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J. M. COULTER Has just opened a large and well selected assort-

FAMILY GROCERIES

Which he will exchange for cash and all kinds of

ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COOPERWARE

Kept on hand and made to order, at short notice and

Clothes Wringers of Different Kinds.

BASKETS,

And a good amortment of

Useful Household Articles.

Always in store and for sale at prices which CANNOT BE BEATEN.

TO SMOKERS:

AND MATCHES. My Stock Cannot be Beaten. Call and see me. I will satisfy anybody who wants to buy GOOD ARTICLES,

Cheap for Cash. Past favors thankfully remembered, and future patronage respectfully solidited. ECall at first door north of Haas' Jewelry Store, Commercial street, Salem.

THE LA CREOLE ACADEMY, Ballas, Polk County, Oregon.

REV. W. D. NICHOLS, Principal. . Teacher in Primary Department.

The Academic Year will be divided into four terms The Actualine Feat will be divined into low-of eleven weeks each.

First Term will commence October 10, 1864.
Second Term will commence January 2, 1865.
Third Term will commence March 20, 1865.
Fourth Term will commence

EXPENSES:
Primary, \$1 00 per term.
Common English, \$6 00 per term.
Higher English, \$8 00 per term.
Languages, extra, \$2 00 per term.
No deduction will be made for absence, except i cases of protracted sickness.

Mr. Nichols comes among us highly recommended as an able and efficient teacher. NICHOLAS LEE. GEO. TILLOTSON,

Dallas, Sept. 2, 1864. OREGON

IRON WORKS.

A. C. GIBBS & CO.,

Steam Engines, Boilers, AND ALL KINDS OF MILLS; Hoisting Machines,

Horse Powers, Reapers and Mowers. Amalgamating Pans.

COOKING RANGES,

NOTICE

The Oregon Statesman.

The Oregon Statesman. A CHANGE OF AGENCY.

VOL. 15-NO. 7.

THE AGENCY

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE

E. G. RANDALL,

PORTLAND.

WHEELER & WILSON,

as being the VERY

Ever Invented,

NEEDS NO AFFIDAVITS,

Or False Representations

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NEW IMPROVEMENTS!

E. G. RANDALL.

Agent.

Corner of First and Alder streets,

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Brandreth's

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

REMARKS OF MR. NESMITH, In the Senate, January 13th, during the debate on the resolution of inquiry into the massacre of Cheyenne Indians by the command under Col. Chivington :

I am sure there is not a member of this body who would justify an unprovoked attack on women and children, whether Indians or whites; but I do not know there is any reliable information either before this body or before the Committee on Indian Affairs, that any such outrage has occurred in Colorado. If there is any such information it has not been brought to my observation.

It seems to me that this is rather a hasty and unprecedented manner of disposing of a ques-tion of this kind. There may have been out-rages committed, and doubtless there have been on both sides, or what would be consider-THE ESTABLISHED REPUTATION ed outrages in a civilized community; but in the consideration of a question like this, you must take cognizance of the circumstances which exist there. You must remember that the people of Colorado have been engaged in a war of extermination not provoked by them-selves but brought on by the Indians. It seems to me that before action like that now proposed BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE under these circumstances is taken in a case of such importance as this, and the pay and al-lowences of men are suspended, there should be some official investigation.

If, upon investigation, the fault is found to

rest with the officers or the men, and they are culpable, I shall have nothing to say against In Presenting its Merits to the Public. their punishment, but I am opposed to punishing men in advance of investigation, (men who are serving for the poor pittance of thirteen or fourteen dollars per month.) by stop-ping their pay and stopping their sobsistence, depiving them of the pay upon which their families at home, their wives and their children are depending for support, while they are defending their homes against the rothless bar-barity of the savages. I say it is improper to take basty action on the subject, and to punish the men in this way when there could have been no responsibility on them. They were simply obeying the orders of their officers. If the orders of the officers were illegal or wrong, er improper to be executed, you cannot fasten the responsibility upon the private soldier.— You must hold the officers responsible; and the fact that they will be mustered out of service in a short time will in no wise relieve them of the responsibility which they owe to the law T is generally known that my Grandfather was the for an outrage such as the Senator from Iowa says has been committed in the Territory of

