

# East Saginaw Courier.

VOLUME VI. EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865. NUMBER 297.

### Business Directory.

#### EAST SAGINAW.

W. F. LITTLE & CO.

Bankers and Exchange Brokers,  
BUY & SELL EXCHANGES.

Bank Notes,  
GOLD AND SILVER, & C.

Will give prompt attention to Collections, and  
ARBITRATIONS AT CURRENT RATES.

W. A. WEBER, IRVING S. SMITH,  
Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors, Office, No. 7  
& 8, Cross Street.

T. E. DOUGHTY,  
Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Books, Stationery,  
Wall Paper, &c., No. Irving Block, Genesee  
Street.

EAST SAGINAW FOUNDRY,  
Water street, 3d Ward, East Saginaw. All  
kinds of casting in brass and iron, and repair-  
ing and fitting of machinery of all descrip-  
tions, done promptly and reliably at the above  
institution.

GEORGE W. MERRILL, Proprietor.

A. S. GAYLORD,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Solicitor  
in Chancery, &c. SAGINAW CITY.

L. SIMONEAU,  
Dentist and Chemist, has a full assortment  
of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,  
Toilet Articles, &c., &c. Corner  
Washington and Genesee Streets.

DRS. FARLAND, ROSS & OSBORN,  
Physicians and Operative Surgeons. Residence  
on Warren street, directly east of former resi-  
dence. Office over new building on Wash-  
ington street. Office open at all hours.

SCHMITZ & MORLAYS,  
Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Crockery,  
Agricultural Implements, &c. Corner Genesee  
and Cross streets.

CHAUNCEY H. GAGE,  
Attorney Counselor and Solicitor,  
Office in Exchange Block.

FRIZELLE BROTHERS,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Medicines,  
Paints, Oils, Liquors, Dry Goods, &c. Genesee  
Street, opposite Hancock Block.

BYRON B. BUCKHOUT,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in English and Ameri-  
can Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Agricultural  
Implements, Stoves, Crockery, Tin and Sheet  
Iron Ware, &c. Brick Block, North Water  
Street.

C. H. ROBINSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, will give  
prompt attention to collections. Taxes paid  
for non-residents, and all business connected  
with a Land Agency promptly attended to.

LEVERLY STABLE,  
A. W. Gates & Co.'s Stables, corner Washington  
and Tenth streets, are fully stocked with  
Horses, Carriages, and everything required  
in the line. Terms reasonable.

H. MARZ,  
Cutter in Hats, Caps, Fur and Skin, Ready  
Made Clothing, Gloves, &c. Opposite Bancroft  
Block.

SHAW, REYNOLDS & CO.,  
Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints,  
Oils, &c. Buena Vista Block.

WILLIAM G. DIETZ,  
Saddler and Harness Maker, between  
Genesee and Cross streets.

LIVINGSTON & TOMS,  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, &c. Corner  
Shaw, Buena Vista Block.

GEORGE C. SANBORN,  
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Family Sup-  
plies, Country Produce, &c. Corner Street,  
Exchange Block.

FRED A. KOEHLER,  
Blacksmith and general repairer in Iron and  
Steel, Tenth street.

MIDDLEBURN & BURGER,  
Manufacturers of and dealers in Shoes, Hats,  
Leather, Findings, &c., &c. 2d door east of  
Breunle House.

WM. H. BOUTHWICK,  
United States Assistant Auctioneer.  
SAGINAW, MICHIGAN AND SHERBORN'S COUNTRIES  
Office at East Saginaw, Alford & Co.'s Tobacco  
Store.

C. H. WILKIN & CO.,  
Merchant Tailors, and dealers in Cloths, Cloth-  
ing, and Shipments of London from any point  
west from corner, Exchange Block.

C. H. SILBERE,  
Wholesale and retail dealer in and manufac-  
turer of Furniture of all kinds. Sales Rooms  
Commercial Block.

BLISS, JAMES & CO.,  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,  
Books & Shoes, &c. Commercial Block.

L. C. STORRS & CO.,  
Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Family Sup-  
plies, Country Produce, Family Groceries, Glass,  
Crockery, Oil, Flour, Feed, &c. Commercial  
Block.

H. J. MERRISON,  
Will attend promptly to the Purchase, Inspect-  
ing, and Shipment of Lumber from any point  
on Saginaw River; Post office address  
EAST SAGINAW.

LATHROP & HALL,  
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,  
Office Buena Vista Block, Cor. Genesee & Water  
Street.

H. P. PROCTOR,  
Dealer in Fine Watches and Jewelry, Silver and  
Plated Ware, Agent for Buena Vista Block,  
Wine and Perfumery Glass, Opposite Hancock  
House, East Saginaw.

CRONIN, WICKELIN & CO.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-  
ceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hats, Caps, Books  
and Shoes, Tankeo Nations, etc. Union Block,  
East Side, East Saginaw.

