

Curiosities for future generations in The two votes Nov 8<sup>th</sup> 1864  
Which was a test vote of the nation between aristocracy & Republicanism.  
[Left column]

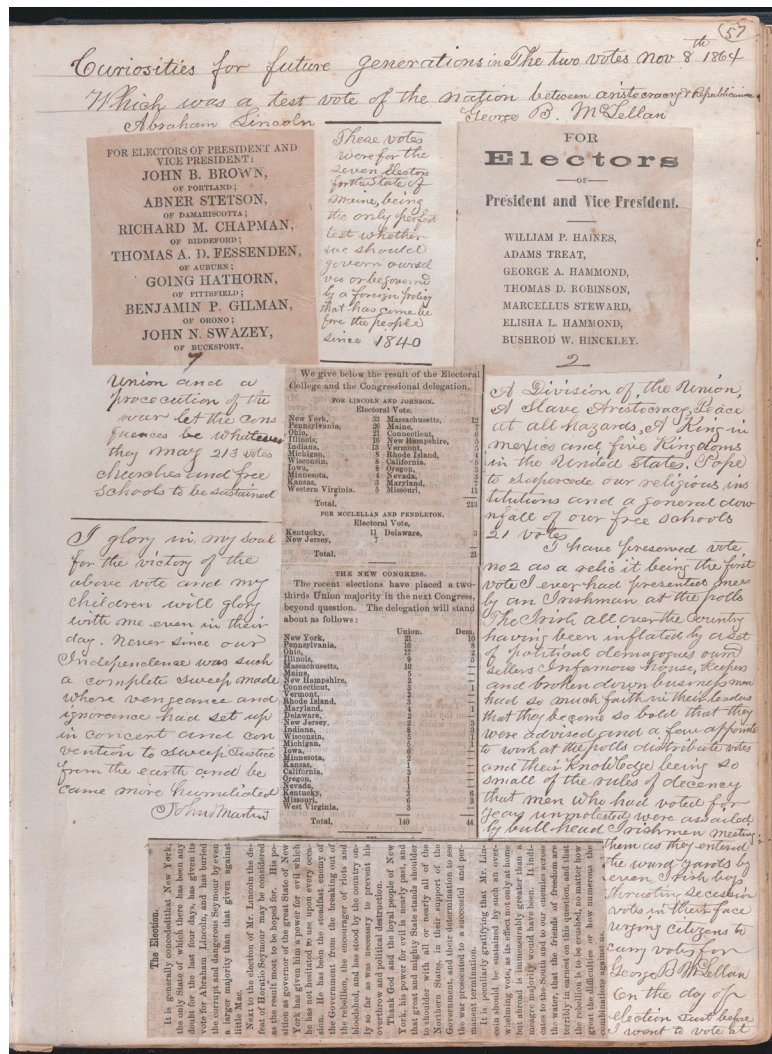
Abraham Lincoln  
For Electors Of President And  
Vice President:  
John B. Brown,  
of Portland;  
Abner Stetson,  
of Damariscotta;  
Richard M. Chapman,  
of Biddeford;  
Thomas A. D. Fessenden.  
of Auburn;  
Going Hathorn,  
of Pittsfield;  
Benjamin P. Gilman,  
of Orono;  
John N. Swazey,  
of Bucksport.

Union and a  
procecution of the  
war let the cons  
quences be whatever  
they may 213 votes  
churches and free  
schools to be sustained

I glory in my Soul  
for the victory of the  
above vote and my  
children will glory  
with me even in their  
day. Never since our  
Independence was such  
a complete sweep made  
where vengeance and  
ignorance had set up  
in concert and con  
vention to sweep Justice  
from the earth and be  
came more humiliated

John Martin  
[Center column]  
These votes  
were for the

[Continued on next page]



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seven Electors  
for the State of  
Maine, being  
the only perfect  
test whether  
we should  
govern oursel-  
ves or be governed  
by a foreign policy  
that has come be-  
fore the people  
since 1840

We give below the result of the Electoral  
College and the Congressional delegation.

For Lincoln and Johnson.

Electoral Vote.

New York,	33	Massachusetts,	12
Pennsylvania,	26	Maine,	7
Ohio,	21	Connecticut,	6
Illinois,	16	New Hampshire,	5
Indiana,	13	Vermont,	5
Michigan,	8	Rhode Island,	4
Wisconsin,	8	California,	5
Iowa,	8	Oregon,	3
Minnesota,	4	Nevada,	3
Kansas,	3	Maryland,	7
Western Virginia	5	Missouri,	11
Total,			213

For McClellan and Pendleton

Electoral Vote,

Kentucky,	11	Delaware,	3
New Jersey,	7		
Total,			21

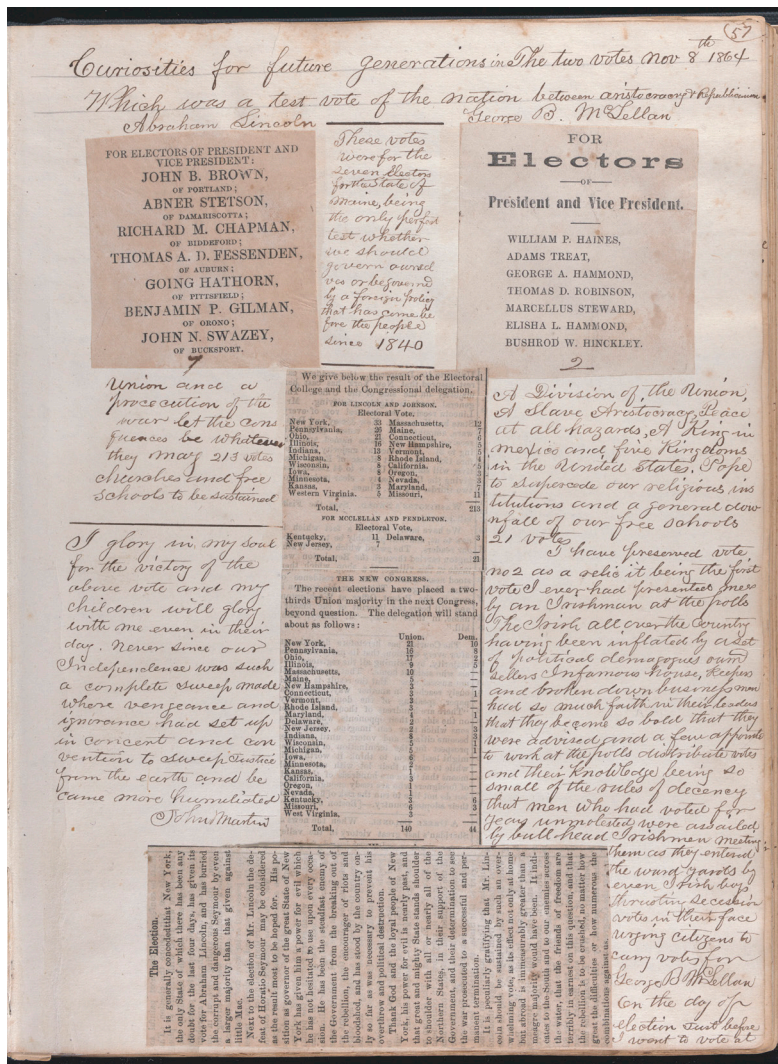
THE NEW CONGRESS.

The recent elections have placed a two-  
thirds Union majority in the next Congress,  
beyond question. The delegation will stand  
about as follows:

	Union.	Dem.
New York,	21	10
Pennsylvania,	16	8
Ohio,	17	2
Illinois,	9	5
Massachusetts,	10	--
Maine,	5	--
New Hampshire,	3	--

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]

Connecticut,	3	1
Vermont,	3	--
Rhode Island,	3	--
Maryland,	4	1
Delaware,	2	--
New Jersey,	2	3
Indiana,	8	3
Wisconsin,	5	1
Michigan,	5	1
Iowa,	6	--
Minnesota,	2	--
Kansas,	1	--
California,	3	--
Oregon,	1	--
Nevada,	1	--
Kentucky,	3	6
Missouri,	6	3
West Virginia,	3	--

Total, 140 44

[Right column]

George B. McLellan

For

Electors

Of

President and Vice President

William P. Haines,

Adams Treat,

George A. Hammond,

Thomas D. Robinson,

Marcellus Steward,

Elisha L. Hammond,

Bushrod W. Hinkley.

A Division of the Union,  
A Slave Aristocracy, Peace  
at all hazards, A King in  
mexico and five Kingdoms  
in the United States. Pope  
to supercede our religious in-  
stitutions and a general dow-  
nfall of our free schools  
21 votes.

I have preserved vote  
no 2 as a relic it being the first  
vote I ever had presented me

[Continued on next page]

by an Irishman at the polls  
The Irish all over the country  
having been inflated by a set  
of political demagogues rum  
sellers Infamous house keepers  
and broken down business men  
had so much faith in their leaders  
that they became so bold that they  
were advised and a few appointed  
to work at the polls distribute votes  
and their knowledge being so  
small of the rules of decency  
that men who had voted for  
years unmolested were assailed  
by bull head Irishmen meeting  
them as they entered  
the ward yards by  
even Irish boys,  
thrusting secession  
votes in their face  
urging citizens to  
curry votes for  
George B. Mc'Lellan  
on the day of  
election Just before  
I went to vote at

[illegible]



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The Election.

It is generally conceded that New York, the only State of which there has been any doubt for the last four days, has given its vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has buried the corrupt and dangerous Seymour by even a larger majority than that given against little Mac.

Next to the election of Mr. Lincoln the defeat of Horatio Seymour may be considered as the result most to be hoped for. His position as governor of the great State of New York has given him a power for evil which he has not hesitated to use upon every occasion. He has been the steadfast enemy of the Government from the breaking out of the rebellion, the encourager of riots and bloodshed, and has stood by the country only so far as was necessary to prevent his overthrow and political destruction.

Thank God and the loyal people of New York, his power for evil is nearly past, and that great and mighty State stands shoulder to shoulder with all or nearly all of the Northern States, in their support of the Government, and their determination to see the war prosecuted to a successful and permanent termination.

It is peculiarly gratifying that Mr. Lincoln should be sustained by such an overwhelming vote, is its effect not only at home but abroad is immeasurably greater than a meagre majority would have been. It indicates to the South and to our enemies across the water, that the friends of freedom are terribly in earnest on this question, and that the rebellion to be crushed, no matter how great the difficulties or how numerous the combinations against us.

*Curiosities for future generations in The two votes Nov 8 1864*  
*Which was a test vote of the nation between aristocracy & Republicanism*  
*Abraham Lincoln* *George B. McCallan*

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:  
JOHN B. BROWN,  
OF PORTLAND;  
ABNER STETSON,  
OF DAMARISCOTTA;  
RICHARD M. CHAPMAN,  
OF RIDDEFORD;  
THOMAS A. D. FESSENDEN,  
OF ALBANY;  
GOING HATHORN,  
OF PITTSFIELD;  
BENJAMIN P. GILMAN,  
OF ORONO;  
JOHN N. SWAZEY,  
OF BUCKSFORT.

*These votes were for the seven electors for the State of Maine, being the only first test whether we were owned by a foreign party that has come to the people since 1840*

FOR  
**Electors**  
— OF —  
President and Vice President.

WILLIAM P. HAINES,  
ADAMS TREAT,  
GEORGE A. HAMMOND,  
THOMAS D. ROBINSON,  
MARCELLUS STEWARD,  
ELISHA L. HAMMOND,  
BUSHROD W. HINCKLEY.

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We give below the result of the Electoral College and the Congressional delegation.

FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.  
Electoral Vote.  
New York, 31  
Pennsylvania, 23  
Ohio, 21  
Illinois, 18  
Indiana, 13  
Michigan, 12  
Minnesota, 10  
Wisconsin, 8  
Iowa, 7  
Kansas, 6  
Nebraska, 5  
Missouri, 9  
Total, 180

FOR SEYMOUR AND FENDLER.  
Electoral Vote.  
Kentucky, 11  
New Jersey, 7  
Total, 18

THE NEW CONGRESS.  
The recent elections have placed a two-thirds Union majority in the next Congress beyond question. The delegation will stand about as follows:

Union. Dem.  
New York, 31  
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Minnesota, 10  
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Iowa, 7  
Kansas, 6  
Nebraska, 5  
Missouri, 9  
Kentucky, 11  
New Jersey, 7  
Total, 180

*Union and a preservation of the Union, at all hazards, of King in Mexico and five Kingdoms in the United States. Pope to suppress our religious institutions and a general cleavage of our free schools*  
*I have preserved vote 21 as a solid it being the first vote I ever had presented by an Irishman at the polls*  
*The Irish all over the country having been inflated by a lot of political demagogues own delus infamous lies, lies and broken down business men had so much faith in their leaders that they became so bold that they were advised and a few offered to work at the polls distribute votes and their knowledge being so small of the rules of decency that men who had voted for years unpolitically were abused by bull-headed Irishmen meeting them as they entered the voting places by every Irish boy shouting Secession votes in their faces urging citizens to cast votes for George B. McCallan on the day of election just before noon to vote for*

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*It is generally conceded that New York, the only State of which there has been any doubt for the last four days, has given its vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has buried the corrupt and dangerous Seymour by even a larger majority than that given against little Mac.*  
*The election of Mr. Lincoln the defeat of Horatio Seymour may be considered as the result most to be hoped for.*  
*His position as governor of the great State of New York has given him a power for evil which he has not hesitated to use upon every occasion. He has been the steadfast enemy of the Government from the breaking out of the rebellion, the encourager of riots and bloodshed, and has stood by the country only so far as was necessary to prevent his overthrow and political destruction.*  
*Thank God and the loyal people of New York, his power for evil is nearly past, and that great and mighty State stands shoulder to shoulder with all or nearly all of the Northern States, in their support of the Government, and their determination to see the war prosecuted to a successful and permanent termination.*  
*It is peculiarly gratifying that Mr. Lincoln should be sustained by such an overwhelming vote, is its effect not only at home but abroad is immeasurably greater than a meagre majority would have been. It indicates to the South and to our enemies across the water, that the friends of freedom are terribly in earnest on this question, and that the rebellion to be crushed, no matter how great the difficulties or how numerous the combinations against us.*

58 School House on Spring & Cumberland Street I had a conversation with a well read Irishman (name John O'Connell) who for 20 years had been employed by Elijah Low our present Provost Marshall and from the business he had given him brought up a large family of children I remarked to him that our common privileges were so much in danger that a natural born citizen could not go to the polls and vote without coming in contact with an Irishman interfering with the right of voting. He disputed it upon which he and I left the store and went to the polls and as I entered the school yard with him and was turning the corner of the building the first person we met was a young Irishman say 18 years old who pushed vote no 2 up in my face and wished me to carry it to the poll which in order to demonstrate what we had been arguing about I asked Mr Bull head what he wanted me to do with that piece of paper to see what he knew about his business He wanted me to carry it. I asked him what the difference was in the two votes and supposing I carried it and the ticket should elect what it would bring about His answer was it was a good Mc'ellan vote and that was all he knew about it. I told him he knew as much about it as his race did and that he was not so much to blame as his leaders but just so long as he & I lived never to undertake to dictate my vote for I was a natural born citizen and I understood my own politicks and his, and in order to inform myself I had read in three years over four thousand pages of history to satisfy myself the policy of nations and more particularly my own and at this point my opponent (John O'Connell) see that I meant what I said and only the disgrace of being connected in a dirty Irish row I would have drawn blood from his nose but from my questions a crowd began to assemble and I told the young man that he had better quit distributing votes and employ his time in reading his spelling book and so on untill he became more informed in political matters then he might know enough to impose on an American citizen and I then took a vote from the table in front of the ballot box and carried it to the Union and my wife and children my mother and myself. At the Mammoth Tent meeting August 13/1844 on stage Silas J. Doan a perfect outcast of a dry goods merchant on Main St in a Lenoir speech extorted the sabbles to desert the craft & desert the free was neither law nor men enough in this part of the country to enforce him in a craft 40 It may be seen that he is a suborder to the Whigian club on page 81 On the last election he took several bottles of liquor to the polls in Ward two calling at Claret to treat the fellow adopted citizens on and O H Enghel the warden ordered him off by which order he refused to withdraw to him a man by the name of Smith before up to him and denounced them that his might be in danger the toe of his (Smith's) boot whereupon he left but he had caught to have been voted from the ward to his dry goods emporium Treachery was taken here by a guard of 12 being thrown around our Arsenal on the night previous to election on the same night the night after & during election night about 12 o'clock some persons rode up in a wagon the fog being dense & great the guard some 50 men came on before the guard could observe who they were

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school house on spring & cumberland street I had a conversation with a well read Irishman (name John O'Connell) who for 20 years had been employed by Elijah Low our present provost marshall and from the business he had given him brought up a large family of children I remarked to him that our common privileges were so much in danger that a natural born citizen could not go to the polls and vote without coming in contact with an Irishman interfering with the right of voting. He disputed it upon which he and I left the store and went to the polls and as I entered the school yard with him and was turning the corner of the building the first person we met was a young Irishman say 18 years old who pushed vote no 2 up in my face and wished me to carry it to the poll which in order to demonstrate what we had been arguing about I asked mr Bull head what he wanted me to do with that piece of paper to see what he knew about his business He wanted me to carry it. I asked him what the difference was in the two votes and supposing I carried it and the ticket should elect what it would bring about His answer was it was a good Mc'ellan vote and that was all he knew about it. I told him he knew as much about it as his race did and that he was not so much to blame as his leaders but Just so long as he & I lived never to undertake to dictate my vote for I was a natural born citizen and I understood my own politicks and his, and in order to inform myself I had read in three years over four thousand pages of history to satisfy myself the policy of nations and more particularly my own and at this point my opponent (John O'Connell) see that I meant what I said and only the disgrace of being connected in a dirty Irish row I would have drawn blood from his nose but from my questions a crowd began to assemble and I told the young man that he had better quit distributing votes and employ his time in reading his spelling

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then in a short time two waggons drove up and delivered a volley one shot of which entered the ground within 6 feet of the Captain of the guard. Many threats were made by the secesh that fires would be set in various portions of the country (General Butler God bless him and the more so from the fact that he is a Democrat not a scoundrel of the old school) was detailed to New York with five thousand soldiers to take care of the Roughs to prevent mobs at the polls and his presence in person and his proclamation put such a damper on them that citizens voted in peace & Governor Seymour & his & Geo B. McLellons friends Valandinhum. Woods & others had poisoned the state to such a degree that quiet was very much doubted but Old Ben told them that all he asked of them was to obey the common Law and like the citizens of N Orleans they had to cave in.

George B McLellan had an opportunity in his own hands to become one of the most illustrious since the days of George Washington from these facts, First Gen Scott being over energetic age at the time Rebellion broke out McLellan was the best military educated man in the service and as Scott withdrew McLellan was recommended by him as being the best man that he knew of at that period. Second the voice of the Union people not doubting any man on a/c of his political faith was entirely unacquainted with the necessities and wants of a body of men in the field and McLellan had perfect command of both men and means to advance in any direction he chose. Third he commanded the largest army, the best equipped and rationed that ever trod on American soil his camp before Richmond being four mile square and the way clear to enter the same with but a small opposition compared with his own force and for his own aggrandisement if he had embraced this golden opportunity even if he had entered the city and only passed through it returning without being able to hold it an hour he would have shown to a generous people that he was a man for his country and not for himself but his sworn allegiance to protect the Knights of the Golden Circle was his enemy and his weakness led him to believe because he had so suddenly been hoisted upon a pole and the men in his presence saluting him as is a soldiers duty to a superior officer to do his knowledge led him to suppose that the whole Union faith was represented in his immediate command. Fifth even after he had been invited as a candidate for the Presidency he had not devoted his own strength with his own men by accepting as did Martin Van Buren two policies the one direct antagonist to the other but accepted straight forward Democratic principles of former times the constitution and the Union he would have been elected in spite of all opposition but his lack of <sup>practical</sup> knowledge of constitution a man at heart abroad and the advice of a clishorned and base set of politicians he thought of more tangible importance than the second minds of baser men and by this delusion he has sunk to rise no more only as a <sup>ghost</sup> to his past friends who show him the way and he would not go into his own

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Circle was his enemy and his weakness led him to believe because he  
had so suddenly been hoisted upon a pole and the men in his  
presence saluting him as is a soldier's duty to a superior officer  
to do his knowledge led him to suppose that the whole Union faith  
was represented in his immediate command. Fifth even after he had  
been invited as a candidate for the Presidency he had not divided his  
own strength with his own pen by accepting as did Martin Vanburen  
two policies the one direct antagonist to the other but accepted straight  
Democratic principles of former times the constitution and the Union  
he would have been elected in spite of all opposition but his lack of  
knowledge of what constitutes a man at home & abroad and the advice of a  
dishonest and base set of politicians he thought of more tangible  
importance than the sound minds of business men and by this  
delusion he has sunk to rise no more only as a traitor to his best  
friends who shew him the way and he would not go in it His own

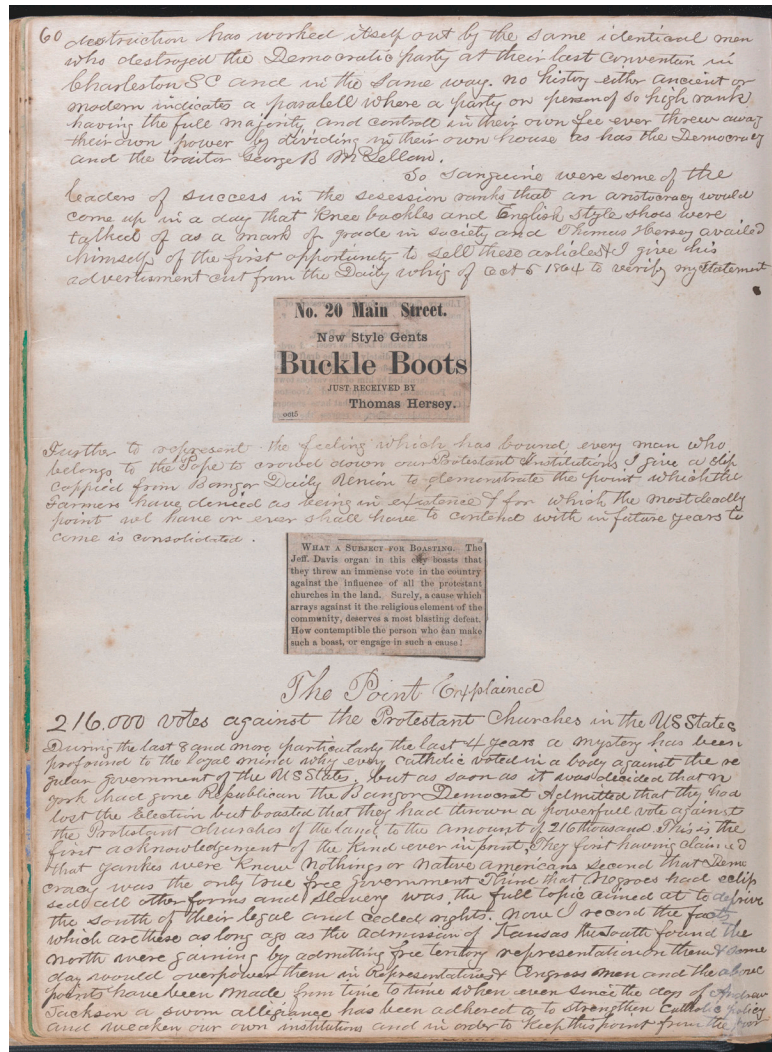
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destruction has worked itself out by the same identical men who destroyed the Democratic party at their last convention in Charleston S C and in the same way. no history either ancient or modern indicates a parallel where a party or person of so high rank having the full majority and control in their own fee ever threw away their own power by dividing in their own house as has the Democracy and the traitor George B. McLellan.

