

'OLD GLORY'



Surrender of Lee and his Whole Army to Gen. Grant.

Lee Sues for Peace!

Entire Destruction of Rebel Power in Virginia!

The War Virtually Ended

AND THE UNION RESTORED!

WAR DEPT., Washington, April 9, 9 P. M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

This department has received the official report of the surrender this day of Gen. Lee and his whole army to Lieut. Gen. Grant in the terms proposed by Gen. Grant. Details will be given as speedily as possible.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia this afternoon upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

April 9th, 1865.

I received your note of this morning on a picket line, whether I had some to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were proposed in your propositions 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 Lieut. Gen. Grant, Comd'g U. S. Army.

April 9th, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate State Army:

Your note of this date is but this moment (11.50 a. m.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walters Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

APPOMATTOX, C. H., April 9.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Comd'g C. S. A.:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst. I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual parole, not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property, to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, to be distributed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole as the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

HON. E. M. STANTON:

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegram of the Sec. of War:

CLIFTON HOUSE, VA., April 9.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

The following correspondence has taken place between Gen. Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

April 7, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. A.:

General—The result of the last week's military 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 from 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. Gen. Comd'g Armies of the U. S.

April 7, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the U. S.

General—I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

log 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. Gen. Comd'g Armies of the U. S.

April 8, 1865.

General—I received at a late hour your note of today, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender. 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 and peace, I should be pleased 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, Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

April 9th, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

General: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the matter proposed to you, I can only lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am 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 surrender of their arms, they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life.

I subscribe myself, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States.

April 9—9 30 P. M.

WAR DEPT., WASHINGTON, April 9—9 30 P. M.

Thanks be to the Almighty God for the great victory with which he has this day crowned you, and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this Department and of the Government and the people of the United States, their reverence and honor have been derived, will be rendered to you and the brave and gallant officers and soldiers of your army for all time.

ERWIN M. STANTON, Secy of War.

WASHINGTON, April 9—10 P. M.

Ordered that a salute of two hundred guns be fired at the headquarters of every army and department, and at every post and arsenal in the United States, on the day of the receipt of the order, in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. R. E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, to Lieut. Gen. 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, Secy of War.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE PURSUIT OF LEE.

Enthusiastic Spirit of our Troops.

NEW YORK, April 10.

The Herald's correspondent recounts the pursuit of Lee's army. The 24th corps reached near Black's and White's Station on the Southern railroad, on the morning of the 5th with Gen. Grant and Ord. The 5th corps and cavalry pushed on to Jetersville on the Danville railroad, and arrived there without any fighting until the night of the 4th. The 24th, 6th and 9th were following closely in their rear. By the night of the 5th they were all up on the Danville road, and the 24th up to Burkeville Junction. It appears that Lee ordered that portion of his army cut off by our picket line on Sunday, to go to him at Amelia Court House, fearing to have them attempt to reach Burkeville Junction, and so on to Danville.

When Gen. Grant reached Nutley Court House a staff officer arrived stating that Sheridan had encountered the enemy in small force at Jetersville, driving him and making important captures.

Our column had intended to go into camp, but Gen. Grant thought Lee's only hope was fled down the river, and he therefore ordered the advance continued.

The men, who had already tramped twenty miles, on being informed of the string news from Sheridan clamored to march all night and started off with cheers. Whenever Grant was recognized as he rode along the line the delight of the troops 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 line.

Soon another dispatch was received from Sheridan, and its contents were such as to cause 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 northward at Jetersville. Custar's division of cavalry lay on the right flank, and McKean's on the left. The infantry was formed with the 6th corps on the right, 5th in the centre, and 2d on the left. During the night Lee moved off many of his trains. It was feared he would slide this column.

Gen. Ord was at March in the morning toward Lynchburg to cut off his retreat to any point south of that. The whole army in the morning moved five miles on the road to Deatonville.

In the forenoon the 2d and 6th corps proceeded and fell upon Gordon's corps, the rear guard of Lee's army, in the vicinity of Deatonville, stampeding portions of it and making many captures of men and material.

Gordon took up one position after another on hill tops and succeeded in retarding our pursuit to a limited extent. Refugees and deserters stated that the rebel army was falling to pieces. A refugee also said that trains were running from Richmond to Danville all day Sunday, and that Davis and his cabinet arrived at the latter place in the afternoon and was taken to the residence of Mr. Southernland. He also said that Beauregard telegraphed that Stoneham was on the Danville and Greensboro' railroad, tearing it up between those places.

