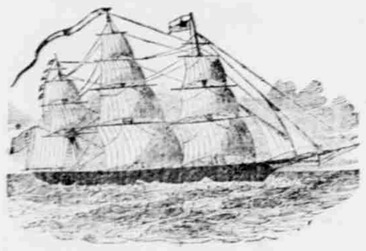
PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.



Arrival of the Onward & Archer.

SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE AND HIS ARMY.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

ATTACK ON MOBILE COMMENCED.

April 10th—Gold 141 to 145.

The bark *Onward*, of the Hawaiian Packet Line, arrived on Sunday, after a fine run of 14 days, and brought us full files of San Francisco papers, containing highly interesting news.

The clipper ship *Archer*, Captain Cressy, arrived on Thursday morning, in 13 days passage, and sent on shore a file of papers up to April 13, giving an account of the surrender of Lee and his army.

From Grant.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The *Herald's* correspondent gives the following account of the operations of Sunday: At midnight on Saturday Gen. Wilcox had orders to demonstrate on the right of the line so as to draw the rebels from the left, preparatory to operations in that quarter. The next morning Admiral Porter and all the artillery in the works on the right were also set at work, and Wilcox's skirmish line advanced. The rebels were aroused, and some sharp volleys of musketry were heard, evidencing that they were at work. Amid the noise and smoke the skirmishers pushed on until they reached the outskirts of Petersburg, when they met a heavy body of rebels advancing upon them. A brisk engagement followed; but our numbers were so small that we were compelled to withdraw. Gen. Wilcox got orders to attack Fort Mahone on the left, and he massed his column for that purpose. While this was being done, similar dispositions were making further to the left. A system of cannon signals had been agreed upon to fix the moment to start and when all was right, to assault simultaneously. Owing to the mist which hung over the field, these preparations were concealed from the enemy. At 4 o'clock the signal was given, and the men advanced quietly in perfect order, with fixed bayonets. That they went to stay, was indicated by their being accompanied by detachments of heavy artillery prepared to turn and work the enemy's guns. The rebel picket line was reached, and cheering and musketry firing was taken up along the left until lost in the distance. The order was given to charge, and away the noble fellows went over the breastworks, rifle pits, abbatis, *chevaux-de-frize* and parapets of the fort, into the main work, and the deed was accomplished. For a moment the thunder-struck rebels looked, and then took flight; but our men captured 250 prisoners, and the 9 guns found in the fort were quickly trained and set at work, annoying the rebel batteries. This, with the simultaneous operations further to the left, cut the rebel line in two, and took from them a commanding position, and a large amount of valuable artillery.

Scarcely were we in quiet possession of the fort when the rebels, having reorganized their forces and picked up some reinforcements, came up with a determined effort to retake it. They made a most desperate assault, standing up manfully against terrific charges of grape and cannister and withering volleys of musketry, but to no purpose. Four times during the day they attempted to retake this position, but each time were sent reeling back in disorder, losing heavily at each time. In one of these assaults the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill lost his life, seeking in person to lead his men up to the works.

In the meantime the Sixth and Twenty-fourth Corps having broken through the rebel lines in their front, were swung around to the rear, and coming down both upon their rear and flank, it was evident that Petersburg was lost to rebeldom. The movements of the Sixth Corps were so rapid that Gen. Lee himself narrowly escaped capture. His headquarters fell into our hands.

The *Tribune's* correspondent thus recounts the operations on our left: At 4:30 on Sunday morning the Sixth Corps left its lines to attack the enemy's left and centre. It moved so as to enable the Corps to throw forward its left flank upon the works of the enemy one after another. Soon a battery of four guns opened upon the First Division, but by a rapid charge of the First Brigade it was captured. The batteries of the enemy now opened from every point, but on went our gallant braves. The left soon reached some works in their front, and one by one they fell into our hands. At 10:30 the grand picture of the war presented itself. The line of corps, with its left in advance, was sweeping on towards two heavy forts; the rebels pliied their guns vigorously, and the shells burst thickly over our line, but on pushed the left division until it struck the Southside Railroad, and against two forts swept the Second Division. Our artillery played upon the forts from commanding positions incessantly until our men were close up to them, and then a dash was made upon the works, which was repulsed. Again it was tried, and this time we met with success, but so resolute were the rebels inside that some of them used the bayonet for a short time. As these works fell into our hands a loud cheer rent the air, and the enemy were seen hastily retreating to their second line, which opened sharply in an effort to stay our advance.