So Sanguine were some of the leaders of success in the secession ranks that an aristocracy would come up in a day that knee buckles and English style shoes were talked of as a mark of grade in society and Thomas Hersey availed himself of the first opportunity to sell these articles & I give his advertisement cut from the Daily whig of Oct 5 1864 to verify my statement

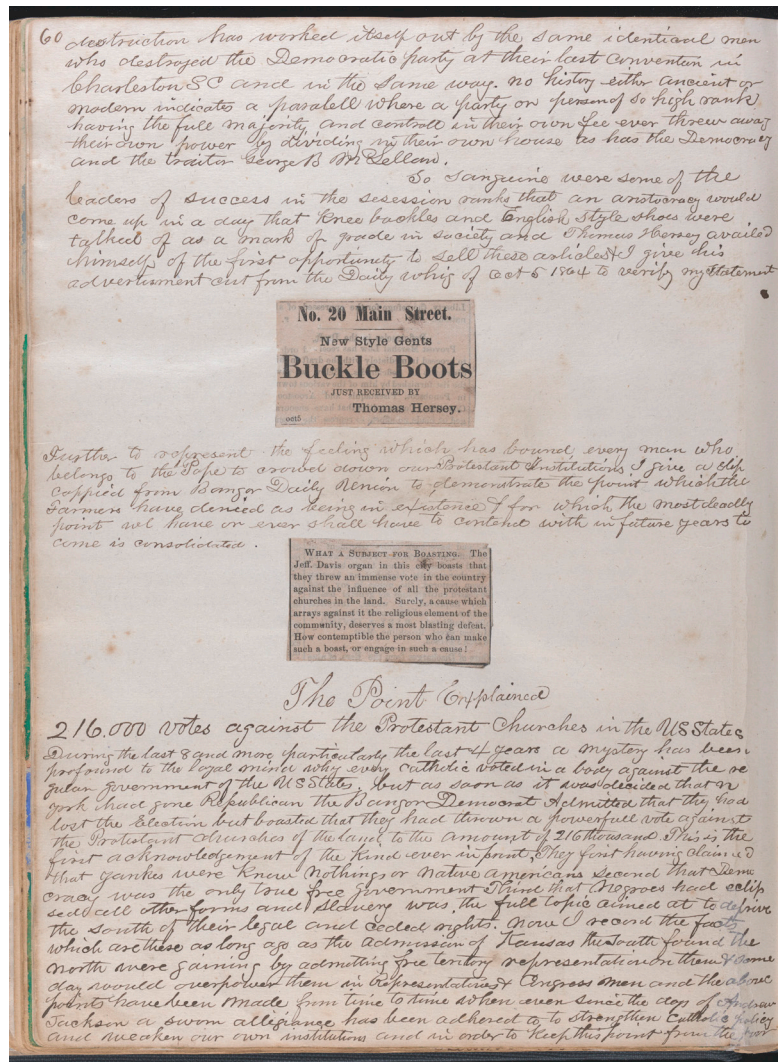
No. 20 Main Street.  
New Style Gents  
**BUCKLE BOOTS**  
Just Received By  
Thomas Hersey.

oct5

Further to represent the feeling which has bound every man who belongs to the Pope to crowd down our Protestant Institutions I give a slip copied from Bangor Daily Union to demonstrate the point which the Farmers have denied as being in existence & for which the most deadly point we have or ever shall have to contend with in future years to come is consolidated.

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What a Subject for Boasting. The Jeff. Davis organ in this city boasts that they threw an immense vote in the country against the influence of all the protestant churches in the land. Surely, a cause which arrays against it the religious element of the community, deserves a most blasting defeat. How contemptible the person who can make such a boast, or engage in such a cause!

#### The Point Explained

216,000 votes against the Protestant Churches in the US States  
During the last 8 or more particularly the last 4 years a mystery has been profound to the legal mind why every catholic voted in a body against the regular government of the US States, but as soon as it was decided that New York had gone Republican the Bangor Democrat Admitted that they had lost the Election but boasted that they had thrown a powerful vote against the Protestant churches of the land to the amount of 216 thousand. This is the first acknowledgement of the kind ever in print. They first having claimed that yankes were Know Nothings or Native Americans Second that Democracy was the only true free government Third that Negroes had eclipsed all other forms and slavery was the full topic aimed at to deprive the south of their legal and ceded rights. now I record the facts which are these as long ago as the admission of Kansas the south found the north were gaining by admitting free territory representation on them & some day would overpower them in Representatives & Congress men and the above points have been made from time to time when even since the days of Andrew Jackson a sworn allegiance has been adhered to strengthen Catholic policy and weaken our own institutions and in order to keep this point from the north

and foolish population Golden Circles and similar institutions have been organised to consolidate that portion of strength and have a command of the sculch on which to build a Pope and Southern Aristocratic Dynasty therefore the real object has been hid under the leaders untill now having been almost entirely annihilated in the death struggle it has been admitted in print and we have our chart before us so future generation may know what the spinal column of our enemy consists of and if a man of sense wishes to make his children a present he cannot confer a greater one on them than to swear eternal opposition to the advancement of Popeoligy and if I had my way I would enact laws to bring the Irish under a tenancy and make it a hanging offence to the first man that deeded an inch of American soil to a Son of the emerald Isle



Franklin Treat a leading Seseshionist at the marsh at Frankfort when silver change became scarce issued 4 denominations of the above money all of one plate except the figures denominated 5 10 25 & 50 cent checks and sold them stating at the time that his money was better than the United States money because his would be redeemed and the United States scrip or bills never would. No one knows how much he issued but the market for 3 years has been full of it and the completion & reading were so near the veazie that thousands of dollars was taken by women & some men thinking they were the same. This scrip contains the portrait of Mr Treats Darling & hobbie George B McLehman who is now played out on Politics as also all his friends this money had large red figures on the back thus 10 General Samuel Veazies had none. General Veazie's after many individuals had sent out little scrips of poor paper to pass to relieve the market ran his risk and stereotyped perhaps a hundred thousand dollars in 5 = 10 = 25 & 50 cent checks and when they made their appearance they was such a relief to the market that two men were required to cut & count them for weeks & months to supply as fast as called for



Gen Veazie's  
own Portrait  
Exact

and foolish population Golden Circles and similar institutions have been organised to consolidate that portion of strength and have a command of the sculch on which to build a Pope and Southern Aristocratic Dynasty therefore the real object has been hid under the leaders untill now having been almost entirely annihilated in the death struggle it has been admitted in print and we have our chart before us so future generation may know what the spinal column of our enemy consists of and if a man of sense wishes to make his children a present he cannot confer a greater one on them than to swear eternal opposition to the advance of Popeoligy and if I had my way I would enact laws to bring the Irish under a tenancy and make it a hanging offence to the first man that deeded an inch of American soil to a Son of emerald Isle.

[paper scrip]

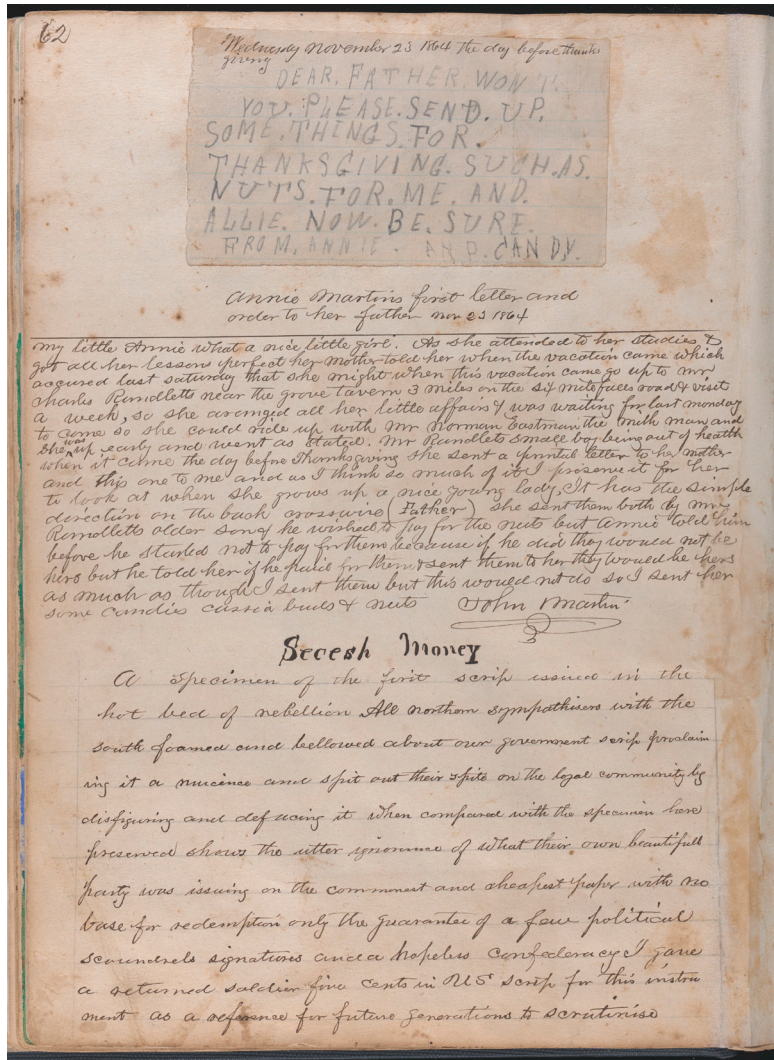
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[paper scrip]

[sideways at left]

Gen veazie's  
own Portrait  
Exact





Wednesday November 23 1864 the day before thanks giving

Dear. Father. Won T .  
You. Please. Send. Up .  
Some. Things. For.  
Thanksgiving. Such. As.  
Nuts. For. Me. And.  
Allie. Now. Be. Sure.  
From, Annie. And. Candy.

Annie Martins first letter and order to her father Nov 23 1864

My little Annie what a nice little girl. As she attended to her studies & got all her lessons perfect her mother told her when the vacation came which occurred last Saturday that she might when this vacation came go up to Mr Charles Randlets near the grove Tavern 3 miles on the six mile falls road & visit a week, so she arranged all her little affairs & was waiting for last Monday to come so she could ride up with Mr Norman Eastman the milk man and was

She ^ up early and went as stated. Mr Randlets small boy being out of health when it came the day before Thanksgiving she sent a printed letter to her mother

and this one to me and as I think so much of it I preserve it for her to look at when she grows up a nice young lady. It has the simple direction on the back crosswise (Father) she sent them both by Mr Randlets older son & he wished to pay for the nuts but Annie told him before he started not to pay for them because if he did they would not be hers but he told her if he paid for them & sent them to her they would be hers as much as though I sent them but this would not do so I sent her some candies cassia buds & nuts.

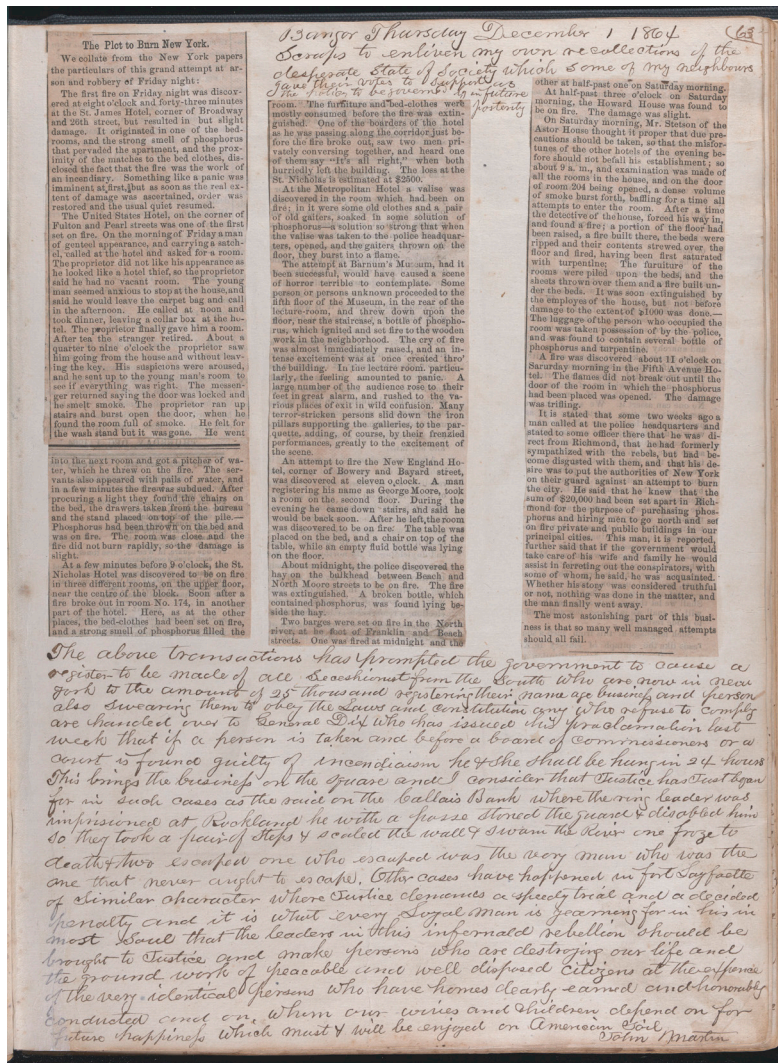
John Martin

### Secesh Money

A specimen of the first scrip issued in the hot bed of rebellion All northern sympathisers with the south foamed and bellowed about our government scrip proclaiming it a nuisance and spit out their spite on the loyal community by disfiguring and defacing it when compared with the specimen here preserved shows the utter ignorance of what their own beautiful party was issuing on the commonest and cheapest paper with no base for redemption only the guarantee of a few political scoundrels signatures and a hopeless confederacy I gave a returned soldier five cents in U S scrip for this instrument as a reference for future generations to scrutinise

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]  
into the next room and got a pitcher of water, which he threw on the fire. The servant also appeared with pails of water, and in a few minutes the fire was subdued. After procuring a light they found the chairs on the bed, the drawers taken from the bureau and the stand placed on top of the pile—Phosphorus had been thrown on the bed and was on fire. The room was close and the fire did not burn rapidly, so the damage is slight.

