

RICHMOND.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

First to enter the city, and are now the only guests of the principal hotel—the Jarrett House.

Several hundred rebel soldiers remained in the city, and are fast being unseathed. Provost guards are being rapidly distributed to protect the citizens from intrusion and insult.

The reports in the Richmond papers of so many of the inhabitants having been injured by our shells are wholly without foundation. I learn from citizens that the casualties have been very few and rare.

The proprietor of the Jarrett House has just entered my room, and inquired if I would like a cup of genuine Yankee coffee. I doubt if my friend Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel, takes such pains with his guests as this short despatch has to reach City Point before ten o'clock, and to decline the offer of the coffee for the present.

I doubt if Petersburg has seen so gay a scene for many days as is presented this morning. Chorus from regiments entering the city, and bands playing in all directions, fill the air. What a change from yesterday, when the erstwhile, defeated rebel army, sneaked away under the cover of darkness.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Wm. J. Starks' Despatch.

From this despatch reaches you the telegraph will have been the most glorious to the Union arms since the war began.

During the entire of last night heavy and continuous firing of artillery was heard along the lines, mostly in front of the Sixth and Ninth.

The right of the Second corps, held by the Second Division, rested on Hatcher's run, about one mile above Armstrong's fort, at the close of yesterday's operations.

A formidable line of works, with an admirably constructed fort, lay in their immediate front. Two lines of abatis and several rows of thick shavings rendered the approach thereto almost impossible.

The Second was General Turner's division of the Twenty-fourth corps. The rebel works were well manned and contained several very fine pieces of artillery. Orders were given to charge the works at daylight, and all the requisite preparations were made an hour before that time.

On receiving the order the men charged with a determined yell, and plunging through the shavings and over the abatis, made a heavy fire, drove the enemy from the works, capturing three brass field pieces and about five hundred prisoners.

The advance of the Twenty-fourth was equally successful, and the entire line of works fell into our possession. The Twenty-fourth continued the advance, while the Second division was moved by the left to the support of General Miles, who had met a strong force of the enemy entrenched a short distance from the Southside road, and was being heavily pressed.

During the night General Miles was ordered to report to General Sheridan with his command, and after a toilsome march through the thick woods succeeded in doing so. He was informed by that gallant officer that his services were not needed, when he countermanded his troops, and coming down upon the flank of the rebel works near the Claiborne road, succeeded in compelling their evacuation.

The position held by the rebels was a very strong one, being on an eminence from which an open field sloped nearly half a mile. But nothing seems impossible to our brave troops, and they were soon sweeping across the open space, regardless of the hail storm of bullets and shells which met their advance.

The State of the roads and condition of the country is such that the troops sent to the support of General Humphreys for reinforcements.

General, fearing that the day would pass and leave him this side the railroad, determined to charge the enemy, and immediately made dispositions for that purpose.

The position held by the rebels was a very strong one, being on an eminence from which an open field sloped nearly half a mile. But nothing seems impossible to our brave troops, and they were soon sweeping across the open space, regardless of the hail storm of bullets and shells which met their advance.

We captured in the affair four hundred and thirty-six prisoners, including thirteen officers, among whom was Colonel Brown, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth North Carolina.

In the meantime, the Second division, led by General Humphreys, in its movement to the left had obliged toward the road, and striking it some distance below the First division, moved up on a road running parallel with it and connected with the right of the First.

The battle flag of the Forty-seventh North Carolina was captured by private Franklin D. Dens, Company M, Fourth New York heavy artillery. Private James Hogan, Fourth New York heavy artillery, was the first to reach one of the rebel guns, and, wheeling it around, loaded it and fired at the retreating rebels.

Captain Charles E. Shorter, of the rebel army, was among the first to fall, and was killed by the fire of the Sixth, and was severely wounded in the arm.

The Third division (General Mehl), up to three o'clock occupied the centre of the corps line, and had not been engaged to any extent during the day. At that hour it was ordered to report to General Wright, of the Sixth, and without doubt on the morrow do its part in finishing the work necessary to place Petersburg in our possession.

The advance of our lines has left open some of the roads to the rear, and the guerrillas are operating with their usual recklessness. Two wagons were captured this evening under a sergeant of Hatcher's run, who escaped, was severely wounded in the arm.

To sum up the day's operations—the corps has advanced to the Southside road, which it now holds; captured three lines of the enemy's works, five guns and about one thousand prisoners.

