

# GLORIOUS NEWS!

## Richmond has Fallen. A THREE DAYS BATTLE. Mr. Lincoln in Richmond

New York, April 3, 8:30 A. M.  
President Lincoln reports that Petersburg is evacuated, and Gen. Grant thinks Richmond is also. He is rushing on to cut off the Rebels retreat.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 10 A. M.  
Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

It appears from a dispatch of Gen. Weitzel, just received by this department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having it at 8:30 this morning.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
OFFICIAL.  
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,  
April 3, 12 M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:  
The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcement that the city is on fire, has just been received.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, VA., April 3—11 A. M.  
E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
Gen. Weitzel telegraphed as follows: We took Richmond at 8:30 this morning, and captured many guns. The enemy left in great haste. The city is on fire in one place, and we are making every effort to put it out.

The people received us with enthusiastic expression of joy. Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army towards the Danville road to cut off Lee's retreating army, if possible. President Lincoln has gone to the front.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
April 11—11 P. M.

To General Dix, New York:  
The following dispatches from the President have been received to-day. The desperate struggle between our forces and the enemy continues undecided, although the advantages appear to be on our side:

CITY POINT, April 1.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

A dispatch is just received showing that Gen. Sheridan, aided by Gen. Warren, and at 2 p. m. pushed the enemy back so as to reach the Five Forks, and bring his own headquarters up to Fort Boissau.

The Five Forks was barricaded by the enemy, and was carried by Gen. Diven's Division of cavalry. This part of the enemy seemed now to be trying to work along the White Oak road to join the main force in front of Grant, while Sheridan and Warren are pressing them as closely as possible.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 6 A. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

A dispatch just received from Gen. Grant's Adjutant General at City Point, announces the triumphant success of our armies, after three days of hard fighting, during which the forces on both sides exhibited unsurpassed valor.

CITY POINT, April 2 5 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant says that Sheridan's cavalry and infantry have carried all before them, capturing three brigades of infantry, a wagon train, and several batteries of artillery. The prisoners captured will amount to several thousand.

(Signed) T. S. BOWERS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.  
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,  
April 2,—11 A. M.

Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following telegram from the President, dated at 8:30 a. m., gives the latest intelligence from the front, where a furious battle was raging with continued success to the Union arms.

E. M. STANTON.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2—8:30 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Last night Gen. Grant telegraphed that Sheridan, with his cavalry and the Fifth Corps, have captured three brigades of infantry, a train of wagons, and several batteries, the prisoners amounting to several thousand. This morning, Grant having ordered an attack along the whole line, telegraphs as follows:

Both Voight and Parke got through the enemy's line. The battle now rages furiously. Sheridan with his cavalry, the 5th corps and Miles' division of the second corps, which was sent to him this morning, is now sweeping down from the west. All now looks highly favorable. Gen. Ord is engaged, but I have not had any report from his front.

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

CITY POINT, VA., April 2 8:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

At 4:30 p. m., to-day Gen. Grant telegraphs as follows: We are now up and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox below Petersburg to the river above. The whole captures since the war started out will not amount to less than 12,000 men, and probably fifty pieces of artillery. I do not know the number of men and guns captured, however. A portion of Foster's division of the 24th corps made a most gallant charge this afternoon, and captured a very important fort from the enemy with its entire garrison. All seems well with us and everything quiet just now.

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(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

### The Latest English View of Dixie.

A Charleston correspondent of the London Times gives a detail Anglo-Confederate account of the capture of Fort Fisher, and the general feeling in the South, which is in the marked contrast with the boastful, defiant spirit that has heretofore characterized the rebel correspondence of that journal. The letter states:

It is impossible to doubt that if Fort Fisher had been a Federal and not a Confederate fort, there would, upon the 13th of February, have been two or three large rifle guns on the land face, which would have made it impossible for any vessel possessed by the Federals to have lain within 1,200 yards of their muzzles. But the interval between Christmas Day and the 13th of January was spent in a jubilee over the past triumph, rather than in active preparation for securing another.

