deserved, and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your command for all time.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

GENERAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, April 9th, 9.00 p. m.—It is ordered that a salute of 200 guns be fired at all the headquarters of every fort and arsenal in the United States, on the day of reception of this order, in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and the army of Northern Virginia, to Lieut. Gen. Grant and his army under his command.

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Surgeon General reports that Seward was thrown from his carriage this evening. His arm was broken and his body much bruised. His case presents no alarming symptoms.

APRIL 7.—Seward is more comfortable today than yesterday, and his injuries are painful, but there are no unfavorable symptoms.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The correspondent of the *Herald* says Gen. Warren was relieved of his command of the 5th corps on Saturday, by order of Gen. Sheridan. The cause is generally understood to be his tardiness or refusal to obey. Warren and staff hurried to the rear stopping but a few minutes at Grant's headquarters.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.—At the State election to-day, James G. Smith was re-elected Governor without opposition. Thos. A. Jenks and Nathan F. Dixon were re-elected to Congress by large majorities.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.—The State has gone Union by a very large majority.

NASHVILLE, April 5.—Gov. Brownlow was inaugurated at the Capitol at 10 o'clock. His inaugural address was lengthy and patriotic. Both houses unanimously ratified the Constitutional amendment.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The *Herald's* dispatch dated Russville, Ala., March 24th, with the cavalry column of Thomas's army, under Gen. Nelson says: Our forces consist of three divisions and was soon to be joined by the fourth. Its destination was Selma, Montgomery and Mobile. The country so far as traveled contains only old men, women, children and negroes. Provisions were plenty. Our foragers found no difficulty in obtaining supplies. A few rebels appeared and skirmished with our advance. This was the only opposition we met with. Many rebel deserters have delivered themselves up.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A meeting of the prominent citizens at the Custom House to-day adopted an address to President Lincoln, requesting that a day be designated, when the people may assemble and offer thanks for the brilliant successes which, under Divine Providence have been secured by the persistent energy, sagacity and fidelity of the government, and by the skill and intrepidity and self-sacrificing devotion of the army and navy.

The *Times'* Richmond correspondent says: The destruction of property by fire will amount to ten millions of dollars. It is confidently asserted that Breckinridge gave the order to start the fire. Mail communication with City Point was to be established at once. The city is perfectly quiet and the conduct of our troops is admirable.

The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says: When Davis received Lee's dispatch in church, he rose much agitated and left the church. All eyes were centered upon him, and when the services were concluded the minister was handed a note, and he too hastened off as speedily as possible.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A Washington dispatch says: Sherman's column is again in motion. It is believed Johnston will not attempt go to Raleigh but will retreat to the interior.

HENRY S. FOOTE, late rebel Senator, arrived in the Etna yesterday and landed at Castle Garden. He took steerage passage in order to avoid Seward's passport regulations. The ruse did not avail him. He was sent to Dix's headquarters and is now in Eldridge street jail.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Herald's* account of the pursuit of Lee says: Whole army in the morning moved five miles on the road to Deaconville and in the forenoon the 2d and 5th corps succeeded in falling upon Gordon's camp—guarding Lee's army in the vicinity of Deaconville. They stormed a portion of it and made many captures of men and material.—Gordon took up one position after another on the hill top and succeeded in retarding pursuit to a limited extent. Refugees and deserters stated that the rebel army was falling to pieces. Refugees also said that trains were running from Richmond to Danville all day; and that Jeff. Davis and Cabinet reached there in the afternoon and were taken to the residence of Sutherland. A refugee also says that Beauregard telegraphed that Stoneman was on the Danville and Greenboro railroad, tearing it up between those places.

Herald's correspondent with the cavalry recounts the movements of this arm of the service in pursuit of Lee. The rebel Home Guard, numbering 320, was overtaken and found strongly intrenched across Namosin creek, having destroyed the bridge across the ford to impede pursuit. On advancing, the enemy opened fire which was returned with vigor. They were finally shelled from their position. A number of guns were soon dismounted, the obstructions removed and the command passed over. Evidences of the demoralization on the part of the enemy were at once apparent.—Pushing on, Carrigan's brigade of rebel cavalry was soon encountered by our second brigade and Col. Mills command. Rebels scattered like a flock of sheep on being fired upon.