Our loss, all told, is about four hundred. Among the wounded I regret to mention the name of brevet Brigadier General Mehl, commanding Third brigade of the First division, who was struck while gallantly leading his troops in the movement upon the flank of the enemy which compelled the evacuation of their works as before mentioned.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

Petersburg, Va., April 5, 1865.

The rebels managed to get away with all their artillery, excepting one or two old columbards and a few heavy mortars, which they could not transport readily.

A large number of men deserted and hid away in town until our troops entered, when they made their appearance, and were taken into custody. It is believed that the rebels retreated towards Lynchburg or Danville; but they will have to make good time if they elude the pursuit of our army, now flushed with victory, and willing to travel at any price and any distance to head them off.

The city presents a very clean and respectable appearance, and there are many instances here that would do no discredit to Fifth Avenue. Many of the houses in the lower part of the city have been badly injured by the shot and shell thrown from our batteries last summer, and since that time most of the houses located there have been vacated.

A courier has arrived from Sheridan stating that the two divisions that were cut off, and which it was expected would be either badly whipped or captured, had crossed the Appomattox some ten or twelve miles above Petersburg; but he was following, skirmishing with their rear guard, and expected to have an engagement to-day. Troops are rapidly pushing on to his assistance, and before noon another victory over the enemies of the Union may be gained.

Among the casualties, a complete list of which it is impossible to obtain, were the following:—Captain Kelly, of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, mortally wounded in his head; Lieutenant Henson, of the same regiment, very severely; Lieutenant Triffin, of the same regiment, killed; Captain Cunningham, of some regiment, killed, with about twenty of the men killed and wounded. Of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Captain Gallagher and Captain Palmer are badly wounded, and Aldram Sowers killed, with several other casualties. The Sixteenth Massachusetts had Lieutenant Hart and Lieutenant Vanghan killed, with about twenty men injured more or less.

MILITARY BOARD IN RICHMOND.

Order of the Secretary of War.

The War Department has just issued the following order:—

The Examining Board, of which Major General Casey, United States Volunteer, is President, will immediately repair to Richmond, Va., at which place it will resume its present duties.

Major General Casey will, in addition to his duties of President of the Board, take the general command of the troops in the city, and will have under his command the troops of the Sixth and Ninth regiments, and the troops of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Captain Gallagher and Captain Palmer are badly wounded, and Aldram Sowers killed, with several other casualties.

The order concludes by saying that Major F. W. Taggart and ten other officers of inferior grade, by name, will report to General Casey for duty in recruiting, mustering and organizing colored troops.

WASHINGTON.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

Washington, April 5, 1865.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will tomorrow issue an order in regard to the tobacco at Richmond and Petersburg, providing that, as there are no agents of the Treasury Department at those places, the revenues tax shall be collected on such tobacco wherever it may be taken for consumption or sale.

Much consternation was produced to-day among parties desiring to visit Richmond by the announcement that all passes to visit that place had been revoked, and none would be issued for that day or two. It appears that some unscrupulous party had forged passes to that point, and ordering a strict vigilance to be kept, all persons presenting them, with passes at Fort Monroe, until the matter could be investigated.

Three thousand wounded from the recent battles near Petersburg are expected here to-night and to-morrow. The first installment has already reached here.

The Sanitary Commission have forwarded to City Point a quantity of supplies for the relief of the wounded in the late battles, and were preparing to send down a large additional quantity, but have received information from their agents that they will not be required. The number of casualties is much less than was at first supposed, and it is now believed that General Grant's estimate of seven thousand will nearly if not quite cover the losses during the last week.

THE PRESS DESPATCH.

Washington, April 5, 1865.

Hon. G. W. McLean, Second Assistant Postmaster General, to-day received the following telegraphic despatch:—

I have taken possession of the Richmond Post office in the name of the Post Office Department of the United States. I had a large quantity of United States stamps, postboxes, lock, safe, &c. The mails that should have been sent to-day are now in my possession. I have not yet had an opportunity of conferring with the military authorities. But the Postmaster General has kindly placed a guard over the buildings and effects.

No appointment of postmaster at Richmond will be made until the return of the Postmaster General.

The wounded from the late battles today to arrive in Washington. Among those who arrived today are Colonel Frink, of the Thirty-ninth New York; Captain Reinhart, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; Captain Gaddis, of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York; and Lieutenant Hopper and Penco, of the same regiment.