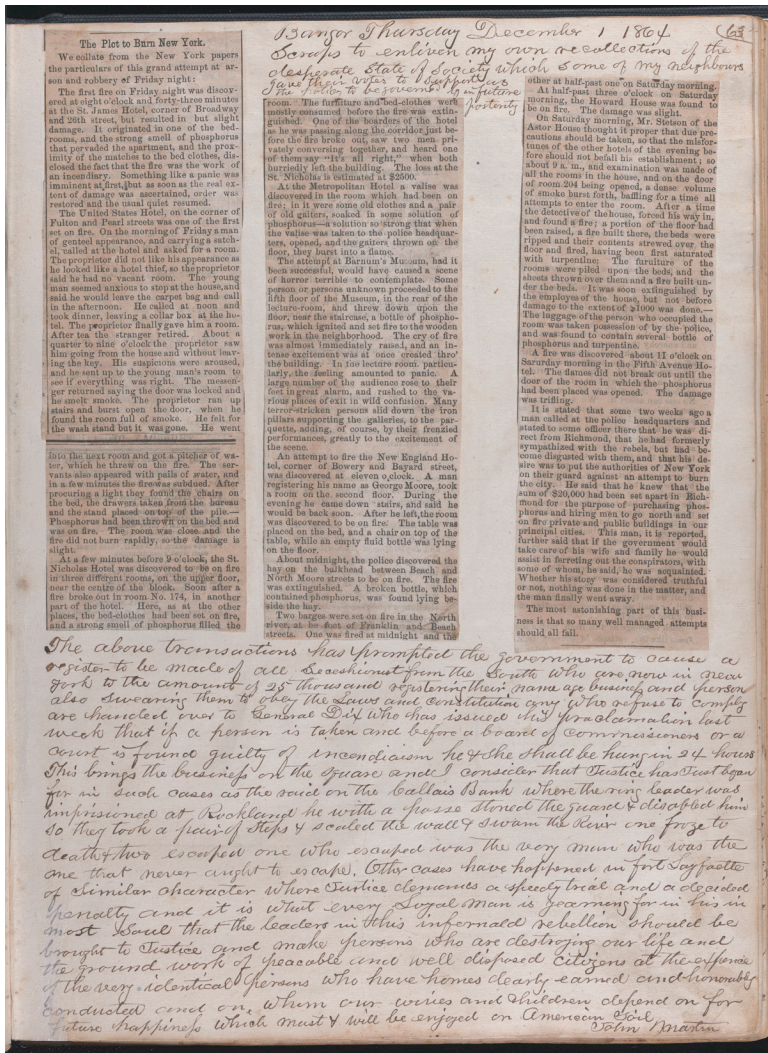
At a few minutes before 9 o'clock the St. Nicholas Hotel was discovered to be on fire in three different rooms, on the upper floor, near the centre of the block. Soon after a fire broke out in room No. 174 in another part of the hotel. Here, as at the other places the bed-clothes had been set on fire, and a strong smell of phosphorus filled the

[Center column]  
room. The furniture and bed-clothes were mostly consumed before the fire was extinguished. One of the boarders of the hotel as he was passing along the corridor just before the fire broke out, saw two men privately conversing together, and heard one of them say "It's all right," when both hurriedly left the building. The loss at the St Nicholas is estimated at \$2500.

At the Metropolitan Hotel a valise was discovered in the room which had been on fire; in it were some old clothes and a pair of old gaiters, soaked in some solution of phosphorus—a solution so strong that when the valise was taken to the police headquarters, opened, and the gaiters thrown on the floor, they burst into a flame.

The attempt at Barnum's Museum, had it been successful, would have caused a scene of horror terrible to contemplate. Some person or persons unknown proceeded to the fifth floor of the Museum, in the rear of the lecture-room, and threw down upon the floor, near the staircase, a bottle of phosphorus which ignited and set fire to the wooden work in the neighborhood. The cry of fire

[Continued on next page]



### The Plot to Burn New York.

We collate from the New York papers the particulars of this grand attempt at arson and robbery at Friday night.

The first fire on Friday night was discovered at eight o'clock and forty-three minutes at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and 22nd street, but resulted in but slight damage. It originated in one of the bed-rooms, and the strong smell of phosphorus that pervaded the apartment, and the proximity of the matches to the bed clothes, disclosed the fact that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Something like a panic was imminent at first, but as soon as the real extent of damage was ascertained, order was restored and the usual quiet resumed.

The United States Hotel, on the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets was one of the first set on fire. On the morning of Friday a man of gentle appearance, and carrying a satchel, called at the hotel and asked for a room. The proprietor did not like his appearance as he looked like a hotel thief, so the proprietor said he had no vacant room. The young man seemed anxious to stay at the house, and said he would leave the carpet bag and call in the afternoon. He called at noon and took dinner, leaving a collar box at the hotel. The proprietor finally gave him a room. After tea the stranger retired. About a quarter to nine o'clock the proprietor saw him going from the house and without leaving the key. His suspicions were aroused, and he sent up to the young man's room to see if everything was right. The messenger returned saying the door was locked and he smelt smoke. The proprietor ran upstairs and burst open the door, when he found the room full of smoke. He felt for the weak stand but it was gone. He went into the next room and got a pitcher of water, which he threw on the fire. The servants also appeared with pails of water, and in a few minutes the fire was subdued. After procuring a light they found the chairs on the bed, the drawers taken from the bureau and the stand placed over the bed and the phosphorus had been thrown on the bed and was on fire. The room was close, and the fire did not burn rapidly, so the damage is slight.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock, the St. Nicholas Hotel was discovered to be on fire in three different rooms, on the upper floor, near the corner of the block. Soon after a fire broke out in room No. 174, in another part of the hotel. Here, as at the other places, the bed-clothes had been set on fire, and a strong smell of phosphorus filled the

*Barger Thursday December 1 1864*  
*Desires to enquire my own recollections of the*  
*disastrous state of society which some of my neighbors*  
*have thought to be a great necessity*

room. The furniture and bed-clothes were mostly consumed before the fire was extinguished. One of the boarders of the hotel as he was passing along the corridor just before the fire broke out, saw two men, privately conversing together, and heard one of them say "it's all right" when both hurriedly left the building. The loss at the St. Nicholas is estimated at \$2500.

At the Metropolitan Hotel a valise was discovered in the room which had been on fire. It was some old clothes and a pair of old gaiters, soaked in some solution of phosphorus—a solution no strong that when the valise was taken to the police headquarters, opened, and the gaiters thrown on the floor, they burst into a flame.

The attempt at Barger's Museum, had it been successful, would have caused a scene of horror terrible to contemplate. Some person or persons unknown proceeded to the fifth door of the Museum, in the rear of the lecture-room, and threw down upon the floor near the entrance, a bottle of phosphorus, which ignited and set fire to the wooden work in the neighborhood. The fire was almost immediately raised, and an intense excitement was at once created throughout the building. In the lecture room, particularly, the feeling amounted to panic. A large number of the audience rose to their feet in great alarm, and rushed to the various places of exit in wild confusion. Many terror-stricken persons slid down the iron pillars supporting the galleries, to the parquette, adding, of course, by their frenzied performances, greatly to the excitement of the scene.

An attempt to fire the New England Hotel, corner of Bowery and Bayard street, was discovered at eleven o'clock. A man registering his name as George Moore, took a room on the second floor. During the evening he came down stairs, and said he would be back soon. After he left the room was discovered to be on fire. The table was placed on the bed, and a chair on top of the table, while an empty fluid bottle was lying on the floor.

About midnight, the police discovered the hay on the bulkhead between Beach and North Moore streets to be on fire. The fire was extinguished. A broken bottle, which contained phosphorus, was found lying beside the hay.

Two barges were set on fire in the North river, at the foot of Franklin and Beach streets. One was fired at midnight, and the

other at half-past one on Saturday morning.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning, the Howard House was found to be on fire. The damage was slight.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Stetson of the Astor House thought it proper that due precautions should be taken, so that the misfortunes of the other hotels of the evening before should not befall his establishment; so about 9 a. m., an examination was made of all the rooms in the house, and on the door of room 204 being opened, a dense volume of smoke burst forth, baffling for a time all attempts to enter the room. After a time the detective of the house, forced his way in, and found a fire; a portion of the floor had been raised, a fire built there, the beds were floor and front, having been first saturated with turpentine. The furniture of the room was taken possession of by the police, and was found to contain several bottles of phosphorus and turpentine.

A fire was discovered about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The flames did not break out until the door of the room in which the fire had been placed was opened. The damage was trifling.

It is stated that some two weeks ago a man called at the police headquarters and stated to some officer there that he was a direct from Richmond, that he had formerly sympathized with the rebels, but had become disgusted with them, and that his desire was to put the authorities of New York on their guard against an attempt to burn the city. He said that he knew that the sum of \$20,000 had been set apart in Richmond for the purpose of purchasing phosphorus and hiring men to go north and set on fire private and public buildings in our principal cities. This man, it is reported, further said that if the government would take care of his wife and family he would assist in carrying out the conspiracy, with some of whom, he said, he was acquainted. Whether his story was considered truthful or not, nothing was done in the matter, and the man finally went away.

The most mischievous part of this business is that so many well managed attempts should all fail.

*The above transactions has prompted the government to cause a*  
*investigation to be made of all secessionists from the South who were in New*  
*York to the amount of 25 thousands signatures their names are being and persons*  
*also swearing them to obey the laws and constitution any who refuse to comply*  
*are banished over to General Dix who has issued this proclamation last*  
*week that if a person is taken once before a board of Commissioners or a*  
*court is found guilty of secessionism he shall be hanged in 24 hours*  
*This brings the business on the square and I consider that Justice has been done*  
*for in such cases as the one on the Callais Bank where the ring leader was*  
*imprisoned at Brooklyn he with a posse stormed the prison & discharged him*  
*so they took a pair of steps & scaled the wall & sworn the law one more to*  
*death & then escaped one who escaped was the very man who was the*  
*one that never ought to escape, other cases have happened in fort Sumpter*  
*of similar character where Justice demands a speedy trial and a decided*  
*penalty and it is what every legal man is yearning for in this in*  
*most sense that the leaders in this infernal rebellion should be*  
*brought to Justice and make persons who are destroying our life and*  
*the ground work of peaceable and well disposed citizens at the expense*  
*of the very identical persons who have homes dearly earned and honestly*  
*conducted and on whom our wives and children depend on for*  
*future happiness which must & will be enjoyed on American soil*  
*John Martin*

[Continued from previous page]  
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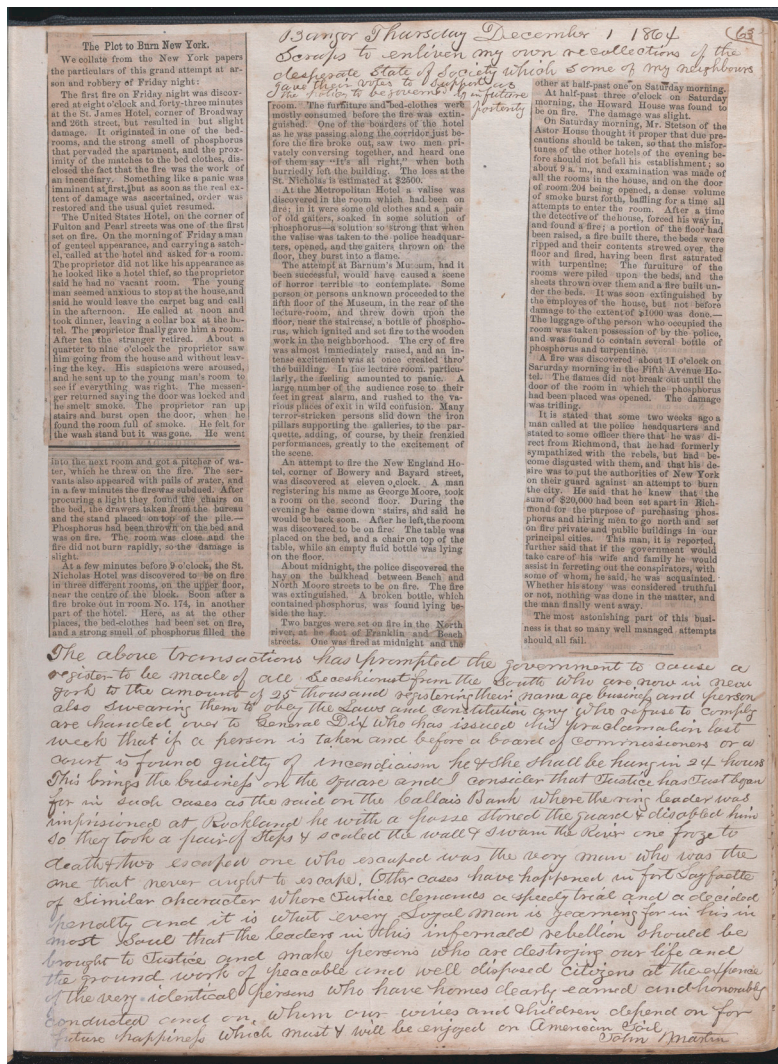
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[Continued on next page]





The Plot to Burn New York.

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The first fire on Friday night was discovered at eight o'clock and forty-three minutes at the St. James Hotel, corner of Broadway and 23rd street, but resulted in but slight damage. It originated in one of the bedrooms, and the strong smell of phosphorus that pervaded the apartment, and the proximity of the matches to the bed clothes, disclosed the fact that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Something like a panic was imminent at first, but as soon as the real extent of damage was ascertained, order was restored and the usual quiet resumed.

The United States Hotel, on the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets was one of the first set on fire. On the morning of Friday a man of genteel appearance, and carrying a watch, called at the hotel and asked for a room. The proprietor did not like his appearance as he looked like a hotel thief, so the proprietor said he had no vacant room. The young man seemed anxious to stop at the house, and said he would leave the watch bag and call in the afternoon. He called at noon and took dinner, leaving a collar box at the hotel. The proprietor finally gave him a room. After tea the stranger retired. About a quarter to nine o'clock the proprietor saw him going from the house and without leaving the key. His suspicions were aroused, and he went up to the young man's room to see if everything was right. The messenger returned saying the door was locked and he could not get in. The proprietor ran up stairs and burst open the door, when he found the room full of smoke. He hit for the watch stand but it was gone. He went

into the next room and got a pitcher of water, which he threw on the fire. The servants also appeared with pails of water, and in a few minutes the fire was extinguished. After procuring a light they found the chairs on the bed, the drawers taken from the bureau and the stand placed on top of the pile. Phosphorus had been thrown on the bed and was on fire. The room was close, and the fire did not burn rapidly, so the damage is slight.

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At the Metropolitan Hotel a value was discovered in the room, which had been on fire, in it were some old clothes and a pair of old gaiters, soaked in some solution of phosphorus—a solution so strong that when the value was taken to the police headquarters, opened, and the gaiters thrown on the floor, they burst into a flame.

The attempt at Burnham's Museum, had it been successful, would have caused a scene of horror terrible to contemplate. Some persons or persons unknown proceeded to the fifth floor of the Museum, in the rear of the lecture-room, and threw down upon the floor, near the staircase, a bottle of phosphorus, which ignited and the flames spread to the work in the neighborhood. The cry of fire was almost immediately raised, and an intense excitement was at once created throughout the building. In the lecture room, particularly the feeling amounted to panic. A large number of the audience rose to their feet in great alarm, and rushed to the various places of exit in wild confusion. Many terror-stricken persons slid down the iron pillars supporting the galleries to the parquette, adding, of course, by their frenzied performance, greatly to the excitement of the scene.

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A fire was discovered about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The flames did not break out until the door of the room in which the phosphorus had been placed was opened. The damage was trifling.

It stated that some two weeks ago a man called at the police headquarters and stated to some officer there that he was direct from Richmond, that he had formerly sympathized with the rebels, but had become disgusted with them, and that his desire was to put the authorities of New York on their guard against an attempt to burn the city. He said that he knew that the sum of \$20,000 had been set apart in Richmond for the purpose of purchasing phosphorus and hiring men to go north and set on fire private and public buildings in our principal cities. This man, it is reported, further said that if the government would take care of his wife and family he would assist in ferreting out the conspirators, with some of whom he said, he was acquainted. Whether his story was considered truthful or not, nothing was done in the matter, and the man finally went away.

The most astonishing part of this business is that so many well managed attempts should all fail.

[Continued from previous page]  
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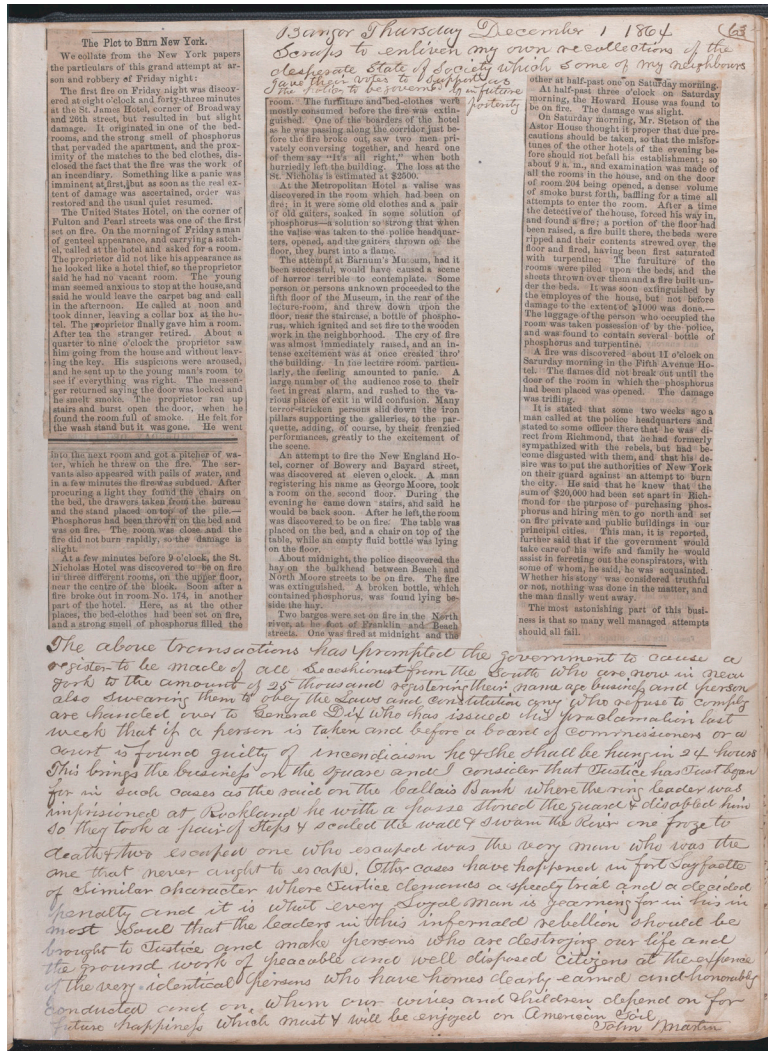
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The above transactions has prompted the government to cause a register to be made of all Seceshionist from the South who are now in new York to the amount of 25 thousand registering their name age business and person also swearing them to obey the Laws and constitution any who refuse to comply are handed over to General Dix who has issued his proclamation last week that if a person is taken and before a board of commissioners or a court is found guilty of incendiaism he & she shall be hung in 24 hours. This brings the business on the square and I consider that Justice has Just begun for in such cases as the raid on the Callais Bank where the ring leader was imprisoned at Rockland he with a posse stoned the guard & disabled him so they took a pair of steps & scaled the wall & swam the River one froze to death & two escaped one who escaped was the very man who was the one that never aught to escape. Other cases have happened in fort Lafayette of Similar character where Justice demands a speedy trial and a decided penalty and it is what every Loyal man is yearning for in his in most Soul that that the leaders in this infernald rebellion should be brought to Justice and make persons who are destroying our life and the ground work of peaceable and well disposed citizens at the expence of the very identical persons who have homes dearly earned and honorably conducted and on whom our wives and children depend on for future happiness which must & will be enjoyed on American Soil.

John Martin





Monday May 8 1865  
GREAT ATTRACTIONS  
Monday At The May 8<sup>th</sup> 1865  
GLASS BLOWERS  
TO-NIGHT.

A Magnificent  
Case Of Glass Work  
Given to the  
Handsome Lady In The Hall,  
To be decided by a Committee of Gentlemen chosen  
from the audience

Also  
A Large Collection Of  
Beautiful Ornaments  
Distributed to the audience.  
Dancing to be continued until  
11 1-2 o'clock.  
Go and get one of those beautiful Ornaments.  
All for 25 Cents.

The above reward was given  
to a girl weigiing about 110 lbs  
having a slim person and extremely  
dark skin her neck painted white  
her cheeks painted red her eyes  
naturally black as a coal  
Miss Cotrell 18 years old  
[Center column]  
Wednesday May 10 +0 1865  
[clipping]  
FUN! FUN!

At The  
GLASS BLOWERS  
To-Night, At Norombega Hall.  
[printed illustration]  
A Beautiful Silver  
Glass Smoking Set!

[Continued on next page]

[illegible]

[Continued on next page]

64 The most fun I ever had in life for the smallest amount of money occurred during a week at Noronmegahall as below

Monday May 8 1860

Tuesday May 9 1860

Wednesday May 10 1860

Thursday May 11 1860

Friday May 12 1860

Saturday May 13 1860

Sunday May 14 1860

Monday May 15 1860

Tuesday May 16 1860

Wednesday May 17 1860

Thursday May 18 1860

Friday May 19 1860

Saturday May 20 1860

Sunday May 21 1860

Monday May 22 1860

Tuesday May 23 1860

Wednesday May 24 1860

Thursday May 25 1860

Friday May 26 1860

Saturday May 27 1860

Sunday May 28 1860

Monday May 29 1860

Tuesday May 30 1860

Wednesday May 31 1860

Thursday June 1 1860

Friday June 2 1860

Saturday June 3 1860

Sunday June 4 1860

Monday June 5 1860

Tuesday June 6 1860

Wednesday June 7 1860

Thursday June 8 1860

Friday June 9 1860

Saturday June 10 1860

Sunday June 11 1860

Monday June 12 1860

Tuesday June 13 1860

Wednesday June 14 1860

Thursday June 15 1860

Friday June 16 1860

Saturday June 17 1860

Sunday June 18 1860

Monday June 19 1860

Tuesday June 20 1860

Wednesday June 21 1860

Thursday June 22 1860

Friday June 23 1860

Saturday June 24 1860

Sunday June 25 1860

Monday June 26 1860

Tuesday June 27 1860

Wednesday June 28 1860

Thursday June 29 1860

Friday June 30 1860

Saturday July 1 1860

Sunday July 2 1860

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Thursday February



64 *The most fun I ever had in life for the smallest amount of money occurred during a week at Norombega Hall as below a copy of the glass blower's exhibition on those nights when the house was thronged with people. The glass blower's exhibition was a success. The glass blower's exhibition was a success. The glass blower's exhibition was a success.*

*Monday May 8 1865* *Tuesday May 9 1865* *Wednesday May 10 1865* *Thursday May 11 1865*

**GREAT ATTRACTIONS**  
AT THE *May 8 1865*  
**GLASS BLOWERS**  
**TO-NIGHT.**

A MAGNIFICENT  
**CASE OF GLASS WORK**  
Given to the  
**HANDSOMEST LADY IN THE HALL;**  
To be decided by a Committee of Gentlemen chosen from the audience.

ALSO  
A LARGE COLLECTION OF  
**Beautiful Ornaments**  
Distributed to the audience.

**Dancing to be continued until 11 1-2 o'clock.**

Go and get one of those beautiful Ornaments.

