National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, October 19, 1864.

ALL letters relating to the subscription of, or advertising in, the REPUBLICAN should be addressed to the publishers, as above.

All letters or communications intended for publication, or in any way relating to the editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to the editor, as above.

Business and other correspondents will greatly oblige the Publishers and the Editor by complying with the above suggestion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Amusements To-Night.

GROVER'S THEATRE—Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp.

FORD'S THEATRE — Maretzek's grand Italian Opera.

FAKIR OF VISHNU at Odd Fellows' Hall.

STONE & ROBSTON'S COMBINATION CIRCUS — Corner New York avenue and Sixth street.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE, combined with Thayer & Noyes' Circus—Sixth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

THE ULTIMATUM OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

I have constantly been, am now, and shall continue ready to receive any agent whom he, (Jefferson Davis,) or any other influential person now resisting the national authority, may informally send to me with the view of securing peace to the people of OUR ONE COMMON COUNTRY.

A. LINCOLN.

Three things are indispensable, to wit:

1. The restoration of the national authority throughout all the States.

2. *No recording* by the Executive of the United States, *on the slavery question*, from the position assumed thereon in the late annual message to Congress, and in preceding documents.

3. No cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all forces hostile to the Government.

All propositions not inconsistent with the above, will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

[Extracts of letters from the President to F. P. Blair, Sr., and Secretary Seward.]

TUESDAY.....APRIL 4, 1865.

THE CURRENCY.

The questions of finance and the currency are either greatly misapprehended by many of our would be financiers, or else the currency perversely refuses to obey the laws established in their theories. According to the doctrines of most of these *quid nunes* gold is worth relatively 160 on a peace basis; that is, if we should have peace to-morrow, the redundancy of paper money would give gold that relative value. We conceive that in this calculation a very important consideration is left out of view, viz: that when peace is established our national currency will be immediately diffused over the territory now in rebellion, and that this will reduce the redundancy at once. Of course, the paper money of the South will have been practically wiped out, it will be worthless as currency on the restoration of peace. Greenbacks must then supply the place of Confederate shinplasters, and all other shinplasters in the entire South. A large portion of the personal property in the Southern States will be purchased and paid for in greenbacks. For a long time to come, too, business will be transacted upon the cash system. No more nine and twelve months' paper will be used by Southerners in paying for goods at the North. All this will keep in active employment a large amount of currency.

This absorption of currency, or diffusion of it over a larger field, is already going on. It keeps pace with our conquering armies. Every new town or city conquered and occupied by loyal people adds new customers for our greenbacks. When peace comes, therefore, and the volume of our currency is rolled out over the whole nation, it will not be surprising to see gold fall to par, or very nearly to it. We see, therefore, that the price of gold, as measured by paper money, fluctuates in accordance with our approximations towards peace. Every victory or other event that promises a shortening of the war brings down the price of gold in spite of all theories of a redundancy of paper money, and even with our present large issue of paper, when the war is over, we shall instantly find use for it all, and gold will soon approximate it in value as currency. See if it don't.

Destruction of Salt Works.

The Navy Department this morning received from R. P. Swan, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant of the U. S. steamer Lodona, dated Sapelo Sound, March 15, an account of the destruction of an extensive salt work on Broro Neck, McIntosh county, Georgia. He reports that there were twelve boilers and a small steam engine, which he sent to Port Royal for safe keeping. He burned ten buildings, a large quantity of fire wood, one hundred bushels of salt, and a quantity of barrels and stores.

LEE'S ARMY DEMORALIZED

Sheridan on Lee's Flank.

Twelve Hundred More Captured.

Lee's Army Flying to the Mountains.

THEY THROW DOWN THEIR ARMS.

LEE SURROUNDED.

HIS CAPTURE CERTAIN!

GENERAL JOHNSTON CUT OFF.

A dispatch received from Gen. Grant, dated last night, announces that Sheridan is pressing Lee's army upon its flank, and has captured one thousand and two hundred more of Lee's veterans!

When these men found Sheridan's cavalry attacking Lee's rear, they threw down their arms and attempted to fly to the mountains, but the Spencer rifle in the hands of Sheridan's men soon caused them to surrender.

The prisoners report that what remains of Lee's army is disheartened and demoralized; that the opinion prevails throughout his army that *escape from Grant's combinations are impossible.*

LEE is attempting to go to Danville to form a junction with JOHNSTON.

JOHNSTON is cut off by SHERMAN'S advance columns under SLOCUM and SCHOFIELD.