The bodies of Captain Andrew Cunningham, Lieutenant M. Morron, Sergeant Fox and private Laughlin, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania (Colts Zouaves); all killed on Sunday, will be sent to Philadelphia.

The wounded now being brought to Washington comprise the most serious cases.

Crowds of prisoners continue to arrive at City Point, and numbers are being sent off to Point Lookout.

A large number of persons from the different military relief associations have gone from this city to Richmond, with supplies for the sick and wounded.

THE VICTORIES.

Celebration in Brooklyn—Enthusiastic Impromptu Gathering at the Academy of Music—Speeches by Drs. Storrs and Vinton, Messrs. Chittenden and Odell.

The recent signal victories of the Union armies were celebrated by the citizens of Brooklyn by an immense meeting in the Academy of Music. The demonstration, though entirely impromptu, was none the less enthusiastic and successful. The City Hall was brilliantly illuminated, a salute was fired in the park, and a grand pyrotechnic display was made at the Academy of Music.

Dr. Storrs was introduced. He espoused in the most glowing manner the cause of the Union, and in his own words declared that the Union was the only hope of the people, and that they must remain true to it, and that they must remain true to it, and that they must remain true to it.

Dr. Storrs was introduced. He espoused in the most glowing manner the cause of the Union, and in his own words declared that the Union was the only hope of the people, and that they must remain true to it, and that they must remain true to it, and that they must remain true to it.

THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Steamship Costa Rica—Revolution in Peru—News from Chile and the Central American Republics.

The steamship Costa Rica, Captain Tinkler, arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall on the 29th ult. The ship is returning from the Pacific and is laden with passengers and cargo.

The passengers that left San Francisco on the 31st ult. arrived in the Costa Rica.

Captain R. Middleton, United States Navy, lately commander of the United States ship St. Mary, is a passenger by the Costa Rica.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Bogota, Captain Holloway, from Valparaiso and International ports, arrived at San Francisco, March 29th of the instant. Her dates are Valparaiso, March 24; Coquimbo, 4th; Caldera, 5th; Omba, 7th; Iquique, 7th; Arica, 9th; Ilay, 9th; Pisco, 11th; Callao, 13th, and Payta, 17th. She has 150 packages of cargo for New York.

I am indebted to Purser Lewis, of the Bogota, for the following news:—

The news by this arrival is quite interesting. Revolutions and disturbances are the order of the day, more so, indeed, than when the far famed American Congress commenced its sittings. Chile, however, as usual, is an exception to the rule. She allows her northern sisters to play "Kilkenny cat" and tear themselves and each other to pieces, while she pursues a steady course of progress and improvement.

The papers of the day speak of the threat of Admiral Parga, but do not attach much importance to it, it is very evident, however, that trouble of this account is not likely to forward to the least apprehension.

In Bolivia the revolt on the part of the government has been entirely successful, and the government has been completely overthrown.

The States of Peru, in that republic everything is convulsed with revolutions, and the unpopular President of the Spanish question is the cause of it all. There appears to be but little, if any, doubt but that Peru's government will be overthrown, and that Castells will again be at the head of the nation.

We have nothing of importance from Ecuador. From the interior we have later news, but there is no constant flow of intelligence to the coast.

From the Central American States there is nothing of any importance. The City of Caracas, near Carthagena, has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$3,000,000.

The President of Colombia has recommended the free trade between the isthmus of the crews of friendly vessels of war.

The United States ship Lancaster, Commander Davenport, bearing the names of the late Admiral Fairbro, arrived at Panama on the 17th, from Callao.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

At the State election to-day, Mr. Smith was elected Governor without opposition.

NATIONAL UNITARIAN CONVENTION.

The first annual convention of the Unitarian denomination was opened yesterday morning at the Broadway Athenaeum, with appropriate exercises, before an immense audience.

The call of the convention was determined upon at a special session of the American Unitarian Association of Boston, which appointed yesterday for the first regular convention, and fixing this city for the place of convening.

At ten o'clock, the appointed hour for the morning session, the aisles of the building were filled with lay and clerical delegates, the galleries being principally occupied by ladies.

Rev. Dr. Bellows called the Convention to order, after which prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. Elliot.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers, as follows:—President, Governor Andrew; Vice President, Rev. J. D. Coffey; Secretary, Wm. C. Bryant; Treasurer, Wm. C. Bryant; Resolutions, Mr. Hooper, A. A. Low, Rev. Dr. Orville Dowry and Mr. Galvin.