It is generally known that my Grandfather was the original inventor of these remarkable pills. He was a scientific man, and a medical practitioner of the Old School. But becoming alarmost at the mortality that attended the Bleeting and Mineral Practice, he turned his attention to the study of nature and the philosophy of discase, as also to the natural remedial agents which he found to exist exclusively in the Vegerable Kingdom. In his researches and investigations, he became fully satisfied that the life was in the blood; that by whatever name discases were distinguished, impurity of the blood was the source of all—a simple and traitful detrine, which in reducing all discases to a unit, necessarily established the fact that all were to be treated on the same general principles, viz. by purgation. Colorado Sir, there is a great deal of misguided sympathy for the Indians. It is a fauitful theme, and individuals all over the country are continually elaborating it. They are talking constantly about the wrongs which the aboriginal race has suffered at the hands of the white man. I admit that there have been wrongs on both sides. We have deprived them of tueir country; we have occupied it; and cir that all were to be treated on the same general principles, viz. by purgation.

Now the grand difficulty consisted in devising a vegetable compound that would invigorate, purify, and cleamse the blood, correct and regulate all the different secretions, and by purgation discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the body, without reducing the strength. After thirty years of close application, he considered his object fully accomplished in the production of these pills, which have now been before the public One Hundred and Fourteen Years, and it is now (1865) nearly 31 years since Dr. Brandreit, Yegetable Universal Life Preserving Pills were first presented to the American public—during which time their superior excellence and virtues have been extensively proclaimed by papers and pampilets, and a rapid yearly increase of the sale of them effected.

The contraction of the sale of them effected.

Standish in his forays against the Pequods, and it has been perpetuated to the present time. comstances have necessarily driven us to war with them. If I could appeal to Scuators here Geted.

To know what will save life, to know what will restore health, is a knowledge not to be hidden. I. therefore, as a man desiring to do my dark faithfally, have detted down some of my thirty-flee years' experience with Brandreth's Pills, which are an effectual assistant of nature, and cause the expulsion of acrimonious humors—the occasion of every sickness. Let us admit list corrupt humors pervent the free circulation of the blood, that Brandreth's Pills take out these humors, giving bealth for pain, and strength for weakness. scenes that were perpetrated upon our soil;— where the Indian women and children were We weakness.

No man is sick save when the principle of corruption gets the ascendency; Brandretic's Pills and the from the babe at the mother's breast, and the

COOKING RANGES, PUMPS, etc.

Pattern Making, in all its forms, connected with this Establishment.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for Mills and all kinds of mediatory furnished to order, by an experienced draughtsman.

A. C. GHBS & CO. Successors to E. L. Jones & Co. Porthaid, Dec. 5, 1864.

PATSTED JAS. 12, 1864.

PATSTED JAS. 12, 1864.

STAPLETON & MYES, Salem, are now manifested furnished by many Analysis, for them, before the first energy of the series in the decidence of the first buring these machines, which, for cheappease, economy in now, case and throughness in washing, are through the series of the first buring these machines, which, for cheappease, economy in now, case and throughness in washing, are through the series of the first buring these machines, which is the best in est, and can easily be attached to their washing are through the series of the first buring these machines, which is the best in est, and can easily be attached to their washing are through the series of the first buring the entire of the first buring the entire of the first buring the entire of the series of the first buring the entire of the first buring these machines, which is the best in est, and can easily be attached to their washing are through the entire of the first buring the entire of the first

My own State has not been the least amone the sufferers from these terrible outrages. In 1840 a very execilent, pious, and worthy gen-tleman, by the name of Whitman took his family across the Rocky mountains almost alone, and established himself in the Walla Walla valley about two thousand miles from the white settlements on this side, and the nearest settle ments on the other side were in China and Ja. pan, so that he was perfectly isolated from civ-ilization. His object was to do something to elevate the Indian character. He established farms, he instituted a school, he and his wife both taught school. He gave the Indians every education in his power; he preached to them; he undertook to disseminate among them the principles and plans of salvation. He was a man actuated by the most noble and generous impulses. If God ever made a good man, I think he was one. That man remained there until the emigration commenced passing three the country. The first emigrants went there in 1842. In the winter of 1847 fitteen or twenty families of emigrants were delayed ob-ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NOTICE is bereity given that the undersigned has been appointed absolutions and a structed by the enows in the mountains, and it became necessary that they should winter at pointed absolutions and a structed by the enows in the mountains, and it became necessary that they should winter at pointed absolutions are required to make benedite as payment to said administrator at his residence at Baselong, in said density, and all persons having claims against said cested are requested to present their for authorized to be seen their attentions; did everthing hereof, or they will be thereafter becare learned.

