BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

GREAT VICTORY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

FALL OF RICHMOND.

DISASTROUS RETREAT OF LEE.

THE COUNTRY FULL OF STRAGGLERS

The Rebels Leave in Great Haste

NO TIME TO PAROLE PRISONERS.

IMMENSE CAPTURES

28 Locomotives and 150 Cars.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY ABANDONED

SHERIDAN STILL PRESSING LEE.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.

From 15,000 to 15,000 Prisoners Captured

The Occupation of Petersburg.

THE REBELS FIRE THE CITY.

GEN. GRANT MARCHING ON.

Four Army Corps Pursuing Lee.

LEE RETREATING TO LYNCHBURG.

LATEST FROR RICHMOND.

Rebels Blow Up Their Iron Clads

THE EXPLOSIONS TERRIFIC.

&c. &c. &c.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTENT.
Washington, April 15, 11:15 A. M. }
Major Gen. Dix, New York:

The following particulars, dated at City Point, April 4th, 8 A. M., give the latest information received from Richmond:

Gen. Weitzel telegraphs from Richmond that of railroad stock he found there 28 locomotives, 44 passenger and baggage cars, and 106 freight cars.

At 3 30 last evening General Grant, from Southerland Station, 10 miles from Petersburg towards Burkesville, telegraphs as follows:

"General Sheridan picked up 1,200 more prisoners to-day, and from three to five hundred more have been gathered by other troops. The majority of the arms that were left in the hands of the remnant of Lee's army are now scattered between Richmond and where his troops are. The country is also full of stragglers, and the line of his retreat is marked with artillery and ammunition, burnt or charred wagons, caissons, ambulances, &c.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Second Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 4, 11 P. M. }
Major General Diz, New York:

The following telegram from General Grant has just now reached this Department.

At what hour to-day it left him does not appear, but probably in the afternoon:

No details of the casualties have been received, but they are expected here to-morrow. The statement that official information had been received of General Custer being killed is not true. He was unharmed late this afternoon.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WILSON'S STATION, VA., April 4, }
[27 miles W. of Petersburg.] }
Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking or dispersing the remainder of Lee's army.

Sheridan with his cavalry and the 5th Corps, is between this and the Appomattox river. General Meade with the 24 and 3d Corps is following. General Ord is following the line of the South Side Railroad.

All of the enemy that retains anything like organization have gone north of the Appomattox, and are apparently heading for Lynchburg.

Their losses have been very heavy. The houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for the wounded men. In every direction I hear of rebel soldiers *pushing for home*, some in large and some in small squads, and generally without arms.

The *cavalry have pursued so closely that the enemy have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of their transportation and munitions of war!*

The number of prisoners captured yesterday will exceed *two thousand*.

From the 29th of March to the present time our loss in killed, wounded and captured will not probably reach seven thousand, of whom from fifteen hundred to two thousand were captured, and many but slightly wounded.

I shall continue the pursuit as long as there appears to be any use in it!

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. General.

The Fall of Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3.—The intelligence of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond reached here to-day, at 10 o'clock, by a dispatch from General Weitzel, dated 8 15 to-day in Richmond, which announced the glorious event.

The mail steamer Dictator, which arrived from City Point at 4.30 this afternoon, brings down additional particulars of the results of the great struggle which has resulted in such a glorious triumph to our arms.

Petersburg was occupied by our troops at three o'clock this (Monday) morning.

Our gunboats were all well up the James River, and it was thought that a fight had taken place with the rebel iron clads.

Large fires were seen up the James River last night towards Fort Darling, and in the vicinity of the other rebel works, from which it was inferred that General Lee was abandoning his works and retreating from his long established lines.

An immense number of prisoners have been captured, variously estimated at from *fifteen to eighteen thousand*. Prisoners are continually arriving at City Point, and it was estimated that there were 15,000 there this morning. When the Dictator left at 10 A. M., a salute was being fired by all the war vessels at that point.

The steamer Cossack also arrived here to-day from Varina with a large number of Union prisoners, including Gen. McLaughlin and the men of his brigade, captured with him by the rebels when they made their unsuccessful assault on Fort Steadman. Such was the haste of the rebels in hurrying the Union prisoners through Richmond on Sunday that in many cases many were not even paroled. Five hundred out of the seven hundred on board the Cossack never signed the parole.

These prisoners say that in running through Richmond yesterday (Sunday) they saw manifest indications of the evacuation of the city. The streets were alive with people of all classes and conditions and ages, manifesting intense excitement. All the Union prisoners in Libby prison had been ordered to be exchanged by the rebel authorities and were hurried through the city toward Varina Landing, in the greatest possible haste.