The Herald's correspondence with the cavalry recounts the movements of this arm of the service in pursuit of Lee. Their rear guard was overtaken on the morning of the 3d, strongly entrenched across the Nawagie creek, having destroyed the bridge and felled trees across the road to impede the pursuit. On advancing, the enemy opened fire, which was returned with vigor. They were finally shelled from their position. A number of men were at once dismounted and the obstructions removed, and the command crossed.

Evidence of demoralization on the part of the enemy were at once met with. The road was strewn with all sorts of munition; cannon and ammunition were discovered secreted in the woods. Pushing on, Barringer's brigade of cavalry was soon encountered by the rebels, who entered like a flock of sheep on being fired upon. In this charge, Lieut. Custar, brother of the general, got detached from his command, but came in with a rebel battle-flag and 14 "Johnnies." Col. Capers' 3d brigade about the same time overtook the rebels near Deatonville.

them, gathering much ammunition and many prisoners and guns. Finally the rebels failed to make a stand, when our cavalry formed for a charge.

A strong force of rebel infantry was discovered in the rear, when our men commenced to fall back slowly, disputing every inch of ground, until they were reinforced, and the rebels were driven again. We followed them closely until night set in.

The rebels have been driven twenty-two miles, routed at every point, losing most artillery, wagons, &c.

Our whole loss was not 50. On the 4th the march was resumed and continued until afternoon, when the enemy were overtaken and skirmishing ensued, which continued until night.

On the 5th a fight took place, which has already been detailed.

A correspondent of the World while in Richmond became possessed of a quantity of rebel official documents, which show that on the 21st of April the Treasurer was shipping to Charlotte, N. C., a large amount of treasure, &c., from Richmond, and requesting further transportation facilities to be added.

A bill, passed in secret session, provided means for secret service within our lines, the destruction of property, &c.

Harcos reported to the war department that the cotton was distributed throughout the city in cellars, garrets and warehouses to such an extent that to fire it would destroy the city, and it was not sent out of the city because railroad transportation was monopolized for the removal of special stores.

On March 30, a special courier was appointed to accompany the records and effects of the 2d and 6th corps to Charlotte, N. C. March 28, it was announced that Virginia had loaded \$300,000 in coin. March 16th, it was announced that the government could not pay the interest due from it.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The Herald publishes a list of general officers surrendered by Lee. It comprises the General-in-Chief, three Lieutenant Generals, seven Major Generals, and sixty-one Brigadier Generals. Among them are Anderson, Echols, Ewell, Franklin, Heth, Bushrod, Johnson, Kersey, Longstreet, Mahone, McDowell, Mosby, Ould (the Exchange Commissioner), Pemberton, Rickett, Rosser, Sorrell and Henry A. Wise.

The Post's Washington dispatch says a severe fight took place yesterday in Fairfax county, Va., between some guerrillas and a portion of our troops in that vicinity. The rebels were defeated and captured.

The World's army of the Potomac correspondent details the pursuit of Lee's army, dating near Rice station, 7th inst. He says: After another day of excitement and success we have a few miles more of the enemy's soil. The enemy was driven from the strong fortifications guarding the approaches to the bridges crossing the Appomattox. The enemy had strong well-stocked forts, and though we anticipated a determined resistance we captured them with but little trouble, together with all that was in them, securing eighteen pieces of old fashioned calibre. The enemy then fell back and took a position near Farmville. Here they held us the entire day, notwithstanding strenuous efforts on the part of the 2d corps to dislodge them.

The enemy tried several times to cut his way through our lines, but always with such fatal effects to himself that he finally abandoned the attempt.

The 2d division was sent down the railroad to seize the village of Farmville, which they did without trouble. Previously they had a skirmish, in which Gen. Smyth was, it is feared, mortally wounded.

Gen. Ewell, after his capture, said Gen. Lee long since wanted to take his troops westward and there disband them, but Davis would not consent.

Another correspondent of the World, dating Burkeville 7th, says yesterday Sheridan discovered a force of the enemy and a large wagon train pushing briskly toward their main army. He immediately pushed ahead his troops and found the enemy in a strong position, from which they were driven after hard fighting. They fell back to another position, from which Sheridan could not win his cavalry, and, in a check, he and the 2d and 6th corps, under Gen. Grant, were put in position, which they held through the night. The next morning Custar was sent around to barricade the road, thereby preventing the rebels from retreating.