**All for 25 Cents.**

*The above account was given to a girl sitting about 100 ft. from the glass blower's exhibition. She was a dark, thin, and very plain looking girl. Her cheeks were white, her cheeks faintly red, and her eyes naturally black as a coal mine. Cottrell 18 m del*

**FUN! FUN!**  
AT THE  
**GLASS BLOWERS**  
TO-NIGHT, AT NOROMBEGA HALL.



**A Beautiful Silver Glass Smoking Set!**  
Given to the  
**HANDSOMEST GENTLEMAN**  
In the Hall. To be decided by a Committee of Ladies chosen from the audience.

Also a Large Collection of other Beautiful Ornaments, with a Beautiful  
**CASE.**  
Go and get one of those beautiful Ornaments. The Entertainment closes with a GRAND SOCIAL HOP.

**All for 25 cents.**

A Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon for Ladies and Children. Children admitted for 15 cts.

**POSITIVELY THE LAST**  
THREE DAYS OF THE  
**GLASS BLOWERS**  
AT NOROMBEGA HALL.

**GREAT ATTRACTION**  
AT THE HALL TO-NIGHT.

A BEAUTIFUL SILVER GLASS  
**CARD RECEIVER,**  
Given to the  
**BEST LADY DANCER**  
in the Hall.

Prior dances are three—Waltz, Polka, Schottische, to be decided by a Committee of gentlemen chosen from the audience.

Also a Large Collection of other Beautiful Ornaments, with a Beautiful  
**CASE,**  
Distributed to the audience.

The Entertainment closes with a GRAND SOCIAL HOP.

**All for 25 cents.**

A Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon for Ladies and Children, on which occasion everybody in the Hall receives a Glass Ornament. Children admitted for 15 cents.

*Three committees were formed to select the best dancer in the hall. The first committee was formed by a committee of ladies. The second committee was formed by a committee of gentlemen. The third committee was formed by a committee of children. The first committee was formed by a committee of ladies. The second committee was formed by a committee of gentlemen. The third committee was formed by a committee of children.*

*Read this poem in full about the handsome man.*

*They take my portrait on the floor  
I don't know what makes  
Ladies, to notice some every day,  
From lovers, old and new,  
Each article of dress I wear,  
Most lavishly they wear.  
All things they look on well on me,  
To such a handsome man—  
Ah me! a handsome man!*

*I wish that I was very plain,  
I wish my eyes were green,  
I wish my hair was red and straight;  
My face should be a perfect plague,  
To show those female plagues, I'd be  
Deformed and rude as Pan.  
I wish they'd give me up, and say  
"He's not a handsome man!"  
So I am a handsome man!"*

*My dear friend, I am a handsome man.  
My dear friend, I am a handsome man.  
My dear friend, I am a handsome man.  
My dear friend, I am a handsome man.  
My dear friend, I am a handsome man.*

**The Handsome Man's Lament.**

Supposed to have been written by our neighbor the way about a week after receiving the smoking set.

My nose is aquiline,  
My eyes are very grand.

[Continued from previous page]  
in the hall receives a Glass Ornament. Children admitted for 15 cents.

Three committee were from 15 best Judges in the hall by a draught wheel Charles L. Marston Ancil Hallatt & Parker Cole were the committee Parker Cole gave his committed ticket to his friend Mr Eastes & selected his favourite partner & danced with her Eastes & Hallett being chums gave Miss Blood the prize Fred McLaughlins daughter & Hanson won it fair.

[Bottom left column]

The Glass Blowers--An Editor in Luck. In the grand contest at the Glass Blowers Exhibition last evening, our pleasant and beautiful neighbor of the Times, received the prize of an elegant smoking set, as the handsomest man in the Hall. A committee of ladies were selected to award the prize, and although there were splendid specimens of manly beauty, upon the floor, their eyes turned to the gallery and to Stevens as naturally as a duck turns to water. It was up with the other aspirants in a moment. They stood no chance with a committee of ladies. Men boast of powerful intellect--noble ancestry--an irreproachable name--immense wealth--an honorable position--but this committee have decided that the strong point of our neighbor is his good looks. Who ever mistrusted that such distinguished honor would fall upon an editor?

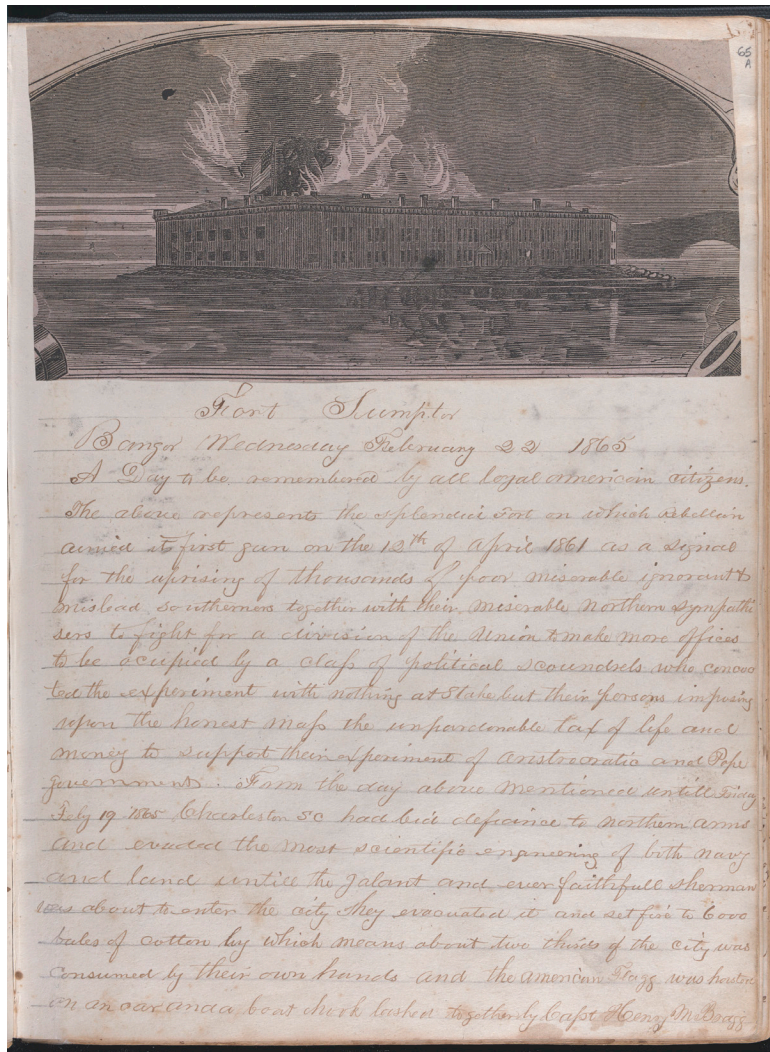
[Center left]  
And yet how meekly he bore it. the speeches upon the occasion were models of brevity, and the audience testified their concurrence in the judgment of the committee by long continued applause.

We are requested to state that the Times will be issued this afternoon just as though nothing unusual had taken place--that Bro. Stevens will continue to speak to his less favored neighbors, and that the glass blowers

[Continued on next page]







[printed illustration]

65a

Fort Sumpter

Bangor Wednesday February 22 1865

A Day to be remembered by all loyal American citizens.

The above represents the splendid Fort on which Rebellion aimed its first gun on the 12<sup>th</sup> day of April 1861 as a signal for the uprising of thousands of poor miserable ignorant & mislead southerners together with their miserable northern sympathizers to fight for a division of the Union to make more offices to be occupied by a class of political scoundrels who concocted the experiment with nothing at stake but their persons imposing upon the honest mass the unpardonable tax of life and money to support their experiment of aristocratic and Pope government. From the day above mentioned untill Friday Feby 19 1865 Charleston SC had bid defiance to northern arms and evaded the most scientific engineering of both navy and land untill the galant and ever faithfull sherman was about to enter the city They evacuated it and set fire to 6000 bales of cotton by which means about two thirds of the city was consumed by their own hands and the American flag was hoisted on an oar and a boat hook lashed together by Capt Henry M Bragg

1865

Aid-de-camp on Gen Gilmores Staff (posting it on the remains of that once noble structure now a mass of ruins. The city was evacuated on the 18<sup>th</sup> and the flag hoisted on the 19<sup>th</sup> on the 22<sup>d</sup> of February Washingtons birth day orders were received from Secretary Stanton to fire a hundred guns from the various U S Arcenals, Navy yards Forts &c, which is being executed this hour while I am writing this from 2 to one on the guns are firing and bells ringing which never before have chimed such melodious to the Northern heart in as much as we have been so long accustomed to the tidings of death by the sound of gun it for once has become an instrument of joy in place of mourning. The cut of the fort which I have preserved was clipped from a hand bill of a panorama of the war which was exhibited in Norombega Hall last fall from which many valuable ideas of the whole fields of the most noted camps and battle fields were shown in full life and as a record of the faithfull view I preserved it for the present remarks in case the surrender should ever happen in my day of the Fort and many other points. This day inspires my soul with new and fresh impressions that the day is not far distant when Rebellion and its sympathisers will find the american mind is staunch and like 1776 no faction can ever govern a native pioneer citizen by the rabble of any foreign country or principle. Jefferson Davis and his Sham cabinet are nor ever have been any more than a common citizen of the US and in the end his power will vanish like a mob and any man or men who once upheld that the minority and not the majority must rule will be as remote to American citizens as though such a sentiment never existed I have reminded all my children at dinner table to remember this day not because a great battle has been fought but because great principles are being reestablished that will last as long as we govern ourselves.

John Martin

65  
1865  
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John Martin



**TELEGRAPHIC.**  
Despatches to the Evening Times.

**Official War Bulletin.**

**CAPTURE**  
—OF—  
**RICHMOND**  
—AND—  
**PETERSBURG!**

Glorious News—Official Despatch from the President—Petersburg in our Possession—Official Despatch from Stanton—Richmond Taken—Particulars of the Battle on Friday, in Front of the Fifth Corps—Official War Bulletin—A Despatch from General Weitzel—He Captured Richmond at 8:15 A. M., and took Many Guns—The City is on Fire—Our Troops Engaged in Extinguishing the Fire—The People Receive General Grant Pushing Forward to Out Off Lee's Retreat—Great Excitement in New York over the News—The People of Philadelphia and Boston Frantic with Joy—The Great Meeting in New York—Panic among the Gold Gamblers—The War believed to be about Over—General Sherman not Inactive.