Details of the Great Victory.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sunday, April 2.—The most important victory that the Army of the Potomac has ever gained in Virginia was won to-day, and the outer lines of works which we have been trying in vain for months to overcome, has at last yielded to our victorious arms, and the greater portion are now to-night within a mile and a half of the city on the southwest side.

The struggle made by the enemy to retain these works has been of the most desperate character, and for the great success obtained to-day we are indebted not only to the strategy exercised by our commanders, but to the overwhelming number and bravery of the troops that did the work.

The orders for an attack on the line east and south of Petersburg by the 6th and 9th Corps were carried out punctually at daylight, the artillery having been hammering away the greater part of the night along the entire line held by these Corps.

Such a furious cannonade has very seldom been heard during the war,—not even surpassed by that which was heard on the occasion of the mine explosion.

The 9th Corps troops in the action were the 24 and 3d Divisions and Col. Sam. Harriman's Brigade of the 1st Division.

The charge was made in front of forts Hell and Rice, on the Jerusalem road and were so far successful that by 8 A. M. we were in possession of three fortifications—Fort Mahone being the most extensive and elaborate.

These works contained 14 guns, some of which were at once opened on the enemy by men belonging to the infantry regiments.

Just inside and about one hundred yards from Fort Mahone, was another work to which the rebels retreated, and from which they threw a most destructive fire upon our men, causing them to retire from the Northern end, when the rebels made a dash, thinking to recover it entirely. But the guns on the right, as well as on the centre, had been manned and shotted and the assailants were driven back.

From this time till late in the afternoon the struggle continued, the enemy using every effort to recover the Fort, while our men were equally determined to retain possession of what they had fought so hard and paid so dearly for.

About noon the chances seemed that we should lose it, but soon after the Provisional Brigade under General Collis, and the Engineer Brigade under General Bonham, with General Hamlin's Brigade, of the 6th Corps, came on the ground, and, by their timely arrival, saved the gallant men in the works from capture, and again caused the enemy to retreat.

The fire which rained on the ground around the fort was of the most fearful character, and to stand and see men advance on a run through the very thickest of it, many of them torn to pieces and lost to view before they crossed half the distance was a sight not soon to be forgotten.

At dark the position of the contending parties was the same as during the day.

Gen. Wilcox, with part of his division, made an attack in front of Fort McGilvery near the Appomattox, and took part of the line but was soon after forced to retire to his former position owing to lack of supports.

The loss of the 9th Corps will reach from eight hundred to one thousand in killed and wounded and prisoners, among whom are General Potter, commanding 2d Division, who is badly wounded in the groin, but not fatally it is thought; Col. Gatchell, of the 31st Maine, severely; Col. Gregg and Lieut. Col. Winslow, of the 179th New York, wounded; Major Morrow, of the 20th Pennsylvania, loss of a leg; Lieut. Alexander, same regiment, killed.

This Corps has taken sixteen guns and about two hundred prisoners and two battle flags, the latter by the 211th Penn's Regiment.

The 6th Corps struck the enemy's line in front of Fort Welch, near the celebrated lead works, and carried them with very slight loss.

They at once pushed on for the South Side road which they reached about 9 o'clock, and in a very short time, several miles of it were torn up and destroyed.

They then moved on down towards Petersburg, driving the rebels before them across Town run and with their inner line close to the city.

The 6th Corps in this movement took a large number of prisoners, about 2,000, and some 20 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 24 Corps on the left, advanced at daylight also, and took the works in their front with slight loss.

Over one thousand prisoners were captured here. These troops were Foster's and Turner's Divisions under Gen. Gibbons. They were supported by the colored division of the 24th Corps, but the latter did not get into action.

The 24 Corps, which held the line from the run, a mile and a half east of the Boydtown road, to over 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 moved 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 road early in the forenoon, and were busy tearing it up.

This of course cut the rebel army in two parts, and the two Divisions thus caught between the 6th and 2nd Corps, at once started across the Appomattox, hoping to be able to ford it and thus escape capture, *but it appears that they ran against Sheridan* and putting on a bold appearance and 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 2,000 will cover them. Many valuable officers are among the number, whose names however, are not at present attainable.

OUR CAPTURES UP TO SUNDAY.

Our captures will sum up so far about 9,000 prisoners and 38 guns, including those taken by Sheridan yesterday.

THE LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

The losses of the enemy in killed and wounded cannot be estimated as yet, but in front of the 9th Corps they lie on the ground very thick. Here they were mown down by the hundred at each effort made by them to regain their lost ground.