Col. Capper's brigade about the same time overtook the enemy near Drainsville, and spreading on each side of the road our men went forward un er the wildest excitement. The rebels finally concluded to make a stand. Our cavalry prepared for a charge, when a strong force of rebel infantry was discovered on our rear. Our troops fought bravely, falling back until reinforced, when the rebels were again driven and closely followed until night set in. The rebels were thus driven back 22 miles, being routed at every point and losing many men, army wagons etc. Our whole loss is not 50. On the 4th, the march was resumed and continued until afternoon, when the enemy were overtaken and skirmishing ensued which continued until dark.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The *National Intelligencer* says: We learn from a reliable source that Judge Campbell called upon the President, at Richmond, and urged him to issue a proclamation of a conciliatory character, expressing his belief that it would have at this time a salutary effect. The President, however, was not then prepared for the step. It was reasonable to suppose he would decline acting upon this subject while Grant was pressing upon Lee's retreating forces. That the President will now adopt such course there seems reason for believing.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Departments are all closed to-day, and everybody is keeping holiday. Stanton expresses the opinion that there will be no more heavy fighting. It is believed here that Johnston will surrender.

Lincoln has returned, and is closeted with his Cabinet.

There is reason to believe that Jeff Davis was at Danville, Va., on the 8th, trying to join Johnston, with the archives of the rebel government and a large amount of specie.

There were no prayers offered in the [Richmond] churches yesterday for the President, and none for the Confederacy.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 6.—Deserters and refugees report the evacuation of Raleigh, and that the enemy were throwing up earthworks on Tar river, at Rocky Mount, about 40 miles from Goldsboro, toward Weldon, on the Weldon and Wilmington railroad.

TORONTO, April 10.—The St. Albans raiders were brought before the court this morning, and all were discharged, except Young, who was committed for trial.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The final vote in the State Convention on the new constitution, was taken on Saturday, and resulted, 38 for to 13 against. It is to be submitted to the people on June 6th. If ratified, it goes into effect on the 4th of July. The Convention adjourned *sine die*, after a session of 78 days.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Commercial's* dispatch says an order will be sent to the Generals everywhere to open communications with the commanders of the rebel forces in their fronts, and offer the same terms which were accepted by Lee. No difficulty is anticipated, except in Texas.

CITY POINT, April 12.—To Stanton: Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a Lieutenant of Griffin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. Grant has ordered McKenzie's brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of all public property and stores. DANA.

NASHVILLE, April 11.—To Halleck: I send the following, just received; I am inclined to believe it, although how received no report direct from Wilson. THOMAS.

HUNTSVILLE, April 11.—To Thomas: The following just received from Col. Hoover, at Somersville says: Men who have come directly through from Selma, report that the place was captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on March 22d. Forrest and Roddy with their commands were captured. Our men dismounted and charged the intrenchments and carried all before them. They also report that Montgomery was captured. GRANGER.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Herald* publishes a list of general officers surrendered by Lee. They comprise the General in Chief, one Lieutenant General, seventeen Major-Generals, sixty-one Brigadier Generals, and among them, Anderson, Echols, Ewell, (already a prisoner.) Pinnegan, Heath, Bushrod Johnson, Kershaw, Longstreet, Mahone, McCausland, Moseby and Ould.

The Exchange Commissioners are Pemberton, Pickett, Rosser, Somel and H. A. Wise.

The number of men actually surrendered by Lee is from 20,000 to 25,000. Within the last two weeks, over 20,000 prisoners have been sent away from City Point. A large number is still there.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Post's* special from Goldsboro 7th, says: Johnston is retreating towards Virginia and attempting to join Lee, and Sherman was after him.

The *World's* special says: It was reported last night that Jonston had surrendered on the same terms granted to Lee.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Herald's* Washington special also says that there is good authority for stating that Kirby Smith and the rebel Trans-Mississippi Army are ready to surrender.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A severe fight took place yesterday in Fairfax county, Va., between some rebel troops sent out by Lee after the evacuation of Richmond, and a portion of our troops in that vicinity. The rebels were defeated, and dispersed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—The *Bulletin's* Washington special dispatch says an engagement with Moseby's guerrillas took place yesterday, 14 miles from Washington, and the guerrillas were badly beaten.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The *Tribune's* special says Secretary Seward's injuries have assumed a serious nature. Medical men fear that owing to his inability to take solid food, he cannot repair the waste of vitality in time to get the heat of the coming warm weather.

It is rumored that the President will call an extra session of Congress.

The *Herald's* Washington special says—Prominent rebels, probably Judge Campbell and Hunter, are soon expected in Washington in connection with the business of restoration. Seward's condition is such as to render it necessary that the conference on the subject of peace be held there.