Rossburg, Narch 26, 1865. See A. S. FLINT, Advar.

Court of several behaviory from the part of the court of

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1865.

criminately. Mrs. Whitman begged for her life, appealed to those Indians who were mem-bers of her own church, of the church that had

women and children, and some they kept and took into a captivity worse than death.

Sir, this is but a solitary instance within the boundaries of my own State. In 1855 the southern Indians broke out and desolated an entire district of country; they mardered men, women, and children indiscriminately, and the condition of those whom they took captive was worse than that of those whom they had murdered. I will not attempt to recount upon this floor the decids of barbarity which have been perpetrated by this race within my own State I might refer to two massacres on Boise river of punceable emigrants, when the poor, helpless women, attempting, almost maked, to escape, were overtaken, and the most horrible outrages perpetrated, which if I were to enamerate them here would drive every lady from these galleries. They were outrages that are not fit to be mentioned or referred to any-

were murdered, and two of the children, little girls, being captured, were dragged on foot through weary miles of desert, and reduced to the most abject slavery. One of them died as the direct consequence of the severe labors imposed on her by her ruthless captors, and the other only survived to suffer worse outrages than her sister who died. I pify the man who reads that account and does not shed a tear.

This dodge of "friendly" Indians is an old one; it is one with which I am familiar. I done; it is one with which I am familiar. I done; it is one with which I am familiar. I done it is not properly a cause of complaint, because it is a thing that lappens unintentionally and unavoidably unover knew an Indian yet, who when he was

train that he might go on and the Indians would not distorb him. The families, the women and children of the Indians, were as symbled around the agency and receiving probeen slain in the different attacks on emigrants crossing the plains. He told me that he saw of whom at the first fire six men and a boy were shot down and he was left by the Indians for dead. There were two ladies in that train and several children. The Indians captured the two ladies—the wife of this wounded own.

f the men who participated in this alleged at

on the mount to the Indians, and I have never succeeded in converting them to the excellent theories which were set forth in that very won-derful production; but I have succeeded some-times succeeded in civilizing them with powder and ball, and that is the only remedy that was adopted by the Puritans in New England, and it has been carried wherever our emigrants have traveled from the shores of Massachusetts bay to the coast of the Pacific, and to the Gulf, and to the Northwest as far as our intercourse has extended among them.

A. P. A. M.

SALEM LODGE No. 4 holds its regular communications in the valley of the relieve them; but the indians to whom they did no wrong, to whom the emigrants had done no wrong, there had never been a drop of blood shed in the valley up to that time—held a connectial among themselves and determined to exterminate this party. Dr.

T. H. Cox. Sect.

Whitman and his wife, their benefactors, and the innecest wamen and children who were attack the Indian villages and put them to the detained there by the inchemency of the weather. One morning they came to his house in a body, and one of them pretending to be ill asked him for some medicine. While the doctor and children in the exercise of the generous humanity that er. One morning they came to his house in a body, and one of them pretending to be ill ask, ed him for some medicine. While the doctor in the exercise of the generous humanity that always animated him, was dealing out to the Indian his medicine, another approached him from behind and crushed his skull with a tomahawk. Then a general attack took place.—

Mrs. Whitman was shot two or three times;—the women and children were merdered indiscriminately. Mrs. Whitman begged for her life, amealed to those Indians who were memiliage at Ash Hollow, and he was acquised of lare a general Harney attacked the Soux village at Ash Hollow, and he was acquised of lare a general Harney attacked the Soux village at Ash Hollow, and he was acquised of

crimitately. Mrs. Whitman begged for her life, appealed to those Indians who were members of her own church, of the church that had been organized among them, and endeavored in every way to induce them to save her life after she was shot; but they were relentless, they killed every man, they killed many of the women and children, and some they kept and took into a captivity worse than death.