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
Washington, April 3--10 a. m. }  
To Major General Dix:  
The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Petersburg, and probably of Richmond, has been received by this Department:  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
City Point, Va., April 2--8:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
This morning Genl Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating army.  
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.  
**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
Washington, April 3--10 a. m. }  
To Major General Dix:  
It appears from a despatch from General Weitzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:15 this morning.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
New York, April 3.  
The Tribune's despatch gives the following account of Friday's fighting:  
At daylight a movement was made to secure a position to advance upon the enemy covering White Oak road, the object being to possess that road which intersects the Chancellors road leading to the South Side Railroad. About 9 o'clock, Ayres' division, supported by Crawford's and Griffin's, advanced immediately, and several rebel skirmishers who were pushed back to within a mile of the White Oak road. At this junction the enemy massed, and with their usual yell, charged.  
Our columns wavered for a time, and finally gave way, retiring slowly toward Boydton road, halting on a hill where they were surprised by Griffin's division, which had just come up. They took shelter in breastworks. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, a fierce fire of artillery and snarling, in the meanwhile, pouring death into the ranks of the rebels. At one o'clock Miles' division was ordered to strike the enemy on the left flank, while the 5th corps again essayed to get possession of White Oak road, by advancing simultaneously.  
The 5th corps moved upon the enemy, who stubbornly held his ground for some time, when the rapid volleys from the right, and the loud cheers that followed, told of the successful issue of Miles' attack on the rebel flank, as he relied upon the enemy's line, now broken, routed, and falling back incontinently, followed by Warren (5th corps) who was soon in possession of the coveted White Oak road. The field showed on every hand traces of the sanguinary conflict. Huge pine trees were cut down by shot, and the ground over which Miles swept down upon the enemy's flank was covered with the rebel dead. While this was going on, heavy skirmishing was taking place on our line as far as Hauser's Run, and our troops in that direction were advanced several hundred yards and entrenched, while the sharpshooters were engaged in slinging their rebel batteries. Among the killed is Major Charles J. Miles, Adjutant to General Humphrey's.  
Of the cavalry fight on Friday, the Times special says:  
At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade of Crooke's division rested on Stony Creek, south west of Dinwiddie Court House, supported by Gregg's, Davis and Fitz Hugh's brigades—the latter facing south-west, and covering a point near Stony Creek, where five roads came together, known as Five Forks, held by the enemy, and which we tried to take the day before and failed.  
Crooke's Michigan brigade was in position on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibbs' brigade was in reserve. At 5 p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in considerable force, but unsuccessfully. An hour later Major Robbins, of Davis' brigade, holding a bridge over Stony Creek, with a battalion of the 1st New Jersey regiment, was ordered to drive slowly back to his brigade. At this juncture the enemy moved three columns across the creek, at three points, and at once with superior numbers was enabled to flank Davis' brigade, after a stubborn fight with the columns advancing in front.  
The other commands at once changed their respective positions to meet the change of affairs.  
The fight continued until about 5 p. m., at which time the enemy had cut off Davis, and forced them back in a north-easterly direction to the Boydton plank road, a little east of north of Dinwiddie Court House, and on which this portion of the command, during the evening, moved to that place.  
Gibbs' brigade for a long time held its position, and made two successful charges, in one of which the 1st United States, Captain Lord, and the 6th Pa., drove the enemy's strong line of infantry, and captured about 100 men. During this charge several hundred of the rebels threw down their arms, and attempted to rush into our lines. This movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a folly being opened on them. This caused a hesitation long enough for their officers to cover them with a fire from the rear.  
At five o'clock Gibbs had fallen back to within one mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and was here relieved by Capeshart's brigade of Oster's division, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Remington with part of his brigade. From this time until dark Oster had the fight, and the enemy did not advance to hold the ground a single foot after striking his line. When Oster came to the front a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Capeshart had his brigade on the left, and Pennington on the right, and before any thing to fight behind could be put up, the enemy came swarming out of the woods in front, as if confident of their success.  
Oster was received by his man with cheer.  
He immediately set Capeshart's Band to playing "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic pieces. This revived the spirit of all present, and the music brought forth cheers from thousands of wearied men. As the enemy opened upon the line, Gen. Sheridan and Oster with their staff rode along the line with their respective colors displayed.  
The demonstration elicited renewed enthusiasm along the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery, and were repulsed with great slaughter.  
Capeshart saw one of his regiments, the 1st Va., dashing off. Not having given the order he followed, and found Gen. Merritt and Col. Foy in the Sheridan's staff and others at the head of the regiment. The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not again attempt to force our lines.  
Of the result of Friday's fighting, the Times' correspondent says, we swung the left around three miles north of the Boydton plank road, having between it and the South Side Railroad but a single line of breastworks, threw up a line Wednesday night. We captured about 1000 prisoners, and our loss is not over 2000. The enemy have suffered more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly. In the evening they could not be induced to make another charge on the 6th corps' front—although they had fought desperately early in the day.  
New York, 3d.  
The Tribune's Washington despatch says: It is understood here that Grant's plan was that Sheridan should cut the Southside railroad, and reach over to the Danville road.  
The armies of the Potomac and James were to rush over to the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced. Judging by the latest despatches, the whole plan seems to have been successful, including the cutting of the Southside Railroad.  
**WAR DEPARTMENT,**  
Washington, April 3--12 m. }  
To Major General Dix:  
The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department:  
City Point, April 3--11 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows:  
I We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste.  
The city is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to put it out.  
The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.  
Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off if possible Lee's retreating army.  
President Lincoln has gone to the front.  
(Signed) J. S. BOWERS,  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
New York, April 3.  
The greatest excitement prevails here—People hardly know how to express their joy at the great and good news, many staid merchants embracing each other on the street. Flags are universally displayed all over the city, and salutes are beginning to reverberate on the outskirts.  
Some ten thousand people assembled spontaneously in front of the Custom House this morning, for mutual congratulations on the capture of Richmond. Speeches were made by Hon. Simon Draper, P. M. Wetmore, Wm. Odell, Major Butterfield, W. M. Everts, Rufus W. Andrews and others. The great enthusiasm prevailed. During the proceedings the vast assemblage sang "Old Hundred." A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
There is a great fever of excitement over the glorious news here. Third Street is thronged with masses of people congratulating each other. Flags are flying everywhere.  
BOSTON, April 3.  
The glorious news from the Army of the Potomac, and the announcement of the fall of Richmond, creates an intensity of patriotic excitement. Flags are floating from public and private buildings, and everybody looks jubilant.  
Large sums are being contributed in aid of the Christian and other missions, to furnish help for the wounded.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
The ringing of alarm bells caused a grand turnout of the firemen, who congregated at Independence Hall, with their fire-engines under steam. After prolonged cheering several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter, and with the bells ringing and steam-throats

*Monday  
April 3  
Tuesday  
April 4  
1865  
The great  
tidings  
that Rich-  
mond had  
fallen, and  
that the  
city was  
on fire, and  
that the  
army was  
on its way  
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other on the  
street. Flags are  
universally  
displayed all  
over the city, and  
salutes are  
beginning to  
reverberate on  
the outskirts.  
Some ten thou-  
sand people  
assembled  
spontaneously  
in front of the  
Custom House  
this morning,  
for mutual  
congratulations  
on the capture  
of Richmond.  
Speeches were  
made by Hon.  
Simon Draper,  
P. M. Wetmore,  
Wm. Odell, Major  
Butterfield, W. M.  
Everts, Rufus W.  
Andrews and  
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[Left column]

TELEGRAPHIC.

Despatches to the Evening Times

Official War Bulletin.

CAPTURE

-OF-

RICHMOND

AND

PETERSBURG!

Glorious News—Official Despatch from the President—Petersburg in our Possession—Official Despatch from Stanton—Richmond Taken—Particulars of the Battle on Friday, in Front of the Fifth Corps—Official War Bulletin—A Despatch from General Weitzel—He Captured Richmond at 8:15 A. M., and took Many Guns—The City is on Fire—Our Troops Engaged in Extinguishing the Fire—The People Receive General Weitzel with Great Joy—General Grant Pushing Forward to Out Off Lee's Retreat—Great Excitement in New York over the News—The People of Philadelphia and Boston Frantic with Joy—The Great Meeting in New York—Panic among the Gold Gamblers—The War believed to be about Over—General Sherman not Inactive.

War Department,

Washington, April 3--10 a. m. }

Major General Dix:

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(Signed) E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

City Point, Va., April 2--8:30 a. m.

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

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(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

War Department

Washington, April 3--10 a. m. }

To Major General Dix:

It appears from a despatch from General

[Continued on next page]

TELEGRAPHIC.  
Despatches to the Evening Times.

Official War Bulletin.

CAPTURE  
—OF—  
RICHMOND  
—AND—  
PETERSBURG!

Glorious News.—Official Despatch from the President.—Petersburg in our Possession.—Official Despatch from Stanton—Richmond Taken.—Particulars of the Battle on Friday, in Front of the Fifth Corps.—Official War Bulletin.—A Despatch from General Weitzel.—He Captured Richmond at 8:15 A. M., and took Many Guns.—The City is on Fire.—Our Troops Engaged in Retreating.—The People Receive General Weitzel with Great Joy.—General Grant Pushing Forward to Cut Off Lee's Retreat.—Great Excitement in New York over the News.—The People of Philadelphia and Boston Frantic with Joy.—The Great Meeting in New York.—Rumors about the Gold Diggers.—The War believed to be about Over.—General Sherman not Inactive.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3.—10 a. m. }

Major General Dix:—  
The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Petersburg, and probably of Richmond, has been received by this Department:—  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

City Point, Va., April 2.—8:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—  
This morning Genl Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating army.  
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3.—10 a. m. }

To Major General Dix:—  
It appears from a despatch from General Weitzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:15 this morning.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

New York, April 3.  
The Tribune's despatch gives the following account of Friday's fighting:—  
At daybreak a movement was made to secure a position to advance upon the enemy covering White Oak road, the object being to possess that road which intersects the Claiborn road leading to the South Side Railroad. At 8 o'clock, Ayres' division supported by Crawford's and Griffin's advanced immediately, and found rebel skirmishers who were pushed back to within a mile of the White Oak road. At this junction the army massed, and with their usual yell, charged.  
Our column wavered for a time, and finally gave way, retiring slowly toward Boyd-towu road, halting on a hill where they were supported by Griffin's division, which had just come up. They took shelter in breast-works. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, a fierce fire of artillery and musketry, in the meanwhile, pouring death into the ranks of the rebels. At one o'clock Miles' division was ordered to strike the enemy on the left flank, while the 5th corps again essayed to get possession

of White Oak Road, by advancing simultaneously.

The 5th corps moved upon the enemy, who stubbornly held his ground for some time, when the rapid volleys from the right, and the loud cheers that followed, told of the successful issue of Miles' attack on the rebel flank, as he rolled up the enemy's line, now broken, routed, and falling back incontinently, followed by Warren (5th corps) who was soon in possession of the coveted White Oak road. The field showed on every hand traces of the sanguinary conflict. Huge piles were cut down by shot, and the ground over which Miles kept down upon the enemy's flank was covered with the rebel dead. While this was going on, heavy skirmishing was taking place on our line as far as Fletcher's Run, and our troops in that direction were advanced several hundred yards and entrenched, while the sharpshooters were engaged in silencing the rebel batteries. Among the killed is Major Charles J. Miles. Of the cavalry fight on Friday, the Times' special says:—  
At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade of Crooke's division routed on Stony Creek, south west of Dinwiddie Court House, supported by Gregg's, Davis and Fitz Hugh's brigades—the latter facing south-west, and covering a point near Stony Creek, where five roads were together, known as Five Forks, held by the enemy, and which we tried to take the day before and failed.  
Stagg's Michigan brigade was in position on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibbs' brigade was in reserve. At 5 p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in considerable force, but discomfited. At one hour later Major Bobbitt's, Davis brigade, holding a bridge over Stony Creek, with a battalion of the 1st New Jersey regiment, was attacked and driven slowly back to their brigade. At this juncture the enemy moved three columns across the creek, at three points, and at once with superior numbers won the flank. Davis' brigade, after a stubborn fight with the columns advancing in front.  
The other commands at once changed their respective positions to meet the change of affairs.  
The fight continued until about 5 p. m., at which time the enemy had cut off Davis, with Fitz Hugh's and Stagg's brigades, and forced them back in a north-easterly direction to the Boydton plank road, a little east of north of Dinwiddie Court House, and on which this portion of the command, during the evening, moved to that place.  
Gibbs' brigade for a long time held its position, and made two successful charges, in one of which the 1st United States, Captain Lord, and the 10th Pa., drove the enemy's strong line of infantry, and captured about 100 men. During this charge several hundred of the rebels threw down their arms, and attempted to rush into our lines. This movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a volley being opened on them. This caused a hesitation long enough for their officers to cover them with a fire from the rear.  
At five o'clock Gibbs had fallen back to within one mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and was here relieved by Capahart's brigade of Cassar's division, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Pennington with a part of his brigade. From this time until dark Oster had the fight, and the enemy did not advance to hold the ground a single rod after striking his line. When Oster came to the front, a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Capahart had his brigade on the left, and Pennington on the right, and before any thing to fight behind could be put up, the enemy came swarming out of the woods in front, as if confident of demolishing every thing before them.  
Oster was received by his men with cheers.  
He immediately set Capahart's Band to playing "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic pieces. This revived the spirits of all present, and the music brought forth cheers from thousands of war-worn men. As the enemy opened upon the line, Gen. Sheridan and Oster, with their staffs, rode along the line with their respective colors displayed.  
The demonstration elicited renewed enthusiasm along the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery. The enemy charged several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

Capehart saw one of his regiments, the 4th Va., flanking off. Not having given the order he followed, and found Gen. Merritt and Col. Forsyth of Sheridan's staff and others at the head of the regiment. The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not again attempt to force our line.  
Of the result of Friday's fighting, the Times' correspondent says, we saw the left around three miles north of the Boyd-ton plank road, leaving between it and the South Side Railroad but a single line of breastworks, thrown up since Wednesday night. We captured about 1000 prisoners, and our loss is not over 2000. The enemy have suffered more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly. In the evening they could not be induced to make another charge on the 5th corps' front, although they had fought desperately early in the day.

