

## Raftsmen's Journal.



BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 12, 1865.

## THE PAST AND PRESENT.

When the rebellion first broke out, the so-called Democratic leaders and presses, all over the land, proclaimed that it was "impossible to conquer the South"—that the rebels were "invincible" and "more than a match" for the Northern troops—and that it was "too big a contract" for the Government ever to succeed in re-establishing its authority over the Seceded States. If the rebels, by the aid of the money and ships of the aristocracies of Europe, and the encouragement and sympathy of the Copperhead leaders in the North, could have accomplished their purposes, then, indeed, the above predictions might have been fulfilled, and the cause of American freedom forever destroyed. But what is the condition of affairs at present? Precisely the reverse of that emanated by these Copperhead wags! Instead of the Rebels being "invincible" they are defeated on every battle-field. The Northern freemen are "more than a match" for Southern slave-drivers and traitors. And the Government, instead of being powerless to assert its authority, is to-day sweeping with an irresistible force through the very heart of the rebellious territory. Truly, the past was thick with gloomy forebodings, but the present is full of bright anticipations. The Copperhead prophecies of evil have all been set at naught by the bravery and skill of our gallant soldiers, and the statesmanship of our National rulers; and soon again will the starry flag of our Government float in triumph over every foot of our vast domain.

## Our Victories in Mexico.

No foreign country, says the *Tribune*, will receive the news of our recent victories with greater delight than Mexico. The moment our rebellion is at an end the war of the National party of Mexico against the foreign invader will be resumed with new vigor and enthusiasm. Jaurez is offering to foreign volunteers very large bounties, which, together with the patriotic wish to aid in the expulsion of a European prince from the Republic of the American continent, will, soon after the termination of our war place a very respectable army at the disposal of the President of Mexico. Gen. Jesus G. Ortega, it is stated, has arrived at Santa Fe, on an important mission to Washington. He was received with the honors due his rank and position and his journey through the States will likely strengthen the sympathy which all political parties of the Union and all classes of our population feel in the triumph of the Republican cause in Mexico.

## Connecticut Election.

The recent election in Connecticut has resulted in a most signal victory for the friends of the Administration. In comparing the vote of 1864 and 1865, it will be found that there is hardly half a dozen towns in the entire State where the Democracy have not lost ground. The Republicans have not only elected each of the four members of Congress, but each of the twenty-one State Senators. The completeness of the Republican victory will best appear if we compare the election of Monday, April 2d, with those of preceding years. In 1861, Gov. Buckingham's majority was 2,086; in 1862, 9,148; in 1863, 2,601; in 1864, 5,658; and in 1865 his majority is 11,068. The 2d Congressional district which two years ago elected English (Dem.) by 1,030 majority, now gives Denning (Rep.) a majority of 1,449.

## Death of Hon. J. T. Hale.

Hon. James T. Hale, died in Belknap on Thursday night, April 6th, after an illness of only about one week. His disease was typhoid fever. Judge Hale presided on the bench in the Judicial district of which Centre county is a portion, and represented his district for three terms in our National House of Representatives. He was a man of more than ordinary education and ability, a devoted patriot, and a citizen of great public enterprise and worth. The community in which he resided can ill afford to lose so good a citizen, and his sudden death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him.

## Accident to Mr. Seward.

During the past week, while Secretary Seward was riding out in a carriage, accompanied by Mrs. Seward and Miss Titus, the horses ran away, and in attempting to jump from the carriage, Mr. Seward was thrown to the ground with such force as to inflict very serious injuries—breaking his right arm just below the shoulder and fracturing his jaw. He is improving a little, but his recovery will be very tedious. He will probably be incapable of attending to the duties of his office for some weeks.

## VIRGINIA!

## GEN. GRANT'S GREAT CAMPAIGN!

## Particulars of the Fighting.

Continued from the First Page.

On Monday morning, April 3d, at 3 o'clock Gen. Weitzel learned that Richmond was being evacuated, and at daylight moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast in the expectation that they might have to fight. He met no opposition, and on entering the city was greeted with hearty welcomes from the mass of the people. The Mayor went out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. Gen. Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about 20,000, half of them of African descent. It is not true that Jeff. Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is all in his house, where I am now writing. He left at 7 p. m. by the Danville Railroad. All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone home. Carson Smith (?) went with the army. Judge Campbell remains here. Gen. Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners, beside the wounded. These number 5,000 in nine hospitals. He captured cannon to the number of at least five hundred pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and three hundred cars are found here. The Petersburg Railroad bridge is totally destroyed, that of the Danville road partially, so that connection with Petersburg cannot easily be made. All the rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredgar Works are unharmed, and the machinery here to-day under Gen. Weitzel's order.

Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with Rebel prisoners of war. Most of the editors have fled—especially John Mitchell. The *Whig* appeared yesterday as a Union paper, with the name of the former proprietor at the head.

Gen. Weitzel describes the reception of the President yesterday as enthusiastic in the extreme.

Monday, April 3d.

The following Dispatch of Gen. Grant to Secretary Stanton, Monday April 3.

"The army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking or dispersing the remainder of Lee's army. Sheridan with his cavalry and the Fifth Corps, is between this and the Appomattox; General Meade, with the Second and Sixth, following; General Ord following the line of the South Side Railroad. All of the enemy that remains anything like organization have gone north of the Appomattox and are apparently heading for Lynchburg, their losses having been very heavy. The houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for wounded men. In every direction I hear of rebel soldiers pushing for home, in large and small squads, and generally without arms. The cavalry have pursued so closely that the enemy have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of their transportation, caissons and munitions of war. The number of prisoners captured yesterday, will exceed two thousand. From the 28th of March to the present time our loss in killed, wounded and captured will probably not reach seven thousand, of whom from fifteen hundred to two thousand are captured, and many but slightly wounded. I shall continue the pursuit as long as there appears to be any use in it."

The rebels on evacuating Petersburg burned the bridge across the Appomattox, the South Side Railroad depot, and about one million dollars worth of tobacco. The Mayor of the city surrendered the place. Gen. A. P. Hill (rebel) was killed on Sunday. Sheridan is closely pursuing the retreating rebels.

Tuesday, April 4th.

Gen. Grant telegraphs from Nottoway Court House as follows:

"Gen. Sheridan was on the Danville railroad, south of Amelia Court House, and sent word to Gen. Meade, who was following with the Second and Sixth Corps, by what is known as the river road, that if the troops could be got up in time he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army. I am moving with the left wing, commanded by General Ord, by the Cox or direct Burkeville road. We will be to-night at or near Burkeville. I have had no communication with Sheridan or Meade to-day, but hope to hear very soon that they have come up with and captured or broken up the balance of the Army of Northern Virginia. In every direction we hear of the men of that army going home, generally without arms. Sheridan reports Lee at Amelia Court House to-day."

Wednesday, April 5th.

JETERSVILLE, 3 P. M.—I sent Gen. Davis' brigade this morning around my left flank. He captured at Farnes cross roads 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 yourself. I feel confident of capturing the Army of Northern Virginia if we exert ourselves. I see no escape for Lee. I will put my cavalry out on my left flank except McKenize who is now on the right.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. General

BURKEVILLE, 10 P. M.—Two divisions of the Twenty Fourth Corps will encamp here to-night and one division of the Twenty-Fifth Army Corps at Black and White Station Southside railroad. S. WILLIAMS.

Thursday, April 6th.

The following despatches, relating to the fighting on Thursday, were forwarded by Gen. Grant to President Lincoln, at City Point:

HEADQUARTERS, April 6—10 P. M.

Lieut. Gen. Grant.—At daylight this morning I moved the 2d and 6th army corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House road. After moving, reliable intelligence was received that the enemy was moving towards Farnville. The direction of the Second and Fifth corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwestern direction, the Second moving on Deaconville, and the Fifth, heretofore in the centre, moving on the right of the Second, and the Sixth facing about and moving by the left flank, taking position on the left of the Second. It was understood that the cavalry would operate on the extreme left. The changes were promptly made, the 2d

Army Corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deaconville, driving him by the right across Sailor's creek to the Appomattox. It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate of the casualties on either side, or the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations. The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men have a little rest. Griffin with the 5th corps will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys continue the direct pursuit as long as it promises success. GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

2d ARMY CORPS, 7:30 P. M., April 6.—Major General A. G. Webb: Our last fight just before dark, at Sailor's creek, gave us two guns, three flags, considerable numbers of prisoners, 200 wagons, seventy ambulances, with mules and horses to about one-half the wagons and ambulances. There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, some battery wagons, forges and limbers. I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils, some ammunition, and material of all kinds. The wagons are across the approach to the bridge, and it will take some time to clear it. The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery; the approaches on either side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance tomorrow in the same manner as we have to-day. As soon as I get my troops a little nearer I might push a column down the road to deploy it, but it is evident that I cannot follow rapidly during the night. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Major General Commanding.