Rev. Dr. Bellows was then conducted to the chair, and the hearty plaudits of the assemblage.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

Mr. Low was then introduced, and after some preparatory remarks, told an anecdote illustrating the relation in which the South was to the North.

MEXICO.

The Country Being Rapidly Pacified.

The Official Correspondence.

Our Havana Correspondence.

By the arrival of the usual Spanish mail steamer from Vera Cruz we are in possession of dates from the capital of Mexico to the 19th, and the former city to the 23d ult.

There is positively a gleam of tranquility perceptible. War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

War in favorable proportions is over, the guerrillas are fast disappearing, and you can travel from Vera Cruz to the capital without being waylaid and robbed or murdered on the road.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Weekly in the Country.

TO THE READERS OF NEWSPAPERS.

The New York Weekly Herald is the cheapest weekly paper issued in the United States. It is published every Saturday, and its contents will embrace the Military, Naval, Political, Religious, Foreign, Fashionable, Musical, Theatrical, Agricultural, Sporting, Art and Literary intelligence of the week.

While all the other weekly papers have increased their subscription price from twenty-five to two hundred per cent the WEEKLY HERALD is mailed at the old rates:—

One Copy for one year..... \$3
Three Copies for one year..... 8
Five Copies for one year..... 15
Ten Copies for one year..... 30

Any larger number addressed to names of subscribers \$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every club of ten. Twenty copies, to one address, one year, \$25, and any larger number at same price. These rates make it the cheapest publication in the country.

The WEEKLY HERALD is printed on the best and whitest paper, manufactured expressly for us, and in the clearest type. It will contain all the news of the week up to the hour of publication. As a Newspaper, as well as a Family, Literary and Agricultural paper, it has no equal. It will be printed at the latest moment, and its contents will embrace the latest War News, illustrated with Maps of the Field Operations, from the latest Topographical Surveys made on the spot by Engineers, and our own Correspondents.

All who are in want of a Cheap Family Paper, the contents of which embrace everything that man, woman or child desire to read, will subscribe for this publication. Address WEEKLY HERALD, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York City.

THE WEEKLY PLAY BILL.

The Best Literary, Artistic, Theatrical and Musical Journal in the Country.

It is universally admitted to be the witty, epigram and choicest journal in the Union. It is a weekly play bill, and is a book to be read, and has the courage to speak the truth, and handles impostures of every kind without gloves.

It has other features which give it a distinctive character. Though published in New York, it is as much the organ of the literary, artistic and fashionable circles of the other great cities of the Union as it is of the Metropolitan. A section of its space is devoted to Philadelphia and another to Boston, correspondents specially engaged for the purpose sending forward all that transpires of an interesting character in both cities up to the hour of publication.

Basics and biographies of American Artists and the fashionable and other gossip of the Week, it contains original Poetry, an interesting Story, and a carefully prepared record of all the Literary, Artistic, Theatrical and Musical events of interest occurring in the two hemispheres.

One of the objects of the WEEKLY PLAY BILL being to aid in developing the poetic and literary talent of the country, it will pay liberally for such contributions as it may think worthy of a place in its columns. In order to be able to carry out its views it offers the following PRIZES to literary contributors:—

Two hundred dollars for the best Humorous Story making 600 pages of ordinary novel size.
Two hundred dollars for the best Historical Poem of one thousand or more lines on the Poets of the Day.

Both Story and Poem must be sent in to the editor before the 1st of September, and the names of the authors must be forwarded to the office, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, before the Saturday preceding the day of publication. (Web ready.)

To be had of all the News Agents.

A Silent Sewing Machine. WILCOX & GIBBS, No. 58 Broadway.

Bachelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the World. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Boys' All Wool Melton Suits at \$6. I. V. BROOK, 34 Fourth Avenue, and 62 Lafayette place.

Buy Miller's Hair Dye—Best in Quality. Cheapest price. Try it, and be convinced. Depot 58 Broadway.

Colds and Coughs—Sudden Changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," the cold, cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this preparation a more serious attack may be effectually averted off.

Cherokee Pills—Female Regulator. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and Swellings of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIAH B. BROWN.

Colgate & Co.'s Honey Brown Windsor and Glycerine Soaps for the Toilet. For sale by all druggists and Dealers in perfumery and fancy articles.

Chavaler's Life for the Hair Restorer. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle.