenty of occasions for liberal action. If you want to do good, do it nownow when the old flag is flaming in advance of our victorious columns, and when thousands of our brave brothers are bleeding and dying, perhaps, for help and cheer from home.

Restored and Regenerated Richmond. Richmond falls into our hands at the beginning of the loveliest season of the year, especially in the Southern latitude. Never has there been such room for improvement as that presented by the occupation of the proud capital of Virginia. For never has war so wasted, and plundered, and degraded a proud metropolis. No doubt our troops found it almost charnel-house. It has been the grave of thousands of Union heroes. The cells of

its prisons still ring with their shricks and reck with the nameless horrors they endured. No commerce at its wharves. No trade in its marts. No courts, save those of the military. And yet Richmond, four years ago, was one of the most beautiful cities on earth. Its flour mills, its iron forges, its machine shops, its manufactories, its railroads, its excellent water-powers, and its splendid geographical position, made it a prize worth fighting for and well worth the winning. And, now that it is won, it will be, in the sunshine of the Union flag, and under the culture of Northern labor, capital, and genius, a new Richmond, more prosperous, comely, and productive than ever.

## For Our Sick and Wounded.

In this hour of rejoicing we should not forget our sick and wounded soldiers. Miss Dix, who is known to us all, writes to a friend in this city, if she had the opportunity she would levy on all tables of our comfortable livers at home for those supplies so greatly needed by the men who have fought and bled for the great cause of liberty and Union, and who are this day suffering from wounds received in the struggle which history will praise to the end of time. Eggs, cakes, all kinds of. fruits and vegetables, canned fruits, &c., are greatly needed. Let every one who has anything to give contribute it now. Supplies sent to JOHN FARNUM & Co., No.

possible to the leaders, because it will give Richmond he had his fair fame as a general to pretheir dupes and victims a chance for revenge and retribution. The rebellion is persevered in, therefore, by the leaders for the sake of the leaders. It cannot be many days before this fact becomes universal in the South. Davis and his associates have only one object now-to use what is left of the army, the money, and the other resources of the South, to save themselves. In fact, the first motive of the rebellion was one of the meanest selfishness. It was the invention of a few men, who, ever in a minority at home, cheated or forced the majority into secession, in all the Southern States but South Carolina. They cared nothing for the majority in 1860, when they saw that the Democratic people wanted Douglas for President; and they care less for it now, when they know that the American masses are resolved to stand by the Government as administered by Abraham Lincoln. It has been a speculation of their own from the start. The country was getting too liberal for these slave tyrants. The Yankee schoolmaster was evangelizing and educating whites and blacks in the South too rapidly. Railroads and telegraphs were remorselessly expelling Exclusiveness. They themselves were being lost in the honorable emulation and increasing intelligence of the masses. The mighty upheavals of the people were pushing them from their stools, and hurling them into obscurity. The rule of the cotton dukes, princes, and baronets, was fast yielding before the insolent, progress of Yankee inventors. And they struck for themselves four years ago. That is what they are doing now. There is no common cause in the South but that made by the rebel leaders for the rebel leaders. Their emporary gain would be the lasting loss of the people they have ruled and ruined. Their permanent defeat would be the per petual gain of all the tribes of men who glory in the name of American citizens. OCCASIONAL. BICHMOND AS IT WAS. Now that our gallant army is in possession of this city, where the iniquitous plans and plots of the leaders of the great rebellion have been developed

and put in action, it will be interesting to look bad nd see Richmond as it was before the war, when the shield of the Union was held over it, and it nistaken and misguided inhabitants were pursuing their avocations under the guardianship of our Richmond possesses great advantages in its po-ition, its land and water connections, and the character of the surrounding scenery. As capital of the great State of Virginia, it was the centre at which gathered all the intellect, the wealth, the prosperity of the Old Dominion. Situated on the ortheastern bank of the James river, at the lower alls of that stream, and at the head of tide water, it rests upon several hills, which give a pleasing variety to the appearance of the city, and afford noble sites for architectural display. The environs on tain many elements of beauty. The river passes through undulating hills, foams over granite rocks and embraces numerous green islands in its course Richmond lies southwest from Washington, at a listance of one hundred miles in a straight line, and one hundred and thirty miles by railroad. It is one hundred and sixty-eight miles from Baltisore, and twenty two north of Petersburg.

The city is regularly laid out in rectangular locks. The Ospitol, which, from its size and the high ground on which it stands, is the most conspis object in the place, is built in a public square n Capitol Hill, the summit of which is an elevated lain in the western portion of the city. It is fronte with a fine portico of Ionic columns, and before it stood, prior to the war, a splendid monument dorned with bronze statues of Washington and other distinguished cons of the State in her old days loyalty and honor. In an angle of Capitol Square also stands the City Hall, a fine bull ling in e Doris style. This quarter of Richmond was the fashionable quarter. Here the solons of the Ohicksho first families of Virginia" had their mansions, and held their aristocratic sway. -Numerous public buildings are scattered through the city. The Penitentiary, which is in the western