APRIL 6 10 P. M. Major General Webb, Chief of Staff:—In pursuance of instructions this morning from Major General Meade, I moved, via Jetersville, by the short and practicable road to the left of Deaconville, with the object of retaking position on the left of the Second army corps striking the road leading from Deaconville to Burk's Station, at a point a little to the southward of the former place. I found that the Second army corps was engaged to the front and right, and the cavalry, heavily to my left, moving down the road towards Burk's station for perhaps a mile and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across toward a nearly parallel road in which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of intrenchments. As soon as the leading Division (Gen. Seymour's) could be formed, it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried, then turning to the left it was advanced down the road against a pretty strong resistance. By this time Wheaton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible or Seymour's left. The lines were again advanced, and we swept down the road for a distance of about two miles, arriving at a deep and difficult creek. He found the enemy had re-formed his line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point a distance of a mile or further. In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank. In its subsequent attacks the mass of cavalry operated on our left and the right flank of the enemy. The result has been a complete success. The combined forces captured five general officers. Among them Gens. Ewell and Custis Lee, and a large number of other prisoners beyond this point and await instructions. The First and Third divisions, Whiting's and Seymour's, and the artillery engaged to-day, behaved splendidly. A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible. The Corps has nobly sustained the reputation earned on the 2d, as well as upon its many hard fought battle fields.

H. G. WRIGHT, Major General.

APRIL 6 11:15 P. M.—Lieut. Gen. Grant: I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burk's station road with the road upon which they were retreating. I attacked with a division 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, Britton, Corse, Debar, Custis Lee, and several thousand prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery with caissons, and a large number of wagons. If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender. P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

Now Let us Pay the Soldiers.

We can never pay, says the *N. Y. Tribune*, the debt of gratitude and honor we owe the soldiers who have suppressed the rebellion and restored the Republic. That obligation, in part, has got to run over the life time of these demigods and accrue to their descendants. But there is a debt long due to these heroes, which we can pay immediately, and which it will be a burning shame if we don't pay immediately. And that is their back pay. Now, let all of us, men and women, throughout the United States, see to it personally that this debt is paid right off. The process is simple. Put the Treasury in funds by subscribing to the *Seven-Thirty Loan*. Let everybody who can spare fifty or a hundred dollars, from their business—all who have either of those sums laid by from their savings, straightway lend to the Government. The investment will be the securest and most profitable on the earth—it will at the same time be the most useful and patriotic. The rich who have thousands which they can thus lend to their country with profit to themselves, surely should not need urging to do the only practicable thing which can immediately be done, to testify their gratitude to the brave men who have conquered Peace for us all, and restored the Union, and given new life, character and power to the Nation.

Men and women throughout the United States, let us make this our first business, not to be laid aside until complete—to raise right off the money to pay every dollar due to our soldiers.

And may God Almighty bless them!

SUBSCRIBE TO THE LOAN.

Rhode Island Election.

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

## The Latest From Grant.

## VICTORY!!



## GLORIOUS NEWS!!

GENERAL GRANT SUGGESTS TO GENERAL LEE A SURRENDER.

## Lee Asks for Terms!

CONDITIONS ACCEPTED!

## LEE SURRENDERS!!!!

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE WAR PROBABLY ENDED.

Grant has fought it out on his own chosen line! The arms of the Union are victorious! Lee has surrendered! Domestic treason is utterly suppressed and punished—freedom extended to all the people—the South conquered—the rebellion at an end—and peace with a Union restored and purified nigh at hand. Such is the result of Lee's surrender. Let the people everywhere rejoice, and bless God for this triumph of right over wrong—of freedom over oppression.

CLIFTON HOUSE, VA., April 9, 1865.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War: The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

APRIL 7, 1865.—Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. A.:—GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

APRIL 7, 1865.—GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States.

APRIL 8, 1865.—To R. E. Lee, General: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of the same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

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

APRIL 8, 1865.—GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your propositions. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition will affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M. to-morrow on the Old Stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

To Gen. Grant, Com. armies of U. S. A.

APRIL 9, 1865.—Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Armies of the Confederate States: GENERAL:—Your note of yesterday received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself and the whole north entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the south laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself very respectfully your obedient servant.

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

APRIL 9, 1865.—GENERAL:—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whether I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. Very respectfully your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

To General Grant, comd'g U. S. A.

APRIL 9, 1865.—To R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. A.: Your note of this date is but this moment, 11:30 A. M., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me. Very respectfully your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 9.—Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army: In accordance with the substance of my letters to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate—one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their command. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside. Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF N. VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.—Lieutenant General Grant: GENERAL:—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulation into effect. Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF U. S. STATES, April 9—4:30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

The Surrender—What we Gain.