While the above narrated fight was taking place, the Fifth Corps and cavalry, under Gen. Sheridan, turned the right wing of the rebel army, taking 5,000 prisoners. The Second Corps, connecting with the right of the Fifth, was also victorious, notwithstanding they had, perhaps, rougher ground to fight over, and a brave and determined foe in the rebel Third Corps.

The line of defense in front of the Ninth Corps was stronger than at any other point. That Corps essayed many assaults during the day, and suffered severely. At night it found itself close up to the main line of defenses, but unable to go any further. The First Division of the Tenth Corps aided the Ninth greatly.

The *Evening Post's* special Washington despatch says that advices from Richmond show that the fire there was very destructive, totally destroying many tobacco warehouses.

Gen. Grant was confident that the spirit of the enemy was completely broken, and that if they stop at Lynchburg they will be surrounded by our forces.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—*To Major General Dix:* A telegram received from General Grant, dated noon to-day, at Farmville, sixteen miles west of Burks' Station, says the enemy have been pushed from the road towards Lynchburg, and that he is very confident of receiving the surrender of Lee and what remains of his army.

(Signed) STANTON.
[Official.]

Surrender of Lee and his Army.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—To Major General Dix, New York City: This Department has an official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant General Grant, on the terms proposed by General Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A meeting of prominent citizens held at the Custom House to-day, adopted an address to President Lincoln, requesting that a day may be designated when the people may assemble to offer thanks and praise 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, intrepidity and self sacrificing devotion of the Army and Navy.

Sheridan's Pursuit of Lee.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The *World's* telegraphic account of Sheridan's battle at the Five Forks, says that it was the turning point in the great conflict, and under Sheridan's generalship will take rank with anything on record. It appears that Grant was not satisfied with the day's business on Friday, and placed Sheridan in supreme command of Warren's Corps, and all the cavalry. Sheridan, at once manœuvred with his cavalry, dismounting a portion in front of the rebels, gradually pursued them back into their works, under the most terrible and desperate fighting of the war. While this was being done, Sheridan set about forming the infantry, showing the same genius in infantry tactics he has shown in cavalry. It was a marvel to see so paltry a force of cavalry press back and hold in check 16,000 rebel infantry. Still they did it, and in such a manner as to completely hide the movements of our infantry. They were driven back, step by step, into their works. The signal was then given, and the infantry closed on their works like huge barn-doors. The rebels saw their situation but did not appear to appreciate how desperate were their circumstances. They fell back to the left only to see the close line of battle waiting to drive them across the field. At the right our horsemen charged them. In their vain attempt to fight it out, in their rear foot and cavalry began to assemble. Soon a cross fire and a direct fire, by file and battery, rolled along, cutting down their bravest officers and strewing the field with bleeding men. Their own artillery was turned on them at last; bodies of cavalry mounted their parapets and charged down upon them, slashing and trampling them into confusion. They had no commanders to lead them out of the toils into which they had fallen. A few more volleys, a new charge, a command to die or surrender, and 5,000 men are Sheridan's prisoners. Those who escaped were pursued by the fiery Custar and pressed far into the desolate forest.