serve, and he could only preserve it by victory The city in itself was nothing. A little, an insig nificent town it was nothing more. The rebels could find, at the time he advanced, numberless places which could be made quite as strong, quite as useful to them. General Sher-man's present army was then far away in Tennessee, seemingly separated from the Army of the Potomac by ten thousand difficulties of water and land and rebel lines of battle. But his mind was a military one, and equal to the crisis. Simul taneous with his own advance, Sherman's legions went forth to attempt a task, hard and uncertain in its frint, while he, through an anknown and untried country, stretched out to reach the rebellion's heart Both marched on-one south towards Atlanta, the other south towards Spottsylvania and the storied banks of the Ohickahominy. Both, by force and strategy, pressed the rebel cohorts back, back until they halted behind walls they deemed improg able. Though the Virginia army was hurled back at Cold Harbor, while the Army of the Tennessee remained quietly before Atlants, yet similar expe-dients obtaffied success in each case. Flanking captured both Gold Harbor and Atlants, and then commenced those bold moves, albeit one on a grander scale than the other. Grant shot out over the enemy's country-so did Sherman. In miles Sherman towered over Grant, but in results hi bold expedition was really secondary. Grant sat down before Petersburg and held Lee there, as in a vice, until his railroads were cut and destroyed one by one, the whole of the valuable ports closed, and the weakened rebel armies driven like wolves into a pen, to be prepared for either submission or laughter. Quietly he sat there. Sherman mean time matching on, Lee soon found his supplies growing slim from a diminished field, and he had at last to appeal to the cltizens of the narrow limits of a part of North Carolina and a part of Vir-**'BABYLON HAS FALLEN!'** ginis for food for his shaggy soldlers. When it last his last base was threatened, even though he had tried to prevent it as General-in. Chief of all the rebel armies ; when our left spread Rebellion Bowed Before the Union-The Rod over the Weldon road, and nestled too closely to his last thread of life, the Southside; when even that was in daily danger from the advance cavalry of Sherman and Sheridan of the Valley, for both Thirty Years of Plotting Ended in of whom Grant had waited, and who had slowly and surely borne down on him, he chose to attempt to break our lines at Fort Steadman and save him-self from defeat and Richmond from capture. He Four Years of Blood. felt the blow-the terrible final blow-impending and strove to avert it by some bold and desperate move. But he failed, and his very failure only hastened the visitation that hurled him from his entrench-Gray Storm Clouds Bifted-The Blue of Quiet and Sunshine menta, and laid treason's proud capital at the feet of a conqueror. Sheridan, who scattered the legions in the Shennodcah, at one fell blow broke the Bloh-mond, Danville and Lynchburg road, at Burksville REBEL COHORTS CRUSHED. THOUGH EN. station ; an army struck it below Petersburg, and CLOSED IN TRIPLE WALLS."

corvely and infantry together engaged the whole rebel army in the flank while our reserve for tured the point of dispute and three years' yearning. The news despatches furnish the sequel. Bebellion's Last City and Last Army at the A. HOW BICHMOND WAS DEFENDED. Tt is proof enough of the strength of the rebel works around Richmond, to say that since last June a well-appointed army, true and tried, under an Bichmond Ours and Lee's Army a Flying, able leader, has lain inactive before them. When Grant advanced on Petersburg he captured the entrenchments which had been built with care, two years before, for the special object of a stub-born defence. But our sudden advant found them ill-garrisoned, and the advance of Lee's srmies were obliged to construct hasty works which during the past year they have constantly Capture of the City Yesterday worked, until they were equal to, if not better, than those they had lost. Petersburg was the bulwark LEE IN FULL AND RAPID RETREAT ON of Richmond, and without it the latter city was valueless militarily. Consequently, the greatest so-licitude and skill were exercised. The Southside Railroad, near the terminus of our extreme left, was arefully fortified for miles, and a garrison constantly kept watch and ward over the works From this point all the way to the James,

GRANT IN PURSUIT TO STRIKE thence along that river to the city; thence along the Mechanicsville turnpike to Mechanicsville, on the Chickahominy-a town immortalized in the Colored Troops Occupy the Whilom even days' Peninsular campaign-thence along Brock run to the Deep run turnpike and Frede rickeburg Railroad, and along these roads to the city, was one continuous line of beleaguering works, all bristling with guns and occupied by troops ready to defend them to the last. Around the city, com-The Inhabitants Welcome Them manding every approach, were Forts Lee, John-ston, Longstreet, French, Hill, Davis, Ran-dolph, Jackson, and Winder, varying in disance from the city from one to five miles They were the innettes of an uninterrapted line of works, indeed a triple line, for there were three lines at intervals of half a mile. Forts Randolph, Hill; and Jackson, disputed an advance over the

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The following elegram from the President, announcing iny at Mechanicsville, and the numerous blidges above and below the town, while the evacuation of Petersburg and probably French, Lee, and Johnson, and other minor bat-teries, glazad at invaders marching along the "Southside." These form were store the north and of Richmond, has just been received by the War Destment

#### about three miles from it, and would, undenbiedly, reach it before morning.

Thus the last great line of railroad the rebel nave to supply their capital and Lee's army is about to be severed, and it is firmly believed they will im mediately leave their present positions at Peters-burg and Richmond.

Sharp cannonading is now going on near the centre of the line held by the left of the 6th Corps.



## REJOICINGS OVER THE GREAT VICTORY. Salutes, Parades, Ovations, and Thanks

givings. WASHINGTON CITY.

The teachers of the public schools dist

SPEECH OF SECRETARY STANTON

rsidences.

follows :

cheering.

private buildings are adorned with flag streamers, and the citizens are enthusiastion WASHINGTON, April 3 .- The fall of Richmon and Petersburg became known at a few minutes of 11 o'clock this morning. The intelligence soon Governor Curtin, spread throughout the city, occasioning intense and joyous excitement. The employees of the se-Secretary of War to be present at the flag.

over Fort Sumpter and participate i veral departments of the Government deserted their desks to join with the rejoicings in the streets monies celebrating the capture of Cha tends to hold himself in readiness to go to t The Secretary of the Treasury issued an order re and perhaps to Richmond, to look after p lieving the cierks from duty for the remainder of the day. Whether the heads of the other departvania soldiers who may have been wounde late battles in that vicinity. His Excep ments issued a similar order or not, it is certain that now gathering large quantities of hospitals be despatched in that direction, and with their respective clerks also indulged in a holiday. Public business was nearly altogether suspended nothing undone immediately to contribute The municipal offices and many of the merchants relief of all Pennsylvania troops in the phospitals in and around Richmond. tores were closed. When the news reached the court-house, so great was the excitement that the The city is jubilant with rejoloings ever, two courts at that time in session immediately

of Richmond. The iron tongues of every bal ity are clanging out notes of joy. The filled with soldiers from the hospitals scholars. Work was suspended at the Navy Yard and the Government Printing Bureau, and in other public as well as private establishments. Numbers with veterans from the camps, and table with citizens are contributing to the gale joloing with shouts and huszas. of persons chartered whatever conveyances were PITTSBURG

available, and set out through the streets with their PITTSBURG, April 3 .- The news of the vehicles prousely decked with the American flag, and at this time the Avenue is gay with such carof Richmond was received with the most line nonstrations of joy." All the bells in the ci riages. The Steam Fire Department is represented by both the Steam Fire Brigade and the City Derupy, the courts were adjourned. and generally suspended. partment. Flags were plentifully raised on the Immense crowds assembled on Fifth street

house tops and thrown out in front of the public were addressed by popular speakers. departments and places of business and private A meeting was held to-night to make h ions for a general holiday to-morrow. Pennsylvania avenue was crowded with pedes TRENTON.