Sir, this is but a solitary instance within the killed.

not fit to be mentioned or referred to any-when Colonel Chivington's conduct comes to be investigated you will find that these were the Under these circumstances, can you blame circumstances under which he attacked the people who have suffered such wrongs and out village. The young men of that village had, rages for some feeling of retaliation? Read doubtless, been at war, and he attacked them the history of the Oaiman family. When they in the village and inflicted on them indiscrimi-were crossing the plains the father and mother unte slaughter. As I said before, I do not at-were murdered, and two of the children, little tempt to justify indiscriminate slaughter, but I

never knew an Indian yet who when he was

I trust. Mr. President, that this resolution
conquered, or was brought within the power of
the white man, did not become a "friendly Into and his men punishment in advance of asdian." Indians are then always disposed to be certaining what has been the character of their friendly. A gentleman who crossed the plains crime or what they have done in this matter of last year told me that the men of this very extermination, will not pass. I hope that time tribe of Indians, for attacking whom you pro-pose to punish Chivington, were traveling tion. If Colonel Chivington has attacked a through the country exhibiting strips of white village of mere women and children unprovok-cloth with the name of the Indian upon them ed. and robbed and plundered them. I should as a token that they were friendly; but when be the last man to raise my hand or voice in they found unarmed and defenseless parties on his defense; but if he has pursued fogitive the plains they stock this white cloth under robbers and thieves who had been depredating their shirts and massacrod the parties, and then on that community to their village and attacked when they came across forces too strong for them to overcome, they again exhibited the sympathy for the Indians. Most of my symbadge of their friendship or neutrality. These cases were of continual occurrence last year on experience of my life has taught me that whatthe plains. Captain Crawford, who went over with an escort and has just returned, told me hands of transcendental philosophers and per that when he arrived at Laramie he came to sees who are at very remote distances from the conclusion, and still believes, that there them and know nothing about the circumstances was complicity between some of the Govern-ment officers and Indians in the mountains. Many Government trains last year were at-tacked. He told me that when he arrived at resorted to this sort of retaliation as a matter

Battle of the 29th March.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 29th of March, the 5th and 2d corps were put on the women and children of the Indians, were as symbled around the agency and receiving protection and favor from the Government while 5th moving up the Quaker road. Coming to a point called Skunk's Hole, and mounting the brow of the opposite slope, a breastwork was constant howl going up the composite slope, a breastwork was found which had been abandoned by the enemy. Passing about three quarters of a mile from that village for their young men who had been abandoned by the chemitage f found the enemy's line in the edge of a thic pine wood, where a sudden heavy fire opened on our skirmish line. It was driven back on the line formed by the first brigade of the first division, which at first fell back, but being sup-ported by the second brigade, they railed and drove back the enemy, with some loss in pris-oners. There Gen. Warren drew up the rest and his daughter—and took them off. The man subsequently found his way to the fort in an exhausted and wounded condition, and he if the first and third divisions of the 5th corps in line in order to support an attack.

The enemy passed around Mitchell, and

induced people to go out to hunt for his wife and daughter who had been captured by the struck Vandever's and Fearing's brigades in and dangerer who had been capairer by the Indians. A short distance from the creek they found his daughter killed, scaiped, and a stake driven through her body. His wife is yet a prisoner among the Indians, and when Capt. Crawford was there he was endeavoring to raise the rear, pressing them so hard that they had to jump the breastworks to repel the assault.--Charges were made on other points, but our line never wavered anywhere. Finally the they came up without their old familiar yell, and toarched stendily on Robinson's five bat-teries. They were met with the most terrific fire ever witnessed. Their efficers, by great some people to go out to attempt to rescue his wife from the hands of her harbarous captors. Do you suppose that man, if he had the opportunity of engaging in an attack upon an Indian village, would have been restrained any more than Miles Standish was ! Do you not suppose that he was perfectly imbued with the idea that it was necessary to exterminate a race on in some order till they reached a point where Hawley's brigade brought to bear on them a flank fire. This added to their misery, yet they stood it bravely and came on. The five batteries then opened, at a distance of less who would perpetrate such outrageous and belows crimes? I have no doubt that many than 700 yards, throwing canister and shrapnel shells into the wavering mass of reliefs; the discharges were rapid, and the flashes of the tack near Fort Lyon were men who were smarting under wrongs of a similar character. Captain Crawford told me of another inci-dent. Beyond Fort Laramie a party of Indi-ans attacked a train and were unsuccessful. guns seemed a steady blaze. At last the en-