General Ransom is badly wounded and a prisoner in our hands. He was found at a house on the Boydtown road, from which he could not be removed.

General A. P. Hill is reported by some of the prisoners we have taken, to have been killed.

CAPTURE PETERSBURG.

Later—Monday, April 3, 5.30 A. M.—Petersburg is our ours. The enemy have evacuated it and the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division of the 9th Corps, took possession this morning at daylight

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Washington, April 4.—A passenger from City Point, who left there early yesterday morning, says that late on Sunday night our men commenced laying a railroad track from Pitkins Station to Petersburg, a distance of three miles, and also began throwing bridges over the river, the former structures having been destroyed. We had heretofore occupied seven miles of the road from City Point to Pitkins Station, and the work now in progress will establish the line complete ten miles from City Point to Petersburg. Only a few hours will be required to establish telegraphic communication with all points.

Very little property in Petersburg was destroyed by the rebels, who, during Sunday night, made a hasty retreat.

President Lincoln was at City Point yesterday, but subsequently visited Petersburg. It was supposed there that Lee was endeavoring to escape by way of Danville, and a portion of our army was following him in that direction. No particulars of the pursuit had been received up to the hour the steamer left City Point.

[From the Washington Star, of yesterday.]

The mail boat Dictator, Capt. Charles Deering, which left City Point at 10 a. m. yesterday arrived here this morning.

She reports that the receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond was received at City Point with the greatest enthusiasm, and that the vessels in port were immediately gaily decorated with flags, presenting a handsome appearance. At Fortress Monroe a salute was fired, and the sailors and soldiers expressed joy in various ways.

On Sunday night, before evacuating Richmond, the rebels blew up their forts and rams on the James river, the explosion of which was terrific, resembling an earthquake, and being heard for miles around.

Our gunboats have moved up the James, and are engaged in removing the obstructions.

Gen. Weitzel, upon entering Richmond, was directed by Gen. Grant to allow no one to leave the city, or permit any one to enter who was not connected with the army, or had authority to do so.

The rebels fired Petersburg in several places before evacuating the town, but the fire was speedily extinguished.

Over 5,000 prisoners have already been received at City Point, and others are constantly arriving. In fact there were so many prisoners there that a sufficient number of troops could not be spared to guard them, and consequently detachments of sailors and marines were taken from the gunboats and placed in charge of them. The entire number of prisoners captured by our troops up to yesterday morning, was estimated at 13,000 by well informed officers.

Our wounded are being sent to City Point as rapidly as possible, and hospital boats are there taking them on board for shipment to Baltimore and Washington.

The rebel deserters in the "bull pen" at City Point appeared to receive the news of the fall of Richmond with as great enthusiasm as our own troops, and gave cheer after cheer. The Dictator brought up nearly seven hundred rebel deserters, who desire to take the oath of allegiance.

ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The entire radical city ticket was elected yesterday by 3,000 majority.

From North Carolina.

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

The enemy are much demoralized, and desertions with them are the order of the day. Citizens from distant points in the interior of North Carolina are continually coming in to take the oath of allegiance. Great distress exists in the State for want of clothing and other necessaries. The people of Goldsboro have given our troops a cordial welcome, and are greatly rejoiced at their arrival.

The same feeling exists throughout the State, and if the people of North Carolina are kindly 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 force, go North to-day.

News comes from Wilmington that great distress prevails among the women and children for want of supplies and clothing. The suffering has been greatly increased by the arrival of thousands of refugees sent in by Gen. Sherman, who are homeless and destitute.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A letter from Newbern dated April 1st, contains the following:

Supply trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad are now running from Wilmington to Goldsboro loaded with supplies for Sherman's army. Trains are also running night and day over that road from this point to Goldsboro, and steamers are running up Neuse River to Kinston for the same purpose.

THE FALL OF RICHMOND—ILLUMINATION AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Our citizens are still jubilant over the fall of Richmond and Petersburg. The only military display during to-day was a parade of the 3d and 4th regiments of General Hancock's new Veteran Army Corps. They were commanded by Col. W. H. Morgan and Lieutenant Colonel Cyrus J. Dobbs. The troops being all veterans presented a fine appearance.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State the Executive Mansion, the Capitol and all the Departments and other public buildings and the City Hall were to-night illuminated, and each in a blaze of light was exhibited in its beautiful proportions. The National flag was a prominent adornment, and appropriate mottoes were conspicuously displayed. General Hancock's Headquarters were brilliant with gas and tastefully adorned with flags and colored lanterns, and a band of music was in attendance.

The residences of the Heads of Departments and the officers of the Government were also tastefully adorned and illuminated, and many of our citizens and sojourners gave similar evidences of their rejoicings, displaying flags, and other appropriate devices and mottos. The newspaper press, including the correspondents for distant papers also contributed to add to the adornment with artificial light and with the stars and stripes. The American telegraph office was also very tastefully illuminated and decorated with National flags. Pennsylvania avenue and the principal streets were thronged with pedestrians. Bonfires were kindled in various parts of the city, and rockets ignited. Washington was, in short ablaze with lights. Thousands of persons of both sexes attended the public meeting at the Southern Portico of the Patent Office, where the the word "Union" was largely prominent in glaring gas jets.

Speeches were delivered by Secretary Usher, Chief Justice Carter, Senator Yates, of Illinois, Willing, of Oregon, Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and Vice President Johnson. The latter made a long and very interesting Union speech, in the course of which he said he could live down all the slanders which had been uttered against him. He was particularly severe on the rebels, at the head of whom he placed Jefferson Davis, and he asked what should be done with him?

The response from many voices was "hang him: hang him." To this he agreed and applause succeeded his remark that Davis ought to be hanged twenty times higher than Haman. All traitors should be punished as a stern example to those who may hereafter attempt to overthrow free government. But ours will continue to exist in spite of traitors and foreign governments combined.

Other speakers addressed the meeting. Public meetings were also held in other parts of the city.

THE SAINT ALBAN'S RAIDERS—EXCITEMENT AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 4.—Much excitement prevails here at the threatened attempt to rescue the St. Alban's raiders. It is rumored that a letter has been received from Secretary Seward declaring that in view of the action taken by the Canadian Government for the conspirators, and its breach of neutrality, the United States Government would go no further with its demand for the extradition of the raiders.

MAILS FOR GEN. SHERMAN ARMY.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An order of which the following is a copy, has been approved by Major General Sherman:

NEWBERN, N. C., April 30, 1865.—All the mails for the officers and soldiers in the army now with Major General Sherman, will, after this date, be sent to Fortress Monroe, Va., for distribution. No mails for civilians will be delivered unless addressed to the care of some officer to whom they are personally known.

EXPEDITION UP ST. MARKS RIVER, FLORIDA.

CAIRO, April 4.—New Orleans advices of the 29th ult have been received. An expedition up the St. Marks river, Florida, under General Newton, had been partially successful. They encountered and surprised a force of rebels and drove them, but returned without the prosecution of the object expected. They burnt extensive salt works on the coast.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The official statement of the public debt on the 31st of March, shows that the amount outstanding bearing interest in coin is $1,100,361,241 88, the interest being $64,016,631 75. The amount bearing interest in lawful money is $751,055,128 29, the interest being $38,819,999 46. The debt on which interest has ceased is $349,420 09. The debt bearing no interest is $515,189,287 16. Total amount outstanding $2,366,955,077 04. Total interest in gold and lawful money $102,836,531 18.

The following is the amount of legal tender notes in circulation: One and two years 5 per cent. notes $69,522,350; United States, old issue, $492,104; United States, new issue, $432,668,465; compound interest notes, act of March 3rd, 1863, $15,000,000; compound interest notes, act of June 30th, 1864, $141,477,650—making a total of $659,160,569. The amount of fractional currency is $24,254,094. Unpaid requisitions $114,256,549. Amount in the Treasury $53,481,925.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY IN A NEW POSITION.

NEW YORK, April 4th.—The Post's special Washington despatch says that a messenger from Goldsboro states that Johnston has swung his army round to a new position between Goldsboro and Weldon.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

The following telegrams indicate the manner in which the fall of the rebel capital is received in loyal States:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3, 1865.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* Accept the congratulation of Rhode Island upon the glorious consummation of Gen. Grant's campaign, in the capture of Richmond. I have ordered a salute of one hundred guns throughout the State.

JAMES Y. SMITH,
Governor of Rhode Island.

NORWICH, CONN., April 3.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Accept my thanks and congratulations for the glorious news. We are feeling its beneficial influence here to-day.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM,
Governor.

BOSTON, MASS., April 3

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

I give you joy on these triumphant victories. Our people, by a common impulse, abandon business to-day for thanksgiving and rejoicing. The colored men, received late, got in first, and thus is the Scripture fulfilled.

JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 3, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Your dispatch announcing the fall of Richmond and Petersburg, and the rout of Lee's army, has electrified our people—We are firing salutes over the restoration of the Union, and the hearts of our people are throbbing in unison with the reverberation of Grant's artillery. God bless Abraham Lincoln, E. M. Stanton, U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, Phil. Sheridan, and the soldiers of the Union.

R. J. OGLESBY,
Governor of Illinois.

REMOVAL OF GEN WARREN.

The following from the Herald's correspondent at the front, will take the country by surprise. Gen. Warren has been considered in the past rather impetuous than otherwise, and the case will have to be a plain one which can justify so summary a proceeding in regard to an officer so prominent for his fighting qualities as General Warren:

"But the most unexpected event of the day or of the season was the removal from command in the presence of his troops, and in the face of the enemy, by General Sheridan, of Major General Warren, so long commanding the Fifth army corps.—His corps was turned over to Gen Gibbon as the ranking officer. But little has transpired as to the immediate provocation, or justification, but it is understood to have been because of Gen. Warren's tardiness or refusal to obey orders, by charging the rebel lines. From a tolerably thorough acquaintance with Gen. Warren's usual behavior in somewhat similar circumstances, I have not a particle of doubt that his removal was right and proper. He and his personal staff passed General Grant's headquarters (stopping a very few minutes late last night on their way to the rear."

UNION PRISONERS AT WILMINGTON.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Wilmington, describes the Union prisoners as follows:

The Union prisoners had been confined at Camp Lamb, about a mile from the city. Their treatment was worthy of fiends from hell. Though the arrangements for general exchange have been completed at Richmond, the starving process goes on. For three days before the evacuation, these prisoners had not received a mouthful to eat. To the credit of the citizens, it is to be said, many attempts were made to relieve them, but the food was in all cases taken from them by order of the officer in command, and trodden into the ground before the eyes of the prisoners and of the citizens.

It was thought that four hundred were recovered, but many were in a dying condition. All which has appeared in the public prints in regard to this matter utterly fails to prepare one for the awful reality. After nerving myself for the visit, and trying to picture all its horrors, while riding slowly over the half mile to the house where they had been collected, my brain reeled, for the moment, as the sickening reality burst upon me; officers came in, and those who had never quailed on the field of death, whose cheeks had never blanched, there stood aghast with tears in their eyes, grinding their teeth, clenching their hands and thanking God that there was a hell. Pale, haggard and emaciated skeletons glared on us from glassy eyes, where the light of reason was just expiring.

With matted hair and skin blackened with pine smoke, scarcely covered with the filthiest shreds of cast off rebel clothing, without blankets and mostly without coats and shoes, they half gazed at us with an almost idiot stare, while the majority could with difficulty be roused from their listlessness. Many had forgotten their names. Some could be roused, and their memories quickened by asking them of their homes, their wives and children, the magic words bringing them back from the grave into which they were sinking so fast. Many were dying of starvation, with their hands touching the bread our soldiers had brought them, and as they lay their dying, an old negro woman passed from one to another, tenderly smoothing there awful passage to the grave. Knowing that the authors of all this misery had escaped, it was consoling to repeat, "Vengeance is mine—I will repay, saith the Lord."

Much of the land he store would for hemp raising in counties along the Missouri river will be devoted this season to cultivation of tobacco, as women and boys can tend a crop of that character.

The Saints have discovered coal oil in Utah. Oil is quoted in Salt Lake City at $12 per gallon. A few oil wells will prove a good speculation.

It is proposed to establish in Springfield, Mass., a home for friendless women.

SPEECHES BY SECRETARIES STANTON AND SEWARD.

The speeches given below are amongst the most felicitous delivered at an era when glad news has stimulated the best intellects of the nation to the utterance of good things. The views presented will find earnest responses in all loyal hearts:

REMARKS OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The rumors of the capture of Richmond attracted a crowd about the War Department this morning, and the first confirmatory intelligence being greeted with great cheering, hundreds of people rushed to the spot, and in a few moments filled the park in front of the War Department, nearly obstructing the street.

There were loud calls for the Secretary, who appeared in answer to the call.

Mr. Secretary Stanton, exhibiting great emotion, spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: In this great hour of triumph, my heart, as well as yours, is penetrated with gratitude to Almighty God for his deliverance of this nation. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.] Our thanks are due to the President, [cheers,] to the Army and Navy, [cheers,] to the great commanders by sea and land, [cheers,] to the gallant officers and men who have periled their lives upon the battle field and drenched the soil with their blood. [Great cheers.]