trians, and great was the anxiety to hear the lates TRENTON, April 3 -The news of the fall at 20 mond was received here with rejoicing. Beil The newsboys, with their extras, somewhat al layed the general demand; and the absence of warung, and a procession, accompanied by a ba nusic, paraded the streets. Speeches like particulars was supplied by the groups and by Col. C. Hall, Mayor Mills, and C. W. Jer hurrying throngs, in speculations and the repeti NEW YORK CITY.

tions of mere runors which extensively prevailed. Between eleven and twelve o'clock an immense THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE GREAT NK rowd gathered in the park on the north side of the NEW YORK. April 3.- Our citizens ste War Department and there received the first conthan overjoyed at the great good news firmatory intelligence of the victory, which was greeted with deafening cheers. from the Secretary of War. The expr joy are of a universal character. Flags a There were loud calls for the Secretary of War, ing from the housetops, windows, and ever who appeared and delivered a brief address, as point, and staid merchants socually

ach other on the streets in congratula Some ten thousand persons assembled ; ously in front of the custom house this mor

SPEECH OF SECRETARY STANTON. FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: In this great hour of triumph my heart, as well as yours, is pene-trated with gratitude to Alwighty God for his de-liversnee of this nation. [Tremendous and pro-longed sepleuse ] Our thanks are due to the Prest-dent, [cheers] to the army and navy. [cheers] to the gallant officers and men who have parlied their liver upon the battle field and drenched the soil with their blood. [Great cheers.] Henceforth our commisseration and our aid should be given to the wounded, the maimed and the suffer-ing who bear the marks of their great sacrifices in this mighty struggle. Let us humbly offer up our them is to Divine Providence for His care over us, and beseech Him that He will guide and governs, as hour duties hereatter, as He has earlied us forward to victory in the past; that He will teach us how to be humble in the midst of triampt, hew to be just in the hour of victory, and that He will for mutual congratulations on the capture of R seches were made by Hon. Simeon per, P. M. Weimore, M. Odell, Major Ge Butterfield, W. M. Evarts, Rulus W. Andron; The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

ings the vast assemblage sang "() ired." A grand celebration is in preparation for

y in Union Supers. Evidence. The joyful excitement has 600 in this city all the atternoon an Tittle business was transacted to-day, m2a7 nerchants closing their stores and manuf

to be just in the hours of the minist of triamps, gow end to be just in the hour of vietory, and that He will enable us to secure the foundations of this Republic, scaled, as they have been, in blood, so that it shall live forever and ever. [Cheers.] Let us also not forget the laboring millions in other lands who, in this structle have object as their manifolds and their shops. The meeting in Wall street was continue lorget the iscorring minimum in other lands who, in this struggle, have given us their sympathies and their prayers, and let us bid them rejoice with us in our great trimmph. Then, having done this, let us trust the future to God, who will guide us, as heretofore, according to His own good will. past 4 o'clock. The Petroleum Board, the merchants, and the Tobasco Exchange, all neet at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pina adjourned with onthusiastic cheers. The Produce Exchange was descript

Mr. Stanton then read the despatch from Genera Stock Board had but few present. The Gell Grant, ennouncing the capture, at 8.15 this morn was almost entirely empty. ing, of Richword, by General Weitzel's command Great enthusiasm is manifested by all and and that he (Grant) was moving the army up to capture the Danville road and Lee's retreating forces. It was received -it.

Teams are ornamented with flags and de brough the streets, which have been ever the afternoon, and salutes have been cortin reverberating from all points-the Battery.tes

and the parks. An immense meeting is going on this arts Union Square. Cannon are roaring all end of the start of ns are being made by hundressat ens. ALBANY.

ALBANY, April 3.-In the Legislature to itions of Richmond was appound

ington, and in the city there was The streets continued crowded to a late has

light. Such a day of rejoloing was no

Scoretary Welles sent telegrams to the Cal

and other navy yards of the United States

receipt of the glorious news of the downfall a

BALTIMORE, April 3.-The people are inter

with joy, and the Union people are intense

ant; embracing each other in the streets. 7 a great display of flags. The Mayor has dered all the bells in the city to be rung.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 3-By direction

Curtin, one hundred guns were fired from

victories and occupation of Richmond, p.

Hill this afternoon in honor of the recent

BALTIMORE.

HARRISBURG.

ations of joy.