Upon Sunday, the 15th, the whole resumed the festive attitude which they word on Christmas day, and pelted the fort mercilessly until about about two o'clock, when the troops which the Federals now thrown across from the sea to the river drew near along the river bank. At this point the fort is entered by a road or causeway, leading from Colonel Lamb's house. There is a proverb in this country to effect that no earthwork is ever completely finished, and long as the preparation for defending Fort Fisher have been continued, there was no defensive work, or *de la part*, at the spot where this causeway enters the fort.

The Federals threw about 2,500 men upon the fort at this point, and effected an entrance there about 3 o'clock. It was in vain that Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb threw themselves at the head of such troops as they could rally with the most determined gallantry against assailants. Gen. Whiting with his own hand as I am informed tore down the Federal flag several times while he was severely wounded. By his side fell Col. Lamb, after displaying the valor which all who are acquainted with him witnessed his exertions at the close of last month would have expected him to exhibit. I understand that the wounds of both are serious but not dangerous.

I am also under the impression that the Federal attack was made without artillery, and that their soldiers gallantly approached a work which mounted not only some fifty heavy guns, but was also defended by several 12-pounder howitzers and light field pieces, with nothing but muskets in their hands. The result might have been different if General Whiting and Colonel Lamb had not been wounded at the onset, but it must be confessed that the general sensation here is that the fight was not one which is creditable to the Confederate arms.

After their fall the resistance seems to have no organized shape. The Federals advanced along the inside of the land face until they had possessed themselves of eight mortars, or the embrasures in which eight guns were mounted. Here they halted for the rest of the rest of the afternoon, and did not proceed to accomplish their task until after darkness had fallen. Then they advanced once more, and driving the garrison of the fort beyond Lamb's Mound, they took the survivors prisoners at the extreme end of Confederate Point. I believe that there were inside the fort about 2,200 men when the 2,500 Federals advanced upon it.

### DISAFFECTION AGAINST JEFF. DAVIS.

The Fall of Fort Fisher, supervening upon a previously despondent condition of the public mind, has produced in all the States to the South of Wilmington a mingled feeling of dismay and indignation against President Davis and the Administration at Richmond. But it is amusing to me to find how ill-informed the Administration at Richmond was in regard to the troops in Georgia who were supposed likely to check Sherman at the head of the finest Federal army which has ever been in the field. Neither is there at Richmond a right comprehension of the sentiment which South Carolina and Georgia, and to a less degree in North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, and which is mildly described when I call it disaffection to Mr. Davis and his Administration.

But there is in all the Cotton States a deep seated conviction, which it is in vain to wrestle with, that Mr. Davis thinks of nothing but the safety of Richmond, that he will give heed to no warning or representations, and that he is unable to see that, while Charleston and Branchville may be held without Richmond, Richmond cannot be held without Charleston or Branchville. If, profiting by the want of harmony prevailing between Virginia and Georgia, Sherman had struck boldly for Branchville immediately after the occupation of Savannah, there can be little doubt that, to say his own words, he would have crushed aside the opposition of S. C. like a cobweb, and would have bisected the sole remaining artery which connects Richmond with Augusta.

### SLAVERY DOOMED.

The indications are so many and so irresistible that everywhere in the South slavery is looked upon as doomed, and that the only question for determination is whether its extinction is to be accomplished within ten years or is to be spread over a space of from fifty to one hundred, that neither Mr. Bright nor Prof. Goldwin Smith will hereafter be able to persuade an English audience that the North are fighting for the abolition, the South for the maintenance of slavery. The issue between the two sections is more and more unequivocally narrowing down to the definition of it which all Englishmen who have watched the contest closely from the outset have never ceased to assign to it; that is to say the North is fighting for empire, the South for self-government or independence.