Before the battle of Fort Steadman Lee was supposed to have *sixty thousand men.* At that battle he lost, at the lowest calculation, *five thousand* men. In the three days' battles Grant reports that he captured *twelve thousand* of Lee's men. In the same battles Lee's killed and wounded, to say nothing of deserters, amounted, according to the smallest estimate, to *fifteen thousand* men.

This leaves Lee with only *twenty-eight thousand men*, not enough even to confront Hancock, who is in the Valley with the best equipped, disciplined, and drilled army of veterans, of its size, in the world; nor is Lee strong enough to contend against Stoneman, who is already advancing upon him with some of the best troops from Thomas' army.

By the above calculation, which is authentic, and *under* many estimates, it will be observed that, including the battle of Fort Steadman, General Lee has lost, exclusive of desertion, *over thirty-two thousand soldiers!*

That Lee's army will be captured, if they do not all scatter to the mountains, is as certain as anything in the future.

LATER.

Rebel Gen. Hill Killed

Gen. Custer Reported Killed

REBEL IRON-CLADS BLOWN UP.

Official information is received that in the great conflict the gallant Major Gen. Custer is reported killed.

Maj. Gen. Hill, of the rebel army, is also killed.

The rebel iron-clads in James river were blown up before Lee retreated. The whole country about Richmond and Petersburg, and beyond, is filled with stragglers from Lee's army.

Cars, locomotives, and other rebel property in large numbers and quantities were captured with Richmond.

A dispatch from Richmond says a large number of American flags were displayed from the private residences when our troops entered the city.

Gen. Grant is pursuing Lee in the direction of Berksville. *The capture of the latter is considered certain!*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The steamer City of Dublin arrived to-day from Liverpool. Her news is anticipated.

Prices Tumbling.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Flour declined 50 to 75 cents and wheat declined 8 cents after the promulgation of the fall of Richmond.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Beef cattle is 2 to 3 cents lower. Sheep are unchanged. Hogs dull at $17a$18 per 100 lbs. net.

Election in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—At the municipal election held here to-day, there were four candidates for the mayoralty in the field. Philip Tompert, Democrat, was elected mayor by 100 plurality over the Republican, and lacks about 100 of a majority over all his competitors.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 3—8 p. m.—The election in this State to-day has resulted in a large majority for the Union candidates, and the State has gone for the Union ticket by a large majority. The election was for Governor, members of Congress, &c.

New Haven gives Buckingham, Union, for Governor, 344 majority, and Samuel Warner, Union, for Congress, in the second district, 288 majority.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Business is much paralyzed by eastern telegrams. The rise in sterling contemporaneous with the fall in gold is not understood. The rise in legal tenders advances in the same ratio that gold declines. They are selling at 61¾. Commerce from this port is much less in volume latterly, owing to the falling off in exports, caused by a scarcity of breadstuffs. Treasure receipts everywhere are excellent, and the crop prospects everywhere are also excellent. Sales to-day of 8,000 barrels California crushed sugar at 16 cents.

Terrible Calamity at Sea—Burning of the Transport Steamer General Lyon off Cape Hatteras—Five Hundred Men Lost.

On the 31st ultimo the Government transport steamer General Lyon was burned at sea, off Cape Hatteras, while on her way from Wilmington, N. C., to Fortress Monroe with troops. Five hundred lives are supposed to have been lost.

There were on board the steamer, besides the officers and crew, two hundred and four men and eleven officers of the Fifty-sixth Illinois regiment, who had been mustered out of service and were on their way home, their time of enlistment having expired; sixteen men of the Third Pennsylvania artillery, one hundred and fifty-seven escaped and paroled Union prisoners, sixty-seven male refugees and fully one hundred refugee women and children on their way North. Besides these were two commissioned officers and eighteen enlisted men of the Ninty-ninth New York, acting as a guard, making in all more than six hundred persons on board.

The fire broke out about ten o'clock on Friday morning, from a light coming in contact with a barrel of kerosene in the porter's room, and spreading with great rapidity. Within half an hour the vessel was completely in flames. The sea was rolling mountains high, and a scene of the greatest excitement and confusion ensued.

One boat was launched by the captain of the General Lyon, assisted by some soldiers, but was instantly stove, the captain being killed. A passenger and one of the mates succeeded in getting over a metallic life-boat, into which they and two or three others got. The boat, however, was instantly upset, they being unable to detach the painter from the burning steamer, and all on board but Mr. Williams were washed out. He succeeded in clinging to the boat, the steamer still rushing with fearful velocity towards the breakers. After many efforts he broke loose from the steamer, and by the aid of the boat seven persons were rescued.

The detachment of Pennsylvania soldiers was on its way to General Ord's command, now battling in front of Richmond.