WAR DEPART'T, WASHINGTON, April 7—10 A. M.
To Major Gen. Dix—Sheridan has whipped and routed Lee, capturing Generals Ewell, Corse, Bennett, Kershaw, and many other General officers, several thousand prisoners, and many guns, and we hope soon to capture or annihilate what remains of Lee's army. Will send particulars soon, though the telegraph lines are working badly.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Herald's* correspondent's account of the pursuit of Lee states that the whole army moved five miles on the road to Deaconville on the forenoon of the 17th. The Second and Fifth Corps succeeded in falling upon Gordon's camp, guarding Lee's army, in the vicinity of Deaconville, and storming a portion of it, making many captures of men and material. Gordon took up one position after another on the hill tops, and succeeded in retarding the pursuit to a limited extent. Refugees and deserters stated that the rebel army was falling to pieces. Refugees also say that trains were running from Richmond to Danville all that day, and that Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet reached there in the afternoon. They were taken to the residence of Mr. Sutherland. A refugee says that Gen. Beauregard telegraphed that Stoneman was on the Danville and Greensboro Railroad, tearing it up between those places.

The *Herald's* correspondent from the cavalry recounts the movements of this arm of the service in pursuit of Lee. The rebel rear guard was overtaken, numbering 320, strongly entrenched across Namozin Creek, having destroyed the bridge and felled trees across the ford to impede the pursuit in advancing. The enemy opened fire, which was returned with vigor, and they were finally shelled from their position. A number of men were at once dismounted, the obstructions removed, and the command crossed, making a demonstration against the enemy at once. The road was strewn with all sorts of munitions and debris, and cannon and ammunition were discovered secreted in the woods. A column pushing on Baringer's Brigade of cavalry was soon encountered by our Second Brigade, Col. Wells commanding. The rebels scattered like a flock of sheep, on being fired upon. In this charge Lieutenant Custar, brother of General Custar, got detached from his command, but came in with a rebel battle flag and fourteen prisoners. Colonel Copbart, of the Third Brigade, about the same time overtook the rebels near Drainsville, spreading on each side of the road. Our men went in under the wildest excitement, and Gen. Custar covered the ground with our cavalry. Many more rebels would have escaped had they not been sent back. He hurried up the First Brigade, and several miles were thus passed over. Many of the rebels and quantities of munitions were captured, but finally the rebels rallied to make a stand. Our cavalry formed for a charge, when a strong force of rebel infantry was discovered in the rear, which ours fought slowly, falling back when they were reinforced, and the rebels were driven again, and followed closely till night set in. The rebels had been driven twenty-two miles, routed at every point, losing men, army wagons, etc. Our whole loss was not fifty on the 4th. The march was resumed, and continued until the afternoon, when the enemy were overtaken. Skirmishing ensued, which continued till night.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Herald's* Second Corps special dispatch of the 4th says that a large number of prisoners, stragglers and deserters from the rebel army had been brought in during the day. It is said that the woods on the flanks of our column are filled with them. The same special dispatch says that Gen. Sheridan, with the Fifth Corps and cavalry, reached Jettesville on the evening of the 4th, and found the enemy in his front. He immediately telegraphed to Gen. Meade that he was between the rebels and Lynchburg, and requested that the troops now move forward immediately. Two Divisions of cavalry under Crooks have been fighting the enemy since morning, and Crooks struck the enemy's train, destroying three miles of wagons and their contents. Officers report that with another brigade they could have captured the entire train. Two thousand prisoners, a battery of Armstrong guns, and six flags were captured.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The *Herald* correspondent's account of the pursuit of Lee's army says the Twenty-fourth Corps reached near Black's Station, on the Southside Railroad, on the morning of the 5th, with Generals Grant and Ord. The Fifth Corps and cavalry pushed on to Jettesville, then on to Danville, and met with no fighting until the night of the 4th. The Second, Sixth and Ninth Corps were following closely in their rear, and by the night of the 5th they were all up on the Danville Road, and the Twenty-fourth up to Bunkerville Junction. It appears that General Lee ordered that portion of his army cut off by our piercing his line, on Sunday, to join him at Amelia Court House, fearing to have them attempt to reach Bunkerville Junction and so on to Danville.

When General Grant reached Nottaway Court House, staff officers arrived stating that Sheridan had encountered the enemy in small force at Jettesville, driven him in, and he made important captures. Our column had intended to go into camp, but General Grant thought Lee's only hope was in forced marches, and he therefore ordered the advance continued. The men, who had already tramped twenty miles, on being informed of the stirring news from Sheridan, clamored to march all night, and started off with cheers.