dent. Beyond Fort Laramie a party of fudinas attacked a train and were unsuccessful.—
One of the chiefa was desperately wounded, but he succeeded in getting away. A white man who had at some previous time been in the employment of the Government as agent or sub-agent took him to his house, nursed him, and tared for him. The commanding officer of the nailitary forces hearing that the Indian was there wounded, that he had been wounded in an attack on an emigrant train comprising women and children, thought that he should take means of securing him. He sent a guard there to be placed over the house, but this white man who had him in charge, and who was an accomplice doubtless in his orimes, successed in printing him away. The next thing the accomplice doubtless in his crimes, succeeded moved his entire cavalry command to Dinwid-in piriting him away. The next thing the die Court House on the South-side railroad and

cap am heard of this ragationd objectain was on the enemy's right flank,
that he was lying in the United States hospital
being cared for by the Government, his wounds left of the 24 corps halted at the Boydston being cared for by the Government, it wounds of ressed and receiving medical aid and attention from the officers of the army.

These are a few of the encometances that are constantly occurring upon that route. I could enlarge upon them, but I have no desire to do so. As I said before, these outrages have been committed upon both sides. I do not pretend to say that the whites upon the frontiers are always right and the Indians always wrong. There are, doubtless, occasionally, circumstances of palliation upon either side; hot I do know so far as my own experience goes, these wars of extermination have always been managorated by the Indians themselves, and have never been inaugurated by behaved like veterane at last. Last evening

selves, and have never been inaugurated by the Indians them selves, and have never been inaugurated by the white man, though he may at times have been driven to them by way of retallation.—
When we find on selves surrounded by a people who will be governed and controlled by no sort of civil policy, but who upon all occasions crocks division of cavalry rested on Stony resort to this species of warfare; who prefer the crocks was west of Dinwiddle Court resort to this species of warfare; who prefer to make war upon women and children because they are defenseless, and there is less danger to be apprehended in a war of that kind, and when the only manner of reatraining them is their extermination, it is a question which it is well for gentlemen to consider how far it may properly be pursued. It is well, I say, to take this the day before, but failed. Stage's Michigan brigade was in properly be pursued. It would not recommend that Lincoln is three actively entitled to make war upon women and children because the hard a private conference with Judge Campbell, who with the enemy. We tried to take this the day before, but failed. Stage's Michigan brigade was in properly be pursued. It is well, I say, to take this the day before, but failed. Stage's Michigan brigade was in properly be pursued. I would not recommend that Lincoln is three actively ended to make war and consideration and properly be apprehended in a war of that kind, and properly be pursued. It is a question which it is may properly be pursued. It is well. I say, to take this the day before, but failed. Stage's Michigan brigade was in protition on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibbs's brigade was in service. The ensury moved three columns across the creek at three points at once, with superior numbers, and was unabled to flank Davis's brigade after a stub-born fight with the column advancing in front. Indians have a chance to retaliate, I am not The other columns at once changed their re-

WHOLE NO. 735.

mand moved during the evening. Gibbs's brigade for a long time held its position, and made successful charges, in one of which several handred robels threw down their arms and attempted to rush into our lines. Unfortunately, the movement was not good. the movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a volley being opened on them, which caused a hesitation long enough to enable their officers to cover them with a fire from the rear. At 5 p.m., Gibbs had fallen back to within a mile of Dinwiddie Court-House, and was here relieved by one other brigade, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Pennington with part of his brigade. The enemy did not advance to held the ground, when Custar came to the front and a scene of the wildost excitement pre-vailed. Sheridan and Custar, with their staff-officers, rode along the line, with their respective colors displayed. This demonstration clio-ited renewed enthusiasm along the cutire line. The enemy charged several times, but were repulsed with great slaughter, and did not at-

repulsed with great slaughter, and did not at-tempt to force our lines again.

The result of Friday's lighting was that we swang our left forward three miles north of the Boydstown road, leaving between it and the South-Side railroad but a single line of earth-works, thrown up since Menday night. We captured 1,000 prisoners. Our loss was not over 2,000 in the aggregate, and the enemy have suffered much more heavily, and they are now becoming demorralized very rapidly. In now becoming demoralized very rapidly. In another charge against the 5th corps, although they had fought desperately.