#### Where Will the Rebels Run ?

had been of use to General Lee, and which had nounced the news this morning, which was received hitherto been unapproached and unstitacked. Our by the large number of soldiers present in the most verned the whole metropolis, as the Ber taking the most of them. Some three hundred or four hundred yards In Market street, was burned this ever side yesterday, save a broadside against If LEE is not caught, and if he does not rebel resistance. Many had hoped and readers are familiar with the victorious march which an's bakery and Halbum & Co.'s dry goods store, enthusiastin manner. The rebel deserters who clerks in the Departments dropped it all the enemies of the old flag and a warm placed our army before Petersburg. Richmond. ground was taken from them, and our picket-line so surrender, he will strike for Texas, accorprayed that it might be otherwise. But it were present joined heartily in the joyful demon. their desks, and hastened to hold Dass front of the edifices where flags ware dicining, were injured by the falling walls and when Grant passed so near it, was too well fortified nuch further advanced. At 4 A. M. this positio ding to well-considered probabilities. KIRBY side for all its friends. was not to be so. God, who is with our water. The total loss was \$90,000, on which there stratio was assaulted, and a few of our men captured, but in a very short time it was retaken, with about sixty for even an army-such as the Army of the Poto The band of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division of the The clerks of the Departments shoet was but small insurance. SMITH is waiting there to pilot him over the country, has directed the mind and the mac-to attempt to storm it. A seasoned army Scouts from Fort Donaldson on Friday chased 24th Corps, recently from Boston, on its way to the front, immediately turned out and performed seve-day. Then grand imp the other, and orders were issued to close HAVE the casuists who cavilled at Presirivers in his way, and MAGRUDER is ready movements of Grant, and has clearly orstood around a living wall and behind it lay rail hree guerillas into a mill, between the fort and prisoners and a stand of colors. dained that peace can only be reached by roads which it could easily protect. So Grantdent LINCOLN's last inaugural address read to receive him. Texas is the only one of Our loss up to the present time will not exceed ral national airs amid the deafening cheers of the formed and marched to the Wat Depart llarksville. They killed one of them, and then set he splendid interpretation of it by the Lon- | the sword. Grant is evidently an optimist, while that of the enemy, on some parts of the the States which has been measurably ches were made by burg, and at the time, no doubt, hoped that the line at least, was greater than our own, but of course the total cannot be given. Major Dickinson, of the 15th New York Heavy Artillery, is wounded don Times? That bitter enemy of the and believes that everything in nature is | wily Lee-abler for the fine practice three years leath, vicinity. STANTON, PRESTON KING, and other left to traitor occupancy. It is into Texas The 1st Brigade of the Veteran Reserve Corps, Union cause says of this characteristic pa- ordered for the best. And who can doubt The enthusiasm extended to the of our unsuccessful campaigning had given him -would fail to reach that vital point before him. consisting of the 6th Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Johnston, of the 10th Regiment, Ool. Dewitt, of the 12th Regiment, and Col. Mansfield, they have run their slaves, and it is computed ABHANSAS. quare of the city. Miniature flags we per : "We cannot but see that the Presithat some six hundred thousand of these it now ? Not a human life would have been REPORTED CAPTURE OF FORT SMITH BY and a prisoner. TH the streets resounded with cheers and of joy. The Circuit, Criminal, and But Lee was there too soon. He well know the va-lue of the town-how it preserved through the Weldon Railroad his line to Wilmington, the great The sharpshooters brought into the 5th Corps headquarters this morning sixteen cavalrymen, bedent, placed in the most important position REBELS. lost if the rebel despots had accepted quiet-"chattels" are collected there. Texas has of the 7th Regiment, headed by a band of music ST. LOUIS, April 3.-It is reported that the rebels were in the midst of business, to which a statesman can aspire, invested ever been their great grazing ground and ly what they will at last be forced to take. longing to William Henry Lee's command. They had been on picket and were out off by the force and two squadrons of provisional cavalry, com-manded by Capt. Hill; and all under the immediate command of Col. Glie, paraded several of the prin-cipal streets and arenues about two o'clock this lave taken Fort Smith, Arkansas. The report needs stands, but the moment the news 3 with a power greater than that of most cattle depot. Hundreds of thousands of blockade-running port and the whole of the Southand what their people are eager to yield to. onfirmation was announced, all the courts adjourne monarchs, fulfils the duties which destiny ern coast States, and show via Danville and Lynch. But it is decreed that these same people which went to the assistance of Sheridan, bushels of cereals are claimed to be on hand public and private schools were dis burg, it opened to him a great field of supplies on NEW YORK CITY. has imposed on him with firmness and conin Texas under rebel guard. If the rebels shall "sup full of horrors" till they turn upon and rend them. The rebellion is no quently, after the battle of Cold Harbor, when our SECOND DISPATCH. patriotic women of Washingto NEW YORK, April 3. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April iternoon, after which they proceeded to the grounds streets, promenading and visiting and heartily in the general rejoicing. scientiousness, but without any feeling of escape the hot pursuit of GRANT and south of the Freident's house, where they were re-ceived by Gen. Augur, commanding the Depart-ment of Washington, in the presence of an immense BVENING STOCK BOARD. -Midnight -- A courier from Sheridan has just ar get through the other intermediate obexhilaration at successor sanguine anticipalonger a struggle for independence. It is army, failing to carry his entrenchments by storm At Gallsgher's Exchange to-night gold closed at rived with the most cheering news. The combined forces of cavalry and Warren's infantry advanced longer a struggle for independence. It is a struggle for slavery. It is no finaked them he marched almost in a parallel line with ourselves, for Petersburg, whither he have we In thirty-five years I have never 135%; New York Central, 85%; Ercie Railroad, 53%; Hudson River, 94%; Reading, 93%; Michigan Southern, 53%; 111nois Central, 95; Pittsburg, 54; Rock Island, 22%; Northwestern, 49%; Fort Wayne, 83; Ohlo and Mississippi certificates, 22%; stacles, they may haul up their jaded battion of coming prosperity." such unbounded joy on any cecasio longer a struggle for terms of reconciliation were hastening. He arrived there, unfortunately or readmission. Independence has vanishcrowd of ladies and gentlemen against the enemy this afternoon, driving them setalions there. In that case we shall have moment, twelve minutes past five, as A salute of eight hundred guns-three hundred comes up to our Chronicle office a laits veral miles, and capturing about 4,000 prisoner and a number of guns. a diplomatic game between DAVIS and WHETHER MR. LINCOLN will make his or readmission. Independence has vanishin honor of the fail of Petersburg and five hundred in honor of the capture of Richmond-was fired from the corner of Fourteenth and M streets, by orhardy, patriotic men, on splandi MAXIMILIAN. Drigen from their homes, killed in the battles, that have since taken entrée into Richmond to-day or to-morrow. ed before the coldness and contempt of fodrew up in line in front of the Caro. They retreated to Five Forks, where they were place, and met us with heavy earthworks. Here Canton Company, 29; Cumberland Coal, 35; Quickthe traitors may seek to steal Mexico from or at a later period, is not known; but it three hearty cheers. Who they aro I reign Powers, and the division of the auflatked by a part of the 5th Corps, which had moved down the White Oak road. It was here the from the corner of roundent and at enters, by or-der of the War Department, by Batteries E and F, of the 2d United States Artillery, and Battery H, of the 14th Pennsylvania Artillery, from Camp Barry, thors of the Secession tragedy. Slavery Grant and Lee, unequal in some senses, it ilver, 63; Mariposa, 15. Stocks are very strong. the Mexicans, or to cheat the new French believe them to be from Eastern Paul would seem to be an appropriate, if not a Fold sold up to 147; and closed at 146%. probably wagonmasters. They than?" was abandoned in the last extremity of putting arms into the hands of the slaves by those who feared to give them arms in time of peace. And readmission is imlarge number of prisoners were taken. The rebels dynasty out of its dearly-purchased kingpoetic codicil to the failure of treason, if ion retreated south, along the White Oak road, and other places of conviviality. Our flag floats beautifully in the bre under the direction of Brig. Gen. Hall. A salute of dom. Meanwhile, let us be satisfied. Here. Richmond, so long accustomed to a coun-Municipal Election at St. Louis. ST. Louis, April 3.-At the municipal election to day, J. L. Thomas, the Republican candidate. vigorously pursued by Gen. Sheridan, while one bundred guns was also fired from the battery as in all the other grave responsibilities of terfeit, should now be made acquainted VcKensil's cavalry, from the Army of the James, the whole day. on the navy-yard wharf. From private information receive the times, our Government will be an over- with a genuine President. advanced west on the Ford road toward the South-There was firing of cannon during the afternoon was re-elected mayor by a large majority, side road, and, after the messenger left, was only at the fortifications in the neighborhood of Wash-President LINCOLN designed tout Richmond, and may have done at the •