Wherever General Grant was recognized as he rode along the line, the delight of the soldiers was expressed in the most enthusiastic manner. As one division exhausted itself in cheering, another would take it up, and so it went along the whole column. Soon another dispatch was received from General Sheridan, and its contents were such as to cause General Grant to leave the road and cut across the country to Sheridan's headquarters.

On the night of the 5th the army lay in line of battle, stretching across three or four miles of country, and facing Jettesville. Custar's division of cavalry lay on the right flank, and McKenzie's on the left. The infantry was formed with the Sixth Corps on the right, the Fifteenth in the centre, and Second on the left.

During the night Lee moved off many of his trains, and it was feared he would elude this column. Gen. Ord was to march in the morning towards Lynchburg, and cut off his retreat to any point south of that place.

Around Richmond.

AIKEN'S LANDING, VA., April 5.—*To Secretary Stanton.* Little is known at City Point. There are but few officers left, and these are overwhelmed with work. Lee telegraphed to Davis on Sunday afternoon that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his furniture previously at auction, and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away, and that evening the rebel ironclads were exploded. The *Virginia* lies sunk in the James river. Gen. Ewell set the city on fire. All the business portion of the main street was destroyed. Many families remain. Mrs. Lee remains at Petersburg. The public stores were burned and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage done. The city bridges were also destroyed. I cannot get a clear idea of our loss. The only general killed was Winthrop; Potter is dangerously wounded in the groin. Gen. Grant has commanded the armies in person since the beginning of the operations. DANA.

The *Commercial's* special dispatch says the colored troops, headed by Gen. Draper of Massachusetts, were first to enter Richmond. The city was surrendered by the Mayor, Joseph Mayo, who merely pleaded for protection of life and property. All the principal buildings had been fired by the rebel authorities before leaving. Several of the banks and the *Enquirer* and *Dispatch* printing offices were burned. Gen. Weitzel took Jeff. Davis's house for headquarters. Gen. Shipley was appointed Military Governor, Gov. Piermont is to transfer the State Government of Virginia to Richmond. Gen. Weitzel at once took measures to press the pursuit of Lee.

RICHMOND, April 6.—The Richmond *Whig*, of Thursday evening, says: "The transition from enormous prices in depreciated currency to reasonable rates and real money came so suddenly upon the citizens, that it was sometime before they could properly appreciate the change. Butter was scarce at twenty-five dollars a pound, but is now plenty at fifty or sixty cents. Eggs that were hid away at two hundred and fifty dollars a dozen, are now selling at thirty cents, and other commodities declined at equal rates. Pending the excitement and confusion consequent upon the evacuation or surrender, three hundred and fifty convicts in the State Penitentiary managed to escape; but on Tuesday over one hundred were recaptured and returned to prison. The military Governor, General Shipley, has authorized a detail of colored troops to clear away the ruins of the great fire, so as to expose the broken gas pipes. Sutlers' stores are springing up all over the business parts of the city, left by the fire, and old times are being revived by the sight of the substantials and luxuries enjoyed before the war. Mails are made up daily for the North.

The *Whig* gives additional particulars of the evacuation, which had been going on for months, but the people were blinded and refused to believe that the removal meant an evacuation, as all declared that the measures were only precautionary. On Sunday morning the gold and silver coin belonging to the Louisiana banks, and recently appropriated by the Confederate Congress, was sent down to the Danville train, and also the specie of the Richmond banks. The programme for the departure of officials was arranged, and a number of officers were to leave during the evening. Still there was not room for all who thought it desirable to get away. Jeff. Davis left at 7 P. M. Breckinridge went on horseback with the last of the army on Monday. Gov. Smith ran off during the night.

The Richmond *Whig* also says that Gov. Smith made a speech on Sunday evening, saying that the rebel troops were victorious and Richmond should not be evacuated, and he then left on horseback.