### ABOUT SHERMAN.

If Sherman had advanced upon Branchville and Augusta, all the cotton in the latter place (which is everywhere spoken of in the Northern papers as being a large amount) would undoubtedly have been burned. To get hold of this cotton *quois mode* is more important to Sherman than to take Augusta. Possibly then when a large portion of Southern cotton is on its way or already in New York, the screw may be applied to South Carolina and other States, in compliance

with the threats of Sherman, and the attempt may be made to torture them back into the Union.

In the meantime I believe that diplomatic agency, which Sherman boasts he is employing, with admirable success in Georgia, will be tried; that even if Sherman moves towards Augusta, it will only be a feint; and that every effort will be made to prevent, or rather not to necessitate, the destruction of the Augusta cotton. But this delay will be employed by the Confederate Government to organize renewed resistance to Sherman whenever he really advances again in hostile array.

NO MORE BATTLES.  
What with the negotiations now proceeding overtly or secretly between Charleston or Augusta on the one hand, and Sherman and Foster at Savannah or Beaufort on the other, and also (as for some time past has been the case,) overtly or secretly between Richmond and Washington, it is doubtful to me at this moment whether another large battle will be fought. If ever such a battle is fought it will inevitably lead to the arming and emancipation by Southerners of the negro; and if (as is everywhere here asserted,) a spirit of unconquerable resistance continues to be displayed by whites and blacks alike, it is hard to know upon what grounds the Federal sympathizers of England will then have their sympathy.

It is easy to foresee that if terms are now entered upon between the two sections, the Southerners, in exchange for independence, will probably enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Northerners, will possibly consent to a uniformity of tariff over the whole area of the old United States, will perhaps agree to assist in enforcing the Monroe doctrine when called upon by the North, and will adopt some article in the new born treaty which will rather startle England and those English admirers and advocates whom Messrs. Seward, Adams and Sumner know so well how to manipulate.

### The Niagara Falls Peace Negotiations.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I venture to inclose to you a letter and telegraphic dispatch that I received yesterday from our irreplaceable friend Colorado Jewett, at Niagara Falls. I think they deserve attention. Of course I do not endorse Jewett's positive avowal, that his friends at the Falls have "full powers" from J. D., though I do not doubt that he thinks they have. I let that statement stand as simply evidencing the anxiety of the Confederates everywhere for peace. So much is beyond doubt.

And therefore I venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace—shudders at the prospects of fresh conscriptions, of further wholesale devastations, and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide spread conviction that the Government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far better in the approaching elections.

It is not enough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace; we ought to demonstrate and establish the truth beyond any cavil. The fact that A. H. Stephens was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington has done harm, which the tone at the late National Convention at Baltimore is not calculated to counteract.

I entreat you, in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for pacification to the Southern insurgents, which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous. If only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in N. Carolina, and of the draft to be enforced in the Free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the rebel envoys at Niagara, upon their parole to avoid observation and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it.—But whether through them otherwise, do not, I entreat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you, and all of us, are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms. I venture to suggest the following:

### PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

1. The Union is restored and declared perpetual.

2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same.

3. A complete amnesty for all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States.

4. The Union to pay four hundred millions dollars (\$400,000,000) in five per cent. United States stocks to the late slave States, loyal and secession alike, to be apportioned *pro rata*, according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1860, in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery. Each State to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification of its legislature to the absolute disposal of the legislative assembly.

5. The said slave States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their Federal population, the whole now being free.

6. A National Convention, to be assembled so soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the constitution as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. President, I fear you do not realize how intently the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement and bless its authors. With United States stocks worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and drafting about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at?

I do not say that a just peace is attainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted will, at the worst, prove an immense and sorely needed advantage to the national cause. It may save us from a Northern insurrection.

Yours truly,  
HOBACE GREELY.

(Signed) HOBACE GREELY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN, President, Wash'n. P. S.—Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, I insist that, in any possible case, it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected. I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultimatum.  
H. G.