rous proximity to the only lines of supplies which

233 Chestnut street, will be forwarded and other products captured by SHERMAN without delay. at Savannah, and known to be hoarded in Virginia accessible to the rebel authorities, proves that LEE was cognizant of all the cruelties perpetrated upon his prisoners, and either coolly refused to prevent these notoriety, established in the recent confession of a committee of the rebel Congress, that a quantity of gunpowder was put under Libby prison, and that, if an atempt had been made by our captive Union doubtless with the consent of this brave knight, General ROBERT E LEE. Away, then, with the pretext that this wretched ingrate has any claims to the consideration of the American Government. Still, purthat of Macbeth, we close with the confession of the Scottish conspirator, after he God ! was brought before the dead body of his murdered monarch. The words of SHAK-

SPEARE will be found to have a peculiar applicability to the present dilemmas of LEE, to his past conduct, and to his future and inevitable doom.- They seem to have the reader will notice the last line is singularly to the point : "GOD, GRANT, VICTORY," were three "Had I but died an hour before this chance I had lived a blessed time ; for, from this instant, There's nothing serious in mortality. All is but toys; RENOWN AND GRACE IS DEAD The wine of life is drawn, AND THE MERE on, AND THE MERE LEES IS LEFT THIS VAULT TO BRAG OF."

A Welcome Rescue. "The people of Richmond rushed out to reet, and, in some cases, to embrace the Union troops as they came in," says our news from the former seat of the rebellion. How short, yet how significant! It reminds us of the passengers in a ship on fire, who are praying for succor and giving up hope, just as their deliverers appear and save them from death. Some such ecstasy must have thrilled the people of Richmond as the friends of treason fled by one road and the heroes of freedom came in by an. other.

Honor to General Mcade. Let us not forget GEORGE G. MEADE, our glorious Philadelphia warrior, whose career from the dawning of the rebellion to its stormy and bloody close, has preserved his stainless record. As he began, so he has progressed, and so will he end. He at Gettysburg, on the Fourth of July, 1863, and, after winning new honors in the Wilderness, came out' at Richmond covered

envy or of fault-finding, have made him a model and an example. THE sudden and most unexpected demise, at the house of a friend in this city, of the Rev. HENRY C. HENRIES, the heloved chaplain at Annapolis, Md., has saddened many hearts. Occupying a field of unlimited usefulness, he came up to the full measure of its responsibilities. Rev. Mr. HENRIES was from Bangor, Me.,

whither his body has been taken for interment. THERE IS NOW no party in the free States bold and brave enough to oppose the Republic. The scene in Philadelphia yesterday and yesternight proved that we are all Americans at last. There have been celebrations when one party exulted over the other, and when one mourned and the other rejoiced; but there was no

Among the local obituary notices of our

city we find that of CHARLES W. KINSLER. who is to be buried this morning, from the residence of his parents, corner of Fifth atrocities, or else deliberately directed and and Wood streets. Twenty months ago sanctioned them ! It is now a matter of this worthy man, a civilian, in civilian's dress, was standing quietly in the streets of Hagerstown, whither he had gone on business. A squad of rebel cavalry, on their retreat from Gettysburg, took forcible possession of him, and, against his earnest prisoners to escape, they would have been protestations that he was not a soldier, blown into eternity. Unquestionably this, hurried him off to Richmond. Ever since too, was done under the auspices, and this unfortunate man has been kept in Libby and in Salisbury prisons, subject to the most atrocious barbarities. Ten days ago he returned, haggard and emaciated. to die. Such is the spirit that animates the leaders of this horrible rebellion. And yet, on fast and thanksgiving days, they have invoked the blessing of a just and holy

### THERE WAS ONE black cloud at Richmond yesterday that did not make the hearts of the people sad, viz : the entrance of the colored regiment with the lightnings of the old flag dancing over their heads, and the thunders of "John Brown" rolling from their lips.

words coined into a battle cry by the Union army some months ago. Let us strike out the commas now, and add two words, and we have a prayer and an aphorism : "Gon HAS GIVEN GRANT VICTORY. THE TRUE GOLD .- The gold of the money-changers and gamblers is going down ;

but the hearts of the people beat high as they see the true gold; the cause of their country, advancing every hour. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONATE"

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1865. [THE NIGHT BEFORE THE CAPTURE OF BICHMOND. ] The conquering army of the Republic, in the most comprehensive and complete of all its demonstrations, is moving on to

the consummation of the last act of this terrible drama. It is ---- "Like to the Pontick sea, ady current and compulsive course

White steady current and compulsive course Neer feels retiring ebb, but keeps due on To the Propentick and the Hellespont. The unpausing purpose of General Grant is felt in this grand march of victorious opened the ball against Richmond and LEE battle. When he was called from the West to take command of the Armies of the Potomac and the James, he did so without parade or promise; and when he opened with added laurels. Here, now, is a soldier his campaign he showed that he could not whose valor and whose modesty, not less be disheartened by calamity or driven than his subordination and his scorn of rearward by temporary repulse. His plan was in a few words: "I propose to move at once on the enemy's works." His seven-days battles of the Wilderness were

military achievements that baffled all calculations. It was in these fierce and protracted conflicts that he gave the rebel leader, Lee, and the rebel conspirators, to understand that nothing could turn him. back. These Titanic blows broke the charm and dispelled the dream of a separate and independent Confederacy; and followed, as they have been, by simultaneous advantages on other fields, and by the develop-

ment of new evolutions and combinations, have had their fitting finale in the brilliant operations of the last week around Petersburg and on the way to Richmond. It is unnecessary to paint you a "Situation" picture. You can read the whole programme, with all its accessories, for yourself. Some of our good friends are disappointed that there should be such obstinate

uburbs, is a large collice, with a front of three hundred feet. There are also the court house, the jail, a theatre, an orphan asylum, and a Masonic Hall, together with a large armory, 323 feet long by 280 in width. Before the rebellion broke out a handsome new custom house was in course of erection by ir Government, for Richmond was a port of entry, and possessed considerable comm

great and free Government.