Peace Rumors.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A private dispatch to the *Herald* claims to have information of Lincoln's having had a conference with Judge Campbell and others in Richmond, by the advice and consent of Jeff. Davis, for peace. (Signed) REPORTER.

The *Herald's* information direct from Richmond is that President Lincoln was there actually engaged in the business of peace, and that yesterday evening 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 behalf of his desponding associates. It is also understood that Wednesday last was fixed for another interview, at which Weitzel and others on our side, and prominent rebels on theirs, were to be present.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says the rumor that the President will offer a general amnesty to the rebel rank and file gains credence in influential quarters. It is known that Secretary Seward was to meet the President at Richmond on the day of his accident, by a summons from the latter. General Grant also telegraphed to the Secretary of War, requesting that no one will be permitted to visit Richmond for the present, while rumor asserts that Commissioners, official or self-constituted, from Alabama and Georgia, are in that city and in conference with the President.

The *Post's* Washington special says there is no doubt but that Hunter and Campbell remained in Richmond to see what could be done about peace. The President will probably soon issue another amnesty proclamation.

From Mobile.

NEW YORK, April 8th.—The *Herald's* Mobile Bay correspondent of the 31st says it appears that Gen. Granger's and Gen. Smith's Corps marched from Danby's mills on the 25th, for Blakely, meeting with slight opposition only on the first day. On the 26th, the Fifteenth Corps arrived and moved toward the fort at Spanish Point, a strong earthwork, encountering and driving in the rebel cavalry. In the evening, Granger encamped on the left of that fort, and the Sixteenth Corps continued on towards Blakely, encamping at Sibley's mills, five miles from Mobile, on the 26th. On the morning of the 27th our forces advanced on the fort at Spanish Point, driving in the rebels, capturing the rifle pits, and establishing our batteries within 400 yards of the fort. On the 29th, our forces were entrenched within 70 yards of the fort. Several lives have been lost by torpedoes strewn around. Our loss averages 150 per day. 300 of the enemy had been cut off by a portion of our force, but are not yet captured, owing to their having taken refuge in the swamps. Early on the morning of the 30th, the rebels made an attack, and were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss. The rebel fleet of gunboats are on the right, within musket range of our troops, and the earthworks are being completed to mount siege guns. Our losses to the 31st are about 800. Five of our monitors and the gunboat *Octoroon* have crossed Blakely bar, and the others were arriving. On the 31st the siege guns and mortars were being placed in position, and a heavy cannonading was opened on the Spanish Point fort, which continued all day. The result is not known.

A naval letter to the *Herald* states that the monitor *Milwaukee* was blown up by a torpedo on the 28th, and the *Osage* on the 29th, while operating against the Spanish Point Fort. Four sailors were killed on the *Osage* and six seriously injured. Only one was injured on the *Milwaukee*. One of the turrets of the *Milwaukee* is still out of the water, and 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 the Spanish Point Fort is estimated at between six and seven thousand, it having been reinforced from Mobile by water, on the night of the 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 west of the bay. Our gunboats have had several skirmishes with water batteries, driving the rebels from their guns. The rebel troops in the Spanish Point Fort are commanded by Maury.

MEMPHIS, April 8th, *via* CAIRO, April 9th.—The *Bulletin* of this evening says that a report prevails, which is well authenticated, that Selma, Alabama, was captured and burned a few days ago, by a cavalry force of General Thomas' command.

KAIWIKI PLANTATION!
Sugars and Molasses,
CROP 1865.
NOW COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN quantities to suit, by
453-6m MELCHERS & CO.

PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION!
SUGAR & MOLASSES.
1865!
CROP COMING IN. For sale by
444-8m ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Correspondence Between Gens. Grant and Lee.

APRIL 7th.—Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.—General: The result of last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift for myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

APRIL 7th, 1865.—Lieut. Gen. Grant—General:—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of the 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 proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender. R. E. LEE, General.

APRIL 8th.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army—General: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of 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 desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz.: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from taking up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same 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.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

APRIL 8th, 1865.—General: 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 arisen to call for the surrender of this army; but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. I cannot therefore meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your proposition may affect the Confederate States forces under my command and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be glad to meet you at 10 A. M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully, etc., R. E. LEE, General.

