

Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces, surrendered his entire army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant on Sunday last, and the great Chief of the Republic is therefore without a foe to confront him.

THUS HAS PEACE BEEN FAIRLY WON! The Nation may now realize its highest hopes—re-union, fraternal harmony, and the supremacy in all sections, of an unyielding devotion to our rescued Nationality.

HOW SHALL WE ATTAIN PEACE?

The great repressive power of the rebellion is now broken, and for the first time since the despotism of treason was inaugurated in 1861, the Southern people can act upon their own convictions without fear of the remorseless vengeance that hitherto has pursued all who did not bow without inquiry or complaint to the arch-conspirators.

But this sole sustaining power of Davis is now broken. Hood's army has ceased to exist; Johnston's is powerless to give battle to Sherman, and must maneuver for his own safety, while his ranks will be daily lessened by hopeless deserters, and Lee's army—hitherto the main reliance of the usurpation of Davis, has at last been surrendered.

Now that Lee and his army have faded from existence as a military power, we hope to hear that Johnston will imitate his chief and surrender to Sherman. He cannot hope either to fight or retreat successfully with Grant, Sherman, Schofield and Slocum surrounding him, and we believe that he will not sacrifice the lives of his men in hopeless conflict.

Gen. Sherman has reached North Carolina, at a point North of Johnston and is now doubtless co-operating with Sherman. Gen. Thomas is at some point in Western Virginia on his way to Lynchburg, and Gen. Hancock with his entire force of Infantry and Cavalry moved from Winchester toward the same point on the 4th inst.

The Democracy seem to be doomed to perpetual sorrow. Just as they have things in shape to carry an election, Grant, or Sherman, or Sheridan, or Thomas smashes the machine by dispersing some rebel army or something of that kind.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in a discourse on our recent glorious victories, referred in most pointed and eloquent

terms to the duty of the victors to be magnanimous. He said: "The exigencies of our country require us to do a thousand fold more than ever before; and first let us take care that we do not fall into the easy sin of vengeance, under the plea of justice."

On the same subject, and in the same large and liberal spirit, the New York Evening Post of Thursday says: "To make this wilderness to bloom again, to replace this wretchedness with prosperity, to bring order out of this anarchy and re-establish peace, is indeed the greatest and the most important task."

THE SPIRIT, after four years of agonizing doubts, whose benefits ever went to the toes of the Nation, has at last concluded that the rebellion of treason is practically destroyed. In an article announcing the capture of Richmond it says: "We feel assured, however, that the back-bone of the rebellion has at length been broken beyond repair."

THE annual election in Rhode Island was held on Tuesday of last week; but there was no contest. The Democracy was like Lee's army and the Dutchman's milk all lying around loose, and the Union ticket had no opposition.

JEFF. DAVIS had his first parade of negro troops in Richmond on Friday, the 31st of March, and on Monday, the 3d of April Gen. Weitzel had the second, on which occasion J. D. was not at home; but many of his Negro recruits were!

WANTED—a "last ditch" for J. Davis, Esq. Until recently he had been infatuated with the conviction that he had it in Richmond, but the delusion has vanished, and with it J. D.

There is a man in the land, who, in our general joy, should be remembered with gratitude is Lieutenant General Grant. His vast combinations have done the business. Since he took in hand the military affairs of the country, we have had a plan. There have been no reverses, but a steady advance to the consummation of the overthrow of the rebellion.

UPON the general subject of peace it is affirmed that the President expresses his determination of evincing a great nation's magnanimity and forgiveness where the Executive clemency is sincerely and penitently courted.

THE United States Service Magazine for April has a graphic description of Sherman's Atlanta campaign—with a map; an able paper on Chancellorsville; No. four of the Great Battles of History; and other contributions and the usual complete summary of war and army intelligence.

REMEMBER the Sanitary and Christian Commissions now when their aid is so much needed by our brave soldiers, who may be suffering from casualties in taking Richmond. These institutions are doing a great work, and deserve the support of every friend of the soldier.

THE Richmond Examiner of the 27th ult. thus frankly predicts the consequences to the rebels of the loss of Richmond: "The evacuation of Richmond would be loss of all respect and authority toward the Confederate Government, the disintegration of the army, and the abandonment of the scheme of an independent Southern Confederation."