### The American Citizen.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.  
WEDNESDAY APR. 5, 1865

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

### A Serious Joke.

A rather serious joke was played off on a few of the subjects for conscription, in Centre township, last week. The township had put in a portion of her quota some time since, but for some time failed to put in the balance—some seven men—in the meantime the law authorizing a district to put in its quota of men subject to draft elsewhere, was repealed. This was likely to prove a great difficulty in their way, but finally they raised men in their township and sent them in. The day following, a telegraphic dispatch announced that the township had been drafted, giving the names of those who had drawn the prizes. The dispatch was generally believed to be genuine, though some doubted. On the next day, however, the delegation of volunteers, who had gone in to fill the quota, returned, professing to seem very much elated at the fact that the draft had gone off, and they had escaped. All doubts as to the genuineness of the dispatch gave way, and those conscripted began to feel serious, indeed, (we have not got their names) some, it is said, had even gone so far as to sell off their stock and rent their farms, how this is we don't know. The matter assumed a serious aspect indeed, but finally exploded in smoke, when it was learned that the boys having first been mustered in for the township, and obtained a furlough to visit their homes, had perpetrated a serious joke on those they left behind.

### The War News!

For the last few weeks all who were in the habit of exercising a lively faith in our Government; and in the wisdom of those, who in the Cabinet and in the field were intrusted with its safety and honor, were looking forward to an early consummation of the long looked for time when the centre of rebellion—Richmond—should fall. They had no doubt in the wisdom of Grant—they had entire faith in his gallant army. Their fondest hopes are now realized. Petersburg and Richmond are both ours—ours by the indomitable courage of our gallant army. All the despatches received so far, are found in our paper to-day. We congratulate our readers upon the reception of this glorious news. So far as heard we have taken thirty thousand prisoners. But while we rejoice at the achievement of this great result, we must not forget the great loss it has cost us; ere long we will doubtless receive details of the casualties which will bring sorrow to many a household; they will not mourn, however, as those without hope; but on the contrary will have the satisfaction to know that the sacrifice has not been made in vain, that the blood thus shed will go far towards the restoration of the Union, and that the names of the fallen will be inscribed in the hearts of patriots for ages to come. Surely the end draweth nigh.

### Peace.

In another column will be found a letter written by Horace Greeley, on the peace question. The Pittsburgh Commercial remarks upon it as follows:

"A very despondent letter written in July last by Mr. Greeley to Mr. Lincoln, and which was the incipient step in the Niagara Falls peace conference, has made its appearance, rather strangely, in England, and found its way here in the newspapers. Mr. Greeley appears to have been a good deal "demoralized" when he wrote, and evidently labored under the impression that things were about coming to an end in an unpleasant way. We think he will now admit that he placed too low an estimate on the spirit and resources of the North, and took his own lack of courage as the standard by which to estimate that of the country at large. This letter, written in confidence and frankness, in the possession of the rebels was well calculated to cause them to believe that the North was ready to give up, and that by protracting the war but a few months longer the South would achieve its independence. Mr. Greeley's letter will be found in another part of this paper. We think his friends will be inclined to regret that it was ever written."

It is easy now for the Commercial to criticize, but, if we could just place ourselves back eight months, we would not feel so much like censuring Greeley—or any one else—for making an effort for peace. Then all was gloom. The cam-

paigns of Sherman and Grant, respectively, had not yet reached satisfactory results. And as the situation was growing more critical, a want of cohesiveness was beginning to develop itself in the Republican party. One Convention was called at Buffalo, another at Cincinnati; both after Mr. Lincoln's re-nomination. Emboldened by this state of things, Copperheads had become more violent and bitter than they had formerly been.

Men of position in the party—men of talent—were found bold in their denunciations of the government. Time can never erase from our memory, the imminent dangers that seemed to threaten us. "We are now in the majority," said they, "we believe this war for the Union to be hopeless, and therefore unjustifiable—we dare you to make another draft—henceforth no Democrat can be forced into the army—before thirty days we will have a secret organization in every election district in the loyal States, to unite in resisting the draft, and every other federal mandate; and we defy you and your army!"