APRIL 9, 1865.—General 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 good. 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 had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms, they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human 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 obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

APRIL 9.—General: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with 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. LEE, General,

To Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, Commanding United States Armies.

APRIL 9, 1865.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army: Your note of this day is but this moment—eleven fifty (11.50) A. M.—received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about four miles west of Walker's Church, and will rush forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Terms of the Surrender.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, 4:30 P. M., April 9, 1865.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of war:—General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

APPOMATTOX COURT-HOUSE, April 9, 1865.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States Army:—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 officer or officers as you may designate; the officers to give their individual parole not to take arms against Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regiment commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands; the arms, artillery and public property to be parked 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 any of their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865.—Lieutenant-General Grant, Commanding United States Army—General:—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulation into effect.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 9, 9:30 P. M.—To Lieutenant-General Grant:—Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you and the gallant army under your command. The thanks of this Department and the Government, and of the people of the United States, their reverence and honor, have been deserved and will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your command for all time.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 9, 10 P. M.—Ordered: That a salute of 200 guns be fired at the headquarters of every Army and department and at every post an arsenal in the United States, and at the Military Academy of West Point, on the day of the reception of the order, in commemoration of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant-General Grant and the army under his command. Report of the receipt and execution of this order to be made to the Adjutant-General at Washington.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OIL SHOOKS, OIL SHOOKS!
FOR SALE BY
460-3m C. BREWER & Co.

Sugar and Molasses!
—OF THE—
KOHALA SUGAR CO.
FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT BY
459-3m CASTLE & COOKE.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
From HAIKU PLANTATION!
FOR SALE BY
461-3m S. SAVIDGE, Agent.

ESTABLISHED.....1851
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH!
OPTICIANS.
Importers of Optical, Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.
STEREOSCOPIC GOODS,
CARTES DE VISITE,
—AND—
JOSEPH ROGERS & SON'S
SUPERIOR CUTLERY.
PUBLISHERS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF CALIFORNIA.
Nos. 317 and 319 Montgomery street, between California and Pine streets, San Francisco, and No. 11 Maiden Lane, New York.

HAVE FOR SALE THE LARGEST STOCK on the Pacific Coast, consisting in part as follows:
710 dozen SPECTACLES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Plated Frames.
305 dozen EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel, Horn, Shell and Rubber Frames.
150 dozen WIRE GAUZE GOGGLES.
300 dozen SPECTACLE GLASSES, and BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
350 dozen SPECTACLE and EYE GLASS CASES.
395 Opera and Marine Glasses.
75 Telescopes and Spy Glasses.
225 dozen Magnifying Glasses.
80 dozen Pocket Compasses.
325 Hand Stereoscopes.
74 Revolving Stereoscopes.
2500 dozen Stereoscopic Views.
Drawing Instruments, in German Silver and Brass. Boxwood and Ivory Scales.
Microscopes in every Style.
200 Magnetic Machines for Medical purposes.
Aneroid Barometers.
20,500 Card Photographs.
600 Album Pictures in oil colors.
50 dozen Union Card Frames.
Joseph Rogers & Son's CUTLERY.
100 dozen Table Knives.
200 dozen Pocket Knives.
120 dozen Razors.
50 dozen Razor Strops.
130 dozen Scissors.
SCISSORS, in cases.
100 dozen Gyroscope Tops.
100 dozen Thermometers.
25 dozen Hydrometers.
Galvanic Batteries.

☞ COUNTRY TRADERS will consult their own interest by examining our Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere.
, ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY promptly executed.
☞ CATALOGUES sent to any address FREE. ☜
Address
LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS,
Nos. 317 and 319 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO. 460-1y

European.

The *Asia* brings dates two days later than the *Damascus*.