INFORMATION is wanted of one J. Davis, Esq., who has hitherto supposed himself President of a supposed Confederacy, with a supposed corner-stone supposed to be Slavery. The supposed corner-stone having vanished forever, it is supposed that the supposed President has come to grief in "some secluded spot" in a southern swamp.

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We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Ashley, M. C., for public documents.

REJOICING Over the Capture of Richmond.—The Times in Harrisburg.—The Civil and Military Authorities a Little Tangled.—Gov. Curtin Goes to Attend to Our Wounded.

The capture of Richmond has absorbed everything during the week. When the news came everybody stopped work; business was in fact suspended, and nobody seemed to know exactly what to do with himself.

THE colored population were excessively jubilant and danced for joy at the sight of their brethren in arms, the Twenty-fifth Corps, who followed close upon the heels of Gen. Ripley's brigade of the Twenty-fourth Corps in the entire of the Union forces into Richmond.

JEFF. DAVIS was attending divine service at St. Paul's church when he received a telegram from Lee stating that Petersburg and Richmond must be given up. Jeff Davis, with his family, left for Danville in the afternoon, carrying with him, according to rumor, \$300,000 in specie.

On Thursday, March 23th, the Union troops were encamped on the James and Appomattox, as follows:—The Twenty-fifth Corps was on the north side of the James, seventy miles southeast of Richmond; the Sixth Corps extended from the Ninth to Hatcher's Run; the Second and Fifth were along Hatcher's Run; the Twenty-fourth in reserve in their rear, and Sheridan's Cavalry on the southern flank.

On Friday, Lee massed the rebel army in front of Sheridan's command, the Fifth Corps, on the extreme left flank of Grant's line. The rebels attacked this Corps and it was pushed back nearly a mile and a half. At noon, however parts of the Second and Twenty-fourth Corps were sent to support the Fifth, and the rebels were driven back. Grant then sent his troops forward against the rebel line, and succeeded in penetrating to within two miles of the Southside Railroad.

On Saturday, the advance was renewed. Sheridan and the Fifth and Second Corps made determined attacks against all the rebel lines west of Hatcher's Run. The battle raged until two in the afternoon, when the rebels gave way and abandoned their works. Later in the day Sheridan and the Fifth Corps pushed the rebels back to the Five Forks of Hatcher's Run, a mile from the Southside Railroad and about thirty miles west of Petersburg. Sheridan cut off a large force of rebels from the main body and captured them. At dark the Southside Railroad was reached, and the Union line turned its front towards Petersburg. Sheridan was on the Southside Railroad, the Fifth Corps north of the Boydton road, and the Second Corps on the Boydton road.

The action of Saturday was the real battle of Five Forks and was the turning point of the campaign. Sheridan's plan is described as masterly, and its execution is no less so. The enemy, deluded into the belief that they had to do with cavalry only, held their ground and their intrenchments until the Fifth had time to envelop them by a flanking movement. It was not till the trap was sprung that the Rebels found there was a trap, and then they found about six thousand of their best soldiers shut up in it. The Five Forks were carried, the White Oak and Boydton Roads were both gained, a large body of Rebel Infantry was cut off from Lee's main army, and at night Sheridan was able to telegraph Gen. Grant that he was in the rear of the Rebel lines, and earthworks which protected the Southside Road.

On Sunday the entire Union army advanced to the attack. In front of Petersburg it had not previously been engaged. The troops on the Southside Railroad advanced along it towards Petersburg, and the Sixth and Ninth Corps attacked the town in front. The rebel line of works was soon broken through, and after a short capture. The columns moved steadily towards Petersburg. The Sixth Corps reached the Southside Railroad three miles west of the city and began destroying it. The rebels retreated across the Appomattox toward Richmond, and by noon none of their troops were on the southern bank excepting those at Petersburg. Gradually the Union lines closed around the city, and at half-past four in the afternoon they extended from the bank of the Appomattox three miles west of Petersburg.

General Weitzel telegraphs that he captured at Richmond five hundred pieces of artillery and

around to the river bank again, just east of the city. On Sunday night, Lee evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, his troops going west towards Burkesville. On Monday morning the Ninth Corps entered Petersburg, and at 8 1/2 the advance of Gen. Weitzel's column troops, on the north bank of the James, entered Richmond. The battle was over. At nine Grant from Hatcher's Run and Petersburg started his army on a march north-west towards the Richmond and Burkesville Railroad.

