

# Lee Surrenders!

## The Rebellion Drawing to an End

Arrest patient and weary waiting, while his lieutenants have gathered up and flung back upon Richmond the greater part of the enemy's forces, General Grant has given the word to the Army of the Potomac and launched it against Lee with terrific and decisive force: As these words are put into print, the North rings with the tidings of glorious victory—the ways and means of gaining which are briefly summed up in the following paragraphs:

Two weeks ago it was announced that Mr. Lincoln had gone to City Point. The purpose of this visit remained unexplained for two or three days, but on the 29th of March it was announced that Gen. Sherman had arrived at City Point, where a council of war was held. Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan were present at this conference. Sherman came from Goldsboro, to attend it, accompanied only by one staff officer and two orderlies. The result of the council was the opening of the last grand act of the campaign.

At daylight on Wednesday, March 29, Sheridan's cavalry, fifteen thousand strong started to destroy the Southside Railroad the line connecting Richmond with Lynchburg. At the same time, Grant moved the Second and Sixth corps from his lines in front of Petersburg, in order to distract Lee's attention and occupy the rebel troops. Shortly after the Fifth corps followed in force. Our works around Petersburg were defended by the Army of the James, which took the place of the corps withdrawn from the front. The route of the march of the infantry columns was toward the southwest, afterwards diverging to the northwest so as to cover Sheridan's intended attack upon the Southside Railroad. The Second corps encountered no opposition during the first day; the Fifth had a sharp fight in the afternoon with a strong body of rebels posted on Gravelly Run, but drove the enemy, taking a hundred prisoners. At noon General Grant arrived on the field, and directed the advance in person; his first active supervision of operations since October. The same night he established headquarters on the south bank of Rowanty Creek.

The same night, Lee again precipitated his troops upon the center of our line in front of Petersburg, hoping to find a weak place through the withdrawal of so much of our force. But Grant's sagacity again foiled his purpose. The enemy plunged again upon Fort Steadman, where they had been so disastrously repulsed on the previous Saturday; but they were again driven back with severe loss, which would have been heavier but for the darkness of the night, which concealed them from view.

On Thursday, March 30, Grant advanced his army two miles, in spite of a heavy rain storm, which had set in during the previous night. The Fifth reached the Boydton plank road, and took up a new position near its junction with the White Oak road. The enemy made but very slight resistance.

On Friday, March 31, there was terrible fighting in the field. Grant advanced his left, consisting of the Second and Fifth corps, when the enemy made a furious and sustained attack and gained a temporary success. Our troops were forced back from near Dabney's House toward the Boydton road; but there they turned and drove the enemy in turn, finally occupying the ground held by Lee in the morning. Four rebel battle flags were captured. Grant advanced his headquarters one mile.

Sheridan's cavalry, which started on Wednesday morning, reached Dinwiddie Court House at 4 o'clock the same day. Still pushing forward, while the force under Grant kept Lee busy, Sheridan, aided by Warren's corps, continued to drive the enemy, and at 2 p. m., on Saturday carried the Five Forks.

From this point, Sheridan swept everything before him. On Saturday (the fourth day of the great movement) he captured three brigades of infantry, a wagon train, and several batteries of artillery.

On Sunday morning, April 3, General Grant ordered an attack along the whole line. Instantly there was furious fighting. Our troops under Generals Wright and Parke broke through the enemy's line, and became hotly engaged, while Sheridan's cavalry and the Fifth corps, with Miles' division of the Second corps, swept down from the West. Thus the battle raged during the whole of Sunday morning.

Gen. Weitzel learned at 3 o'clock in the morning of 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 hearty welcome from the mass of the people.

The Mayor went out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road. Gen. Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about 20,000, half of them of African descent.

It is not true that Jeff. Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is all in his house. He left at 7 p. m., by the Danville Railroad. All the members of Congress escaped. Hunter has gone home. Carson Smith (?) went with the army. Judge Campbell remains here.

Gen. Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners, besides the wounded. These number 5,000 in nine hospitals. He captured cannon to the number of at least five hundred pieces. Five thousand muskets have been taken 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, so that connection with Petersburg cannot easily be made. All the Rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect. The Tredgar Works are unharmed, and the machinery here to-day under Gen. Weitzel's orders.

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

The theatre opens here to-night. Gen. Weitzel describes the reception of the President yesterday as enthusiastic in the extreme.