The formation of the infantry being complete, the charge was sounded. The rebels held our troops at bay for a while, but our corps finally rushed upon them, when they fled down the river, where they were met by Gen. Custar and held in check. The enemy finding they could not get by Custar, turned again upon the infantry. They charged impetuously, and then our troops countercharged, when the enemy hoisted the white flag and surrendered. It was in this fight that Ewell and other officers were captured. They were not only out-fought, but handsomely out-generaled.

The World's Washington dispatch says: It was reported last night that Johnston had surrendered on the same terms granted to Lee.

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

The Herald's dispatch says: It is estimated that the rebel force surrendered to General Grant, on Sunday by Lee numbered 20,000 or 22,000 men. The total number of general officers is eighty-two including Gen. Lee himself.

In regard to the Proclamation which was stated the President was about to issue to the southern people, it is said that Mr. Lincoln did not think proper to take such action while Gen. Grant was still pursuing Lee, but now there is every reason for believing he will adopt this course.

The Post's special says: Stanton expresses the opinion that there will be no more heavy fighting. It is expected Johnston would surrender within a few days, were he sent to Sherman on Sunday. The President was cloaked with the cabinet to-day.

There is reason to believe that Jeff. was at Danville Saturday night, trying to gain Johnston with the archives of the rebel government and a large amount of specie.

The Commercial's special dispatch says: Orders are to be sent to our Generals everywhere to open communications with commanders of rebels in their front and offer the same terms which were accepted by Lee. No difficulty is anticipated except in Texas.

The Goldboro' correspondent of the Associated Press under date of the 6th states that rebel deserters and refugees report that the enemy have evacuated Raleigh, and there is no force of any account between Goldboro and Raleigh.

The Daily News has a dispatch from Richmond of the 17th, saying that the rebels were removing the Government archives to Charlotte, N. C. since the first of March and will establish their government.

NEW YORK, April 12.

Gold—opened \$1.45 3/4; 2 p. m. \$1.45 5/8.

The Herald's correspondence dated Deatonville, Va. the 7th, says up to that time the captures from Lee's army were immense in men and material. For miles the roads were strewn with artillery, wagons and ammunition, showing with what tenacity the pursuit was pressed. Gen. Sheridan made the largest part of the captures, but the infantry are entitled to an equal share of credit. The rebels are greatly surprised at the rapidity of our movements. General Grant in speaking of our movements and successes on the 6th, said: "Sheridan was coming up to help me take Richmond; the 6th corps will capture Lee's army, march down and gobble up Johnston and shake hands with Sherman."

THE NINTH VERMONT IN RICHMOND VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., April 4.

Mr. Editor—Before this reaches you the telegraph will have announced the fact of the fall of Richmond! Anthems of praise will have been sounded far and near, one simultaneous heaven-ascending shout reverberating throughout the length and breadth of the nation, and started on lightning wings to inform foreign nations of the downfall of the rebellion! "Hallelujah day!" The great work accomplished! The nation rejoices and heaven itself smiles! John Bull trembles and Louis Napoleon stutters and stammers and shivers in his boots! Rebels and copperheads at home skulk to their holes and within a month speak of the Union and cry "God bless Abraham Lincoln!" Another grand thing in the proud programme of April 3, 1865, is the fact that VERMONT WAS AHEAD! Indeed such is the fact: for it was a portion of the 9th regiment Vt. vols. that first had the honor of unfurling its banner in the rebel capital of the defunct would-be confederacy, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts may put in her accustomed brag about her troops; but the fact nevertheless remains that the picket line of our brigade—one hundred men selected from the 9th Vt. as skirmishers—headed by Capt. A. E. Leavensworth of Co. K, and Lt. J. C. Baker of this company and Lt. Burnham Cowdery of Co. G, were first on the spot. The Captain, with cut off sword in hand, proudly led the men and boys of the Green Mountain State to the front.

