

who participated in this exhibition of joy over the downfall of Richmond, the key to the overthrow of the rebellion.

LOCAL ITEMS.

GOSSIP WITH OUR FRIENDS.—First of April in New York, and not a joke. No April fools here! All is sober reality. Here we work, work, and when we are tired working we work. How to have seen one little boy, no matter how little, try to make an April fool of ourselves, with no foreign or extravagant aid. April first is not even moving day in Gotham—the first of May being selected for that amiable purpose.

I was horror struck the other day, in opening my Bible accidentally at Proverbs 21, 17, to read: "He that loveth vain words, shall not be rich." Alas, for Pennsylvania! Why I know some preachers who talk oil with more zeal than they ever extolled; and some very good men who are regular Baptists on the oil question.

I take this public notice of apologizing to the employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who asked some friends of mine (and myself) at the Philadelphia Depot, where we were going through, "meaning to Pittsburgh. One of us, a profound thinker, knowing that the floods had, at that time, interrupted travel somewhat, answered blandly: "Don't know, sir; I intend to start." The man looked hurt. I apologize in the name and for the sake of the company.

While on the railroad, I might as well record that on the Camden and Amboy Railroad a drunken soldier, who hurried for Jersey to catch an express that his Jersey birth was a certainty, got aboard at Trenton, selected the aisle as a couch, spoke patronizingly of Grant, emphatically of all slunks; and wound up by selecting my innocent Gossip as a vial wherein to bottle his wrath, informing him that he knew him well, that he was a—

—Surgeon, absent from the army without leave. The conductor seemed to enjoy it. Indeed I feared he would put me out, as a preacher seemed to exasperate the soldier, as a red rag does a bull.

By the by, it wouldn't be out of place to tell a funny scene that occurred on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, on my last trip to Harrisburg. Two women passengers forgot themselves and went past their station. The cars were under full headway. They jumped up, and got some countryman to pull the bell. The bell was pulled, the engine stopped short, expecting at least an axle was broken. The women got out quite coolly. Now I always knew the Cumberland Valley Railroad to be clever, but this tops all. I think I heard the conductor growl, or if not he ought to have done so.

The small patches of grass one occasionally sees in the city look green, giving a fore-taste of spring! As we get older, the assumption of nature seems to give us new life; and as the sap circulates in the dry branches, our blood bounds with new vigor. A day in the country would be very precious.

LOCAL LAWS.—We have official copies of the law authorizing the collection of the additional \$200 bounty in this county for last year, and also the law prohibiting stock from running at large: The following is:

SPECIAL BOUNTY LAW. SECTION 1. Be it enacted, That the several townships and districts of Franklin County be and the same be hereby authorized to levy a collectable tax to pay the sum of \$200 to volunteers enlisted prior to the 1st of December, in the year 1864, whenever that sum was paid; all sums due in good faith for the payment of the excess of \$200 to each recruit are hereby legalized and the same shall be paid out of the tax hereby authorized to be collected. The bounty tax for said excess shall be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of the act of the 28th of August, 1864, and the same to act in relation to the payment of bounties to volunteers.

We give also the law relating to animals at large. It is a copy of the law that has been in force in most of the eastern counties for a number of years, and it will doubtless soon be the law of the entire State. With some people the habit of forging their stock upon their neighbors has become a sacred custom in their eyes, and they think it an infringement to interfere with them. In this immediate section every farmer and lot owner is daily threatened with the destruction of his crops by the cattle turned loose every morning by the thief as best they can; and hunger often impels them to master the best of fences. Persons who desire to have stock range in the mountains during the summer have only to procure the consent of the owners of the land the cattle are likely to range over, and they are then safe in turning them out.

LARGE. SEC. 2. That from and after the 1st day of April next, (1865) no cattle, horses, sheep or swine, shall be suffered to run at large in the county of Franklin, under the penalty of ten dollars for each head of stock so run at large.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the constable within the said county, and of every justice of the peace empowered without any special warrant or other authority than this act, to seize and secure every animal of the kind hereinbefore mentioned, and to sell the same at public sale in the same manner as is provided by law for selling stray, giving the owner, if he can be found, at least five days notice previous to such sale. If said owner shall pay to the constable or justice the full value of the animal, and also pay the cost of the sale, he shall be entitled to the custody of the animal, and shall be liable for the same as if he had been the owner of the same.