The following names of members of the Fifty-sixth Illinois regiment who were lost are furnished by a surviving comrade.

OFFICERS—Major Jos. Files, Capt. Weber, Capt. Dunquary, Lieut. H. S. Dunlap, Lieut. Gowdid, Lieut. Rankins, Lieut. Hanbeck, Lieut. Joiner, Lieut. McKenzie, Lieut. Jos. Grieser, Sergeant John Morris, Sergeant H. Dillinger, L. Perry, J. Helloms, Aleck Grapbill, Orderly Sergeant E. D. Boyd, Corporal Maddox, Corporal Albert Smallhouse, Corporal Wilhide, Corporal M. S. F. Plummer.

PRIVATES.—John Fields, Andrew Nations, Jesse Veitch, Frank Spry, James Street, company B; Jacob Stratbern, Geo. Stratbern, (brothers,) John Miles, Calvin Stevens, Gilbert J. Heuney, Jos. J. Cutill, Felix Davis, John T. Selvidge, Marshall Rawlings, Wm. Stephenson, Joshua G. Slankerd, Wm. Somers, S. Miles, D. Miles, (brothers,) J. H. Carrier, company E; Jas. Dodson, Jas. Perry, Jas. Hancock, Solomon Harding, John Lacer, Wm. Crawford, Wiley Willfred, Matthew Brockett, Matthew Humphrey, August Dressel, David Morgan, Samuel Williams, company F; Hansen Raines, Robt. Evans, Simon Williams, Robt. Davis, David Williams, Howell Dobbs, Thos. Burkeler, Thos. Redder, Richard Larks, Robt. Branch, Edward Mitchell, company K.

General Sherman's Campaign.

Senator Sherman has just returned from General Sherman's army at Goldsboro', having left there on Saturday morning last. He says that the entire army is rapidly being reclothed and refitted with ample stores of supplies of all kinds, and will soon be ready for a new campaign. The men arrived there, after a march of five hundred miles, ragged and shoeless, but in admirable health and condition.

There was but little fighting in South Carolina, the chivalry having made but feeble resistance.

The rebel accounts of the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville are pronounced ridiculous gasconade. At Averysboro' they made a stand, but fell back before a single corps. At Bentonville they concentrated all their scattered forces under Joe Johnston, and struck the advance of Slocum when on the march, and the latter fell back until a line of battle was formed, when Slocum's army withstood the repeated charges of the enemy, inflicting very severe loss and holding the field of battle and the enemy's dead and wounded.

During the night our army completely flanked the enemy, and our advance came within two hundred yards of Joe Johnston's headquarters. Night came on and the enemy retreated. The temptation was strong to pursue the defeated enemy to Raleigh, but the wagon train had proceeded by another route to Goldsboro', and the men needed rest and supplies; so, the army resumed its march to Goldsboro', and formed a junction with Schofield and Terry.

The remarkable feature of this campaign is that after a march of five hundred miles our army reached the destination selected at Savannah on the very day fixed and by the identical route marked out; and the arrangements for his arrival were so perfect that within one day of its arrival at Goldsboro' the two railroads from Wilmington and New Berne were opened to Goldsboro', and supplies were being distributed.

The country traversed is by far the most difficult for an army of any between Atlanta and Richmond. General Sherman made his visit to General Grant while supplies were being distributed to his army. He is now largely reinforced and in the most admirable condition, and by his chosen line of march will move on to his original destination.

Interesting News from Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama.

A letter from Mobile, dated the 23d ult., says that Gen. Canby, with the 16th army corps, had arrived at a point called Danby's Mills, on Fish river, ten miles from Mobile Bay and twenty-six miles from the city of Mobile. The 13th corps, under Gen. Gordon Granger, were expected to join the 16th corps on the evening of the 23d. No opposition worthy of note was made to the advance of either corps, and no rebel works were encountered, the movement being a complete surprise. Heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Mobile on the 23d inst., and it was supposed that our monitors were engaging the rebel works in Mobile Bay.

Montgomery, Alabama, where the traitors first fixed their capital, is in danger of falling into the hands of our troops. A dispatch from that place on the 28th ult. to the Richmond *Whig* speaks of a "Yankee raiding party" as being only twenty miles from Montgomery, capturing trains on the Alabama and Florida railroad. A subsequent dispatch states that the "raiders" moved down, stating their destination was Greenville, which is forty-three miles south of Montgomery, and the junction of the Alabama and Florida and Mobile and Girard railroads.

Stoneman's expedition is meeting with the same success that seems to be attending our operations in other quarters. A Nashville dispatch says that the advance of Stoneman's force entered and captured the town of Boone, North Carolina, on the 27th ultimo, routing the enemy and capturing a few prisoners. Advices through rebel sources are two days later than the Nashville dispatch. The Lynchburg *Virginian*, of the 29th ultimo, says that "the enemy (Stoneman) has flanked Bristol, leaving it to the left, and are passing by way of Taylorsville in the direction of Glade Spring. Of course this movement will compel the evacuation of Bristol." Bristol is about two hundred miles from Lynchburg, and is the terminus of several very important railroad lines.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE DEATH OF GEN. CUSTER NOT CONFIRMED.

We are glad to be able to announce that the report that the gallant General CUSTER was killed *is not confirmed*, and we sincerely hope that it will not be. One such man is worth more Jefferson Davises than could be packed in a mile wide swath between here and Richmond.

PERSONAL.

A. B. GARDNER, the eminent photographer, has gone down to "take Richmond"—with his camera and chemicals.

Major E. K. LEET, General Grant's Quartermaster in Washington, went to the front yesterday.

Mr. ARTHUR HENRY, of the New York *Tribune*, was the first newspaper correspondent to enter the city of Richmond—a distinguished honor, which he enjoyed in consequence of having waited with Weitzel's command for the opportunity.

Obituary.

We regret to learn that Mrs. EDMUNDS, the esteemed wife of Judge EDMUNDS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, died in Detroit last Saturday, of consumption. Judge EDMUNDS has been in Detroit for the last two weeks, in attendance upon Mrs. E. The funeral took place yesterday, at Detroit. Judge EDMUNDS has the sympathies of a large circle of friends, in this city and elsewhere, in this severe affliction which has befal en him.

"Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp."

This gorgeous spectacle went off admirably at Grover's, for a first performance of a piece so complicated. It is full of beautiful effects from beginning to end, and no one should neglect the opportunity offered for enjoying it.

The Public Debt.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States, March 31, 1865:

	Am't Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin	$1,100,36	$41 80
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	731,053,128 29	38,519,399 43
Debt on which interest has ceased	849,410 09	
Debt bearing no interest	514,129,267 16	
	2,246,933,077 34	102,516,531 15

Legal tender notes in circulation.	*Amount.*
One and two years 5 per cent. notes	$60,522,350
United states notes, old issue	492,104
United states notes, new issue	422,565,450
Compound interest notes, act of March 3, 1863	16,000,000
Compound interest notes, act of June 30, 1864	141,477,610
	$629,160,568

Gen. Grant in the Field.

A correspondent, writing on the 29th from the lines below Petersburg, gives the following picture of the Lieutenant General: "At noon Gen. Grant arrived with his staff. It was the first time he had been personally with the army since October 27, and his presence boded important events at hand. He came with all the baggage which suffices him in the field. The nation will be pleased to know that Grant is looking extremely well, and takes to the field again as naturally as he did last spring. He has apparently grown no older during the two years he has had such weighty responsibilities upon him. His manner is the same—retiring, taciturn; his face no different."

American Securities.

Referring to the prevalent active popular demand for Government gold-bearing securities, and the extreme depression in railway stocks, Messrs. Jerome, Riggs & Co., in their financial circular of April 1, pertinently observe: "Another cause operating to the disadvantage of railway securities is the popularity of Governments. The rate of interest they pay far exceeds the average income to be expected from railroads, and as the utmost confidence prevails in reference to them, they are absorbing nearly the whole available capital of the country."

The Duke de Gwin.

The *Democratic Press*, of San Francisco, which claims to have special and exclusive sources of information, says that ex-Senator Gwin has gone to France, but will very soon return with a force of French troops, under Marshal Bazine, and take possession of Sonora. The *Press* does not credit the report of Gwin's elevation to the ducal station, nor that Maximilian had ceded any portion of the Mexican territory to the French Emperor. The whole affair seems to be muddled and inconsequential.

Johnston's Losses.

A letter from Goldsboro' says that Joe Johnston's losses in the battles of the 19th and 20th, near Bentonsville, will undoubtedly reach an aggregate of five thousand. The Fifteenth and Twentieth corps buried of rebel dead, and collected wounded, a total reaching two thousand five hundred. The small squads of prisoners taken by the Seventeenth and Fourteenth corps, when put together, foot up a total of thirteen hundred.

Idaho.

Advices from Idaho report that popular meetings have been held, approving Gov. Lyon's course in removing, as per act of the Territorial Legislature, the Capital from Lewiston to Boise City. Efforts are being made to establish overland communication between California and Idaho. Such a route would greatly decrease the distance. Gen. Wright has promised military protection by the first of May, when stages and wagons can make the trip.

The Mass Meeting To-Night.

Secretary USHER will preside at the Grand Mass Meeting this evening, in front of the Patent office. Addresses may be expected from Vice President Johnson, Governor Yates, General Nye, Senator Harlan, General Butler, and others.

FORT HILL, in Boston, now occupied by the lowest kind of tenement houses, and which it is proposed to improve by laying, widening streets, and erecting warehouses, comprises about five acres, and the land is now worth not more than two or three dollars a foot. The proposed improvements would double its value.

MRS. CATHERINE BRABENBROOK, of Pittsburg, has recovered $3,250 damages from Dr. George Clem in consequence of his negligence or lack of skill in treating her husband's broken leg. The wound was patched up, and the man died from the effects of gangrene.

EXTRA.

RICHMOND!

Our Flag is There.

Display of Union Sentiment in the Conquered Rebel Capital.

The Fire in Richmond Not a Serious Affair.

A correspondent telegraphing from the Spottswood Hotel in Richmond, at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, says that General WEITZEL'S corps was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of joy.

Union flags which had been concealed during the rebellion were brought out and displayed from the houses all over the city, and the Federal forces were welcomed on every hand. The correspondent says that more *American flags were displayed on the main street of Richmond than he ever saw on Pennsylvania avenue!*

The Union sentiment which has long been suppressed by Jeff. Davis's satraps in Richmond, and which only found vent in secretly affording succor to Union prisoners, burst forth in a lively manner.

A fire was burning in some of the tobacco houses on the bank of the James river, but it was not a serious affair.

Interesting Account of the Battles Before Petersburg.

Brilliant and Heroic Conduct of the Sixth and Ninth Corps.

Correspondence National Republican.

BEFORE PETERSBURG, April 3.—Saturday night the situation was as follows: The 9th corps, Gen. Parke, on the right of the line, in their old position, stretching from the Appomattox to the left of Fort Alex. Hager. The 6th corps extended from the left of the 9th to near Fort Sampson. The command of Gen. Ord, composed of Turner's and Foster's divisions of the 24th corps, and Birney's, (colored,) of the 25th, lay on the left of Wright's. The 2d, connecting with their left, reached to the Boydton plank road, near Burgess' Mills, Miles' division lying across it.

Gen. Sheridan had the left wing, composed of cavalry and the Fifth Corps. He was operating on the rebel right without keeping up connection with the rest of the army. The fighting had been principally confined to the cavalry and the Fifth and Second Corps; the cavalry and Fifth having suffered the greatest loss. The rebels had hitherto confined themselves to attacks upon our left, seeming to fear an attempt to reach the South Side road in the direction of Burkeville. The ground occupied by our lines to the left of the winter camps is gently rolling, wooded thickly with second-growth pine, and cut up with devious water courses, running through swampy bottoms. In front, beyond Burgess' Mills, stretching away toward Petersburg, along the Boydton plank, is open country.

During Saturday night the lines seemed very feverish, volleys of musketry being heard at frequent intervals, sometimes swelling into a continuous crackling roar, while the popping of skirmishers' rifles, and the slower discharges of artillery were incessant. The theatre of operations covered a front of almost unexampled extent, the tortuous line being fifteen or twenty miles in length.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, p. m., Gen. Parke charged the rebel works in front of the celebrated Fort Hell, with the divisions of Potter and Wilcox. The fortifications at this point are of great strength, and the approach rendered difficult by a formidable abattis. Upon reaching the abattis, they encountered a tremendous fire of grape, canister and musketry.

For a moment the line recoiled and fell back nearly to Fort Hell, but renewed their effort, pulled away the obstructions, poured over the parapet and into the works with a dash worthy of the Old Guard of Napoleon. They captured four forts, including Fort Mahone, directly in front of Fort Hell, turned the guns in the works and poured canister and grape into the retreating enemy. The Ninth corps continued to hold this position until this morning.

Brevet Major General Potter, commanding the Second division, was dangerously wounded in the assault, and was succeeded in command by Brig. Gen. Griffin, of the Second brigade.

The rebels yesterday made seven or eight desperate assaults upon Fort Mahone, some of them even reaching the ditch; but these were each time repulsed, with heavy loss.

At four o'clock yesterday morning Gen. Wright had massed the whole 6th corps, and advanced it to within a hundred yards of the rebel lines in front of Fort Fisher. The 1st division, Gen. Wheaton, had the right; the 3d division, Gen. Seymour, the centre, and the 2d division, Gen. Getty, the left. Each brigade and division had its own front and supports. About half-past four it charged, through a terrible fire, forced the abattis, and carried the works with irresistible gallantry. Advancing rapidly over several lines of earthworks, they moved forward, and about 9 o'clock, a. m., struck the Southside railroad about four miles west of Petersburg. They followed up their success by assaulting and carrying several of the inner and rear defensive lines of Petersburg, which here successively cross the Boydton road, running at right angles to the line of works which we have held during the past winter.

This charge was one of the most magnificent ever made in this or any other war. Owing to the rapidity with which the works were carried, the losses here, as well as in the other corps, have been comparatively light.

Some of the fortifications were carried by the troops advancing in column with their arms at right shoulder shift.

Brevet Maj. Gen. L. O. Grant, commanding 2d brigade, 2d division, was wounded in the assault.

As the forts were taken, the guns were turned upon the enemy.

The 2d brigade, 2d division, which are the 110th, 122d, and 126th Ohio, commanded by Brev. Brig. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Colonel of the 110th, covered itself with glory.

In one of the fortifications carried by them, the rebel gunners fired a charge of solid shot, and loaded with grape, but before they could fire our men had taken the pieces, and they were at once put in charge of the Ninth New York heavy artillery, of the same brigade, who served the retreating rebels with their own grape. The 110th Ohio captured three rebel flags, and one of the 122d took the battle-flag of the rebel General. Gen. Wright sent the man to the rear with the flag, telling him he had earned his thirty days' furlough. While the gallant Sixth was thus engaged the whole left of the line was in motion. Gen. Ord, with the divisions of Foster and Turner, attacked the line in his front at Hatcher's Run, nearly at the same time with the charge of Wright, and carried them in fine style.

The manoeuvres which have produced these brilliant results were as ably conceived as they have been faithfully and gallantly executed. Lee was obliged by our movements to the left to proportionately extend his right, or give up the Southside road without a contest. While his right was vigorously pressed back, after its first temporary success, the attack of the Sixth Corps, following that of the Ninth, cut his army in two, driving one part into the inner fortifications of Petersburg, while the right was left to the mercy of Ord, Humphreys and Sheridan, and was compelled to make a long detour to the rear to rejoin him, with Sheridan in its rear and Humphreys on its flank. The result could not fail to be disastrous to him. To the successful execution of these strategies, is owing the immense disproportion between our loss and the number of prisoners taken from the enemy.

Additional Details by the Associated Press Correspondent.

The loss of the Ninth corps will reach from eight hundred to one thousand in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Colonel Gatchell, 31st Maine, severely; Major Balton, 31st Maine, severely; Col. Gregg and Lieut. Col. Winslow, 179th New York, wounded; Major Morrow, 205th Pennsylvania, lost a leg; and Lieut. Alexander, of the same regiment, killed.

The corps has taken fourteen guns, about two hundred prisoners and two battle-flags, the latter by the 211th Pennsylvania.

They then moved on down towards Petersburg, driving the rebels before them across Town Run and into their inner line, close to the city. They took a large number of prisoners, (about two thousand,) and some twenty guns. No attack on the inner line has been made as yet, as the position is a strong one, and will either be defended to the last, or evacuated during the night.

The 24th corps, holding the line north of Hatcher's Run and south of the Duncan road, connecting with the 6th corps on the right, and the 2d on the left, advanced at daylight, and took the works in their front with slight loss.

Over one thousand prisoners were captured here. These troops were Foster's and Thomas's divisions, under Gen. Gibbons. They were supported by the colored division of the 25th corps, but the latter did not get into action.

The 2nd corps, which held the line from the run a mile and a half east of the Boydton road to a mile west of it, delayed advancing until Sheridan with the 5th corps got within supporting distance on the extreme left, when the entire line marched forward carrying the works almost without opposition.

The enemy was found to have fallen back from this part of the line owing to the 6th corps cutting them off, they having reached the South Side railroad early in the forenoon, and were busily tearing it up. This of course cut the rebel army in two, and the two divisions thus caught between the 6th and 2d corps at once started across the South Side road toward the Appomattox, hoping to be able to ford it and thus escape capture. But it appears they ran against Sheridan, and putting on a bold appearance, made a show to fight. News to this effect reaching headquarters, two divisions of the 2d corps were at once sent to flank and if possible capture the entire command.

Our losses during the day cannot be given, but it is believed two thousand will cover them, many valuable officers being among them, whose names, however, are not obtainable to-night. Our captures will sum up about 9,000 prisoners and 33 guns, including those taken by Sheridan yesterday.

The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded is not estimated, but in front of the 9th corps they lie on the ground very thick, for they were mown down by the hundreds at each effort to regain the lost ground.

Gen. Ransom is badly wounded and a prisoner in our hands. He was found at a house on the Boydton road, from which it was dangerous to move him.

Gen. A. P. Hill is reported killed by prisoners.

MONDAY, April 3d.—5½, a. m.—Petersburg is ours. The 2nd brigade, 1st division, 9th Corps, took possession this morning at day light.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Recruits and Convalescents Arriving for Sherman's Army—Wholesale Demoralization of the Enemy—Great Distress Among the Refugees—Sherman's Prisoners on their way North—A Formidable Rebel Ram ready for a Descent.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The steamer Delaware, from New Berne on the 27th ult., has arrived. Sherman's sick who have recovered, together with detachments of recruits and others, are daily arriving at New Berne and Morehead City on their way to join the army at Goldsboro'.

The enemy is much demoralized, and desertions among them are the order of the day.

Citizens from the interior are continually coming in to take the oath of allegiance. They come faster than the conveniences allow.

Great distress exists for want of clothing and other necessaries. The people of Goldsboro' gave the troops a cordial welcome upon their entrance, and were greatly rejoiced upon their arrival, and the same feeling exists throughout the entire State. If the people of North Carolina are mildly treated, and their present urgent necessities relieved, the State will at once return to the Union.

Two steamers loaded with prisoners recently captured by Sherman's forces were to go North on the 27th ult.

Great distress is reported to prevail at Wilmington among the women and children for want of supplies and clothing. The suffering has been greatly increased by the arrival of 30,000 refugees, sent in by Sherman, who are all homeless and destitute.

The new rebel ram at Halifax, on the Roanoke river, which mounts six 200-pounders and is plated with 7-inch wrought-iron on two feet of solid oak, is expected to be ready to move down the river on Plymouth and into the Sounds on the 16th of April.

Great Flood at Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 3.—The river rose several feet on Saturday and was piled with ice to a great height; one of the sheets of ice came near striking a tube of the Victoria bridge. Yesterday morning the river rose much higher, flooding William, Wellington and other streets. Between five and six o'clock in the evening the ice shoved again, and the water rushed over the abutment wall, flooding Commission street. About 11 o'clock it again rose as high as St. Paul street.

PETITIONS have been signed by many merchants in Memphis, praying the President to declare Tennessee no longer an insurrectionary State, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will remit the present tax on goods from Northern States.

LOCAL NEWS

FREEDOM'S JUBILEE.—Yesterday, on the announcement of the signal victory, the whole town was, as it were, in a blaze of excitement. The EXTRA REPUBLICAN, as usual, the first in it's field, and soon thereafter those in business itinerant venders of the current literature of the day, helped to swell the general jubilee. Business was suspended and all joined in praises of praise to the gallant officers and brave men who so nobly achieved the victory that made every heart swell with joy and every pulse beat with pride at the first announcement on our own bulletin of the double fall of the rebel capital. Mr. French, of the house of Hudson Taylor, ordered a display of bunting and a general holiday to the employees. At the private residence of Hudson Taylor was that "same old flag" which, by the way, was the first to be thrown to the breeze in the troublesome times of '61. Messrs. Philip & Solomons followed the example, and, in fact, all the prominent places on the avenue were impregnated with the idea that it was a day for Freedom's jubilee.

RIOT AND SHOOTING CASE.—Last night and this morning Detectives Bigley, McDevitt and Clarvoe arrested Samuel Dawt, William Shedd, Geo. W. Bauers, and Wm. W. Leamon for being concerned in the shooting of Geo. Russell, near the corner of Twelfth and D streets, last night between eleven and twelve o'clock. The case was brought before Justice Miller this morning for trial. From the evidence before the justice it seems that Russell, with a party of friends, went into the restaurant at the corner of Twelfth and D streets. After Russell's party had drank, some words passed between Russell and the barkeeper as to the amount to be paid. The barkeeper said all in the house had drank. Russell contended that he would only pay for the party with him.

A fight between the parties ensued, in which Russell was shot through the head, inflicting a very dangerous wound. Justice Miller continued the case until this afternoon, at half past two o'clock. There being no evidence against Bauers, he was dismissed. Russell was taken to the drug store of Mr. Entwistle, and had his wounds dressed. This morning he lies in a dangerous condition.

DISLOYALTY.—Yesterday afternoon, between four and five o'clock, Wm. Norbeck and Julius C. Visser were arrested by Officer Brewer for shouting for Jeff. Davis and cursing President Lincoln. From the evidence before Justice Thompson, it appears that they used the disloyal language in the presence of several gentlemen who were drinking a toast to the success of our arms. Justice Thompson held them for a further hearing this afternoon. They were also held to answer the charge of disorderly conduct.

STILL THEY COME.—Up to two o'clock to-day over four hundred and seventy rebel deserters and refugees arrived at Col. Ingraham's office. They most gladly took the oath of allegiance, and were furnished transportation North.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT at Dr. Gurley's church is postponed until to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, on account of the illumination and rejoicings to-night.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Henry Jackson was arrested by Officer Carraher for carrying concealed weapons. Justice Handy fined him $21.90.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Chief Justice Cartter.*—The case of Bien against Clark was resumed this morning and the examination of witnesses on the part of the plaintiff continued.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Mr. Justice Olin.*—Edward C. Carrington, Esq., District Attorney, Prosecuting.

The jury in the case of Nathan Darling, charged with assault and battery on Nathan K. Leavitt, rendered a verdict this morning of guilty.

Emma Donaldson, indicted for keeping a bawdy house, submitted her case and was sentenced to nine months in jail.

Patrick Conroy, indicted for assault and battery on Stephen Clark, submitted his case, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.

Mary Shaunessey, charged with assault and battery on Susan Gaines, was found not guilty.

The case of John F. Scott, charged with stealing basket, sausage, and bacon from John Widmayer, was then taken up.

ORPHANS' COURT—*Judge Purdell.*—The will of Cartlepher Weber was fully proved and admitted to probate. Letters testamentary were issued to Charles Weber.

The inventory of the personal estate of Martin Johnson was returned by the executor and passed.

DIED.

In Detroit, on the 31st ult., MRS. EDMUNDS, wife of Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Commissioner General Land Office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sabbath School Concert and Festival—Postponement.**—On account of the illumination in celebration of the Glorious News from our Victorious Army, the Sabbath School Concert and Festival at Dr. Gurley's Church, on New York avenue, will be postpone until WEDNESDAY Evening, the 5th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the school.

ap4-2t* SAMUEL KERR, Sup't.

☞ **National Jubilee.—A Grand Mass-Meeting** of Loyal Citizens will be held on the south front of the Patent Office, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in commemoration of recent victories.

The members of the Lincoln and Johnson Club are requested to meet at League Hall, at 7 p. m. precisely. LEWIS CLEPHANE,

President Lincoln and Johnson Club.

ap4-1t

☞ **Rally National Republican Union** Club at Island Hall, at 7½ p. m., TUESDAY evening, April 4, 18th. By order of the president, F. A. Boswell.

WM. BOYD, M. D.,

ap3-2t* Recording Secretary.

☞ **Notice.—Members of the Fourth** Ward Draft Election: You are requested to attend a meeting at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on TUESDAY Evening, April 4, at 7½ o'clock, p. m., to transact business of great importance to the Club. By order of the Chairman, R. S. DAVIS, Secretary.

ap3-2t

☞ **Office of the Washington and GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,** March 29, 1865.—On and after SATURDAY, April 1st, the fare on the cars of this Company will be SIX CENTS, as provided for by act of Congress.

TICKETS, seventeen for one dollar, can be obtained at offices of this Company, corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street; Bridge street, Georgetown; Garrison street, near the Navy-Yard gate.

mh29-6t GEO. S. GIDEON, President.

[Intelligencer and Chronicle.]

☞ **Metropolitan Railroad Office,** CORNER OF SEVENTEENTH STREET and New York avenue.—On and after SATURDAY, April 1st, the fare on this road will be increased to seven cents, or seventeen tickets for one dollar, which may be purchased at the office from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.

mh29-12t J. W. THOMPSON, Pres't.

"SPRING IT IS CHEERY,
Winter is dreary,
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly;
When he is shaken,
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

Why, take PLANTATION BITTERS to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old are made young again, the middle-aged rejoice, and the young become doubly brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Liver Complaint, Headache, Pains in the side, "Crick in the Back," and all symptoms of Stomachic Derangement yield at once to the health-giving influence of PLANTATION BITTERS.

☞ **The Bridal Chamber,** an Essay on Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Sexual Systems—sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ **A Friend in Need!—Those requiring** confidential medical assistance should apply to some regular educated physician who has made certain diseases his special study; such a man is Dr. DARBY, who is daily curing numbers of both sexes, and every age, who have been to all the self-called Doctors in the city, and spent valuable time and money, with no benefit, till he took charge of them. His terms are more moderate than those of more boasting pretenders, whose only purpose is to fleece the unfortunate, and then advise them, when it is almost too late, to apply to him.

Call on him at once, or you