Such was the language of the leaders of that once Democratic—but now aristocratic—party. It was known that they were led by bad men—men whose whole sympathy was with the rebels—men who could admire the high executive qualities of Jefferson Davis, and would become ecstatic in contemplation of the high military genius of Gen. Lee; but who would blush at the statesmanship of President Lincoln, or the military sagacity of Sherman or Grant.

You have carried on this inhuman war four years, and have accomplished nothing—the prosecution of this war secures the independence of the South—they can resist our armies for ten years to come, while we cannot carry it on, on our part, another year, and even in that short time it will bankrupt the country." Men with these songs in their mouths could be found on every corner. It was not known how extensive their mischief might extend. Heavy taxes were necessary to keep up the credit—heavy drafts were necessary to keep up the army—a Presidential election was approaching. Let the individual opinions of Gen. McClellan be what they might, his associations, his surroundings were such that most loyal men believed that his election would secure the independence of the South—the humiliation of the North. A cessation of hostilities would have been granted preparatory to negotiation. The rebels would have asked that our armies be withdrawn from their territory before they would have deigned to treat for peace; and this once done—the territory which we had wrestled from them, at such cost of blood and treasure, once given up, and scarcely the Republican party could have been induced to attempt its reconquest. Looking then at the situation, in this light,—which by the way was the light of reason—is it any wonder that Mr. Greeley felt a deep solicitude for such action on the part of the Government as would insure confidence, and as a consequence, victory both at the ballot-box and in the field? Possibly that letter may have assisted in awakening Mr. Lincoln to the great danger which threatened him and the country. One thing is certain, that a great change took place before the close of the campaign—those who thro' September and the forepart of October—were found in every nook and corner denouncing the government in unmeasured terms—laboring constantly to destroy confidence in its finance and its arms—were considerably improved by the first of November, and have been improving ever since, till some of them have favored the policy of arming the negro, (especially when standing in need of a substitute).

But we have said more than we intended. We can easily see why 'the friends' of Mr. Greeley could not justify such a letter, if written now, being written last summer we think, changes the matter materially.

### Soldier's Orphans.

Sometime during the year sixty-three, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company placed at the disposal of Gov. Curtin, \$50,000, to be used in the interest of benevolence, for the comfort of those suffering from the destructive hand of war. The subject was brought by the Governor to the notice of the Legislature, which, after due consideration authorized his Excellency to have it used according to his enlightened judgment. In accordance with these instructions he appointed Dr. Burros—former superintendent of common schools—to mature the plan and superintend the expenditure of the money, in the education of the children of those who have fallen while battling for their country, without having been able to leave their children independent of the benevolence of the state. The object was a new one. The necessity for it had not previously existed. Although our State was the first to move in this matter, yet others soon followed her example, and there is every reason to believe that that unfortunate class of children—not only in our own State—but throughout the entire country, will be taken care of. We were anxious to know what definite course would be pursued by the Legislature this winter, in further maturing this institution—for such we may call it. We have not yet seen a copy of the bill passed on the subject, but learn that there was

an appropriation of \$75,000 made for the furtherance of the object in view. We are also informed that the plan upon which Dr. Burros commenced the institution has been adhered to.