SEC. 4. That if any constable shall neglect or refuse to seize or secure any animal aforesaid, found running at large, after being notified by any person to seize and secure the same, such constable shall be liable for the same as if he had been the owner of the same.

ILLUMINATION OF MERCERSBURG.—The recent evacuation by the rebels of Petersburg and the occupation of them by the Union troops, was good news to the country, but to none more so than to the people along the border. It needed but a confirmation of the first report to send a thrill of joy through the hearts of the citizens of Mercersburg and vicinity, who have not only seen the rebels in their midst, but felt them. On last Wednesday evening the whole town was beautifully illuminated. Many of the private residences were quite tastefully decorated with flowers and wreaths amid the numerous lights. Every one seemed to be possessed of a happy heart over the good news. The Theological Seminary, a four story building, was illuminated by the Professor and students from the lower floor to the large cupola surrounding the building. Lights, to the number of 281, were artistically arranged in the many windows. It presented a grand sight. At an appointed hour the citizens assembled at the Seminary building. The meeting was organized by calling Captain S. A. Bradley to the chair. Dr. E. Negly, R. P. McFarland, Esq. and O. C. Murray, Esq., were chosen Vice Presidents, T. C. Grove, Esq., Secretary.

Rev. T. Apple, of Greenacres, then addressed the assembly, after which the quartette connected with the Seminary sang a piece entitled "The Sword of the Lord." Dr. H. Harbaugh was next introduced, who entertained those present with remarks appropriate to the occasion. The quartette followed with a song entitled "O, to the Field of Glory." Rev. Prof. Higber made the closing address, after which "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the quartette, the audience joining in the chorus. The exercises were closed with three hearty cheers for the late triumphs of the Union arms.

LECTURE.—Rev. J. McKendree Rice, D. D., will deliver a lecture in the Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, April 20th, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject: Our Age, Country and Bible. Tickets, 25 cents.

LOST A LEG.—We learn that Orderly Sergeant David Chamberlain, of Company D, 21st Penna. Cavalry, lost his left leg in the action in front of Richmond. He was doing well at last accounts.

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ANOTHER HERO FALLEN.—It has become our painful duty, says the Shippensburg News, to record the untimely death of another of the brave defenders of our country's cause. On Friday, the 31st day of March, about 3 o'clock P. M., fell Andrew J. Pomeroy, while bravely doing his duty. The deceased was a son of the Hon. Thomas Pomeroy, of Roxbury, Franklin county, in which place he lived until called by his country to go forth in her defense. When the call was made for nine months' volunteers, he enlisted as a private, and served out his time, doing his duty manfully. He was severely wounded at Fredericksburg just before the expiration of his term of service, but having suffered for his country he loved it, he re-enlisted, and last August he again volunteered as First Lieutenant of Company I, 19th Regiment, P. V. For some time previous to his death he had been in command of the company. He had been home on a visit, and only left on the Monday morning previous to his death. He joined his regiment on Thursday, on Friday morning was sent out in command of the skirmishers on the extreme right of the army, about five miles west of Hatcher's River. While advancing over open fields for the purpose of feeling the enemy, who were fortified in a floating wood, he was struck by a ball which caused his death, and thus he perished in a noble cause. He was good, and noble and true. We knew him well from his childhood, he was our friend and we loved him, but he has gone to a better world, for best of all he was a soldier of the cross.

REJOICING.—The news of the capture of Gen. Lee and his entire army was received here about midnight Sunday, and was announced to the public by the firing of artillery and musketry and the ringing of the town bells. A large crowd collected about the Town Hall, and bonfires were kindled in various parts of the town. The people were fully beyond expression, and manifested their gratification at the dawn of peace in every imaginable way. Speeches were made in different parts of the town by Messrs. Judge King, Rev. Mr. Smith, M. Clark, Everett, Stewart and perhaps others, and the celebration was kept up on the principle that "we won't go home till morning light." The battery fired 300 rounds, then paraded without arms through the town, and had several addresses delivered to them in front of Mr. Rowd's house, a Virginia pugger. Our reporter did ample justice to the occasion—lauded every salute; cheered and smiled every speech; and found himself in a strange bed in the morning, without knowing or caring about anything but the surrender of Lee's army.