Henceforth our commiseration and our aid should be given to the wounded, the maimed and the suffering, who bear the marks of their great sacrifices in this mighty struggle. Let us humbly offer up our thanks to Divine Providence, for His care over us, and beseech Him that He will guide and govern us in our duties hereafter, as He has carried us forward to victory in the past; that He will teach us how to be humble in the midst of triumph, how to be just in the hour of victory, and that He will enable us to secure the foundations of this Republic, soaked as they have been in blood, so that it shall live forever and ever. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

Let us also not forget the laboring millions in other lands who in this struggle have given us their sympathies, their aid and their prayers, and let us bid them rejoice with us in our great triumph.—Then, having done this, let us trust the future to God, who will guide us, as heretofore, according to His own good will. [Loud cheers.]

The Secretary then read the dispatch from General Grant announcing the capture, at 8.15 this morning, of Richmond by General Weitzel's command; and that he (Grant) was moving the army up to capture the Danville railroad and Lee's retreating forces. It was received with long and continued cheering, and the Secretary, addressing this immense throng, then said: "This is what General Grant says, what do you say!" [Tremendous cheering for several minutes and cries of "burn it," "hold it," &c.]

The Secretary then presented to the vast assemblage Willie Kettles, aged 14 years, an operator in the military telegraph office, as the person who received the dispatch, and the first person to receive the great and glorious news, [cheering and cries of "Have him speak," "Let us hear him," &c.] Willie said he "couldn't speak, he felt so."

Following upon the remarks of Sec'y Stanton the assemblage pressed forward to take him by the hand and express to Him their warm congratulations over the glorious result to the attainment of which his labors had contributed so much.

Vice President Johnson, who was recognized in the crowd, was loudly applauded, and addressed the assemblage in some stirring remarks.

REMARKS OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

A large crowd subsequently collected in front of the State Department, and called on Secretary Seward, who, after the cheers had subsided, addressed the assemblage as follows.

"I thank you, fellow citizens, for remembering me in this hour of the nation's prosperity and triumph [Cheers.] I suppose you have all become converts at last, however much you may have differed from me heretofore to my great doctrine, that the war is to be brought to an end, and to a triumphant end in 90 days. [Great laughter and cheers.] I have stood four years upon that platform [Shouts of laughter.] I always thought that a patient who despaired of life for 90 days was not likely to live four years.

Now, fellow citizens, I shall have to make my apology to you, for I am just writing my dispatches to Europe. [Applause.] What shall I tell the Emperor of China? I will tell the Emperor of China we thank him for never permitting a pirate to enter his ports within the last four years, and he may be sure no one will ever come there after that time.—[Laughter and cheers.] What shall I tell the Sultan of Turkey? Give him your thanks that in no one province of his dominions was ever a rebel permitted to enter without being arrested and sent back to the United States of America.—[Cries of "that's it" and cheering.] What shall I tell the Emperor of Austria? [Tell him to bring home Maximilian.] I will tell the Emperor of Austria that he was a wiser man than the other sovereigns of Europe, when he said, four years ago, that "he didn't like revolution much any way." What shall I tell the Emperor of Russia? That we will ask the Secretary of the Navy to send a fleet over there and return the visit he made to us a year ago. What shall I tell the Emperor of France? [To get out of Mexico.] I will tell him to tell the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia that if the rebels had not destroyed their tobacco they will find it safe at Richmond. [Great laughter and cheers.] What shall I tell John Bull? I will tell him that cotton is to be had cheaper by paying duties to the United States than by running the blockade, and tell him to tell Lord John Russell that this is a war for freedom, for the rights of man and for Union, not a war for empire; and therefore if he is only just and right in his treatment towards the United States, Canada is safe as long as she prefers the Queen of England for her sovereign to a union with the United States of America. If you agree to these messages, I believe I will jot them down, and I think that they will satisfy the world that the true principles of government is for every nation to take care of itself and let every other nation take care of itself, and the true motto peace and good will to all mankind."

Upon the conclusion of the Secretary's speech the crowd dispersed, cheering vociferously for the President, the Secretary and the Union.

HELP FOR OUR WOUNDED HEROES.

NEW YORK, April 3.—To George H. Stuart, chairman Christian Commission, Philadelphia: Your despatch was read to an immense crowd on Wallstreet, by Collector Draper, from the Custom House steps. Subscriptions are going on bravely. We send twenty thousand to-day, and hope that our subscription will reach fifty thousand before night.

M. K. JESUP.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 3.—George H. Stuart, chairman United States Christian Commission, Philadelphia: Subscriptions at meeting in Exchange, amounted two o'clock, to ten thousand dollars; draw accordingly. Shall go on with the collection to-morrow.

E. S. TOBEY, Chairman, &c.,
Boston, Mass.

As an indication of the terrible wear and tear of horse flesh in the city of New York, it is stated that over a hundred dead horses per week are sometimes removed beyond the city limits.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Wounded Marylanders.—We are indebted to A. A. White, surgeon in Chief of the Maryland Brigade, for the following list of casualties among the Maryland soldiers, in the engagement of the 31st of March:

A. W. Denison, Brigadier General, flesh wound in right thigh, slight.

First Maryland—George Coburn, private, company E, shell wound, side, slight; H. F. Walker, sergeant, E, flesh wound, thigh, slight; Joseph Giles, private, D, flesh wound, side, slight; J. K. Enderkine, sergeant, G, flesh wound, thigh, slight; John Lawrence, private, H, flesh wound, finger, slight; Peter Gerrard, corporal, K, fracture in leg, severe; John Kane, private, G, flesh wound, thigh, severe; Wm. Allison, private, I, flesh wound, face, severe; G. S. Miller, corporal, B, flesh wound, thorax, severe; J. Hilsboro, private, H, fracture in leg, severe; J. W. Seddon, private, K, fracture in finger; Peter Gerhart, private, K, fracture, left leg, amputation at knee joint.

Fourth Maryland—B. V. Hood, corporal, E, wound in thigh, slight.

Seventh Maryland—John W. Derr, private, E, erection pattila, sword; J. H. Lauer, private, A, fore arm, slight; Jesse Hayer, H, foot, slight; J. H. Benton, private, E, contusion, hip; E. E. McCommans, private, H, fracture arm; G. F. Milhiss, private, B, face, slight; C. P. Biser, private, G, face, slight; Frank Hines, corporal, D, finger; J. W. Jones, sergeant, H, thigh, slight; J. S. Mott, private, G, thigh, slight; Wm. Sisms, private, H, hand; J. Schaefer, private A, hip, slight; Elias Wilson, private, F, thigh, slight; Henry Middens, sergeant, F, right groin, severe; Jas. Knight, private, H, leg, slight; M. Bowlie, private, H, leg, slight; Jacob Becht, private, B, erection middle thera former, severe; H. Maurice, private, K, fracture, thigh, severe.

Eighth Maryland—J. Cornwell, private, I, arm, slight; Robert Bleuker, corporal, A, foot, slight.

Information was received yesterday that Col. N. Bowerman, of the Fourth Regiment Maryland Infantry, commanding the Maryland Brigade, was wounded, shortly after General Denison had been disabled. Also that Major Frederick Simons, Brigade Inspector, had been wounded in the engagement on Monday last.

Rejoicing Over the Victory.—It was expected yesterday that the First Branch of the City Council would have concurred in the resolution passed by the Second Branch, on Monday evening, for the display of flags to-day and an illumination at night, in honor of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, but from some cause unknown the resolution was not received in the First Branch. The members of the two Branches after their adjournment held an informal meeting, and discussed the propriety of having the celebration as proposed by the Second Branch. Mr. Lamdin stated that he had been informed the Secretary of War was at present perfecting arrangements for a grand celebration throughout the loyal States. Mr. Wagner objected to the proposed illumination, and was not in favor of doing things by piece meal. He preferred to wait until the arrangements of the Secretary of War had been completed, so that the celebration might be a general thing. Mr. Ewalt desired the old heads to transpire to-night, as the loyal people had made extensive preparations for the event. Mr. Hatch was of the same opinion.

Mr. Wagner again objected to the proposition, and desired that the motion might be postponed to that a grand, magnificent display could be had on Thursday (to-morrow) night.

Mr. Foreman submitted a resolution requesting the Mayor to issue a proclamation to have the bells of the city rung between the hours of 8 and 9 P. M., on Thursday, and for the illumination of the dwellings of loyal persons, and the display of flags; and that one hundred guns be fired on the occasion.

Mr. Wagner wished the resolution referred to a committee, with leave to report forthwith, so that the arrangements might be perfected by the City Council.

Mr. Hatch was opposed to the matter being referred, the gentleman stating that the citizens were prepared for the celebration and only waited to learn the action of the City Council. The resolution was hastily adopted, and the grand *jeu de joie* will be postponed until to-morrow night.

The City Yesterday.—The excitement attending the receipt of the exhilarating news from the victorious army of General Grant, on Monday, was kept up yesterday, but not to such an extent as was observed the day previous. On the corners of the principal streets, in the cars and hotels, there could be seen groups of individuals discussing the latest news from the front," and exchanging congratulations upon the favorable result of the struggle, as at present developed. Our citizens have become so accustomed of late to receiving accounts of Union victories in the field that, unless some unusual and grand movement is made, but little excitement is created. The news received on Monday was of the latter character, and the enthusiasm of our citizens was aroused to a pitch not exceeded on any other occasion during the war. Every person seemed sanguine of an early peace, and the only intelligence to fill the cup of satisfaction will be the official news of the capture of Lee and Jeff Davis.

A New Military Commission.—A military commission has been appointed to meet in this city as soon as practicable, for the trial of Richard C. Burke and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Commission—Capt. E. W. F. Read, 9th United States Infantry; Capt. Ashley Pierce, 30th Illinois Volunteer; Capt. W. H. Sanger, 24 New York Cavalry; 1st Lieut. G. V. S. Aiken, 8th United States Infantry; 1st Lieut. Oscar B. Lowry, 18th Indiana Infantry; 1st Lieut. M. B. Geer, 9th New York Cavalry. Major William P. Lord, 1st Delaware Cavalry, has been appointed Judge Advocate of the Commission. Should any of the officers above named be prevented from attending, the Commission will nevertheless proceed to and continue the business before it, provided the number of members present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law. The Court will sit without regard to hour.

Serenade.—On Monday night our office was the recipient of a delightful serenade from the 7th U. S. A. band, Capt. Kraak, leader, stationed at Fort Federal Hill. Softly the strains of music floated the ears, and with the swelling notes, the hundreds of persons who were attracted to the vicinity of our office, were transported from earth to a fairer, brighter land, a land of purity and sweet song. Such kind attention to our office from soldiers, members of one of the Empire's most gallant regiments, and the brave defenders of our glorious Union, should be received with pride and hail from us warm expressions of gratitude. Thanks, gentlemen, many thanks for the serenade.

The State Debt.—A meeting of the President of the several banks of this city was held on Monday at the U. S. Bank, when an agreement was made to advance the State of Maryland $10,000,000 in a temporary loan, so as to enable the latter to make payment of the balance of $500 to volunteers drafted men under provisions of the recent act of Assembly. The above amount is ratio to be eight per centum upon the respective capitals of the banks.

Accidents Crushed.—On Monday night last, Geo. Griffin, son of Mr. Jas. B. Griffin, residing on McCulloch street, fell from a city car at the corner of Eutaw and Baltimore streets. One of the wheels of the car passed over his left arm and crushed it so much that amputation was rendered necessary to save the life of the unfortunate young man.

Before Commissioner Bonner.—George Bennett, first mate of the ship Annapolis, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal French, charged with forcibly beating a seaman named Benjamin Gray, while on the voyage from Liverpool to this port. The accused was remanded by Deputy Marshal Hanna for a further hearing.

A Suspicious Character.—There was received at the office of Mayor Wilson, yesterday, A. C. Ward, formerly a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana, charged with being a suspicious character. The accused admitted that he had been a soldier in the rebel army, but had deserted. He was locked up for examination.

Rebel Deserters.—G. J. Geiger, a member of the 1st North Carolina cavalry; Charles Kelly, of the 7th North Carolina infantry, James White, of the 2d Georgia battery, were yesterday received at the office of Major Wiegle, charged with being deserters from the rebel army. They were locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

Transferred.—Wm. Scharf, arrested March 13th, charged with being a bounty jumper, was yesterday transferred from the city jail to Fort McHenry. Thos. McDonald, charged with having on several occasions aided soldiers to desert, was transferred from the military prison to the city jail.

Rebel Outrage.—On Monday night the residence of Major Robert C. Walker, Paymaster in the United States Army, was beautifully decorated with flags, and while the family and a few friends were engaged in singing patriotic songs, a brick was thrown through one of the lower windows, but fortunately, no one in the house was struck by the missile. A coat of tar and feathers would be a suitable dress for the miscreant who threw the brick.

A Joke.—On Monday night, a young lady residing on Carey street, became angered at a young gentleman, and in order to render him angry she threw a small Union flag upon the floor and trampled upon it. By some means the matter became known to a police officer who arrested the young lady and conducted her before a Justice of the Peace. The result was that the lady was released on security for her appearance at court.

Locked Up.—Elias Ambers was arrested yesterday, charged with being a refugee from the South, and failing to report as required by the military authorities. He was locked up in the military prison for a hearing.

Prolific.—The wife of Rev. T. Watkins, colored, pastor of Water's Chapel, on Sun