Generals R. E. Lee and James Longstreet; Lieut. Generals J. H. Anderson, Jubal A. Early; and about one hundred and twenty Major and Brigadier Generals, gave up their swords.

First Corps, Gen. James Longstreet's, consisting of Maj. Gen. Kemmer's, Maj. Gen. C. W. Fields, and Major Gen. Kershaw's divisions. (Kershaw was captured in Thursday's fight.)

Second Corps, Maj. Gen. Gordon's, consisting of Gordon's, and Brig. Gen. Grimes' divisions.

Third Corps, Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill's, consisting of Maj. Gen. Heth's, Maj. Gen. Wilcox's, and Maj. Gen. Mahone's divisions. (Gen. Hill was killed near Petersburg on Sunday.)

Fourth Corps, Lieut. Gen. R. H. Anderson's, consisting of Major General Bushrod Johnston's division, Ed. Johnston's old division, and Hoke's division temporarily serving in North and South Carolina.

The Cavalry, Major Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee commanding, (Gen. Lee was killed in Monday's fight,) consisting of Maj. Gen. T. L. Rosser's, Major Gen. L. L. Lomax's, and Gen. G. W. Custis Lee's divisions. (Custis Lee was captured in Thursday's fight.)

The garrison at Richmond, Brig. Gen. W. M. Gardner, commanding, consisting of Moor's brigade.

The garrison of Lynchburg, Brig. Gen. R. E. Colston, commanding, consisting of militia reserves, and very extensive and strong fortifications.

There were several other military organizations taken, and with the wounded and captured during the battles of the previous week, we have possibly secured from the rebel cause the aid of over 100,000 men.

About 100,000 stand of small arms; millions of rounds of ammunition; at least one hundred pieces of improved light artillery; not less than five thousand wagons and teams, besides a vast amount of other war materials.

This is truly a grand and glorious array of trophies—the result of a twelve day's campaign. All honor and praise to the brave and gallant heroes who have so nobly triumphed over the enemies of the Union.

The *Whig* publishes in same topographical style as deaths are usually printed, "Died—Confederacy, Southern—at the late residence of his father, J. Davis, Richmond, Virginia, Southern Confederacy, aged four years. Death was caused by strangulation. No funeral!"

Mrs. Lincoln, with Mrs. Grant and other friends, visited Richmond on Thursday, and in the afternoon the party rode through the streets with an escort of cavalry, returning to City Point in the evening to join the President.

A warehouse opposite the Pemberton Prison was filled with tobacco belonging to the French Government, worth one million dollars in gold, and was fired by the rebels before the fled.

More "bad news" for the Castleites—the capture of Lee's army. How mournful and sorrowful they are over the event. Surely, "the way of the transgressor is hard."

John C. Breckinridge went off on horseback with the last of the army on Monday morning.

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ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE LAND.—A writer for a Boston paper, who has visited the great falls on the Snake river the southern fork of the Oregon, says:—"The distance the whole volume of water falls in one sheet, is 290 feet. Above there is 25 or 30 feet fall before it reaches the grand fall. The width of the grand fall I should judge to be about 2,500 feet. I have visited Niagara many times but this fall eclipses far. Four miles further above we found another one of less note, where the water divides into two parts and falls a distance of 167 feet. When the Pacific railroad is completed, this will become as fashionable a visiting place, as Niagara is now, with however a wider range of curiosities to attract the attention of visitors.

The confederate bonds are abundant in Richmond, as an immense number with coupons, all registered and signed, were thrown into the street during the evacuation, and are sold by boys at very insignificant sums.

There has been seized at Wilmington and shipped to New York, 125 tons of tobacco and 200 bales of cotton, to the account of the National treasury.

Gardner, the Washington photographer, has made excellent pictures of Libby Prison, Jeff. Davis' house and other places of interest.

The Erie and Lake Champlain canals will be opened on the first of May.

Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, England, contains 400 men and 60 women.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set in large type, extra, or of unusual style will be charged double price for space occupied.

RADEBACH'S LINE OF STAGE COACHES.

THE travelling public are respectfully informed that a new line of coaches has just been established for the accommodation of travellers to the several points West and East of Philadelphia, Pa.

The coaches will leave Philadelphia immediately on the arrival of the cars, and will connect with the line of coaches running between Clearfield and Clarion and Franklin. Going east, passengers will be carried through in time to connect with the cars from Philadelphia to Lyons.