Sunday night last we were ordered to be in readiness, and early in the morning the order came to move. The regiment started at 7 o'clock, and before 9, had passed the federal defying works and entered the long sought city itself. Imagine our jubilant feelings at the sight of the stars and stripes floating on the treason-conquering capital. No enemy was encountered on the march—nothing save indications of a hasty retreat. All the fortifications about the city were left undisturbed—in some instances the very guns left loaded and primed ready to fire as our troops approached; but for reasons too apparent to the beaten rebels, they refrained from discharging them and left in haste. Previous to its evacuation the city was fired, or that portion of it on the James river, where the destruction of property was immense. Owing to the destruction of the river our boats did not reach the city until to-day, when they came proudly puffing along up the James as though it were a common occurrence for the past four years. One of the grandest sights of the war was that when our troops entered the city. Such a shouting, long, loud and deafening, may possibly be imagined, but not described. Never was there, and probably never will be, so happy a day to the 24th and 23rd army corps as was the 3d of April, 1865. Four long years have passed since the old flag floated in the city, and indeed it was reason enough for soldiers to be jubilant. The troops were promptly followed by the immense train of the two corps and several batteries of artillery, which was a sight imposing in the extreme. It was indeed a proud and happy day to be in the city of Richmond—once never to be forgotten. No doubt if there was a soldier present who did not rejoice that he was a member of the noble army of the Union.

President Lincoln arrived here to-day, and is thus early enjoying the day of thanksgiving and praise. It is indeed proper that he should share the rejoicing at the very earliest moment, for no man has greater occasion for being happy than he. What say copperheads to this? Do you still "Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle" sound in their ears as they did to the seceders of Richmond, which our brigade had played with such gusto in the streets last evening? Methinks it must, for both have been enemies to our country—one fighting with his cowardly tongue, at home, and the other with his sword in the army. But their race is run—their sands of life run out—and victory once more perches upon our banner in every state in the Union.

NORTHFIELD WIDE AWAKE!

Monday was a brilliant day for Northfield. Upon the arrival of the mail train, news came that Lee's whole army had surrendered to Grant, and the fact was busy carrying the joyful news from house to house; men threw up their caps, jumped, ran, wrestled, embraced each other, and hurrahed for everybody and everything, with exclamations of "bless the Lord!" "glory to God!" "the rebellion is broken!" "the war is over!" "hurrah for the Union!" "bless the old Stars and Stripes!" &c., &c. People seemed to be exhilarated and wild with joy. All classes vied with each other in their congratulations.

Nothing in the shape of a bell was rung at 11 a. m., while the whistles from the street engines screamed and blown as loud as they could, with the sub-base of the stationary engine in the machine shops.

"Can you tell me what all this noise is for?" inquired a trembling old man, as I passed him on a keen jump. Oh, yes, Lee has surrendered his whole army to Gen. Grant. Lord to his eyes, and I left him blessing the Lord.

At 2 p. m. the people began to assemble from the hills and valleys, and one hundred guns were fired in honor of the glorious event. In the evening an impromptu meeting was called in Concert Hall. Hon. Heman Carpenter was made moderator, and John Gregory Secretary. Short speeches were made by Messrs. Carpenter, Gregory, Sherman, Bradford, Keith, Johnson and Ford. Music prevailed, and "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," and other pieces were played with effect. Old John Brown's song with "his soul is marching on," was sung by the audience, and it never sounded so good before. In the midst of our rejoicing, when our cup of joy was running over, the wide doors of the hall were opened, and there on the cannon bank poor old Jeff Davis, surrounded with a forest of rifles which he will get certain doctrines are true, and if they are, I move a place of the kind be made on your part for him. There he hung, on a gallows, greeted Heman-like, scorching and writhing as though in pain for his great misdeeds, with not one soul to sympathize with him in the great crowd. Finally he could not stand it any longer, and the flames put him out of our sight by letting him drop into a barrel of burning logs, and this ended the career of this ambitious, misdirected and wicked man—a warning to all traitors, for all time to come.

The Union block and several private residences were brilliantly illuminated.

Northfield, April 11, 1865. J. G.

(Special Dispatch to Walton's Daily Journal.)

BELLOWS FALLS, April 10.

Bellows Falls is in an uproar to-day over the glorious news. Guns, bells, horns and engines are making all the noise they can.

This morning there was a contest at the Episcopal Church between the people and sexton, who setting under orders was guarding the bell to prevent it from being rung. After one man had received several injuries the sexton saw a last resort out of the rope. The crowd then rushed in and threw out the sexton and stars went, where they got hold of the short end of the rope, when they made the bell ring and the cheers of the crowd in the street. They also rushed up to the top of the belfry, where they cheered for the Union, and were responded to by the crowd below. The fire companies are parading the streets, and the public are all suspended, and the pupils at marching the streets with banners, ringing bells, with big ribbons of red, white and blue.

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Marchman & State Journal.

BY E. P. WALTON.