WM. A. CLARK,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 2, Hous  
Block, F. O. Address, Saginaw City.

LUTHER BECKWITH & JAS. R. COOK,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors  
in Chancery, Office over Wilkins & Co.'s Store,  
Water Street, BAY CITY, MICH.

A. H. MERRISON,  
Manufacturer of pump logs, faucets, &c. Salt  
Blocks furnished to any extent desired, on  
fall terms. Office at New Planning Mill, Wa-  
ter street.

F. W. CARLISLE & CO.,  
Tanners, Wholesalers and Retail Dealers in Hides,  
Leather and Findings, corner Water and Tenth  
streets, East Saginaw, Michigan. Cash  
for Hides and Pelts.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,  
WILLIAM N. LITTLE,  
Exchange Block, East Saginaw, Michigan, corner  
Genesee and Water Streets.

DEERING & SON,  
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS,  
and General Dry Goods Men.  
Store corner of Cross and Genesee streets, for-  
merly occupied by Schmitz & Morley. 255-7

SAGINAW CITY.

W. M. MILLER,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Pres-  
ter in Admiralty. SAGINAW CITY.

### SAGINAW VALLEY BANK

BLISS, FAY & Co.,  
Bankers and Brokers,  
Buy and sell Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold  
and Silver, Canada Currency.

Give prompt attention to Collections and Gen-  
eral Banking Business.

Office: in Water Street, Second Floor Block,  
East Saginaw, Mich.

GOODING & HAWKINS,  
FORWARDING, COMMISSION, AND  
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,  
East Saginaw, - - Michigan.  
D. W. GOODING, W. HAWKINS.

YAWKEY & CO.,  
Commission Agents and Dealers in  
Lumber, Shingles, Lath &c.  
Office, No. 12 & 13 1/2 Floor, Exchange Bk.,  
EAST SAGINAW, MICH.  
Orders filled promptly and at Market Rates.

DRS. FARNSWORTH & SPINNEY  
HOMEPATHIC  
Physicians and Surgeons,  
OFFICE IN BUENA VISTA BLOCK  
EAST SAGINAW, - - MICH.

WE would say that we are prepared to at-  
tend to all calls, both at home and abroad,  
and to patients suffering from any form of dis-  
ease, either Acute, Chronic or Surgical. In ad-  
dition to practice we keep constantly on hand.

HOMEPATHIC MEDICINES.

Thiobates, Phosphates, Zingibers, Ac. Sugar of  
Milk, Globules, Family Medicines, Cases and  
Chests, worth from \$1.50 to \$25.00. Homopathic  
Books, Syringes, Supporters, Trusses, Vials,  
Coffers, Surgical Instruments, &c. Pure Wine  
and Liquors, and everything needed by Home-  
opathic Physicians and Families.  
East Saginaw, May 19, 1861. 251r

DR. P. WHIPPLE,  
Dental Surgeon, Office, over Dun-  
can's Drug Store, Jackson's Block,  
opposite National Bank, on Washington street.  
Artificial Teeth inserted from one to an entire  
set, on the most approved plan, and in a style  
combining in the highest degree usefulness,  
natural expression, comfort and durability.  
Teeth extracted without pain if desired. Partic-  
ular attention paid to the preservation of the  
Natural Teeth. References given if required.  
255-17-3

Insurance Agency.

Atlas Insurance Co. of Hartford, Fire and  
Marine, Assets \$2,000,000  
Security Fire, N. Y., Assets, 550,000  
Home Ins. Co. of New Haven, 250,000  
Conn. Assets, \$2,000,000  
Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y., 5,000,000  
JOHN J. WHEELER, Agent  
For above Companies, Exchange Block, East  
Saginaw, Michigan. 257

SPRING OF 1865.

Down! Down! Down!

NO REGARD FOR COST!

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

We have just received a new and beautiful  
Stock of Spring Goods, that have been purchased  
at the late trade sales at prices

Astonishingly Low!

Everything in the Dry Goods line worthy of  
attention can be found among our assortment,  
and we are determined not to be

LIVINGSTON & TOMS,  
Corner, Genesee & Water Streets.

New York Wire Mills,  
NEW YORK,  
Manufacture Iron wire of all descriptions,  
comprising

TELEGRAPH, BRIDGES, FENCE,  
PUMP, CHAIN, SPRING,  
SCREW, UMBRELLA, BUCKLE,  
TINNERS' BROOM.

Address,  
PHELPS, DODGE & Co., Agents,  
19 & 21 CHURCH ST.  
January 25th, 1865. n266

NEW STYLES  
-OF-  
SILK HATS,  
AT  
WILKIN & MACK'S  
Genesee St., East Saginaw.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,  
SOFT WOOL HATS, CAPS,  
Carpet Bags, Valices,  
UMBRELLAS, & C., & C.