Great Battle of Sunday, April 2d. The outer line of works, which we have been trying in vain to overcome, has at last yielded to our valorous army. The struggle by the en-

emy to retain possession of these works has been of the most desperate character. Orders for an attack on the line east and south of Pe-tersburg by the 6th and 9th corps, were carried out precisely at daylight, the artillery been pounding away for the greater part of the night along the entire line held by the advance of the 10th corps. The troops engaged in the action were the 2d and 34 divisions and a briaction were the 2d and 34 divisions and a brigade of the 1st division. A charge was made in front of Worth's hill and on the Jerusalem road, and by 8 a.m. we were in possession of the fortifications of Fort Mahone, being the most formidable and extensive. The works mounted 14 guns, some of which were at once turned on the enemy. Just inside, about 100 yards from Fort Mahone, was another work, to which the value retreated from where there hich the rebels retreated, from whence they threw a most destructive fire on our men, causing them to retreat from the northern end when the rebels made a dash, thinking cover it entirely. The guns on the right wing as well as those in the center had been mainly piked. The assaulters were driven back from these until late in the afternoon, the enem sing every effort to retake the fort. noon the chances seemed that we should lose it, but soon after the provisional brigade, and the engineer brigade, and a brigade of the 8th corps came on the ground, and saved the gal-lant men from a defeat, again causing the en-emy to retreat. The fighting here was of the most terrible and fearful character. Gen. Wil-Many Government trains last year were attacked. He told me that when he arrived at the agency he found a party who had been waiting several days for him to come up. They would not proceed as several parties had been cut off; but the interpreter told a man who was in alvance of Captain Crawford with a small train that he might go on and the Indian.

Battle of the 29th March

be given to the white man, because I believe he has generally been in the right and has only resorted to this sort of retaliation as a matter of self-defense.

we lost defined to refreat to his former position, owing to a lack of support.—

We lost of the 8th carps from 800 to 1000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, among whom was in advance of Captain Crawford with a small train that he might go on and the Indian.

The 8th corps struck the enemy in front of Fort Welch, near the celebrated works, which they carried with slight loss, and pushed for-ward to the South-Side railroad, which they reached at 9 o'clock. In a short time several connecting with the 6th corps on the right, and the 2d corps on the left, advanced at daylight and took the works in their front with slight loss. Over 1.000 prisoners were captured here. The several corps who held the line from the Run, a mile and a half west of the Vaughan Road, delayed until Sheridan with Vaughan Road, delayed until Sheridan with the 8th corps was within supporting distance on the extreme left, when the entire line moved forward, carrying the works almost without opposition. The enemy was found to have failen back from this part of their line, owing to the 6th corps cutting them off, they having reached the South Side railroad.

This cut the rebel army in two divisions, thus caught between the 6th and 2d corps, and they at once struck across the South Side railroad.

thus caught between the 6th and 2d corps, and they at once struck across the South Sule railroad toward the Appointatox, hoping to be able to ford it, and thus escape capture. They ran against Sheridan. The 2d division of the 2d corps was at once sent to flank them, and if possible capture them.

Our captures for the day will sum up about

9,000 prisoners and 39 gans, including those taken by Sheridan yesterday. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not estimated. In front of the 9th corps the ground was packed, and they were mowed dawn by hundreds at each effort to regain their lost ground. The Pursuit.

The Post's special dispatch says: Hancock is on the war path in the direction of the She-

him by the right across Sailor's creek to the Appointax. The 6th Corps made a long march, but its position prevented its skirmish ing with the enemy's columns before latter had passed. In conjunction with the 2d Corps on the right and cavalify on the left we attacked the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among whom are Gens. Ewell, and Cartis Lee. transmit dispatches from Humprey and Wright which in justice to these distinguished officers which in justice is these distinguished officers and the gallant Corps, under their come and. I lieg they may be sent to the department for immediate publication. It is impossible at this time to give any estimate of casualties on either side or number of prisoners taken. It is evident to day's work is going to be the most important of recent brilliant victories. The pursuit is to be continued as room as the men have some rest. Griffin, with the 5th Corps, will be moved by the left. Wright and Humphrey will continue in direct pursuit as long as it promises success. (Signed) MEADS.