THE pursuit of the enemy was pushed most vigorously by Sheridan, and on the 6th he brought him to a stand at the intersection of Burke's Station, and after a brief but desperate engagement, the rebels were again routed and Gens. Ewell, Bolton, Kershaw, DeBarre, Corse and Custis Lee and some 3000 prisoners captured. This battle was fought by Ewell against great odds evidently with the hope that by thus detaining Sheridan Lee would be enabled to escape; but the pursuing columns of Grant and Sheridan were too active for the shattered rebel army, and Lee was again brought to a stand at Appomattox Court House, where he finally surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, the details of which we give elsewhere in to-day's paper.

NO passes are now granted to Richmond. —President Lincoln and Wife, and Senators Sumner and Harlan and others, paid another visit to Richmond on Thursday last. —The Richmond Post-Office has been taken possession of by the Government, and 22 bags of captured mail delivered to the War Department. —The rebel iron clads on the James were blown up at the time of the evacuation. Some stores in Richmond and Petersburg were burned. —It was Gen. Ewell who set Richmond on fire. The conflagration proved quite a serious one, destroying the greater part of the principal business street. —After having ascertained that our boys, soon after entering Richmond, found that our soldiers, but on looking for Jeff he was not to be found, whereupon the boys took possession of the said town for future use. —On Tuesday President Lincoln held a reception in the parlors of Jeff. Davis's house. A great many citizens of Richmond called and were introduced. Gen. Deviss also presented about one hundred Union soldiers to him. —A gentleman just from Richmond states that the best informed there believe Davis has fled to Georgia, and that he will attempt a reestablishment of his government at Augusta, which possesses strong natural defenses and has been elaborately fortified. —The interior of Davis's house presented the appearance of having been very hastily evacuated by him. Everything is in fine order and good repair. Many of Mrs. Davis's little neckties and ornaments are yet to be found on the mantles and bureau of her room. —The colored population were excessively jubilant and danced for joy at the sight of their brethren in arms, the Twenty-fifth Corps, who followed close upon the heels of Gen. Ripley's brigade of the Twenty-fourth Corps in the entire of the Union forces into Richmond. —Jeff. Davis was attending divine service at St. Paul's church when he received a telegram from Lee stating that Petersburg and Richmond must be given up. Jeff Davis, with his family, left for Danville in the afternoon, carrying with him, according to rumor, \$300,000 in specie. —It is estimated that there are 20,000 Union men in Richmond who will gladly return to the starry folds of their proper flag. It was only by force of arms that they bowed to the acts of the Rebel Government. To this class will be added the half-way men, who now will of course be good Union citizens. —It is characteristic of Gen. Grant that, having by dint of five days hard fighting, driven the enemy out of the tremendous works surrounding his capital, he stopped not one single moment to enjoy the parade of an entrance into Richmond, but with unremitting energy pushed after Lee as well when he was a fugitive as when he manly clung to his defenses. —When the army occupied Richmond there were innumerable inquiries for Jeff Davis, but to all of which the answer was made that he went off in great haste night before last, with all the baggage and baggage which he could carry. The future capital of the Confederacy will probably be in a wagon, for the facilities which it affords to travel. Jeff's mansion, where he lived in state, is now the headquarters of Gen. Weitzel. —The War Department has just issued the following order: "The Examination Board of which Major General Casey, U. S. Vols., is President, will immediately adjourn to Richmond, Va., at which place it will resume its present duties. Major Gen. Casey, U. S. Vols., will, in addition to his duties of President of the Board, take the general superintendence of recruiting and mustering colored troops in Richmond, Virginia, and the adjacent country." —When the Union troops triumphantly entered Richmond, they showed extraordinary forbearance in not setting fire to those vile dens of torture, shame, starvation and misery, Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, which preserved those structures as monuments of the infamy of the rebel leaders, and at once they were put to a most proper use. The despatches from Richmond announce that "Libby and Castle Thunder are crowded with rebel prisoners." —Official details show that the Mayor of Richmond went out to surrender the city. There is much suffering among rich and poor, and about 20,000 in the town, of whom half are negroes. Weitzel took one thousand prisoners, five thousand wounded, five hundred castrated, five thousand muskets in a single lot, thirty locomotives and three hundred cars. The rebels' stores were destroyed, excepting one. John Mitchell ran away. Castle Thunder and the Libby hold fast. The Richmond High, like the Charleston Mercury, has re-appeared in a loyal form, and the theatre is opened. —Extra Billy Smith, late so-called Governor of Virginia, did not evacuate the gubernatorial mansion until 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he fled, leaving Mrs. Smith behind, and all the furniture in his house, which he had heretofore threatened to burn. The residence of the Governor is now the headquarters of Gen. Charles Deviss, commanding a division in the 24th Corps now here. Mrs. Gen. E. E. Lee, wife of the rebel General-in-Chief, is also in Richmond. News has reached here of the death of her son, General W. H. F. Lee, of the rebel army, killed in the battles of last week before Petersburg. —A special dispatch to the Commercial says: The colored troops headed by Gen. Draper, of Massachusetts, were the first to enter Richmond. The city was formally surrendered by the mayor, Joseph Mayo, who merely pleaded for protection to life and property. All the principal buildings had been fired by the rebel authorities before leaving. Several banks and the Inquirer and Dispatch printing offices were burned. Gen. Weitzel took Jeff. Davis's house for his headquarters. Gen. Shepley was appointed Military Governor. Governor Pierpont is to transfer the State Government of Virginia to Richmond, from Alexandria, immediately. —General Weitzel telegraphs that he captured at Richmond five hundred pieces of artillery and