NEW YORK, April 12.—New Orleans dates to the 6th have been received. Advices from the army about Mobile to April 4th, states that the water communication between the Spanish Fort and Mobile was cut off by a battery established above the Fort. The rebel communication with Mobile is entirely suspended and the siege progresses favorably.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Herald's* New Bermuda (N. C.) dispatches of the 9th says: The entire re-clothing of Sherman's army was completed and it was ready to enter upon a new campaign for the summer, for the sudden extinguishment of Johnson's military power if that rebel chief choose to offer further resistance after hearing of Lee's surrender. The country on the south side of the Neuse, between Newbern and Goldsboro is entirely clear of rebels, but on the north side of the stream there are some prowling bands. One of these bands, on the 7th, captured and burned a steamer and two barges loaded with supplies for Shermans troops on their way up the river. This is the only interruption which Sherman's communication have suffered. The order suspending trade operation with Virginia, except that portion known as the eastern shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, with that portion of Atlanta including Savannah, until further order, is repealed by command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says the people of Virginia, and Richmond in particular, appear to be at last fully satisfied with the experiment of a Southern Confederacy and are making preparations for the return of the State to a loyal position in the Union. Influential citizens are engaged in endeavoring to secure the best terms they can. The feeling in Richmond against Davis and other leaders of the rebel government is represented as having become very bitter. At least 5,000 of the population at Richmond are now entirely dependent on government and the Northern people for a living supply of food, and but for these would starve. Government officers are issuing 20,000 rations a day to the destitute dupes of secession. The work of cleaning up the city, taking possession of mills, manufactories and all kinds of abandoned rebel government property and putting them in proper order is being vigorously prosecuted, under the direction of Gen. Sheply, and for the necessary labor which this involves, a large number of negroes are employed. The amount of property thus far secured to the government is enormous. Much secreted property was discovered in dwellings of citizens, including, it is said, vast quantities of articles sent from the friends in the North to the wants of imprisoned Union soldiers.

The remains of Col. Dahlgren have been discovered near Richmond, exhumed and sent to Washington.

The *Tribune's* special from City Point says Gen. Grant's army is reported to have turned its face northward for the purpose of receiving supplies and recruiting.

Prisoners captured by Sherman previous to Lee's surrender were on their way to City Point.

The *Times'* City Point special says Lee has expressed a desire to depart for Europe with his family at an early day. He is much affected by his defeat. Jeff. Davis has deserted him and is retreating on his own account.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Legal tenders are offered at 70¼@70¾; closing at 61@72½@72¼ firm. Gold yesterday ranged from 146¼@147¼; closing at 147.

PORTLAND, April 15.—Orders received received yesterday by Lieut. Col. English direct him to suspend all recruiting and drafting for the armies of the United States. Similar orders have been issued to the Provost Marshals and superintendents of recruiting and drafting in the loyal States.

Affairs at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Richmond letters say that previous to the surrender of the city the Mayor ordered all liquors to be destroyed and as consequence the rebel rear guard became entirely ungovernable. A terrible scene of ruin and pillage ensued. Stores were plundered and the whole city was in a tumult of riot. Great damage was also done by the explosion of one of the rebel magazines. Among the victims of the explosion were all the inmates of the alms house. The damage done by the fire was enormous. That portion of the city bounded by Main street and the river and 7th, 16th and 15th streets, was destroyed.—The flames were finally arrested by blowing up the Negro Traders' Bank building, by order of Gen. Shipley.

The negro troops were treated by the population in the most extravagant manner.

The Richmond *Whig* was issued on April 4th—the former editor having given pledges of hearty support to the Union cause.

The work of removing the obstructions from the James river is progressing rapidly. It is believed that some of our smaller vessels will be able to get to Richmond this week.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 6th says: The transition from the enormous prices and a depreciated currency to reasonable rates, so suddenly come upon our citizens that it will be some time before the change. Butter was scarce at twenty-five dollars a pound; now it is plenty at fifty and sixty cents. Eggs that were $2 per dozen, are now selling at 30 cents. Other commodities have been reduced to equal rates.

Pending the excitement and confusion consequent upon the evacuation on Sunday 350 convicts in the State Penitentiary managed to escape, but on Tuesday, the 4th, over one hundred were recaptured and returned to prison.

Military Governor Shepley has authorized a detail of colored troops to clear away the remains of the great fire, so as to expose the broken gas pipes. Sutlers stores are springing up all over the business part of the city left by the fire, and old times are being restored, and luxuries enjoyed as before. Meals are made up daily for the North. Four Confederate detectives, who remained behind when their government changed its base, have been arrested. The functions of the Mayor and police are suspended for the present and military law governs the city.

The *Whig* gives the particulars of the evacuation, which had been going on for months but the people were blinded and refused to believe it meant evacuation, as all declared that the measures were only precautionary. On Sunday morning, the 2d, the gold and silver coin belonging to the Louisiana banks, and recently appropriated by the Confederate Congress was sent down to Danville, and also specie of the Richmond banks.

Their programme for the departure of the officers was arranged. A number of them were to leave during the night. Still there was not room enough for all who thought to get away. Davis left at 7 P. M.; Breckinridge on horseback with the last of the army on Monday; Governor Smith ran off during the night.