The London *Times* reviews the President's inaugural, and says it reveals his disposition and opinion more completely than many of the verbose compositions which have proceeded from his predecessors. The *Times* admits he has fulfilled the duties which destiny imposed on him with firmness and conscientiousness, but without a feeling of exhilaration at success or sanguine anticipation of coming prosperity. His address appears to be intended to repress the more sanguine expectations of the Northern people, and to intimate to them that fresh exertions and services will be necessary for the attainment of their object.

The failure of Sterling Bigbee, of London, is announced. Liabilities about £150,000. Burstam, Hull & Co., of Bombay, have also failed, with liabilities from £200,000 to £300,000. Other failures are reported, chiefly caused by losses in blockade-running.

In Parliament Mr. Gregory gave notice that he should at an early day ask what steps the Government had taken to protect the property of British subjects in the Confederate States prior to the closing of the war.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The steamer *China*, from Liverpool the 25th, and Queenstown the 26th, has arrived. In the House of Lords, Earl 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 forces on the Lakes, and that the said treaty would terminate twelve months from the day of the receipt of the notice, which was acknowledged. He admitted the acts committed on the Lakes fully justified the American Government in the steps taken. The Reciprocity treaty he trusted might be renewed with certain modifications, and also that arrangements will 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 an unfavorable feeling in America, and concluded by declaring England had not acted wrongfully in any way towards America. Reiterating his hopes for continued peace, he said Sir Francis Bruce, the new Minister, would sail on Saturday, and he believed the dignity and honor of the country would be safe in his hands.

Lord Palmerston denied that there was any danger of a war with America; their relations were friendly, and the Government only proceeded according to the practice of all countries.

LONDON, March 26th.—Paris advices state that the ram *Stonewall* quitted Ferral on the 21st, accompanied to sea by a Spanish frigate. The *Niagara* and *Sacramento* followed immediately. The expectation of a fight caused great excitement amongst the Spanish population, but the *Stonewall*, apparently finding no chance of escape, returned to port.

J. B. RICHARDS, San Francisco. JOHN MCCRAKEN, Portland.
Richards & McCraken,
FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchants,
Portland, Oregon.
HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN OUR PRESENT business for upwards of seven years, and being located in a fire proof brick building, we are prepared to receive and dispose of Island staples, such as Sugar, Rice, Syrups, Pulu, Coffee, &c., to advantage. Consignments especially solicited for the Oregon market, to which personal attention will be paid, and upon which cash advances will be made when required.
SAN FRANCISCO REFERENCES:
Chas. W. Brooks & Co., Badger & Lindenberger, McRuer & Merrill, Jas. Patrick & Co., Fred. Ikeo, W. T. Coleman & Co., Stevens, Baker & Co.
PORTLAND REFERENCES:
Allen & Lewis. Ladd & Tilton. Leonard & Green.
450-6m

GENUINE HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE!
JUST RECEIVED EX
W. C. TALBOT!
AND FOR SALE BY
463-3m H. Y. LUDINGTON.

PER SMYRNIOTE!
Best Golden Gate Extra
FAMILY FLOUR!
FOR SALE BY
460-1m C. BREWER & Co.

C. L. RICHARDS & CO.
HAVE ON HAND
And Offer For Sale
—AT THE—
Lowest Market Rates!
The Following Assortment of
MERCHANDISE!
HEMP & MANILLA CORDAGE, all sizes;
HEMP AND COTTON CANVAS,
HEMP AND COTTON TWINE,
HEMP AND COTTON SAILS.
PATENT AND BUSH BLOCKS.
BOILED LINSEED OIL.
ASSORTED PAINTS.
Naptha, White Lead, White Zinc!
Polar and Sperm Oil,
Fifty Tons Lackawana Coal!
Bomb Guns and Lances,
Whale Boats,
Yawl Boats,
Schooner Launches,
Boat Boards,
CASES CARD MATCHES!
BOOTS AND SHOES, PANTS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, STOCKINGS,
NAUTICAL ALMANACS.
Beef and Pork, Tar, Flour, Vinegar,
SALERATUS, SPERM CANDLES.
Cases Kerosene Oil!
BEST QUALITY.
BROOMS, 3 HOOP PAILS, BUSHEL BASKETS, STEPS AND LADDERS!
Eastern Pine and Chestnut
SUGAR SHOOKS!
PUULOA COARSE AND DAIRY SALT!
FOR SALE BY THE BAG OR CARGO.
Fresh California Lime!
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Also a Complete Assortment of
Ship Chandlery & Whalemen Stores.
454-3m

Foreign Advertisements.