five thousand stand of arms. When we add to these trophies the guns captured by Grant at Petersburg, and along the whole line of fortifications on both sides of the James River, there can be little doubt that the cannon taken will amount to fifteen hundred, and the muskets to many thousands. This is the greatest haul made during the war, and probably exceeds the great spoils of artillery which fell into the Rebel possession at Norfolk. Two hundred guns were taken at Vicksburg, and one hundred at Charleston, but Richmond is the most valuable prize of the contest. —A correspondent telegraphing from the Spotswood Hotel in Richmond, says that General Weitzel's corps was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. Union flags which had been concealed during the rebellion were brought out and displayed from the houses all over the city and the Federal forces were welcomed on every hand. The correspondent says that more American flags were displayed on the main street of Richmond than he ever saw on Pennsylvania Avenue! The Union sentiment which has long been suppressed by Jeff. Davis's straps in Richmond, and which only found vent in secretly affording succor to Union prisoners, burst forth in a lively manner. —The works in front of Richmond which were occupied by the rebels, and widely evacuated previous to our occupancy of the city to-day were on the eastern side, the inner one consisting of a series of strong redoubts and bastion forts. All these works mount upwards of 300 heavy guns, all of which we have taken, and would, when properly garrisoned, form an almost impregnable series of defenses. As I rode along these lines they seemed, with the exception of the outer one, to have been most indifferently garrisoned, and but for the facility with which they could be reinforced at any time by bringing troops up the Petersburg road and crossing them on pontons, the lines could have been entered by assault. —Davis left Richmond Saturday night at eight o'clock for Danville, his family having been sent out five days before. On the train he had horses and carriages embarked, in case the road was interrupted, in order to easily make his way by these means. It is said he was very much depressed, and bore the appearance of an exceedingly aged and careworn man, his countenance clearly betraying the loss of his cause. He expressed himself as being yet determined not to give up, but to put forth another effort to redeem his hopeless and sunken fortunes. I think it may be relied upon that he has not yet altogether abandoned his cause, though it is positively known he has little hope left. His residence, when this despatch was written, was desolate indeed, and everything belonging to the extraordinary haste with which he abandoned his capital and home. —The following order was issued by General Weitzel, directly after taking up his headquarters in Richmond: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Richmond, Va., April 3, 1865. Major Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, commanding detachment of the Army of the James, announces the occupation of the city of Richmond by the arms of the United States under command of Lieutenant General Grant. The people of Richmond are assured that we come to restore to them the blessings of peace, prosperity and freedom, under the flag of the Union. The citizens of Richmond are requested to remain for the present, quietly within their houses, and to avoid all public assemblies or meetings in the public streets. An efficient Provost marshal will immediately re-establish order and tranquility within the city. Martial law is for the present proclaimed. Brig. General George E. Shepley, United States Volunteers, is hereby appointed Military Governor of Richmond. Lieut. Col. Fred S. Manning, Provost Marshal General of the Army of the James, will act as Provost Marshal of Richmond. Commanders of detachments doing guard duty in the city will report to him for instructions. By command of Maj. Gen. Weitzel, D. D. WAZELER, A. A. G.