Patrons are Solicited.  
East Saginaw, March 3, 1865.

Teacher Wanted.

An Assistant Teacher is wanted in the Eng-  
lish School of the German-American  
School of the City of East Saginaw.  
Competent persons will please direct their ap-  
plications to the undersigned, who will give  
terms. Address, or apply to  
GEORGE MAUER,  
President of the School Society,  
of the Germania Society,  
East Saginaw, March 30, 1865. 257-2

### New DRUG STORE.

L. SIMONEAU,  
Successor to G. F. WARD, DRUGGIST.

DRUGGIST

And Pharmacist,  
Corner of Washington and Genesee Sts.

EAST SAGINAW.

ATTENTION IS INVITED  
TO MY STOCK

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,  
SHAKER BOTTLES, PERFUMERY,  
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,  
FANCY GOODS,  
PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS,  
BRUSHES, & C., & C.

MY STOCK OF  
Drugs & Medicines,  
And Chemicals,  
IS PURE AND FRESH.

HAVING been selected with great care, and  
from the most reliable sources. In this  
particular I have no fear of criticism or com-  
petition.

PERFUMERY.

In this line I offer a choice selection of Es-  
sences, Cologne, Oil, Confections, &c., for vari-  
ous uses, of most delicate Flavor, pure and reli-  
able quality.

Fancy Goods.

Comprising a rare assortment of Lilly White,  
Porcelain Chalk, Perf. Balls, &c. An excellent  
variety of articles in this line.

Prescriptions accurately  
put up at all hours.

L. SIMONEAU,  
East Saginaw, Jan. 1, 1865.

QUEENSWARE,  
China and Glassware,  
FOR 1865.

AIKIN & BABCOCK,  
Washington St., East Saginaw.

PLATED GOODS  
- SUCH AS -  
TEA SETS,  
DINNER,  
AND BREAKFAST CASTERS,  
CAKE BASKETS,  
BUTTER DISHES,  
SYRUP CUPS,  
SPOON HOLDERS,  
SPOONS,  
FORKS,  
& C.

Britannia Ware of All Kinds,  
CHANDELIERS,  
HALL LIGHTS,  
MOUNTING, SIDE,  
STAND AND HAND  
LAMP'S,  
TABLE CUTLERY,  
TEA TRAYS,  
FEATHER DUSTERS,  
LADIES BASKETS.

FANCY GOODS  
IN CHINA, PARIAN, LAVA AND BOHE-  
MIAN WARE,  
Are also large branches of their trade.

Determined as they are to furnish the wants  
of the people, also establish a reputation for up-  
right dealing, they can assure those interested  
in the purchase of such goods, that their interests  
will be greatly promoted by examining their  
wares and prices.

AIKIN & BABCOCK.

Groceries and Provisions.

PETER KRAMER  
HAYING opened a new Grocery and Provi-  
sion Store on Water Street, 3d Ward, 2d  
corner above Fisher's Store Mill, will keep con-  
stantly on hand a full supply of GROCERIES  
AND PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
&c., which he will sell at the same prices as sold  
at the East Saginaw Store.

### THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

How Brought About—History of the  
Events Immediately Preceding—  
Graphic Accounts.

PARTICULARS OF THE OCCUPATION.

We call the following from the ad-  
mirable accounts furnished to the New  
York Herald by its correspondent,  
Thomas M. Cook.

OPERATIONS OF THE 9TH CORPS.

At midnight on Saturday Gen. Wilcox  
received orders to make a demon-  
stration on his extreme right, in order  
to draw the rebel batteries opened, and  
in that direction, and thus assist  
the attacks that had been planned for  
the following morning. The demon-  
stration was made with great earnest-  
ness at the same time that Admiral  
Porter was hammering away with his  
gunboats up the James River. All the  
artillery on that part of the line was  
ordered into play, and the skirmish  
line in front of Ely's brigade was ad-  
vanced. The moon was not shining  
and the night was perfectly clear; so  
that the attack was distinctly witness-  
ed from the bluffs in the rear. The  
men moved forward steadily, and soon  
the sharp volleys of musketry indicat-  
ed their approach to the rebel lines;  
the artillery on the heights behind them  
fired more briskly, the shells  
striking through the air overhead.  
Then the rebel batteries opened, and  
a most infernal din was awakened to  
disturb the placid stillness of the mid-  
night. Amid the noise and smoke the  
skirmishers kept steadily on, meeting  
with so little opposition that they were  
enabled to cross the rebel lines, enter  
their works, capture prisoners in num-  
bers greater than their own, and finally  
advanced into the outskirts of the  
town, where they met a strong body  
of rebels coming out to reinforce the  
portion of the line that had just been  
captured. A brisk engagement was  
fought here, within the limits of the  
city; but our numbers were so small  
that we were compelled to withdraw,  
and reluctantly fell back to our own  
lines. Had the troops been at hand  
to reinforce the movement, instead of  
being simply a demonstration it could  
easily have been turned into an actual  
attack, and would have given us then  
the whole left of the rebel line of  
works and cut them off from Peters-  
burg entirely. Gen. Wilcox was very  
anxious to change the character of the  
affair; but at the critical moment he  
received orders to attack at the earliest  
dawn of the morning on his left, so  
that he could do nothing more at this  
time. The success of the demon-  
stration gave rise to the report, which  
was sent away yesterday morning, that we  
had possession of Petersburg. In the  
movement we lost a few men only,  
among them Lieut. Col. Nichols, of the  
First Michigan sharpshooters, seriously  
wounded. One effect of the demon-  
stration was most excellent: Lee had  
mobilized so large a portion of the  
army against Sheridan that there was  
merely a picket line left here.—  
The demonstration compelled him to  
recall some of the troops that had  
been sent elsewhere, in order that he  
should not be flanked here.

AN EARNEST ATTACK.

So soon as this affair was over Wilcox  
began massing his few available  
men for the expected attack on the  
left. This was to be a combined and  
determined attack. The object was  
two-fold.—First, by a more earnest  
demonstration to recall a greater por-  
tion of the rebels who were massed  
on their extreme right; and second,  
if possible, to force their lines.

FORT MADISON.

The part of the attack assigned to  
General Wilcox was to carry Fort  
Madison, one of the most formidable  
works on the rebel lines, situated at  
the point where their line crosses the  
Jerusalem plank road and directly in  
front of Fort Emory, where the left  
portion of the line rested. For this  
purpose the First brigade, Colonel  
Samuel Harrison, of the Thirty-  
seventh Wisconsin, was brought  
around from the right of the line and  
put into position, supported by a bri-  
gade of Potter's division of the same  
corps. While this was being done  
similar dispositions were making fur-  
ther to the left, and a system of can-  
non signals had been agreed upon to  
fix the moment of starting, that all  
hands might assault simultaneously.

PERKINS.

At precisely four o'clock the signal  
gun was heard. It was scarcely gray  
dawn and a considerable mist hung  
over the fields, so that objects were  
quite indistinct at a very short dis-  
tance and not visible at all a few hun-  
dred yards away. From this cause  
the preparations made had been wholly  
secreted from the enemy. The signal  
gun, breaking the stillness of the  
early morning, may possibly have been  
an alarm of danger to them; but, as  
they knew not whence to look, they  
doubtless simply remained very quiet.

THE ASSAULT.

Colonel Harrison advanced at  
once. A small detachment of his  
brigade was thrown out in advance  
as skirmishers, while the rest followed  
close after in line of battle with fixed  
bayonets. The men moved very qui-  
etly and in perfect order, though man-  
ifesting an eagerness of spirit that  
was an assurance of success. That  
they went to stay was indicated by  
their being accompanied by a detach-  
ment of one hundred men of the First  
Connecticut heavy artillery, prepared to  
turn and work upon the rebels that  
should be captured. They passed out  
into the darkness and all was  
still. A painful season of suspen-  
sion followed. Presently a musket  
was heard, then another, and soon a  
volley. They have reached the rebel  
picket line. Now a hearty cheer is  
heard, followed by a roar of musketry.  
The cheering and the musketry firing

is taken up and runs along to the left  
until it is lost in the distance. The  
flash of the muskets disclose the po-  
sitions. Instantly the artillery of  
both sides at work, and 200 guns  
belch forth their thunder tones of  
anger. In the roar of the artillery  
all other sounds are hushed or drown-  
ed. But the work is done. It was  
done quickly, noiselessly and a  
second volley from our skirmishers,  
and the gallant Harrison gave the  
order, "Charge bayonets!—double  
quick!—charge!" and away the noble  
fellows went, over breastworks, rifle  
pits, abatis, *cheneux de fraise*, the rattle  
of the fort, into the main work,  
and the deed is accomplished. For a  
moment the thunder-struck rebels  
looked, and then took to flight. But  
our brave fellows were too close after  
them. They could not all escape.—  
Two hundred and fifty in that single  
rush were sent back as prisoners.—  
Ninety guns also were captured, and  
were quickly trained in directions op-  
posite to where they had been facing  
and set at work upon other annoy-  
ing rebel batteries. The glory of the first  
entrance into the town is disputed by  
the 27th Michigan Volunteers and the  
1st Connecticut heavy artillery. The  
former had their colors with them,  
which were the first set upon the para-  
pet, and hence they have the proof  
of priority.

THE MAIN REBEL LINES SEVERED.

The importance of this gallant  
achievement, and those simultaneous  
made further to the left, cannot be  
overestimated. It rent the whole line  
in two. It separated the right and  
left wings of their army. If evacua-  
tion had been determined upon by  
them, it closed the main door of escape  
for their right wing. Moreover, it  
took from them commanding positions  
of great importance and a large  
amount of valuable artillery. It was  
not to be supposed that they would  
yield points of such vital importance  
to themselves without a further effort.

THE REBELS ATTEMPT TO RETAKE THE FORT.

Scarcely were we quiet in posses-  
sion of the fort, when the rebels, hav-  
ing reorganized their forces and pick-  
ed up some reinforcements, came up  
with a determined effort to retake it.  
They made a most desperate assault,  
standing up manfully against terrific  
discharges of grape and canister, and  
withering volleys of musketry; but it  
was all to no purpose. The heroic  
garrison stood the ground  
bravely and obstinately, while the  
artillery of all our forts sent forth  
murderous assistance in rapid time.  
The din of the first assault was fully  
repeated. "Pandemonium would be a  
place of rest in comparison to the un-  
ceasing roar of that artillery, the  
shaking and bursting of so many  
shells, the yells of the rebels, the rattle  
of the musketry, and the final  
closing of our eyes as the rebel lines  
wavered, broke and finally went  
back in disorder. Four times subsequently  
during the day did they attempt to  
retake this position, but were each  
time sent back in disorder. It was in  
one of these assaults that the rebel  
Gen. A. P. Hill lost his life, while  
seeking in person to lead his men up  
to the works.

THE SIXTH AND TWENTY-FOURTH CORPS  
GAINING THE REAR OF THE REBELS.

These successive attacks and re-  
pulses consumed the entire day.  
Meantime, however, the 6th and 24th  
corps, having broken through the  
rebel lines in their front, were swing-  
ing around to their rear and coming  
down both upon their rear and flank. It  
was evident then that Petersburg was  
lost to the rebellion. If they could  
not retake these works where our  
lines were extended; how much less  
their chance when we were concen-  
trating and bringing within reach a  
force so vastly superior to any they  
could possibly muster. The day was  
up with them, and they knew it; but  
now their anxiety was for flight. "Oh,  
for night or blucher!" they might  
well cry.

LEE'S HEADQUARTERS CAPTURED.

The movements of the 6th corps  
were so rapid after breaking their  
line that Gen. Lee could scarcely  
keep his secret very safe. As it  
was, his headquarters were over-  
hauled and fell into our hands. It  
is reported that they were destroyed.

SUNDAY NIGHT.

Throughout the early part of the  
night operations were confined to  
skirmishing, more or less heavy at  
different hours, along the entire line.  
The utmost vigilance was exercised,  
and it was confidently anticipated that  
the rebels would take advantage of  
the darkness to get away.

A CONFERENCE.

Soon after dark General Wilcox  
was sent for by General Parks, and  
remained at corps headquarters until  
midnight, in conference with his  
superior.

THE REBELS BEING SEVERED AT MIDNIGHT

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock  
the rebels advanced and made a  
demonstration of attack on the centre  
of our lines. Scattering volleys of mus-  
ketry aroused the reserves, who, over-  
come by the fatigues of the protracted  
day and night struggles, could not  
avoid sleeping whenever a moment's  
opportunity presented itself. Quickly  
the lines were in readiness and every-  
body at his post. Then the firing in-  
creased. Soon the forts opened with  
their heavy artillery. The rebel guns  
responded briskly. The darkness was  
intense. A thick mist hung over the  
country, mixed with the smoke of the  
past day's battle, rendering it a night  
of horrid character. Through the  
thick darkness a bank of lurid light  
hung over the city of Petersburg, be-  
tween the city and the rebel lines, in-  
dicated destruction and ruin in pro-  
gress. And amid it all the unceasing  
attack; the roar of musketry; the  
thunder of artillery; the cheering and  
shouting of the soldiers; the groping

about in apprehension and fear—who  
can paint such scenes.

REFLECTED.

But the attack was of short dura-  
tion. The brave fellows in the trench-  
es knew its import. They appreciated  
also, how near they were to a glori-  
ous victory, and how important that  
they should stand their ground with-  
out wavering. And faithfully they  
performed their duty, settling the  
rebels back bloody, disheartened,  
discouraged.

VIGILANCE.

Then followed a season of anxious  
stillness. Not a sound disturbed the  
quiet of that thick, black midnight.  
No picket firing, no signal guns, no  
sudden or intentioned attacks—a  
terrible momentous threatening quiet,  
which only can be appreciated by  
those who have spent a night on a  
battle-field. Orders were issued to  
the pickets to advance and keep close  
to the rebel lines. Watch them close-  
ly; give them no chance to run; when  
they start go after them; no matter  
for vigilance was now all-important.

THE JOHNSTON CORPS.

At 3 o'clock our skirmishers occu-  
pied the main lines of the rebel works,  
and orders were issued for an imme-  
diate advance.

HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK, MONDAY A. M.

At half-past 3, horses were saddled,  
coffee swallowed and away to Peters-  
burg.

FOUR O'CLOCK—PETERSBURG OCCUPIED.

At 4 o'clock, Col. Ely reported his  
brigade in Petersburg. The 1st Michi-  
gan Sharpshooters, leading the skir-  
mishers and pressing hard, upon the  
rear of rebel forces, were the first to  
enter the long fought for city. With  
cheers and shouts of triumph they  
advanced; but the fighting was done.  
Every step they picked up rebels  
anxious to surrender, but no where  
any willing to fight. Petersburg was  
ours—won by hard fighting and de-  
termined bravery. If there any  
Confederate left his people may seek  
to give the impression that they suc-  
ceeded in the city voluntarily. A more  
complete driving out was never ac-  
complished. A victory more signal  
and indisputable has not been gained  
in this war.

A GLOOMY CORPS.

The 9th Corps had made a reputation  
in this grand success sufficient,  
had it never before achieved distinc-  
tion, to place it among the most gal-  
lant corps of the United States army.  
Left alone to hold the old lines that  
formerly had been garrisoned by the  
Army of the Potomac, if any only  
held the city voluntarily, while the  
artillery of all our forts sent forth  
murderous assistance in rapid time.  
The din of the first assault was fully  
repeated. "Pandemonium would be a  
place of rest in comparison to the un-  
ceasing roar of that artillery, the  
shaking and bursting of so many  
shells, the yells of the rebels, the rattle  
of the musketry, and the final  
closing of our eyes as the rebel lines  
wavered, broke and finally went  
back in disorder. Four times subsequently  
during the day did they attempt to  
retake this position, but were each  
time sent back in disorder. It was in  
one of these assaults that the rebel  
Gen. A. P. Hill lost his life, while  
seeking in person to lead his men up  
to the works.

THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE FIRST  
DIVISION.

The 1st Division alone, under Gen.  
Wilcox, in their operations of yester-  
day, not only held the ground against  
the rebel flag of the enemy at all at-  
tacks, but themselves attacked the  
strongest positions on the rebel lines,  
capturing two forts, nine guns, nearly  
1,000 prisoners, several flags, etc., and  
all with a loss to themselves of  
about 200 men. And now they  
add to their record the capture of the  
rest of the rebel lines, guns, tents,  
prisoners innumerable, and finally the  
city of Petersburg. Glory enough  
for one division.

GENERAL WILCOX

was in the field throughout the whole  
affair and directed the operations of  
the division, as the results demon-  
strate, with great judgment and  
ability. His men have behaved with  
a gallantry that is seldom equalled.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AND ENTRENCHMENTS

My route from Fort Amory into  
the city of Petersburg was by the  
Buckner road, and led directly across  
the fortifications of both armies. A  
most difficult ride it was never my  
fortune to attempt—covered ways,  
rifle pits, *cheneux de fraise*, breastworks,  
breastworks *cheneux de fraise*, rifle pits  
and covered ways, ditches that could  
be leaped, and ditches wide and deep,  
parallels and cross sections, abatis and  
entanglements of every description—  
the exhaustion of engineering skill.  
An entanglement of digging, such as  
never before was seen, covered the  
greater part of the distance. For the  
breadth of over a mile the country is  
literally all dug over. Every manner  
of earthwork has been thrown up by  
either army. Corrections of the lines  
alterations, changes and perfection  
have kept the armies busy for over a  
year. It is impossible to describe  
this vast network of entrenchments  
from the hasty glance I had of them  
enough and then, to describe them  
in mere words. The civilian cannot  
better understand them by conceiv-  
ing a vast system of sunken  
roads sufficient to maneuver armies  
of 100,000 men, without exposing any  
above level ground. This is one fea-  
ture of these extensive works, to which  
must be added the high and strong  
breastworks, running in zigzag  
courses, with batteries and redoubts in-  
terposed; and then the advanced  
picket lines, with the various sunken  
paths of communication; and behind  
all the chain of strong forts with wide  
and deep ditches, fringed with  
*cheneux de fraise*, the same as in front  
of all the other works.

THE OCCUPATION OF RICHMOND.

Another correspondent of the New  
York Herald, writing from the late  
battle captured on Monday, April 9th,  
furnishes the following particulars of  
the occupation:

DETERMINATION OF DAVIS & CO TO EVACU-  
ATE.

It seems to have been determined

as early as last week Tuesday, at an  
impressive war council held here  
composed of Jefferson Davis, General  
Lee, the Confederate Cabinet and a  
large number of the leading Generals  
of the rebel army within reach of the  
fallen city, that any attempt to longer  
hold those immense and powerfully  
constructed fortifications, as well as  
the city itself was no longer practic-  
able.

BEST ESTIMATION OF A WITHDRAWAL OF  
THE ARMY.

At about 3 o'clock this morning,  
Gen. George F. Shepley, Chief of  
Staff to Major General Weitzel, felt  
convinced, from the statements of  
large numbers of deserters coming  
within our lines, confirmed by dis-  
patches from Gen. Hartstaff's lines on  
the Bermuda front, that all the rebel  
works around Richmond were being  
evacuated, and that Lee and his army  
and Jeff. Davis and his government  
had already taken the only available  
line of retreat to the North Carolina  
boundary, and that the way was clear  
for the occupancy of the rebel capital  
by the forces of the United States.—  
Gen. Weitzel telegraphed those pro-  
ceedings to Lieut. Gen. Grant, who  
replied instantly, saying that he had  
no doubt that Gen. Weitzel could oc-  
cupy the city without the slightest  
difficulty.

THE SURRENDER.

On the instant Gen. Weitzel, so  
clear was his mind upon the subject,  
dispatched Maj. A. H. Stevens, of the  
4th Massachusetts cavalry, and Maj.  
E. E. Graves, of his staff, to investi-  
gate the condition of affairs on the  
roads leading to the rebel works, and  
thence to Richmond. The party had  
scarcely proceeded far within the rebel  
lines when they espied a carriage ap-  
proaching, the driver waving a white  
flag. Approaching this vehicle it was  
found to contain Maj. Mayo, the head  
of the Richmond city government,  
Judge Meredith, the head of the Su-  
preme Court of Richmond, Judge  
Lyon, and several other worthies of  
the rebel population, who announced  
that they had come out to surrender  
the city to the competent authority.  
This took place within a distance of  
two miles from the city, after the  
Union Majors had found their way  
through several lines of torpedoes,  
and was marked by the following  
conversation.

Maj. Stevens—Who is in command  
of this flag of truce?

Judge Meredith—It is Mr. Mayo,  
Mayor of the city of Richmond.

The Judge at the same time intro-  
ducing the Mayor and his associates  
to Majors Stevens and Graves.

Mayor Mayo then handed Major  
Stevens a small slip of his paper, upon  
which was written the following:

"It is proposed to formally sur-  
render to the Federal authorities the city  
of Richmond, hitherto capital of the  
Confederate States of America, and the  
defences protecting it up to this  
time."

The document was approved of and  
Major Stevens accepting its terms in  
behalf of his commanding General, it  
was at once transmitted to Maj. Gen.  
Weitzel, who had already sent out his  
skirmish line, and upon the receipt of  
Mayor Mayo's surrender, instantly  
moved his column upon the evacuated  
city and took possession.

THE FIRST TO ENTER THE CITY.

The gallant Majors then took charge  
of the rebel flag of truce party, and  
advanced upon the city.

THE NATIONAL FLAG RAISED.

With a thought and a flash they  
immediately proceeded to the dilap-  
idated structure wherein treason has  
run riot for the past four years, and  
creeping to its summit, planted the  
Stars and Stripes, where, but a few  
hours before, the detestable symbol of  
the crushed snake kissed the balmy  
breezes of the morning. The national  
symbols thus hoisted by the halcyons  
consisted of two bright and tasteful  
giribons from companies E and H of  
the 4th Massachusetts cavalry. The  
colors of the Union were greeted by  
prolonged cheers and other popular  
demonstrations of applause on the  
part of rebel civilians and contrabands.

THE CITY ON FIRE.

All the commercial part of the city  
was found to be in flames, Gen. Early  
having ordered the destruction of the  
public building, which order General  
Breckinridge, rebel Secretary of War,  
strenuously but successfully countermanded,  
but without effect.

EFFORTS TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES.

Major Stephens directed the alarm  
bells to be sounded, and at once as-  
sumed direction of the Fire Depart-  
ment of the city, consisting of a few  
men, two steam fire engines and four  
worthless hand engines, and a large  
amount of hose raised by the retreat-  
ing rebels.

The following is Major Stephens' order  
upon the subject:

ORDER NO. 80. 1.

CITY OF RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.

This city now being occupied by  
Federal forces, the officers of the Fire  
Department and Police of the city will  
immediately report to the Mayor's  
room for instructions, for the purpose  
of preserving property and order in  
the city. By command of

Maj. Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL,  
ATTEST: H. STREVEN, Jr., Major and  
Provost Marshal 25th A. C.

THE CITY SAVED.

The efforts to subdue the flames  
were arduous but finally successful,  
and to-night the city is exceedingly  
quiet in all respects, under the sway  
of Col. Frederick I. Manning, Pro-  
vost Marshal General of the Army of  
the James and Richmond.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. WEITZEL AND STAFF.

Maj. Gen. Weitzel and staff arrived  
in the city about 20 minutes to eight,  
and were received with joyful accla-  
mations by the troops and populace,  
the bands playing and the soldiers  
cheering. The entry of the command-  
ing General was truly a triumphal  
one, and adding to the martial ardor

of the soldiers of the Army of the  
James, to whose immortal credit it is  
that they entered and occupied the  
rebel capital, whence the famed nest  
of traitors, with Jeff. Davis at their  
head and John C. Breckinridge at  
their tail, had just fled.

GEN. WEITZEL'S ORDER ANNOUNCING THE  
OCCUPATION OF THE CITY.

On arriving in the city Gen. Weitzel,  
through his Adjutant Gen., Major  
D. D. Wheeler, issued the following  
order:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT ARMY OF THE  
JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.

Maj. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, com-  
manding detachment of the Army of  
the James, announces the occupation  
of the city of Richmond by the arms  
of the United States, under command  
of Lieut. General Grant. The people  
of Richmond are assured that we came  
to restore to them the blessings of  
peace, prosperity and freedom, under  
the flag of the Union.

The citizens of Richmond are re-  
quested to remain for the present quiet  
within their houses, and to avoid  
all public assemblies or meetings in  
the public streets. An efficient pro-  
vost guard will immediately re-establish  
order and tranquility within the  
city.

Martial law is, for the present pro-  
claimed.

Brigadier General George F. Shepley,  
United States Volunteers, is here-  
by appointed Military Governor of  
Richmond.

Lieut. Col. Fred. I. Manning, Pro-  
vost Marshal General of the Army of  
the James, will act as Provost Marshal  
of Richmond. Commanders of detach-  
ments doing guard duty in the city  
will report to him for instruction.

By command of  
Maj. Gen. WEITZEL,  
D. D. WHEELER, Asst. Adj. Gen.

ORDER, SUPPLY MILITARY GOVERNOR OF  
RICHMOND.

Brigadier General Geo. F. Shepley  
having been announced as Military  
Governor of Richmond has to-day is-  
sued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF  
RICHMOND, RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.

1. The armies of the rebellion hav-  
ing abandoned their effort to enslave  
the people of Virginia, have endeav-  
ored to destroy by fire the place which  
they could no longer occupy by their  
arms. Lieut. Col. Manning, Provost  
Marshal General of the Army of the  
James and Provost Marshal of Rich-  
mond, will immediately send a suffi-  
cient detachment of the provost guard  
to arrest, if possible, the progress of  
the flames. The fire department of  
the city of Richmond, and all the citi-  
zens interested in the preservation of  
their beautiful city, will immediately  
report to him for duty, and render  
every possible assistance in staying  
the progress of the conflagration. The  
first duty of the armies of the Union  
will be to save the city, doomed to de-  
struction by the armies of rebellion.

2. No person will leave the city  
of Richmond without a pass from the  
office of the Provost Marshal.

3. Any citizen, soldier, or any per-  
son whatever, who shall hereafter de-  
stroy, plunder or remove any public  
or private property whatever, will be  
arrested and summarily punished.

4. The soldiers of the command  
will abstain from any offensive or in-  
sulting words or gestures towards the  
citizens.

5. No insulting or offensive ex-  
pressions insulting to the flag, the  
cause, or the armies of the Union will  
hereafter be allowed.

6. For an exposition of their rights,  
duties and privileges, the citizens of  
Richmond are respectfully referred to  
the proclamations of the President of  
the United States in relation to the  
existing rebellion.

7. All persons having in their pos-  
session or under their control any  
property whatever belonging to the so-  
called Confederate States, or to any  
office thereof, or the records or ar-  
chives of any public office whatever,  
will immediately report the same to  
Col. Manning, Provost Marshal.

In conclusion, the citizens of Rich-  
mond are assured that with the resto-  
ration of the flag of the Union, they  
may expect the restoration of that  
peace, prosperity and happiness which  
they enjoyed under the Union, of  
which that flag is the glorious symbol.

G. F. SHEPLEY,  
Brig. Gen. U. S. Volunteers and Mil-  
itary Governor of Richmond.

PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE AND PRIVATE  
PROPERTY.

Major Stevens is charged with the  
execution of the following order:

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 2.  
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR OF  
RICHMOND, RICHMOND, APRIL 2, 1865.

No officer or soldier will enter or  
search any private dwelling, or in-  
va any property therefrom, without a  
written order from the headquarters  
of the commanding General, the Mil-  
itary Governor or the Provost Marshal  
General.

Any officer or soldier, with or with-  
out such order, entering any private  
dwelling, will give his name, rank and  
regiment.

Any officer or soldier entering a  
private dwelling without such author-  
ity, or failing to give his name cor-