THE 20TH.—In the terrible conflict for the capture of Fort Steadman, the 20th was under Gen. Hartranft, Major Ritchie's right eye was grazed by a musket ball, breaking the skin, just as they entered the action. One of the officers of the regiment, in a private letter says, that the only trouble he had was to keep the color sergeant from going too far in advance of the regiment in the last charge.

Since the above was in type we received the following dispatch from Maj. Ritchie's himself, from which we infer he was wounded in the late battles before Richmond:

CITY POINT, April 5. Col. A. M. Clark.—My wound got along well as could be expected. Send word to Mr. Ritchie.

WE have no information as to the nature of his recent wound, but it is clear that it is serious enough to make him leave his command.

DIED OF STARVATION.—Messrs. John Mowery, 17th Pa. Cavalry; Samuel Winters, 107th Pa. Vols., both of Mercersburg, and Lewis Cuffman, of Fulton county, all died of the 107th, have all died recently of starvation while imprisoned by the rebels. Mr. Winters died at Annapolis, soon after his return. Mr. Mowery died in Mercersburg on Saturday last, and Mr. Cuffman died in prison. Since our armies have penetrated the South and compelled the exchange of our prisoners, the Nation is just beginning to learn the appalling brutality that has characterized the rebels in their treatment of our prisoners. They have systematically starved them to death as one of their measures of war, so that when an exchange was effected they gave us skeletons for sound men. But it has not availed. The God of battles has avenged this shocking brutality, and rebel prisoners now occupy the Libby's of the South.

COL. DAVID B. MCKIBBIN.—The Union League of Philadelphia has completed its eighth regiment of volunteers organized under its auspices since the war commenced, and the ninth is about to be commenced. The command of the 8th, which is now full one thousand strong, and ready for marching orders, has been tendered to and accepted by Colonel David B. McKibbin, a gallant and experienced soldier. He was promoted to a Captaincy in the regular army at the commencement of the war, and after having signalled his courage and skill as a commander on many fields, he was appointed Colonel of the drafted regiment from this county—a regiment that was conspicuous during its service for its excellent discipline and soldierly conduct in every emergency. When the term of the regiment expired, he returned to his old regular command, and we are glad to see him again don the eagles he has so justly earned.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN McCULLOUGH.—Captain McCulloch, of Co. D, 20th Regt., wrote us a few days ago giving a list of the casualties in his company at the capture of Fort Steadman. On Sunday week he again led his brave command into action, and fell in the front of the battle. He died in a few hours, and his remains were brought home on Friday last. He was a Captain in the gallant 135th, and re-entered the service last fall. He was a noble soldier, and will be widely mourned alike by his comrades in arms and his many friends at home.

JUDGE KING opened the April term of Court on Monday last, and after some preliminary business was transacted, John Stewart, Esq., announced the surrender of Lee's army to Gen. Grant, and moved that the correspondence between Grant and Lee resulting in the surrender of the latter, be entered on the records of the court, which was ordered to be done by Judge King, when the court was adjourned for the day.

RETURNED.—Messrs. J. Porter Brown, David M. Eiker and George Kaufman, the remainder of our citizens captured by Lee in 1863, returned on Monday last, in good health. They were welcomed by a crowd of our people and the Band. They were not exchanged, but made their escape and got into our lines at Nashville.

CASUALTIES IN THE 210TH.—We have not received a complete list of the casualties in the 210th, but have information of the death of Wm. Leebor, son of David Leebor, Esq., of this place, and that John Sammers, Benjamin Suters and Geo. Ludwig are wounded—all of Company D.

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PERSONAL.

—Lee didn't pay his rent. Old Abe put him out. —Fernando Wood and family have sailed from New York, for Europe. —Gen. Weitzel's headquarters are at the Spotswood House, Richmond.

—The President went to Richmond on Tuesday, and returned to City Point on Wednesday. —Dick Morgan, brother of John Morgan, has been sentenced to the Illinois Penitentiary, Alton, for life.

—Major Gen. Russell, of the Twenty-fifth corps, Army of the Potomac, was killed during the late engagements. —Hon. Samuel Davis, one of the Associate Judges of the United States Circuit Court, died on Saturday week, after a protracted illness.

—The rebel General Hood, who has been retired from active service, is about to set out for Paris, via the trans-Mississippi and Mexico. So says the Nashville Times.

—T. C. Wilson, correspondent of the New York Herald, and E. A. Paul, correspondent of the New York Times, were both wounded in the recent fighting before Richmond.

—Mr. Green, who was banished from Richmond for Union sentiments, returns there as United States Postmaster. Mails will be regularly forwarded from Washington.

—Brig. Gen. F. Winthrop was killed on Saturday week in the action at Five Forks. He had been in the war from the commencement of the Rebellion, and was only 25 years of age.

—During the battle of Friday week, General Warren was removed from command of the Fifth corps and succeeded by General Gibbon. This was done, it is reported, for disobedience of orders.

—Mr. Arthur Henry, of the New York Tribune, was the first newspaper correspondent to enter the city of Richmond—a distinguished honor, which he enjoyed in consequence of having waited with Weitzel's command for the opportunity.

—A Washington dispatch says that some anxiety is felt as to the result of the injuries received by Secretary Seward in the fall from his carriage. It is found that in addition to those first reported his jaw was fractured. His fall must have been very heavy to cause injuries so serious, and his recovery, at any rate, will be very tedious. He will probably be incapable of attending to the duties of his office for some weeks.

—Hon. James T. Hale died suddenly at his residence in Bellefonte last week. He presided on the bench in the judicial district of Centre county for a portion, and represented his district for three terms in Congress. He was a man of high moral tone, a devoted patriot, and a citizen of great public enterprise and integrity. Beside the incalculable affliction to his family, the death of James T. Hale will be an irreparable loss to the community in which he lived.

—The Lieutenant General is great on anniversaries. He celebrated the Fourth of July, 1863, by the capture of Vicksburg, and on Monday last he celebrated the anniversary of his own arrival in the Army of the Potomac at Culpepper, April 3, 1864, by the capture of Richmond and Petersburg. Unlike other heroes, General Grant's glory encircles the past as well as the future, and casts a new halo around our most cherished national associations. But whether Grant celebrates the anniversaries of the founders or of the restorers of their country, he is equally fortunate and glorious, and, unlike most men, cannot often repeat the same deed.

—Secretary Seward, accompanied by his son, the Assistant Secretary of State, Miss Frances Seward, his daughter, and a lady whose name we have not learned, was taking his customary drive, on the 5th inst., the carriage door became unfastened and the driver dismounted from the box to close it; while doing so the horses became restive, and finally started off in a fright. The Assistant Secretary sprang out to assist in stopping them, but was too late, and they continued to run. Secretary Seward then jumped out, and in doing so struck upon his side and face, breaking his arm just below the shoulder, and bruising his head and face very badly. Doctor Morris, the Medical Director of this department, and Dr. Verdi, of this city, dressed his wounds.

—General Horatio Gates Wright, who played such a conspicuous part in the late fighting before Petersburg, is a native of the town of Clinton, in Connecticut, and was born March 5, 1820. He was graduated at West Point in June, 1841. In the regular army he is a major of Engineers, and in the volunteer force a Major General. He has been in active service through the war commencing in Florida, then as a commanding General of the Department of the Ohio, then in command of a division in the Sixth corps, and finally, as commander of that corps since the death of Sedgewick near Spotsylvania, in May, 1864. He was with him at the capture of Richmond and Petersburg.

—Maj. Gen. Weitzel, who with his troops was the first to enter Richmond, was born in Cincinnati, on the 1st of Nov., 1835, and was graduated at West Point, whence he entered the army as brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1st, 1857. In November of that year he was serving with Beauregard on the works at Fort Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans. The knowledge then gained by him was of great service subsequently in the operations of the United States forces against those works, Weitzel being at the time with Gen. Butler. At the inauguration of President Lincoln, Weitzel commanded the company of Engineers that served as body-guard to the President elect. Since then he has been in active service, always acquitting himself with the most distinguished bravery, and to the entire satisfaction of his superiors in command. He is an engineer of the highest ability, and a thorough and brave soldier in every sense of the word.