There were three banks in the city, having an agthe city. The New Market road to Boone's pike gregate capital of \$2,114,006, but where are the funds of those institutions now? Confederate loss, sorip, and curreboy, valueless as rags, have value was fortified, and from the pike the great cordo curved till it struck the river, above Dutch Gan Here the James was obstructed with everything empted to represent money at their counters, and that ingenuity could suggest, and with so much what gold they still possessed was insecure, for it effect that an expedition by our navy against was a tempting bait to the cunidity and the necessi the city seems to have never been thought ties of the robel leaders. About thirty churches are spread through the city, representing various Ohris-tian sects, and there are two Jewish places of worof but once, and that before the placing of the obstructions. A short distance north of the ond of this chain. Fort Darling was erected on the blaffs, ship. Among the educational institutions which existed in the city may be noted the Richmond Coland was but once attacked by us in the memorabl Peninzular campaign, when the fron or tin-clalege, St. Vincent's College, and the Medical Depart-ment of Hampden and Sydney College. The otty is supplied with river water, which is forced into Jalena is said to have been pierced by every de scending shot that struck her. Below this fort and near the obstructions was Fort Rhett, which stood at the beginning of a continuous line of earthwork bree large reservoirs, holding a million of gallons

to Falling creek, striking it about soven miles southwest of the city. The creek formed one side For a number of years prior to the rebellion Richmond had rapidly increased in population and butiness. The James siver and Kanawha canal terminated and the Richmond and Petersburg of a lowenge, the rise of its convexity distant about two miles from the similar rise of the works. These works overlooked what is signi and Bichmond and Fredericksburg Railroads conicantly called the "Valley of Death "-called s sected there, forming part of the great Southern for some unknown reason for hundreds of year mail line; the Central Railroad extended west-ward into the heart of the State, and the Danylille Another chain followed the line of the James and enclosed Petersburg-the whole system having the road, running southwestward, connected with the form of a string with two loops in it, another string railroad system of Tennessee and Georgia. The pendant to one of them. From Deep Bottom to Hatcher's Run the works were opposed by our own James river is navigable for evessels of ten feet draught to the wharves of the city, and those of fifwhich daily encroached upon them. It is useless to attempt to describe in detail the works around teen feet draught can come within three miles. Gonstant communication was kept up with Philadel-phia and New York by means of cosan steamers, and with Baitimore and Norfolk by daily steam-Petersburg, named after Memminger, Mason, Wise Yancey, Gordon, and Slidell, and twenty other rebel magnates. Suffice it to say that they were strong, admirably contrived, a perfect labyboats. The central position of Richmond made it a depot for all the products of Virginis, and the rinth, bristling with guns, and ominous of death exports of the port wore immense. Tobacco, grain, and flour were the chief articles of trade. The works exist now but are no longer rebel, for our own boys in blue swarmed over them, amf Of tobacco, huge quantities were sent to all parts of rebel shot and shell, and these who lavished so Europe, as well as distributed through the United much care and skill and hope upon them are a will States. An immense water power was derived from mob, flying with unappeasable panic to some place the James river, and was taken advantage of to work of shelter they know not where. the machinery of mills and manufactories. The prin cipal things produced were tobacco, cotton, and woolen goods, paper, machinery, and ironware. The flour product was tremendous. At times the num-GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY. r of barrels reached an almost incredible figure. In 1854 the population amounted to 82,559 souls, o whom 19,252 were white persons, 10,859 slaves, and 2,223 free persons of color. The populatio THE VICTORIOUS MARCH TO GOLDSBORO.

however, reached a much larger figure at the time of the commencement of the war. Such was. Richmond as it fiourished under the protection of our national flag; so was it when its infatuated inhabitants, carried away by the blinding visions of Southern independence and of a gov nment founded for the express purpose of perpetuating slavery, and as the seat of which they hoped their city would acquire new fame, tore down and trampled upon the glorious emblem which should have been their pride, and rushed madly nto the strife which has resulted in their utter h

miliation, and the downfall of their misguided am-THE STATEGY OF GRANT AND LER. The difficulties which our armies have met in the apture of the city are to be ascribed as much to the character of the defences which nature and the ebels have given it, as to the incompetency of our

failing generals. In the first place, there were five direct lines of railroad which it was important for us to out before we could possess the city, and from hese branched many others, which rendered them doubly, trebly, and quadruply valuable, since they penetrated every part of the Southern country. On the north were three running to Fredericksburg, to Gordonsville, Charlottesville, and by way of Culpeper to Alexandria and Washingand wounded. on, and the West Pont road, which was of but little value except as a feeder to the other two. On the sonth were the Weldon and the Danville roads. The first three were easily out by our forces, as they were in the line of approach from the Poton mac, and. anyhow, would afford but little support to the garri son of the city, because the territory through whi they passed was likely to be in our posses lon. and was so during almost the whole duration of the re bellion. When a commander was appointed who understood the military art, and was determined that neither rebel opposition, talent, nor his own tardiness even in the execution of evident and nesessary movements should prevent the citadel and the capital of treason from falling, he very properly invaded the hitherto untrodde n and defiant city from a new point. The termini of the railroads

running north of the sity being already in our hands, and therefore useless, he despised them and the ap-proaches to which they beckoned him, and advanced steadily and surely from the Rapidan to the Ohioka. hominy, and thence to the James river and Peters burg. By this movement, which at once re. vealed his fitness for his place, and, for the first time, gave the rebels real uneasiness, he placed a powerful, disciplined, and veteran army in dange-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE-GUERILLAS KILLED,

west. On the east were the works that barred E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War. McOlellan's advance along the York River Rail-road, and the Williamsburg stage road, and CITY POINT, Va., April 3, 1865. were so fatal to our progress at Seven Pines, Fair Oaks and Savage Station. The Charles City Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War : road was defended by redoubt after redoubt, ren This morning General Grant reports Pedered almost impregnable by the White Oak Swamp, which stretches all along to the east of ersburg evacuated, and is confident Richcheers had subsided, spoke as follows : mond also is. He is pushing forward, to

cut off, if possible, the retreating army.

of her Power Breken.