**THE GREAT MOVEMENT.**  
Gen. Grant was at Sutherland Station, ten miles beyond Petersburg, on the Southside road yesterday morning. Gen. Sheridan was in advance, pressing close on to the rear of Lee's retreating columns—wherever that may be. We have as yet no definite accounts of the line which the Rebel army took, but it is of course on the road to Burkeville. If yesterday's dispatch from Washington can be credited, about one half of Lee's forces have been captured or are struggling through the country waiting to be picked up. Lee has an army still, and keeps it on hand as he falls back, but it is an army so reduced in numbers and spirit that it can be brought to a stand still and forced into line of battle it must speedily dissolve before the onset of Grant's victorious and eager soldiers.

Details of the weeks work are still lacking, but the general plan of the campaign is clear. It is clear also that Gen. Sheridan has taken the brunt of the work on him, and that he has added a fresher wreath to the laurels he won and wore in the Shenandoah Valley. The task assigned him was nothing less than to turn the right flank of Lee's army. With that end in view, Sheridan set out Wednesday for Dinwiddie Court House—a point far enough to the south and west to insure him liberty to maneuver.—Through that place passes the Boydton Plank road. Beyond it to the northwest is the White Oak Road, and on the Boydton Road just north of Gravelly Run are the famous Five Forks; hereafter memorable as the scene of one of the decisive battles of the Rebellion. At this point the Rebels had constructed an elaborate series of works extending three miles, and commanding by the different roads there centering the approaches from the south west to the Southside Road. The position was the key to Petersburg and so of Richmond.

From Dinwiddie Court House, Sheridan made several ineffectual attempts to move up the Boydton Road to reach the White Oak Road—in other words to get in the rear of Lee and roll him up. He tried it a little on Thursday, with no success. He tried it again on Friday with Warren's Corps to help, and fared no better than before. In fact the result of Friday's battle was a serious check, and the Fifth corps under Warren's handling suffered itself to be driven from all the ground it ever gained, and its three Divisions were successively thrust back toward Dinwiddie. Sheridan liked it so ill, that he relieved Warren from command and arranged for another effort on Saturday with all the cavalry and the whole Fifth Corps under his personal command. Griffin succeeded Warren in charge of the Fifth.

Immediately came the general assault along our whole Petersburg line, and everywhere with the same success. The Battle of Sunday gave us Petersburg and Richmond both, and sent Lee's army hurrying toward Burkeville. Whatever munitions and stores Lee had previously got away from his capital might have been safely sent on the railroad, but whatever had not gone on Saturday was captured.—Tribune April 5.

**THE GREAT OVERTHROW.**  
SCREAM O EAGLE! "A bird in the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter." Great are thy tidings! Thine enemy is become "a pelican of the wilderness, an Owl of the desert, a sparrow alone upon the house top." Therefore, O bird of good omen! perch upon our columns, and scream!

How shall our unsteady pen—shaken by a merry dancing pule!—attempt to write soberly to day?  
The great deed that has just thrilled through the country is like the sudden stroke of a minstrel sweeping every string of the harp—waking a universal resonance of joy. Only three times during the war has God touched us to the very quick: first, when, after Sumpter, the cheek of the Republic crimsoned with fire—second, when after Bull Run, the people sat in sackcloth; and ashes—and third, now, after the capture of Richmond when the heavens are cleft by the cry of a nation's joy. Not for a century way the world see a parallel to the great event which has just quivered through it! Not again for generations may the common road of human life be spanned by such heroic days! Wherefore, let the living witnesses of this sublime period give thanks to God who has cast their lot in the greatest of ages, and in the noblest of lauds!

Walking the streets of New York on Monday last, a stranger would have thought he had fallen upon a carnival of March hares!—an outbreak of school urchins!—a bedlam of good cheer! The multitude of hands shaken on that day was, for number, like a forest of leaves in the wind. Beautiful was it to see how some faces carried their joy in laughter—others, in tears. Who can ever forget that day? Pentacost fell upon Wall street, till the bewildered inhabitants suddenly spake in unknown tongues—singing the doxology to the tune of "Old Hundred!" Shall we ever see again such a mad, happy, delightful enthusiasm of a great nation, drunken with the wine of glad news!

The city of Richmond.  
"Babylon the Great Mother of Harlots and Abominations of Earth."  
"Rejoice over her, thou Heaven, and ye holy apostles and prophets; for God hath avenged you on her: And a mighty angel took up a great millstone, and cast it into the sea, saying, thus with violence shall that great city Babylon be thrown down, and shall be found no more at all."  
Therefore ring, O heaven praising bells! Thunder, O thanksgiving guns! Clang, O broken fetters! joining your sweet jangle to the peals of joy! Bloom, tardy buds of spring!—make haste to strew yourself under the advancing feet of Liberty and Peace! Rejoice, ye unforgotten slain!—for your blood, outpoured, is unwasted! O majestic and undivided nation!—imperial, delivered, victorious!—sing unto the Lord a new song! Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, from everlasting to everlasting: and let all the people say Amen.—N.Y. Independent.