The Richmond *Whig* says: Governor Smith made a speech on Sunday, saying the rebel troops were victorious and Richmond would not be evacuated, and then got on horseback and left.

A Richmond letter of the 6th says: The new state of affairs in this city gives general satisfaction to the rebels who seem to show their goodness, and tender every attention and information to our soldiers, and on the soldiers part, they are kind and courteous, thus giving the lie to the false reports of the rebel papers.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—New York, April 5.—The Ætna, from Liverpool March 22d and Queenstown 23d, has arrived. Political news unimportant.

London papers warn the House of Commons of the importance of the vote to be taken on the 23d on the subject of the Canada fortifications.

The Moravian's news caused an improvement in 5 20s.

The London Morning *Star* in an artical on the question of possible repudiation by the United States, asserts that the Washington Government is as incapable of repudiating its obligations as the Government of England.

In the House of Commons, in reply to the enquiry by Gregory as to the protection of British property in the Southern States, Lord —— said that he supposed the question referred to cotton. As regards that destroyed by the Confederates to prevent its falling into Northern hands, the owners must stand it and have no right to complain, but at the same time they have been urged to preserve authentic records of such property. As regards the cotton seized by the Federal Government, they have an undoubted right to remove it to the North, but the British Charge at Washington has been instructed to express a confident hope that no obstacle will be interposed to the claims of British subjects in respect to such cotton.

Berkley again called attention to the probability of a war with America, and complained of the negligence of the Government in not making adequate preparation.

A decision given by the Priority Council in Bishop Colenso's case pronounces his removal from his Bishopric by the Bishop of Cape Town null and void, that power resting with the Queen.

A recent paper asserted that negotiations at Washington between Maximilian's agent and Seward are progressing satisfactorily, and that Lincoln promised to recognize the Empire at the termination of the war.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that apprehensions of American aggression in Mexico are chimerical. The relations of France and the United States never appeared to be more satisfactory.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The China from Liverpool the 25th and Queenstown the 26th has arrived.

In the House of Lords, Russell laid on the table a notification from Minister Adams, of the intention of the American Government to terminate the reciprocity treaty and the convention relating to the armed force on the lakes. He admitted that the acts committed on the lakes wholly justified the American Government in the steps taken. The reciprocity treaty he trusted might be renewed with certain modifications. He also hoped that arrangements might be made for a limited armament for police service on the lakes. He trusted the present pacific relations between the two governments might continue, and hoped nothing would be done in England to interrupt them. He regretted that speeches had been made in the House of Commons calculated to excite unfavorable feeling in America, and concluded by declaring England had not acted wrongfully in any way towards America. After reiterating his hopes for continued peace he said: Sir Fredrick Bruce, the new Minister, would sail on Saturday, and believed the dignity and honor of the country would be safe in his hands.

In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Hardington moved that the vote for fortifications include £5,000 as part of the £20,000 required for Quebec. A long debate ensued. Hardington explained that the total estimate for the Quebec fortifications was £20,000. It was necessary now that the United States had become a great military power, to place Canada in a state of defense, although the Government had not the slightest expectation that the United States contemplated an attack.

Bentie objected to the motion, and moved the omission of the item for Quebec from the estimates.

The merits of the question were debated by Peel, Adderly, Disraeli, Lord Bury and others who supported the Government.

Bright and Lowe were the principal speakers against.

Palmerston did not think that there was any danger of war with America. They were friendly, and the Government only proceeded according to the practice of all countries.

The amendment was rejected by 235 majority.

LONDON, March 26.—Paris advices state that the ram Stonewall quitted Ferrol, Madeira, March 21st, accompanied to sea by a Spanish frigate. The Niagara and Sacramento followed immediately. The expectation of a fight caused great excitement with the Spanish population, but the Stonewall apparently took no chance for an escape and returned to port. It is stated on good authority that the rebel protest drafts will be paid to-morrow.

ATTACK ON MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 31.—The *True Delta* says: Headquarters have received information that Canby's army was within a few miles of Mobile. Guns were in position and shells could be thrown into the suburbs of the city. An attack on Fort Bradley, the main defense, had already commenced. Dick Taylor was in command of the Spanish fort. The bombardment of the latter was commenced on the 28th.

The *Herald's* correspondent from the front of Mobile on the 24th says: The whole of Granger's corps arrived at Danby's Mills on the 23d of March. On the evening of the 24th the sixteenth corps received orders to march next morning, which was received with cheers by the troops. The 13th corps, together with Canby and his staff, are to go with them.