Beaming Peace.

Mercy of a Conqueror.

Panic-stricken Mob.

Morning.

DANVILLE.

FINAL BLOW.

Stronghold of Slavery.

with Cries of Joy.

FIRST OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

THE EVACUATION OF PETERSBURG.

A. LINCOLN. SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

BICHMOND IS OURS ! WASHINGTON, April 3-10.45 A. M.-I appears from a despatch of General Weitzel,

ust received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, aving taken it at 8.15 this morning. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THIBD OFFICIAL GAZETTE. ONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE.

WASHINGTON, April 3-12 M.-The-folowing official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department :

CITY POINT, Va., April 3-11 A. M. General Weitzel telegraphs as follows : "We took Richmond at 8.15 this morning. I captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste.

"The city is on fire in one place. We re making every effort to put it out. "The people received us with enthusias. tic expressions of joy.

"General Grant started early this morn Upon the conclusion of the Secretary's speed the crowd dispersed, cheering vociferously for t ing, with the army, towards the Danville road, to cut off Lee's retreating army, if President, the Secretary, and the Union. possible. was addressed from the steps of the ladies' entrance "President Lincoln has gone to the

to Willard's Hotel, by Vice President Johnson, who was frequently interrupted by cheers. The enthu-slasm was particularly great when he said that at the time Southern Senators were talking treason, T. S. BOWEBS, -Assistant Adjutant General. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Visit of President Lincoln to Petersburg WASHINGTON, April 3 -A telegraphic lespatch received to-night from the President states that he spent the day in Peters-Butler said : burg, and returned to City Point to night.

Details of Saturday's Movements. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO-tac, April 1.-The greater portion of this army has not been engaged with the enemy to day, the time being occupied in creating works on the new line, and repairing the roads connecting the diffeent corps.

The late rains rendered it impossible to move the agon trains as fast as the troops advanced, one rain taking forty eight hours to move five miles one thousand men assisting. But through the uniring energy and perseverance of the officers f harge of the Quartermaster and Commissary Da partments, the army has been almost as well suplied as while in their old quarters.

Fuller said: Fallow-OITIZENS: Nothing would give me great-ar pleasure than to meet you at any time, much-more to mingle my congratulations with yours upon the glorious triumphs of the American arms. All horor to the brave soldiers who have purchased by their blood this success to our arms and assu-rance of peace. In the hour of triumph let us remember that the delinded masses, of the south are and must be a portion of our country-men and of ourselves, but let us also pledge ourselves that the leaders of the rehellion who have cost the country all this blood and privileges or power, [the General was here in-terrupted by loud and long continued cheering,]. again to tear down the glorious flag which waves over us. The God of justice works by means, and perhaps there can be no more suggestive instance of his visitation than a corps of colored troops under the gallant Weitzel, who were the first to plant the flag of freedom over the rebel capital. Let us in this hour of high congratulations, with the eye of a gcod God upon us, joy on our Hps speaking glad-ness to each, other, hands joined in union, our Him who has protected us as He idd our fathars, sweat of each other that our country, thus regeas-rated and disenthrailed, shall be forever the home of liberty, freedom, equality of rights to all in the Union, one and niseparable. [Applease and re-bellion, but by the right arms of our solders; s and with the dighty, clemency, and justice of the nai-the terms which we shall give will be consonant with the dighty, clemency, and justice of the nai-the terms which we shall be formed applease.] At the National, this afternoom a large crowd gathered and was addreesed by endimen applease.] When the news of Sheridan's repulse reached here last evening, a part of the 5th Corps was at once despatched to his aid, and it is expected o-night or in the morning we shall receive good iews from that quarter.

It sppears that Sheridan was moving on the road ing to a place called the Five Forks, which i about three miles from the Southside Railroad, when two brigades of Pickett's division, which had been ordered out in a great hurry, came down on a road which runs from Sutherland Station to the one on which we were. At the National, this afternoon a large crowd gathered and was addressed by exploremor Grimes

passed the junction, this movement of the enemy threatened to cut him cff. He, however, discovered his danger in time to get to his command with only a slight loss, at the same time taking about one undred prisoners.

Both of the Lees were present, but one of them a respectful distance. On being reinfarced this morning by the 5th Corps, the enemy fell back so rapidly that their dead and many of their wounded fell into our hands, as well as those of our own unaoldably left behind yesterday afternoon.

The attack made on the enemy's line in front o the 24th Corps was by Foster's division, and about 200 prisoners were brought in, the 148th New York

good news. Hon. D. P. Holloway an an assemblage at the Interior Department ceived with cheering, and in honor of the er livered a neat, but brief address, appropriate to the SPRECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD,

es. It was received with long and continue

Vice President Johnson, Senstor John Sher

nan, ex-Senator Preston King, and others ad-

dressed the assemblage. The oratory was inter

rupted by the reading of a second despatch, and although the substance of it was not distinctly

heard by those on the outskirts, loud and repeate

cheers were given on the assurance of continu

louse took a recess till evening. ALBANY, April 3 .-- The rej continued to-night. The post office and m: A large crowd collected in front of the State De buildings are illuminated. A salute is be partment, which was profusely decorated with flags, while bonfires are burning, and procession and called out Secretary Seward, who, after the strations of joy were never ing. The demonstratigeneral or emphatic.