Many were of opinion that this proposed relief should be given to the child at home,—that where, for example, a mother is left with helpless children, their education should be paid, their clothing furnished, and their boarding supplied, leaving them still at home. This would, of course, suit the feelings and even wishes of most mothers, better than requiring them to leave home, and become inmates of permanent institutions, prepared for their special training and education. The State has adopted the latter as the best means of accomplishing the great end sought after—the thorough training of this class of children. We have a great sympathy for the mothers of those children. We can well imagine with what tenderness their affections cling around those dear images of ones now no more. But we can assure them that the state, in thus establishing a rule, which may at first sight seem hard, has done so solely with a view to the more effectually accomplishing the undertaking. Those dear children have been suddenly deprived of their natural governor—their father. Mothers abound with sympathy, they can forgive the erring, comfort the desponding, love all, but seldom can they at once, assume the relation of controller, of governor, with success. The State might give them donations after donation; and still those children as they advanced in age might, and in many instances, would advance in waywardness. The fond hopes of the mother might be blasted, and as they reached maturity, their children might be a source of anxiety, even of pain.—Not so with those who may be early placed under the control of those whose tastes and talents alike, fit them for governors and teachers. They, on the other hand, will, on reaching maturity, go forth into the world, alike a credit and a benefit to their family and the State—will at once make useful members of society, and affectionate and dutiful children. In our country there is still some difficulty experienced as to convenient schools. The proper department, we believe, would allow the children of the county to be placed at the Witherspoon Institute at this place, but unfortunately there is not sufficient accommodations for boarding and lodging. At Zelenople, there is one of the most complete and praiseworthy institutions in the State; but it is only designed for the reception of boys.

We are under the impression that there is a school in Beaver, where girls can be received. At any rate we would advise all mothers whose children have become fatherless, by the cruel hand of war,—unless they feel fully able to both support, control, and educate them themselves,—to at once apply to the State for aid—put your children at once under her care, and our word for it, you will never regret it. It is not even advisable to wait until you have spent a few hundred dollars—back-pay, bounty, &c.—in a vain effort to avoid the necessity of sending your children from home; it is only an unnecessary delay of the matter, and you may as well do it at once and keep what rightfully belongs to you, for your own comfort—the time may come when you may need it.—Children are admitted between the ages of six and fourteen. Any information desired, can be had by application to the committee of our county appointed for that purpose, of which, we believe, Mr. Wm. Campbell is Chairman. As we have already remarked, this new institution is far from perfect, and should mothers be required to forego the pleasure of frequently seeing their children, we have no doubt this will, ere long, be remedied by the location of institutions in convenient distance to all, to which children far from home, may finally be transferred.

### Sherman's Occupation of Smithfield.

Special Dispatch to Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 28.

The Tribune's Goldsboro' special of the 22d gives the following account of Sherman's and Schofield's movements:—Gen. Cox advanced from Kinston on Sunday morning, and the remainder of the corps followed on Monday morning. The enemy had already fallen back, leaving the road clear, but destroying the bridges and culverts. A body of the enemy's cavalry despoiled our advance. On Sunday communication was opened with Sherman. General Schofield sent Captain Twining with an escort who succeeded in reaching his headquarters. Meantime Sherman's scouts arrived at Schofield's headquarters, bringing word that his advance was within fifteen miles of Smithfield. Sherman had encountered but slight opposition. Hampton's and Wheeler's cavalry occasionally coming up and attempting to check his advance.

On Sunday afternoon the enemy made a stand about fifteen miles south-east of Smithfield, where a line of strongly entrenched field works had been thrown up, and with batteries in position opened upon Gen. Sherman's centre. The 14th Corps, forming the centre, were the first engaged. The 14th corps, constituting the right, and the 17th Corps the left, were in the advance, and a brisk engagement followed in which the rebel loss was heavy. Our own loss was not heavy.

In the meantime Gen. Schofield pushed forward rapidly in advance of Sherman, on the enemy's right, in the direction of Smithfield and Raleigh, which made it necessary for the enemy to fall rapidly

back. Schofield continued to press them throughout Monday and on Tuesday the enemy entered Goldsboro'. On Tuesday Sherman advanced again and skirmished with the rebel rear guards a portion of the day until his forces had reached Bentonville. Here the enemy had entrenched on the opposite side of Mill Creek. The 20th corps was first engaged and at noon a heavy battle was progressing along the whole line, the cavalry of Kilpatrick being actively occupied upon the left flank. The 20th corps suffered a temporary check, but the 14th corps coming up in good time held the ground. The 17th corps was advanced to the support of the 14th and 20th, and succeeded in turning the enemy's right, compelling him to give way. The enemy then fell back, abandoning his works, and passing through Smithfield retired towards Raleigh. Sherman followed up the retreating rebel army, and entered Smithfield without further opposition.