**LEE SURRENDERS.**  
Lee has surrendered! Three words only but how much they mean! Last night at 11 o'clock this news reached us, and before we had finished reading the dispatch cheer upon cheer rung through the night air, so quickly had the intelligence, not ten minutes off the wires, escaped to the street to be carried, like the flash from mountain top to mountain top that gathered the clans from a whole countryside, into thousands of households to be repeated in prayers of thanksgiving from thousands of family altars. In October, 1781, on a dark and stormy night, the little town of Boston was startled from its slumbers by the clear voice of a solitary watchman who cried: "Twa o'clock and Cornwallis is taken!" Three words—Cornwallis is taken! but how much they meant! The liberties of a whole people were achieved; the struggle of eight years was ended; the long, dark night of war was over; the bright dawn of Peace had broken; England was conquered! Now Lee has surrendered. Our struggle is over; the new birth of the Nation accomplished; the revolution, begun a hundred years ago, is fulfilled; Republicanism, tried by the severest test to

which it can ever be put is triumphant; domestic treason is utterly suppressed and punished; freedom is extended to all the people; that "all men are created free and equal" is no longer an abstract principle, but the faith and the foundation of a nation; the South is conquered, the Rebellion over, and peace immediate with a Union restored and purified!

For such is the meaning of Lee's surrender. The Rebels lost much in the loss of their Capital. In the loss of Lee they lose everything. Lee, not Davis, is their leader. He may be the head of a faction, not of a people. Davis is a politician; Lee a soldier. The military head gone and there is nothing left. If Johnston is wise he will follow Lee's example. If he is not wise he will earn the execrations of the South for useless waste of blood that must follow the necessity of his annihilation. With him it is a question of days: He must bow to fate and succumb or accept swift destruction. There is no other alternative. The most faint-hearted the most hopeless now at the North need waver or doubt no longer. The most desperate, the most determined at the South can no longer hope or struggle.—The Rebellion is over; suppressed,—overwhelmed,—destroyed,—fought down,—by strong arms, and stout hearts, and wise heads—ended—ended as rebellion should be by utter destruction.

Shall we not bless God? We were worse than heathens if we did not. It is "His Kingdom come" inasmuch as it is the triumph of right over wrong. The great and holy cause of the Rights of Man of Free Government, which the world has been fighting for these many centuries, is established as no man living ever dared hope to see. The People reign. On so much of this wide section of the globe that the Union covers the people reign; there is presently to be "peace and good will to man." This is the meaning of the end of the Rebellion. This is what peace in the United States means to all the people of all the earth.

There is nothing in history like this campaign of Grant's. It began a year ago. "I shall fight on this line," he said, "if it takes all Summer." It took all Summer and all Winter; but he never relaxed for a moment his clutch on Lee and the Rebellion. "He had him where he wanted him" all the time. He hurled him from the Rapidan; he shut him up in Richmond, and bound him there with chains that he could not break except by self-destruction. He broke them at last, but Grant threw himself with all his strength upon the flying Rebel. Escape was impossible from that impetuous pursuit, from that mastery of generalship. It was the hare and the hounds; the lion and his prey; the strong man and the child; there was no escape. LEE SURRENDERS, AND THE REBELLION IS ENDED.

The following is the letter of Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee dictating the terms of surrender:  
APPOINTMENT COURT-HOUSE, April 9, 1865.  
Gen. R. E. LEE, Commanding C. S. A.  
In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst. I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit:  
Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.  
The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole of the men of their commands.  
The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them.  
This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horse or baggage.  
This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, or to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside.  
Very respectfully,  
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

**LEE'S REPLY.**  
HQRS, ARMY OF NORTHERN V., April 9, 1865.  
GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As the same are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulation into effect.  
Very respectfully, your obedt. servant,  
R. E. LEE, General.