The *Times'* correspondent dating at Headquarters, 23d Army Corps, near Blakely, says: A party of guerrillas made a dash on a wagon train stuck in the mud below Fish river, and captured ten mules and eight drivers. All the wagons and stock were brought in yesterday. There has been much skirmishing but no regular battle as yet. The bombardment of Spanish Fort progresses favorably. Torpedoes fill the approaches to the fort. Our skirmishers are within two to three hundred yards of the fort. We have it encompassed on three sides. Their only chance of escape is by water. If the gunboats can get up the rebels cannot escape. Gen. Granger and staff barely escaped being blown up by torpedoes placed in the road. Col. Bentrad and brigade captured a rebel telegraph office and dispatches, showing that the rebels were fully posted in relation to our movements and position. Gen. Steele captured two railroad supply trains at Pollard's at last accounts. Our losses were not to exceed 50 killed and 200 or 300 wounded. Rebel steamers ply regularly between Mobile and Spanish Fort conveying reinforcements, guns, &c.

The *Herald's* Mobile Bay correspondent, under date of March 31 t, says: Granger's and Smith's corps marched from Darby's Mills on March 25th for Blakely, meeting slight resistance on the first day. On the 26th, Corps moved towards the Spanish Fort, a stronghold of earthworks, encountering and driving in the rebel cavalry. In the evening Granger encamped on the left of that fort. The 16th Corps continued in towards Blakely encamping at Sitzel's Mills, five miles from tha town. On the 26th or morning of the 27th our forces advanced on Spanish Fort, driving in the rebels capturing the rifle pits and establishing our batteries within four hundred yards of the fort. On the 28th our forces were entrenched within 70 yards of the fort. Several lives have been lost by torpedoes strewn along the road. Our loss averages 150 per day. Three hundred of the enemy had been cut off by a portion of our force, but were not yet captured, owing to their having taken refuge in a swamp. Early in the morning of the 30th the rebels made an attack and were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss. The rebel fleet of gunboats is on the right within musket range our troops. Five of our gunboats and monitors have crossed Blakely bar. The others were arriving. On the 31st, siege guns and mortars were being placed in position. Heavy cannonading was opened on the Spanish Fort and continued all day. The result was not known.

Steele's column left Pensacola, March 19th. He captured a train of cars at Greenwood. At Pollard, Ala., two rebel cavalry regiments were routed, and Brig. Gen. Chawson, 22 officers, 400 men and 540 horses were captured. Spaulding, with a detachment of the 24 Maine and the 1st Florida cavalry, cut the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, and captured two wagon trains and 100 prisoners. General Steel and force had arrived at Blakely, six miles from the Spanish fort, and would soon unite with Canby.

A naval letter to the *Herald* states that the monitor *Milwaukie* was blown up by a torpedo on the 28th, and the *Osage* on the 29th.—both while operating against the Spanish fort. Four sailors were killed on the *Osage* and six seriously injured. Only one was injured on the *Milwaukie*. One of the turrets of the *Milwaukie* is still out of water, is in working order and is used. The *Osage* is submerged too deep to be used. They will probably be raised.

The rebels are busy sending down torpedoes and fire rafts. The force in Spanish fort is estimated at between six and seven thousand, it having been reinforced from Mobile bay water on the night of March 29th. It is rumored that Forrest and his whole force had reached Blakely. The rebel ram *Nashville* and the gunboats *Tuscaloosa*, *Morgan* and *Natchez* are in Blakely river, evidently intending to give battle to our monitors in the bay. Our gunboats have had several skirmishes with water batteries, driving the rebels from their guns. The rebel troops in the Spanish fort are commanded by Maury.

The *Herald's* correspondent who ascended James river from City Point to Richmond says, that just below Chapin's Farm was the new iron clad ram *Texas*. She had a plain flush deck, no armament or engines, and was of very light draft. The river was found lined with formidable works on both sides, the guns all remaining. Such had been the haste to evacuate, that some guns were spiked only with wrought nails.

The railroad from Richmond to Burkeville Junction will be opened immediately and used as a line of supply.

An attempt to raise some of the vessels sunk in James river is to be made.

The guns at Fort *Darling* were not destroyed as previously reported.

SHERIDAN'S GENERALSHIP.

New York, April 4.—The *World's* account of Sheridan's generalship says it will take rank with any on record. It seems that Grant was not satisfied with Friday's work and placed Sheridan in supreme command of the Army Corps and all the cavalry. Sheridan charged with his cavalry, dismounting a portion of the rebels, and gradually pursued them back to their works amid the most terrible and desperate fighting of the war. While this was being done, Sheridan was also forming the infantry, showing the same generalship in infantry tactics that he has shown in cavalry. It was a noble sight to see so handsome a force of cavalry press back and hold in check 60,000 infantry, still they did it in such a manner as to completely dispense with the use of our infantry. They were moving back step by step into their works. The signal was then given and the infantry closed on their works like a huge barn door. The rebels saw their position, but did not appear to appreciate how desperate was their situation. They fell back to the left only to see the close advance of our infantry drive them across the field to the right. Our horsemen cornered them in their vain attempt to fight it out on the rear, and the cavalry began to assemble. Soon a cross fire rolled along, cutting down their officers and strewing the field with bleeding men. Their own artillery was turned on them at last; the cavalry charged down upon them, searing and trampling them into confusion. They had no commanding officers to lead them out of the trouble into which they had fallen. A command to die or surrender was given, and 5,000 men were Sheridan's prisoners. Those who escaped were pursued by the cavalry far into the desolate forest.