LOWE, BROTHERS,
Commission Merchants!
Victoria, Vancouver Island.
—REFER TO—
THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY CO.....Victoria, V. I.
Messrs. DANL. GIBB & CO.....San Francisco.
Messrs. ALDRICH, WALKER & CO.....Honolulu.
Mr. JAMES I. DOWSETT..... do.
462-1y

JANION, GREEN & RHODES,
Commission Merchants,
Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to consignments of Sandwich Island Produce.
Victoria, V. I., January 1, 1863. 460-1y

N. LOMBARD INGOLS,
ACCOUNTANT
....AND....
GENERAL FACTOR,
NO. 32 MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
Address Box 2128 Post Office, San Francisco. 456-6m

B. W. FIELD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
31 and 33 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
427-1y

Hermann Wenzel,
(Formerly of Lahaina, S. I.)
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 303 Montgomery street, near Pine.
Ship Chronometers rated and repaired. Masters of Whaleships are invited to call. 442-6m

JAMES C. CAVANAGH,
SHIP COMPRODORE AND
General Provisioner.
Open for all contracts of Ships provision at the most moderate rates. NAGASAKI, JAPAN. 438-1y

S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN. C. S. HATHAWAY. E. F. STONE
MORGAN, STONE & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants, San Francisco, Cal
—REFERENCES—
T. S. Hathaway Esq.....New Bedford
Messrs. T. & A. R. Nye,..... " "
" Swift & Perry..... " "
" Grinnell Minturn & Co.....New York.
John M. Forbes Esq.,.....Boston,
Messrs Perkins & Smith,.....New London,
Daniel C. Waterman Esq.....Honolulu.
427-1y

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco. M. S. BURRELL, R. B. KNAPP, Portland, Oregon.
Knapp, Burrell & Co.!
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Agricultural Implements, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c.
Portland, Oregon.
HAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN BUSINESS in Portland for the past seven years, we are prepared to receive and dispose of all kinds of Island Produce to best advantage. Consignments respectfully solicited, to which we pledge our best attention.
Office in San Francisco, 310 Washington Street.
—REFER TO—
Bank of California, McRuer & Merrill, San Francisco, Cal. | Charles Dimon, New York. Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon
448-6m*

D. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
MERCHANTS!
No. 110 Front Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Fruits, Flour, Feed, and all Kinds of Grains, Salt, &c. &c.
ARE ALSO PREPARED TO DO A GENeral Storage and Commission Business, having ample Fire-proof storage.
We would solicit consignment of GOODS for sale from the SANDWICH ISLANDS. All goods consigned to us will be carefully and promptly attended to.
—REFERENCE
Capt. N. C. BROOKS, of the bark "CAMBRIDGE." 448-6m*

D. C. M'RUER. J. C. MERRILL
McRUER & MERRILL,
Commission Merchants
AND
Auctioneers,
204 and 206 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO, AGENTS OF THE
San Francisco & Honolulu Packets.
Particular attention given to the sale and purchase of merchandise, ships' business, supplying whaleships, negotiating exchange, &c.
☞ All freight arriving at San Francisco, by or to the Honolulu Line of Packets, will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.
☞ Exchange on Honolulu bought and sold. ☜
—REFERENCES—
Messrs. WILCOX, RICHARDS & CO.....Honolulu
" H HACKFELD & CO..... "
" C. BREWER & CO..... "
" BISHOP & CO..... "
Dr. R. W. WOOD,..... "
Hon. E. H. ALLEN,..... "
D C. WATERMAN, Esq..... "
437-1y

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F. HALL, JR.
CHAS. W. BROOKS & CO.,
SHIPPING AND
Commission Merchants.
AGENTS FOR THE
H