—The following is the ditty sung by Uncle Sam's Colored Infantry on their march into and through Petersburg and Richmond. "Though not exactly classic in its diction, it is quite expressive: Say, darkey, hab you seen de mass, Wid de mustash on his face, Go long de road some time dis mornin', Like he's goin' to leave de place? He seen de smoke way up de ribber Who's de kinkum gumbay day, He took his hat and he berry berry gay, And I ppose he's runned away. De mass run, ha! ha! De darkey stay, ho! ho! It must be now de kingdom comin', An' de yar ob Jublio. He's six foot one way and four foot taller, As he regins de hundred pound, His can't be big he couldn't be taller, An' it woudn't hit way none, He drills so good he calls him cap'n, An' he gin so mighty tan, I spec he'll try to fool dem Yankee For to tink he's contander. De mass run, ha! ha! De darkey stay, ho! ho! It must be now de kingdom comin', An' de yar ob Jublio. —General Weitzel learned at 3 1/4 A. M. on Monday 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 a hearty welcome from the mass of the people. The Mayor went out to meet him to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. General 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 twenty thousand, about 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 is here. General Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners besides wounded. These number five thousand in nine hospitals. We captured cannon numbering 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 can easily be made in that way. All the Rebel vessels destroyed, except an unfinished iron ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredgar Iron Works are unharmed, and the machinery is running here to-day under Weitzel's orders. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder were also captured by the first, and are filled with Rebel prisoners of war. Most of the editors have fled, especially John Mitchell. The High appeared on the 4th as a Union paper, with the name of its former proprietor at the head. General Weitzel describes the reception of the President, as enthusiastic in the extreme. —Perhaps, however, it may be said, no one in attendance of all this drama will so attract and fix the attention of the American people and the civilized world as the appearance in the city of Richmond—crashed capital of infernal traitors—of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. On Wednesday it came to be known that the President would enter Richmond and hold council with all who might be desirous of lending a helping hand to the restoration of the Union. Mr. Lincoln left City Point in the flagship of Admiral Porter, accompanied by the Hat, and ascending the James, arrived at Rockett's Landing early in the day. He was accompanied, in the way of a guard, by one company of marines and one company of armed sailors (a distinction without a difference). As the President ap-

proached the headquarters of Major-General Weitzel the salutes were opened, and he was found to be accompanied by Admiral Porter and an immense crowd of people, who accorded to their liberator the cordial acclamations of a race owing him so much. It was truly a cheering sight to see Abraham Lincoln walking rather than riding in pageant, the streets of Richmond—proud, but fallen city of the South—followed by an admiring crowd, where, but a few hours before, he would have been the subject of rebel jeer and rivalry, which his own patience has overcome, even the approaching point of rebel reconsecration of folly. The President upon his arrival in the city, was immediately escorted, by his own choice, upon foot, to the headquarters of Major-General Weitzel, commanding department, which are in the house of Jefferson Davis, and the threshold of which arch-rebel crossed for the last time on Sunday evening, to take the cars for Danville, followed by his broken army. The President of the United States receiving the congratulations of an admiring ally in the city of Richmond, and within the (late) domestic precincts of Jefferson Davis, needs no comment to cause the American people to believe that this atrocious struggle is quite at its end. Maj. Gen. Weitzel, upon the sudden appearance of Mr. Lincoln, had extemporized drawing room receptions in the Executive mansion of the confederacy, to which the President, in his presence, the chief attraction. He was introduced to the leading general and staff officers of the Department of Virginia and the Army of the James, now present in Richmond. Just subsequent to the reception there was a private conference, after which the President rode out to see the city of Richmond—object of all his Presidential affections. The ride over, the President proceeded to his ship, leaving us to the kindly realm of future developments.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS. —The brass band formerly belonging to the 14th Virginia, who, arrived at Washington, took the oath of allegiance and afterwards played a number of airs suited to their changed position, such as "Jordan is a hard road to travel" and "Ain't we glad to get out of the wilderness?" —Squire Sherman, just returned from Goldboro, reports General Sherman's army to be nearly reloaded and shod, and furnished with supplies. The men are in excellent condition. At Averyboro and Bentonsville the rebels did little fighting. They were flanked at the latter place and retreated. —It is a remarkable circumstance that more white people than negroes left Columbia, S. C., to follow Sherman's army. The slaveholders of South Carolina took all possible pains to keep their negroes out of the way of our soldiers, but it appears the whites, no less than the blacks, were anxious to get their feet off the accursed soil of South Carolina. —A letter from Goldboro says that Joe Johnston's losses in the battles of the 16th and 20th, near Bentonsville, will undoubtedly reach an aggregate of five thousand. The Fifteenth and Twentieth corps buried of rebel dead, and collected together, foot up a total of thirteen hundred. —Secretary Seward has issued an order to the effect that, whereas, certain evil disposed persons have crossed our borders or entered our ports by sea and have committed capital felonies against the property and lives of American citizens, by authority of the President, a reward of \$1,000 is offered for the capture of each of such offenders, on conviction by the proper tribunal, and \$500 for the arrest of all abettors of the same. —Sherman's army was in light marching order when it passed in review before its commander and Generals Schofield and Slocum at Goldboro, on the 22d ult. It was, for the most part, shoeless, hatless, coatless, and half breechesless. The boys had light hearts, though, and their poverty-stricken appearance did not trouble them in the least. They had seen a good deal of the country on their march, and at the review the country saw a march and of that.