THE DEFENCES OF RICHMOND.—The works in front of Richmond consist of three strong lines wholly enveloping the city. The outer ones are continuous, and the inner ones consisting of a series of strong redoubts and abattis forts. All of these mount upwards of three hundred guns, and would, had they been properly garrisoned, formed an almost impregnable series of defences. Torpedoes were thickly strewn all over the ground with little flags for the safety of the rebels, which they forgot to move in their hasty flight, thus saving the lives of many of our men when marching into Richmond. The second was found equally as strong as the first, excepting abattis and torpedoes. The third line is just outside the edge of town, and situated on high ground. These works, like others, mount heavy guns.

SALEM, April 14, 1865.

ED. STATESMAN: In the published proceedings of the Teachers' Institute, in the last issue of the *Statesman*, you made the 14th Resolution read thus:

Resolved, That the importance of *private* teaching is not fully realized, and that great reforms in the early training of children are necessary, and the best of teachers should be secured from *private* schools.

The Resolution should read as follows:

14th. *Resolved*. That the importance of *primary* teaching is not fully realized, and that great reforms in the early training of children are necessary, and the best teachers should be secured for our *primary* schools.

Please insert the above and oblige yours, in behalf of the Marion County Teachers' Association. D. C. PEARSON.

AFTER INDIANS.—Lieut. Wood, with about 35 soldiers, started up to the mouth of Willow Creek on Friday morning, to arrest an Indian named Quepama and two others, who have been holding a grand council, for the purpose, as was supposed, of exciting the Indians to hostility. Upon the arrival of the Lieutenant any party at Willow Creek, they were landed from the steamer, and immediately surrounded the camp. To their utter astonishment they found that the principal actor, Quepama, had the day before left for Simcoe. They found a large camp of Indians, delegates, is is thought to the council.—*Mountaineer.*

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1865

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority

About 10 o'clock in the evening of last Friday, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was assassinated, and died 22 minutes past 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. At the same time the murder of SECRETARY SEWARD was attempted. The particulars of the horrible deed may be found in the telegraph news. We have waited and hoped for twenty-four hours that the terrible announcement might be contradicted—but it is confirmed. It is too true. Words cannot express the feelings of any loyal man at this time. We know not what to say. Every loyal home is in mourning. The churches are draped in gloom and grief, and every patriotic heart is bowed in bitter, bitter sorrow. In the midst of the Nation's holiday of rejoicing, at the end of the rebellion, we are suddenly cast down to the lowest depths of anguish at the foul murder of our faithful President. Is there one who does not grieve at this great calamity? "If such there be, go mark him well." To the blood of thousands of true men, who have already given their lives, is now added the life of that man, equalled only by GEORGE WASHINGTON, to secure the liberties of the people, the integrity of the nation, and the enforcement of its laws. His blood lie upon the skirts of every rebel traitor, and of every man, North or South, who has in any way sympathized with the rebellion.

Jefferson Davis is still at large—we now know what will be his fate. It is no time for intemperate words, but if assassination is now the game of rebels and their sympathizers, let Union men renew their oaths over the Flag, let them feel that they take brothers by the hand, and swear before Heaven that the blood of ABRAHAM LINCOLN shall be avenged, and that this damnable treason to our nation, our laws and our country, shall be forever destroyed.

A REBELLIOUS GROWL.

From the following extracts taken from the last issue of the *Arena*, we conclude that the news of the capture of Richmond has caused an overthrow of rebel "bile" upon the editor of that paper. We furnish them simply to show the feelings of our Oregon democrats in this great era of the nation's rejoicing, and request that they be preserved for future reference. We regret that such matter should ever find a place in an Oregon newspaper, and are confident the day will come when the author of it will be ashamed to acknowledge the authorship. It is better for voters to reflect upon these matters, and choose their political associates from principle, than to permit old party contests, and by gone associations to carry their feelings beyond their reason. The *Arena* says:

And why was Richmond coveted? Simply because Gen. Lee with the rebel army was there; because Davis and his Cabinet with all the machinery of a government in successful operation were there. Dispatches from the front gave the country the assurance that Grant's lines were being extened around the doomed city; that Lee was being cooped up, his retreat cut off and his surrender or annihilation made only a question of time. Richmond was important, because it was the casket in which the jewels of the Confederacy were stored, and they were already in the unfailing grasp of the besieger.