UTICA. N. Y. UTICA, N. Y., April 3d.-This city hold a over the fall of Richmond, to night. Seven sand people assembled at Bagg's square Ward Hunt presided, and speeches were Hon. W. A. Dart, Milis, Ro erts and other AUBURN, N. Y.

cheers had subsidied, spoke as follows: I thank my fellow-citizens; for the honor they do me by cailing to congratulate me on the fail of Richmond. [Cheers.] I am now about writing my foreign despatches. What shall I tell the Emperor of Ohma? I shall thank him, in your name, for never having permitted a piratical flag to enter the harbors of the empire. [Applause.] What shall I say to the Sultan of Turkey? I shall thank him for always having surrendered rebel insurgents who have taken refuge in his kingdom. [Orise of "That's it !" and cheering.] What shall I asy to the Emperor of the French? [A voice—"To get out of Micrico."] I shall say to the Emperor of the French that he can go to morrow to Richmond and get his tobacco, so long held under blockade there, provided the rebels have not hasd it up. [Laughter and cheers.] AUBURN, N. Y., April 3.-A sainte of rere fired here, at Poughkeepsie, and other the State, to day. In honor of the victor THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLAT THE RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF VICE THUSTASTIC PR

BOSTON, April E .- The Legislature me o'clock this afternoon, but no business could and a motion to adjourn was unanimously " "The members of both Houses then joined ing "America," "Old Hundred," and other; Speaker Bullook and others made p BOSTON

BOSTON, April 3.-The glorious news in Army of the Potomac, and the announceme all of Richmond, creates an intensity of part excitement. Flags are floating from publi private buildings, and everybody looks jubila Large sums are pouring in in aid of the Car ommission and other organizations to furnition for the wounded.

The state and set of the set of t A mass meeting for congratulations was at the Exchange at noon. Prayer was offer: () Rev. Mr. Hepworth, and appropriate special made. Gilmore's fine band is playing patri n State street, and business generally is sus BOSTON, April 3.-A hund red guns were day in honor of the capture of Richmond, and was general rejoicing.

The butchers and market men of Fase: and Quincy market, at the close of busizess through the streets with flags and masis have been fired, bells rung, and general as been the business of the day. It is un that a more formal celebration of the great will soon take place, under the auspices ously for the goversment. At a subsequent period of the day, an assemblage

PROVIDENCE. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3 .--- The Gore dered a salute of 100 guns to be fired by tillery company in the State, in honor of

he told them to their faces in the Senate Chamber CINCINNATI, April 3 .-- The news of the that were he President Buchanan he would arres Richmond caused a great excitement here the whole of them, and, obtaining a verdict, he ness was suspended, flags are flying from : would do as General Jackson would have done, ings in profusion, and general rejoicing The city to-night is ablaze with firewill namely, hang them as high as Haman for treason. Major General Butler, Senator Nye, and others also gratified the auditory with speeches. General treets are thronged with people. At the municipal election to-day (Union) was re elected mayor.

FELLOW-OITIZENS: Nothing would give me great MAINE. PORTLAND, April 3 .- There was an mass meeting at the Oity Hall this erent sided over by Senator Fessenden, to colum

victory. AUGUSTA, April 8.-The news of the af-Richmond was received with damonstrat reatest joy by the people of this city. ung, flage displayed, and a salute of ore guns fired. In the afternoon a meeting the State House, which was addressed b

Cony and others. To-night the city is go NEW HAMPSHIRE. CORCORD, N. H., April 3 .--- There olcing over the downfall of Richmend flying, bells ringing, guns firing, and band

ing, ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, April 3.-The news from day caused general rejoicing in this dry were displayed and business generally suit

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April

Special Despatch to The Pless.] THE RECEIPT OF THE GLORIOUS > A Fourth of July, junior, has been celeb day. Stores on the avenue have been cie displayed everywhere, and five thouse Chronicles have been sold. The clerks in rior, Post Office, Treasury, State, and partments turned out en masse, and visite Department. Speeches were made by SEWARD, Vice President JOHNSON, Ge LER, and others. The streets were cro people, but there were but few disturbat Veteran Reserves and the fire companie

An elderly and respectably dressed colored man counted a low window-sill, in front of Willard's There was a general expression of dist Hotel, and expressed his gratification of the glorious that WEITZEL did not allow Richmond victory in a brief speech, to a throng of good-hulown, until not a vestige of it exare-Mored listeners. At the Soldiers' Rest, Colonel Ingraham anruins remained. The tidings reached this city batwe

srnor Grimes

of Iowa, and ex-Governor Bates of Illinois.

Dr. Petijohn, and Swan of Illinois.

Afterwards the throng proceeded to the Metropo

litan, from the portico of which they were appro

priately addressed by Messre. Pearce of California

Judge Hine of Utah, Slonaker of Pennsylvania

o'clock. As if but one thought, one in

frue Account of the Battles of Averysboro and Eentonville, WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Senator Sherman has ust returned from General Sherman's army, at oldsboro, N. C., leaving there on Saturday morn ing. He says the entire army is being rea and refitted with ample stores of supplies of all cinds, and will soon be ready for a new came

The men arrived there after a march of five hun red miles, ragged and shoeless, but in admirabl health and condition. There was but little fighting a South Carolina. The chivalry made a feeble resistance. The rebel accounts of the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville are ridiculous gasconades. At Averysboro they made a stand, but fell back before a single corps. At Bentonville they concentrated all ltheir scattered forces under .To Johnston, and struck the advance of Slocum when on the march. They fell back until a line of battl was formed, when Slocum's army withstood repeat-

ed charges of the enemy, inflicting very severe loss and holding the field of battle and the enemy's dead During the fight Gen. Howard's army completely fanked the enemy, and his advance came within

two hundred yards of Joe Johnston's headquarters. Night came on, and the enemy retreated. The temptation was strong to furme the defeated enemy to Raleigh, but the wagon-train had proteeded by another route to Goldsboro, and the men needed rest and supplies, so the army resumed its march to Goldsboro, and formed a junction with chofield and Terry. The remarkable feature of this campaign lightat after marching 500 miles ou army reached the destination selected at Savannal on the very day fixed, and by the identical route

marked out, and the arrangements for its arrival were so perfect that within one day of its arrivel at Goldsboro the two railroads from Wilmington and Newbern were opened to Goldsboro, and supplies being distributed. The country travelled is by far the most difficult

or an army of any between Atlanta and Richmond. Jeneral Sherman made his visit to the President and to Gen. Grant while supplies were being disributed. His army is now largely reinforced, and is in most perfect condition, and in his chosen time nd mode will march on to its original destination

**RENTUCKY.** 

front."

Sheridan's cavalry having, for the most part'

LOUISVILLE, April 2 .-- Numont's dry goods store