—The details of the occupation of Petersburg have been received. The town was surrendered to our troops by the Mayor and Common Council. The citizens did not show themselves in the fore part of the day, but upon finding that our soldiers were well behaved, made their appearance at the doors and windows. The rebels took away all their artillery except a few old pieces. Our troops did not remain long, but started in pursuit of Lee. A newspaper, called "Grant's Petersburg Progress," was started by our troops upon entering the city. —The inhabitants of Petersburg express themselves much pleased at the good conduct of the Union Troops. No pillaging or acts of violence have been committed. All the bridges in the vicinity were destroyed by the Rebels on their departure. Among the distinguished Rebels remaining in the city was Roger A. Pryor, a paroled prisoner. On Saturday, before the evacuation, four sold at eleven hundred dollars a barrel; bacon and sugar in proportion. The First Michigan Sharpshooters first raised the Union flag over the dome of the Court-house. —With true Yankee enterprise our troops in a few hours after Petersburg was occupied, published a spirited Yankee newspaper, five columns in width, called Grant's Petersburg Progress. It overflows with patriotic editorials, witty, pungent items, at the expense of the defeated Confederacy, from the pens of Major E. C. Edson, 37th Wisconsin, editor; Capt. C. M. Crevier, 88th Michigan Vet. Reg.; Chapman L. Healy, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, assistant editors. The type was set up and the paper worked off by soldiers of different regiments. It says: "We believed in the United States, one and indivisible; in Abraham Lincoln, our adopted father; in U. S. Grant, Captain of the host, and in ourselves as the principal saviors in the Army of the Potomac, and the freedom of contrabands, and the speedy extinction of Rebellion; and the perfidion of Jeff Davis here and hereafter!"

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. —The Republicans won the municipal election in St. Louis. —A spirited contest is going on in Iowa for the vacant seat in the U. S. Senate of Secretary Harlan. Hon. John A. Carson, Maj. Gen. Samuel B. Curtis, Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, and Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood are the opposing candidates. —The additional election returns from Connecticut show that the defeat of the Democracy was as complete as that of Lee at Petersburg. In comparing the returns for 1864 and 1865, it will be found that there are hardly half a dozen votes in the entire State where the Democrats have not lost ground. The Republicans have elected not only each of the four Members of Congress, but each of the 21 State Senators. The completeness of the Republican victory will best appear if we compare the election of last Monday with those of the preceding years. In 1854 Gen. Buckingham had a majority of 5,658; in 1853, 5,601; 1852, 3,148; in 1861, 2,068. In 1860 Lincoln carried the State by a majority of 10,293 over the combined vote of the three rival candidates: The Second Congressional District which two years ago elected a Democrat (English), by 1,020 majority, now gives Deming, Republican, a majority of 2,449.

GARDEN SEEDS.—A great deal of labor and care is bestowed in raising by lovers of fine vegetables, by planting various seeds, raised in Pennsylvania, and put up for market by C. H. Crocker, Druggist.