The sequel shows, if we make some little allowance for dispatch coloring, that the rebel city is, in our hands, an empty shell, save perhaps a few prisoners and some cannon. Poor as that reward would have been it did not even bring with it the *macabe* of a great victory. There is no routed and flying army. Lee retires in accordance, if deserters' stories are true, with a plan long formed, leisurely and sullenly, to either Lynchburg or Danville; Grant does not know to which, and does not seem particularly anxious to know. The fall of Petersburg is said to have resulted in a rebel defeat. Johnson, Hardee and Bragg are opposing Sherman, from rebel accounts, with some success; from other accounts, Sherman is progressing towards Grant by Richmond without having what gave Richmond its vitality and importance.

It says that Richmond contained "all the machinery of a government in successful operation." By a single dash of the pen the *Arena* establishes the Confederacy as a "government in successful operation." What success it has had is as well known to the country as need be. All governments are organized to establish and carry out some political principle; and according to Vice President Stephens the Southern Confederacy was founded upon slavery and is its chief corner stone, and if so then the chief corner stone was "adopted" by the builders as the paramount political principle to be established and carried out. Then what successes has the Confederacy had in establishing its "corner stone?" Not much, we should guess. Lincoln "emancipated" it nearly two years ago, and now it has been completely "abolished" by the Union soldiers, not to add "rejected" by the "builders" themselves, in resorting to the slaves for soldiers in their last maniacal effort to put somebody else between them and the "last ditch."

So much for their "chief corner stone." And now what success have they had among foreign nations? Where have they been recognized? If they have had a government in successful operation, it has not been the government of a civilized or christian nation, as judged by their success among such nations. If they have had a government at all, as measured by this test, then it is such an one as Hindostan or the kingdom of Dahomey. The naked truth is, they never had a government proper—they have been governed by a military despotism of which Jeff. Davis was the chief. The Southern people were deceived and cheated by their political leaders of the old democratic party, and dragged into the rebellion by fraud. They were not permitted to know the true state of feeling in the Northern States. They were humbugged by their leaders to adopt the doctrine of "States rights and secession" as united together, and after they had been cheated into its adoption, it was not hard to make them follow it out to its certain, ultimate and terrible end of rebellion and civil war.

Had Jefferson Davis told the people in the South in the first place, that he wanted them to aid him in getting up an armed rebellion to the United States government, instead of saying to them "we have a right to, and let us secede," he would have failed to do any harm.—But the conspiring traitors presented nothing but the gilded bait, carefully concealing the fangs of a bloody and fruitless rebellion.

The *Arena* says further:

As to the effect of all this upon the termination of the war, and the re-establishment of the Union just so far as it overcomes the spirit of the Southern people and destroys their confidence in and determination to attain their independence, just so fast far hasten our reunion.

The material means of the Confederacy for war are not much lessened by the fall of its capital. Lee may retire to a new line of defense, already prepared and strengthening himself there, to wrest another four years struggle with its half a million sacrifices; and so on, ad infinitum. A generation of heroes, like those of Sparta, will grow up under the roar of cannon. And the child that is born today within the sound of shrieking shells, will live to mingle in the contest the sire began.

The simple and the over sanguine may reveal their predictions of a speedy peace by subjugation. They have made false prophecies scores of times, in fact expect before, they will do so again.

Oh no! of course the Confederacy is as able to fight the United States as it was four years ago, after Cobb had stolen the Government funds, after Floyd had stolen all the Government cannon, arms and munitions of war, and after that wretched old Northern Democratic doughface and traitor, Toucey, had dispersed our navy to the "uttermost corners of the earth." To be sure the Confederacy has not now a single seaport, not a single powder mill, no cannon foundries or arms factories; and to be sure Sherman marches through the Confederacy where he pleases, and he pleases to march through Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Southern Virginia; and to be sure, Benjamin, the Rebel Secretary of State, in a late speech in favor of arming the negroes, said that there is not an other able-bodied white man in the Confederacy that they could get into the army, yet all this signifieth nothing, "the material means of the Confederacy for war are not much lessened."

"Lee may retire to a new line of defense," provided always, he had obtained the consent of U. S. Grant.

We admit that Union men prophesied the fall of Richmond long ago; and you will not deny that Democrats prophesied equally as much, in favor of the rebels, that the U. S. Government could never take Richmond. Now then Richmond has been taken, Lee was defeated in a battle commenced by himself, and his whole army are now prisoners, and who are the "false prophets"? We prophesied on the side of our country, its flag, and the Union—you against, and we are right, and you are wrong. Here is the conclusion of the *Arena's* leader:

Those who have shown themselves willing to sacrifice and capable of enduring what the rebels have sacrificed and endured, were not born to be conquered. Americans can no more conquer Americans than could Englishmen. The Southern soldiers will never lay down their arms until their peace is declared. Submission first is contrary to the instinct of their nature and education; degrading to their pride and to the history of their ancestors. They may be broken and crushed into the dust by military power, but their children will rise to the conflict bearded men, "armed to the teeth."