The Herald has information direct from Richmond that Lincoln is there actively engaged in business of peace. He had a private conference with Judge Campbell, who with the advice and consent of Jeff. Davis remained behind to see what could be done in hehalf of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Of every lease option NEATLY and PROMPTLY executed

Surrender of Lee and his Army

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- To Major-General Dix, New York—This Department has an offi-cial report of the surrender, this day, of Gen. Lee and his army to Lieutenaut General Grant, on the terms proposed by Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possible.

(Signed) STANTON.

Official Correspondence.

GRANT TO STANTON. Clifton House, Va., April 8, 1865.—To E.M., Stanton. See'y of War: The following correspondence has taken place between Geo. Les and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

U.S. GRANT. Lieut. General.

GRANT TO LEE. APRIL 7.—General Lee, commanding Confederate States' Army. General: The result of last week must convince you of the hopelesuness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel. I see and regard it my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further officious of blo d. by asking of you the approach of that portion of the Confederate States' Army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

*Respectfully, your obt. serv't.

U. S. Grant, Lieut, Gen.

LEE TO GRANT.

APRIL 7.—Lieutenant General Grant: I have received year note of date. I am hardly of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia. I reciprocate your desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, and therefore before considering your communication, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. Larr. tion of its surrender. R. E. LEE.

GRANT TO LEE.

APRIL 8.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States' Army, General; Yournote of last evening, in reply to mins of the same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first deare, there is but one proposition that I can insist upon, xiz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you name for the purpose, at any point agreeable to you, for the purpose of arranging, definitely, the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received. will be received. Very respectfully, your ob't sorv't. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gon.

LEE TO GRANT.

APRIL 8.—Licutement General Grant: I received at a late hour your note of to day in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition—to be frank with you, I do not think the emergency has arrived to call for the surrender of this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object. I desire to know whether your proposate would tend to that end. I cannot therefore meet you with a view te surrendering the Army of Northern Virginia. But as far as your proposition may affect the forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I shall be glad to meet you at 9 A. M., to-morrow, in the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, &co.,

R. E. Lerk, General.

GRANT TO LEE.

April 7.—Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. A: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for 10 a.m. to-day could lead to no goot. I will state however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be obtained are understood. By the South laying them there are no they will bestern the can be obtained are understood. By the South laying down their arms, they will hasten the most desirable event, and save thousands of ha-man lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all-our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life. I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your ob't servt. U. S. GRANT, Ligot. Gen.

GRANT TO STANTON.

Headquarters Army Potomac. April 9, 4:30 p. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War: General Lee surrendered the array of Northern Virginia this afternous upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions in full:

April 7th -U. S. Grant, Lieut. Gen.: I received your note this morning on the picket line, whither I have come to meet you and ascertain what terms were embraced in your proposition of resterday. In reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. Lan, Gen,

GRANT TO LEE.

April 7th, 1865 .- To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com. April 7th, 1865.—To tien, R. E. Lee, Com. C. S. A.: Your note of this day is now this moment (10:50) received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take also. where you wish the interview to take place will

reach me. Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT TO LEE.

Appointtox Court House, April 9.—To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com. C. S. A. In Appendatox Court House, April 9 — To Gen. R. E. Lee, Com. C. S. A.: In accordance with the substance of my letters with 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 one officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual parole not to take ap arms against the government of the United States until property exchanged, and each company or regiment commands. The arms, stilliers and public property to be parked and stacked sad furned over to the officers appeared by me to receive them. This will not an arce the side arms of afficers or their private papers or longuage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to lie disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may be. Very respectfully. U.S. GRANT.

LEE TO GRANT.

HEAUQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERS VIR-

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERS VIRGINIA. April 9, 1865. — Licut. Gen. Grant,
commanding U. S. A. General: I have received year letter of this date, containing the
terms of surrouder of the Army of Northera
Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your
letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I
will proceed to designate the proper officers to
carry the eliquiation into effect. Very respectfully, your obst servant. R. E. LEU.

STANTON TO GRANT. War Department, Washington, April Dth—
9:30 a.m.—To Lieut, Gon, Grant: Thanks be
to Almighty God, for the great victory with
which he has the day crowned you and the
gallant army under your command. Accept
the thanks of the Department, and the Government, and of the people of the United
States. Their reverence and honor have been

to provide the second provided the second of the second of