General Sherman, after leaving Fayetteville, decided to form a junction near Goldsboro'. The enemy, General Hardee's force, consisting of the Carolina troops and garrisons from Charleston and Savannah, retired in the direction of Raleigh. It was necessary to deceive him as to the line of march, and make him believe Raleigh was the proposed point of attack. Accordingly, a corps of Gen. Slocum's command—the 20th—moved up the road to a point twelve miles in advance, and halted and allowed Kilpatrick's cavalry to pass and take the front. As usual, he was, in this case, to cover the movements of the army in the direction of Goldsboro'. By vigorously demonstrating and feigning well toward Raleigh he had passed the 20th Corps and reached a point four miles from Averysboro, when forgers—mounted and dismounted—came dashing in from the front and reported the enemy's infantry to be advancing in line of battle. Kilpatrick deployed the 9th Michigan Cavalry and sent them rapidly forward to attack and hold the enemy in check until his troops could be brought forward and massed.

Colonel Ackers, of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, met and drove in the enemy's advance. His entire regiment, on foot, forced the rebel infantry back across a ravine, which on the following day became our line of battle.

Kilpatrick's cavalry had now been brought up and placed in position, dismounted together, with eight pieces of artillery. In the meantime, word had been sent to Williams' command, Twentieth Corps, for reinforcements. Before these could reach our corps, the enemy advanced in line of battle, with every intention to charge on Kilpatrick's position. Col. Ackers fell back within the barricade, when Lane advanced, but received so heavy a fire from the battery and carbines, that he fell back again to the ravine. A brigade of infantry now came up, and was placed in position with the cavalry.

This was on the 15th inst. Everything remained quiet during the night. In the morning Kilpatrick advanced with his whole command of infantry under Holly, having the centre of the enemy's line steadily forced back, and at last drove within his works near Morris Cross Roads. Avery's brigade of Moore's division, 20th corps, now came up, and was sheltered in upon the left, and directed to go with Colonel Spencer's cavalry brigade, to assault the enemy's works on the right. While these preparations were going on heavy masses of rebel infantry moved upon Kilpatrick's right, partially turning his flank. Jordan's brigade of cavalry, consisting of the 9th Pennsylvania, 8th Indiana, and 2d and 3d Kentucky, was pushed in on our right to prevent this movement.

The fighting at this point was very severe. The enemy charged our cavalry repeatedly, but the 8th Indiana, 9th Pennsylvania, and the 9th Michigan, dismounted, held the position, and resisted the attack of the enemy to drive them from the trees and their hastily constructed barricades.

In the meantime General Williams came upon the field with a portion of the 20th corps, and soon after Generals Sherman and Slocum arrived in person, and the infantry on the left was ordered to advance. The enemy's works were carried, and he forced from his position with a loss of three guns and caissons. One division after another of our infantry was now pushed in upon the right and left, and Kilpatrick's cavalry moved to the right and had succeeded in reaching the Goldsboro road, which placed him directly in the rear of the enemy. A very heavy body of rebel infantry, evidently reinforcements, struck the 9th Ohio Cavalry in front and flank, and notwithstanding the exertions of Colonels Hamilton and Browne, the regiment was forced back on the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was also forced to retire, but so slowly as to give time for Colonel Selvidge, commanding the right of our infantry line, to change front with his brigade of cavalry on a line with our infantry.

The rebel infantry, in advancing, received a cross fire from Col. Selvidge's entire brigade, when Kilpatrick, with Col. Jordan's cavalry brigade, charged straight on the enemy, driving him in confusion down on the Goldsboro road and back to his original position. This ended the fighting on the left, and all further attempts of the enemy to turn