They have indeed sacrificed and endured worthy of a better cause than theirs, but they lose nothing by submission, but as far as the private soldiers and Southern people are concerned, they gain everything. It is not asked of them to submit to the North, but submit to the United States of America, and the authorities and laws constitutionally elected and provided by the people thereof, of which they (the rebels) are a small minority, and *that* they will be compelled to do, every mother's son of them. They will have to submit and lay down their arms, and take an oath not to take them up again, just as Lee and his army have done, before peace will be declared; and this they will do, and their children will never rise and re enact the folly of their ancestors. Having been deceived and ruined by the Democratic party of the South once, they will never heed their advice again. The Union party will become the ruling party at the South, as it is now at the North, and henceforth there will be no diversity of political interests, and therefore no North or South to manipulate on the political chess-board.

This leader of the *Arena* is not an exception among the Democratic editorials in Oregon. They all play on the same string, on this question; and they are simply "whistling to keep their courage up." They have been praying to the Confederates for the last three years, to "fight to the bitter end, and we will disorganize and oppose the Union party and the United States Government here in the North." The Democrats have been piteously appealing to Jeff Davis for help; and the plain English of all their talk is this: hold on, J. ff. the d—d Abolitionists can't whip you—don't you see we are running Little Mac for President—for God's sake don't give up, or *our party* is ruined—hang to 'em for a compromise—we are just hanging by the gills—help us Cassius, or we sink." That has been their style for the last three years. The explanation of it is plain, and here it is from the *Arena* itself. Speaking of the Union Jubilee last week and those who participated in it, the *Arena* says: "Of a few craven and dishonest Democrats, who split their tickets at the polls and talk two ways in order to be prepared for any emergency—possessing the knowledge intuitively that the military success of Lincoln is the triumph of a disorganizing faction at the cost of all else and to the final distruction of itself." True! Not only these Democrats who voted with you at the last election, and who you now so mercilessly lampoon for taking advantage of their "intuitive knowledge," but everybody else possesses this intuition, that the military success of the President in crushing out the Confederacy, is not only the triumph of the Union party, but it is the everlasting defeat and destruction of the so called Democracy. Men who have clung to the name of Democracy until it has arrayed them against their country and placed them on the side of rebels and traitors, and long after its honored and honorable principles, have been espoused by the Union party, and its patriotic leaders like the gallant Douglas, have rallied with Lincoln and Johnson to save the Union and the nation—these men plainly see the handwriting upon the wall, that the hopes of the modern Democracy are now at an end, and that with the destruction of the Southern Confederacy the Democratic party must sink into the oblivion of merited scorn and contempt, from all who love their country more than party—from all true patriots.

MR. J. GASTON has become editor of the *Statesman*. We give Mr. G. a cordial welcome. He is a gentleman both by nature and education.—*Arena.*

We are not insensible to the good opinion of others, not even of a political opponent, and we therefore thank Mr. Bellinger for his cordial welcome. We can't all agree in politics, but we can differ as men and conduct our political controversies as "gentlemen and fellow citizens."

What is up that the *Statesman* does not come to this office.—*Corvallis Gazette.*

Missed you and some others in transcribing the list.

☞ J. T. Stewart & Co. carry on the business of Wool Carding, at their old stand in Jefferson. Advertisement next week.

ENTERTAINMENT.

BENEFIT OF SUBLIMITY COLLEGE.

A SECOND entertainment will be given at the M. E. Church in Sublimity, Marion county, on Friday evening, April 28th, for the benefit of Sublimity College. Admission 50 cents, children half price.

JOHN DOWNING, Treasurer.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Coos. May Term, A. D. 1865. Mary C. Chase, plaintiff, vs. Nathaniel Chase, defendant.—Suit for the dissolution of the marriage contract.

TO NATHANIEL L. CHASE, defendant: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint on file in the above entitled court, praying for a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony between yourself and the plaintiff, and you are hereby notified that unless you do appear and answer said complaint on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Empire City in said county on the fourth Monday, the 22d day of May, 1865, the plaintiff will apply to the Court to grant the prayer of said complaint.

By order of Hon. R. E. Stratton, Judge.

T. D. WINCHESTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

April 17, 1865.

THE CLIPPER

SAW AND PLANING MILL.

THE PEOPLE OF SALEM AND VICINITY are hereby notified that I