THE New York World (Democratic) construes the capture of the rebel capital in language that may be fitly quoted in connection with the strong Saxon of the Richmond Examiner. The following points from the World's leader are well taken: "The moral effect on the South of the fall of Richmond will be far greater than if Grant had succeeded in taking it in the early part of his last year's campaign. Now that we have demonstrated the military weakness of the rebels, by marching grand armies through the heart of the South, and taking all their seaboard cities, the fall of their capital and last remaining stronghold must be accompanied with a feeling that they have nothing left to fall back upon. Had Richmond been taken in the spring or summer of last year, a retreat would have been easy into any one of the many States of the South, from the Atlantic to the Alleghenies, and from Chattanooga to the Gulf, was under the Confederate sway. But the most they can now hope is to maintain a doubtful contest in the mountain region. To escape with an organized army across the Mississippi is only not impossible, but even if there were no other obstacles, it is unlikely that soldiers from Virginia and the other Atlantic States will consent to be led to immense distance to fight in a cause in which they will no longer have the personal interest of men fighting for the protection of their homes, and whose success only madmen can any longer expect."

LOST OR STRAYED AWAY.—An individual by the name of Jefferson Davis, aged about 50 years, five feet high, and with a few grays in his hair, was last seen in the city of Richmond, Va. He is supposed to be deranged as he insists upon a cause in which they will no longer have the personal interest of men fighting for the protection of their homes, and whose success only madmen can any longer expect.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 9th April, 1865.—General U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army, has received your letter of the 3d inst. containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to the United States Army. I have received your letter of the 3d inst. containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to the United States Army. I have received your letter of the 3d inst. containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to the United States Army.

APPROXIMATE COURT HOUSE, April 9, 1865.—General R. E. Lee, commanding U. S. Army, in accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 3d inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:—

One copy to be given for an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. To take effect on the 10th inst. The terms of the surrender shall be the same as those of the Army of Northern Virginia, and shall be subject to the laws in force when they may be received.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

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VICTORY! VICTORY!



General Grant's Son of Austerlitz!

LEE FINDS HIS WATERLOO!

SURRENDER OF THE REBEL ARMY!

Gen. Grant's Terms Accepted by Lee!

THE REBELS WANT PEACE!

A GREAT AMOUNT OF WAR MATERIAL GIVEN UP!

THE REBEL ARMY PAROLED!

THE NATION THANKS TO ITS GLORIOUS HEROES!

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9th—4:30 P. M.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War—General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying official correspondence will show the conditions fully. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieutenant-General Grant and General Lee:—

CLYTON HOUSE, Va., April 9th, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during the past week. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

April 7, 1865.—Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. Army.—The result of the late battle will 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 regret that my duty to my country requires that I should advise you of the necessity of your surrendering the Army of Northern Virginia. I feel that it is so, and regret that my duty to my country requires that I should advise you of the necessity of your surrendering the Army of Northern Virginia.

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I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the above into effect. Very respectfully your obedient servant, R. E. LEE, General.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9th, 1865, 3:30 P. M.—Lieutenant-General Grant.—The Army of Northern Virginia has surrendered to the Army of the United States. The thanks of this Department, and of the Government, and of the people of the United States, their friends and honor, have been deserved and will be rendered to the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army, for all time. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks rallied along the whole line in the early part of last week; but they were somewhat unsettled again by the surrender of Lee. Gold went down to the news of the capitulation, but it seems likely to stand at about 150. Produce of all kinds was dull and devalued.

The dividend due the stockholders of the Sterling Oil Company in this place and vicinity, will be paid to them by McClure and Stoner, at this office, on and after Saturday next. Persons calling for their dividends must present their certificates.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, which has many policies in this section, has declared a return premium dividend in scrip of fifty per cent upon the premium paid in 1864 on all policies in force December 31, 1864, and has decided to receive the Certificates of the Extra Scrip Dividend of September, 1863, in settlement of Premiums, on and after the 20th inst., and to credit those indebted for Premium Notes or Loans on Policies with the amount of said Scrip on their Notes or Loans on that date. This company has always steady and solid progress—its new insurance for 1864 being double that of 1863, and quadruple that of 1862. Its reserve capital to meet losses is largely in excess of the requirements of the tables, and its surplus is invested in securities worth nearly \$1,000,000 more than they cost originally. Mr. S. S. Shryock, of this place, is the authorized agent of the company.

The Boards did nothing on Monday in consequence of the surrender of Lee, and we omit our table of quotations.

MARRIED.

MELANIE SCHUBERT, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. J. Jones, M. D., to Miss Charlotte A. Gilbert, both of Franklin county.

STANLEY OTTO, on the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Abner F. Stany, son of Rev. Abner Stany, to Miss Mary E. Otto, of Frederick county, Md.

DIED.