The following is Secretary Stanton's letter of thanks to Gen. Grant for the great victory:  
WAR DEPT WASHINGTON, D. C., 9:30 p. m., April 9, 1865.  
LIEUT. GEN. GRANT: Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this Department, and of the Government, and of the People of the United States—their reverence and honor have been deserved—will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.  
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

# 60,000 Persons Drowned in India.

Letter advices reveal the full extent of the disaster inflicted by the terrible cyclone in India. A Calcutta letter to the London Times says:  
"I see that the news of 12,000 persons having been lost in the cyclone was received with incredulity in England. The estimate was wide with the truth, but only because it vastly underrated the calamity. As every one who knows this country will readily concede, there is no possibility of ascertaining precisely the loss of life, because hundreds might be swept away and leave no trace behind. But we are not without data for arriving at a conclusion, and it has now been calculated that there cannot be fewer than 60,000 persons drowned or otherwise killed by that fearful storm. In the Island of Sauger alone, before the cyclone, there were 8,200 persons. There are now about 1,200—nor have any left to go elsewhere. 7,000 were carried clean away by the storm wave. All up the river the population had been swept off, not in the same proportion, yet in very large numbers. As we all anticipated, disease is raging everywhere—cholera, fever and small-pox. The epidemic fever which I have mentioned in previous letters this year is appalling whole districts. A magistrate told me the other day that he had been riding through a village in which there was hardly a grown up person left. They had died without hope of assistance, without medicine, without food—of the crops are rotting on the ground in many parts, where the salt water rushed in. The Bengalese are in a deplorable plight, and the zemindars increase the general misery by turning the ryot out of their houses because they are befuddled with their rents. There is money enough here to give relief—such relief as can be got for money. But human means seem quite powerless to stop the awful diseases that are stalking through the land, and carrying thousands to their graves. The native feels himself ill, wraps himself in his blanket, says it is his fate, and so perishes. In this enormous population—let it be remembered that here in Bengal alone we have at least 45,000,000 of people—few Europeans can only do good here and there, and yet it is solely by Europeans the good is being done. The rich native will not help his countrymen. God gave him his money, and God intended him to keep it. That is pretty much his mode of reasoning. Sometimes the fever strikes him, and then in abject terror he calls English doctors a fee of 500 rupees come and visit him. In a recent case of that sort the man—who was worth about four millions sterling—had refused to give a piece to the poor after the cyclone. When death was at his throat he altered his mind, and promised large benefactions if he recovered. He was not spared to add falsehood to his real service."

The state election in Connecticut took place on Monday. Governor Buckingham (Union) was re-elected by ten thousand majority, and the entire Union delegation was elected to Congress. This is a gain of one member. All the state senators elected, twenty-one in number, are Union men. P. T. Barnum was elected representative to the legislature from the town of Fairfield, by one hundred and eighty-seven majority.

The members of Congress elect. are as follows:  
I.—Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, Rep.  
II.—Samuel L. Warner, of Middletown, Rep.  
III.—Augustus Brandegee, of New London, Rep.  
IV.—John H. Hubbard, of Litchfield, Rep.

Late advices from Charleston state that the Provost Marshal's office is daily thronged with the inhabitants anxious to take the oath of allegiance. There is great scarcity of food in that city, and great numbers of the poor are threatened with starvation. Many additional pieces of artillery have been found in Charleston and vicinity, sufficient to make the entire number captured by the national authorities since the flight of the rebels nearly five hundred. Vast quantities of hidden ammunition have also recently been discovered.

Record your Deeds.—The attention of parties holding unrecorded Deeds is directed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, which requires that—  
"All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for Recording Deeds in the County where the lands lie, within six months after the execution of such deeds and conveyance, and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged FRAUDULENT AND VOID against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim."

The Spring examination of Teachers will be held:  
At Philander Reed's April 15, at 1 p. m.  
Hydon school house " 17, "  
Bird " 18, "  
Coudersport " 19, "  
Burlison " 21, "  
Sunderlinville " 24, "  
Harrison Valley " 25, "  
Bingham Center " 26, "  
Andrews Settlement " 27, "  
Oswayo Village " 28, "  
Sharon Center " 29, "  
Teachers are requested to bring Pens and Paper. Directors and others are invited to attend.  
R. T. CLAFFLIN, Co. Supt.

**Notice**  
The Rochester Straw-Cutter, OLMSTEAD & KELLY, Coudersport, have the exclusive agency for this celebrated machine, in this county. It is convenient, durable, and CHEAP.  
Dec. 1, 1864—13

**NEW GOODS AT STEBBINS.**

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Manufactured and for Sale by the writer, GEORGE L. BROWNING, No. 20 Market street Camden, N. J. This Coffee is not composed of poisonous drugs, it contains nothing deleterious; many persons use this Coffee that cannot use the pure coffee; it takes but one and a half ounces to make a quart of good strong coffee, that being just one-half the quantity it takes of Java Coffee, and always less than half the price. RETAIL DEALERS may purchase it in less quantities than ten gross at my prices from the Wholesale Grocers. Orders by mail from Wholesale Dealers promptly attended to.

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