New York, 3d.  
The Tribune's Washington despatch says:—  
It is understood here that Grant's plan was that Sheridan should cut the Southside railroad, and reach over to the Danville road.  
The armies of the Potomac and James were to rush over to the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced. Judging by the latest despatches, the whole plan seems to have been successful, including the cutting of the South-side Railroad.  
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3.—12 m. }

To Major General Dix:—  
The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department:—  
City Point, April 3.—11 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—  
Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows:—  
"We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste.  
The city is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to put it out.  
The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.  
Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off if possible Lee's retreating army. President Lincoln has gone on the front."  
(Signed) J. S. BOWLER,  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

New York, April 3.  
The greatest excitement prevails here—People hardly know how to express their joy at the great and good news, many stand merchants embracing each other on the street. Flags are universally displayed all over the city and, and salutes are beginning to reverberate on the outskirts.  
Some ten thousand people assembled spontaneously in front of the Custom House this morning, for martial congratulations on the capture of Richmond. Speeches were made by Gen. Simon Draper, P. M. Wetmore, Wm Odell, Major Butterfield, W. M. Evans, Rufus W. Andrews and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the proceedings the vast assembly sang "Old Hundred." A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
There is a great fever of excitement over the glorious news here. Third Street is thronged with masses of people congratulating one another. Flags are flying everywhere.  
BOSTON, April 3.  
The glorious news from the Army of the Potomac, and the announcement of the fall of Richmond, creates an intensity of patriotic excitement. Flags are flying from public and private buildings, and everybody looks jubilant.  
Large sums are being contributed in aid of the Christian, and other missions, to furnish help for the wounded.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
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[Continued from previous page]

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Our column wavered for a time, and finally gave way, retiring slowly toward Boyd-towu road, halting on a hill where they were supported by Griffin's division, which had just come up. They took shelter in breast-works. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, a fierce fire of artillery and musketry, in the meanwhile, pouring death into the ranks of the rebels.

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[Center left column]

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[Continued on next page]



TELEGRAPHIC.  
Despatches to the Evening Times.

Official War Bulletin.

CAPTURE  
—OF—  
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—AND—  
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Glorious News—Official Despatch from the President—Peterburg in our Possession—Official Despatch from Stanton—Richmond Taken—Particulars of the Battle on Friday, in Front of the Fifth Corps—Official War Bulletin—A Despatch from General Watson—He Captured Richmond at 8:15 A. M., and took Many Guns—The City is on Fire—Our Troops Engaged in Extinguishing the Fire—The People Boisterous General Wital with Great Joy—General Grant Pushing Forward to Cut Off Lee's Retreat—Great Excitement in New York over the News—The People of Philadelphia and Boston Frantic with Joy—The Great Meeting in New York—Panic among the Gold Dealers—The War believed to be about Over—General Sherman not Inactive.

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The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Peterburg, and probably of Richmond, has been received by the Department:  
[Signed] E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
City Point, Va., April 2—8:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
This morning Genl Grant reports Peterburg evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating army.  
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The Tribune's despatch gives the following account of Friday's fighting:  
At daylight a movement was made to secure a position to advance upon the enemy covering White Oak road, the object being to possess that road which intersects the Chancellors road leading to the South Side Railroad. About 9 o'clock, Ayres' division, supported by Crawford's and Griffin's, advanced against the rebel army, and several skirmishers who were pushed back to within a mile of the White Oak road. At this junction the enemy massed, and with their usual yell, charged.  
Our columns wavered for a time, and finally gave way, retiring slowly toward Boydstown road, halting on a hill where they were surprised by Griffin's division, which had just come up. They took shelter in breastworks. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, a fierce fire of artillery and snarling, in the meanwhile, pouring death into the ranks of the rebels. At one o'clock Miles' division was ordered to strike the enemy on the left flank, while the 5th corps again essayed to get possession

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Of the cavalry fight on Friday, the Times special says:  
At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade of Crooke's division rested on Stony Creek, south west of Dinwiddie Court House, supported by Gregg's, Davis and Fitz Hugh's brigades—the latter facing south-west, and covering a point near Stony Creek, where five roads came together, known as Five Forks, held by the enemy, and which we tried to take the day before and failed.  
Crooke's Michigan brigade was in position on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibbs' brigade was in reserve. At 5 p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in considerable force, but unsuccessfully. An hour later Major Robbins, Davis brigade, holding a bridge over Stony Creek, with a battalion of the 1st New Jersey regiment, was in position to join the other commands at once changed their respective positions to meet the change of affairs.  
The fight continued until about 5 p. m., at which time the enemy had cut off Davis, and Fitz Hugh's and Sager's brigades, and forced them back in a north-easterly direction to the Boydstown plank road, a little east of north of Dinwiddie Court House, and on which this portion of the command, during the evening, moved to that place.  
Gibbs' brigade for a long time held its position, and made two successful charges, in one of which the 1st United States, Captain Lord, and the 5th Pa., drove the enemy's strong line of infantry, and captured about 100 men. During this charge several hundred of the rebel threw down their arms, and attempted to rush into our line. This movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a volley being opened on them. This caused a hesitation long enough for their officers to cover them with a fire from the rear.  
At five o'clock Gibbs had fallen back to within one mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and was here relieved by Capeshart's brigade of Oster's division, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Remington with part of his brigade. From this time until dark Oster had the fight, and the enemy did not advance to hold the ground a single foot after striking his line. When Oster came to the front a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Capeshart had his brigade on the left, and Pennington on the right, and before any thing to fight before could be put up, the enemy came swarming out of the woods in front, as if confident of their success.  
Oster was received by his man with cheer.  
He immediately set Capeshart's Band to playing "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic pieces. This revived the spirit of all present, and the music brought forth cheers from thousands of wearied men. As the enemy opened upon the line, Gen. Sheridan and Oster with their staff rode along the line with their respective colors displayed.  
The demonstration elicited renewed enthusiasm along the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery. The enemy charged several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

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Of the result of Friday's fighting, the Times' correspondent says, we swung the left around three miles north of the Boydstown plank road, having between it and the South Side Railroad but a single line of breastworks, threw up a line Wednesday night. We captured about 1000 prisoners, and our loss is not over 2000. The enemy have suffered more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly. In the evening they could not be induced to make another charge on the 6th corps' front—although they had fought desperately early in the day.  
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To Major General Dix:  
The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and the evacuation of the city is on file, has just been received by this Department:  
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Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows:  
"We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste.  
The city is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to put it out."  
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Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off if possible Lee's retreating army. President Lincoln has gone to the front.  
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Large sums are being contributed in aid of the Christian and other missions, to furnish help for the wounded.  
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Monday  
April 3  
Tuesday  
April 4  
1865  
The great  
tidings  
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[Continued from previous page]  
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The 5th corps moved upon the enemy, who stubbornly held his ground for some time, when the rapid volleys from the right, and the loud cheers that followed, told of the successful lines of Miles' attack on the rebel flank, as he relied upon the enemy's line, now broken, routed, and falling back incontinently, followed by Warren (5th corps) who was soon in possession of the coveted White Oak road. The field showed on every hand traces of the sanguinary conflict. Huge pine were cut down by shot, and the ground over which Miles swept down upon the enemy's flank was covered with the rebel dead. While this was going on, heavy skirmishing was taking place on our line as far as Hauser's Run, and our troops in that direction were advanced several hundred yards and entrenched, while the sharpshooters were engaged in slinging their rebel batteries. Among the killed is Major Charles J. Miles, Adjutant to General Humphrey's.  
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At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade of Crooke's division rested on Stony Creek, south west of Dinwiddie Court House, supported by Gregg's, Davis and Fitz Hugh's brigades—the latter facing south-west, and covering a point near Stony Creek, where five roads came together, known as Five Forks, held by the enemy, and which we tried to take the day before and failed.  
Saggs's Michigan brigade was in position on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibbs' brigade was in reserve. At 5 p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in considerable force, but unsuccessfully. An hour later Major Robbins, of a brigade, holding a bridge over Stony Creek, with a battalion of the 1st New Jersey regiment, was ordered to drive slowly back to this brigade. At this juncture the enemy moved three columns across the creek, at three points, and at once with superior numbers was enabled to flank Davis' brigade, after a stubborn fight with the columns advancing in front.  
The other commands at once changed their respective positions to meet the change of affairs.  
The fight continued until about 5 p. m., at which time the enemy had cut off Davis, at which time the enemy had cut off Davis, and forced them back in a north-easterly direction to the Boyd-town plank road, a little east of north of Dinwiddie Court House, and on which this portion of the command, during the evening, moved to that place.  
Gibbs' brigade for a long time held its position, and made two successful charges, in one of which the 1st United States, Captain Lord, and the 5th Pa., drove the enemy's strong line of infantry, and captured about 100 men. During this charge several hundred of the rebel throw down their arms, and attempted to rush into our lines. This movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a policy being opened, on them. This caused a hesitation long enough for their officers to cover them with a fire from the rear.  
At five o'clock Gibbs had fallen back to within one mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and was here relieved by Capehart's brigade of Oster's division, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Remington with part of his brigade. From this time until dark Oster had the fight, and the enemy did not advance to hold the ground a single foot after striking his line. When Oster came to the front a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Capehart had his brigade on the left, and Pennington on the right, and before any thing to fight behind could be put up, the enemy came swarming out of the woods in front, as if confident of success.  
Oster was received by his man with cheer.  
He immediately set Capehart's Band to playing "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic pieces. This revived the spirit of all present, and the music brought forth cheers from thousands of wearied men. As the enemy opened upon the line, Gen. Sheridan and Oster with their staff rode along the line with their respective colors displayed.  
The demonstration elicited renewed enthusiasm among the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery. The enemy charged several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

Capehart saw one of his regiments, the 1st Va., dashing off. Not having given the order he followed, and found Gen. Merritt and Col. Forsyth of Sheridan's staff and others at the head of the regiment. The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not again attempt to force our lines.  
Of the result of Friday's fighting, the Times' correspondent says, we swung the left around three miles north of the Boyd-town plank road, leaving between it and the South Side Railroad but a single line of breastworks, thrown up since Wednesday night. We captured about 1000 prisoners, and our loss is not over 2000. The enemy have suffered more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly. In the evening they could not be induced to make another charge on the 5th corps' front—although they had fought desperately early in the day.  
New York, 3d.  
The Tribune's Washington despatch says:  
It is understood here that Grant's plan was that Sheridan should cut the Southside railroad, and reach over to the Danville road.  
The armies of the Potomac and James were to rush over to the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced. Judging by the latest despatches, the whole plan seems to have been successful, including the cutting of the South-side Railroad.  
War Department,  
Washington, April 3—12 m. }  
To Major General Dix:  
The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department:  
City Point, April 3—11 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows:  
We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste.  
The city is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to put it out.  
The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.  
Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off if possible Lee's retreating army. President Lincoln has come to the front.  
(Signed) J. S. BOWERS,  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.  
New York, April 3.  
The greatest excitement prevails here—People hardly know how to express their joy at the great and good news, many stand merchants embracing each other on the street. Flags are universally displayed all over the city, and salutes are beginning to reverberate on the outskirts.  
Some ten thousand people assembled spontaneously in front of the Custom House this morning, for mutual congratulations on the capture of Richmond. Speeches were made by Hon. Simon Draper, P. M. Wetmore, Wm Odell, Major Butterfield, W. M. Everts, Rufus W. Andrews and others. The great enthusiasm prevailed. During the proceedings the vast assemblage sang "Old Hundred." A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
There is a great fever of excitement over the glorious news here. Third Street is thronged with masses of people congratulating each other. Flags are flying everywhere.  
BOSTON, April 3.  
The glorious news from the Army of the Potomac, and the announcement of the fall of Richmond, creates an intensity of patriotic excitement. Flags are floating from public and private buildings, and everybody looks jubilant.  
Large sums are being contributed in aid of the Christian and other missions, to furnish help for the wounded.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
The ringing of alarm bells caused a grand turnout of the firemen, who congregated at Independence Hall, with their fire-engines under steam. After prolonged cheering they formed in impromptu procession, and with the bells ringing and steam-throats

[Continued from previous page]

[Center right column]

Capehart saw one of his regiments, the 1st Va., dashing off. Not having given the order he followed, and found Gen. Merritt and Col. Forsyth of Sheridan's staff and others at the head of the regiment. The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not again attempt to force our lines.

Of the result of Friday's fighting, the Times correspondent says, we swung the left around three miles north of the Boyd-town plank road, leaving between it and the South Side Railroad but a single line of breastworks, thrown up since Wednesday night. We captured about 1000 prisoners, and our loss is not over 2000. The enemy have suffered more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly.— In the evening they could not be induced to make another charge on the 5th corps' front —although they had fought desperately early in the day.

New York, 3d.

The Tribune's Washington despatch says:

It is understood here that Grant's plan was that Sheridan should cut the Southside railroad, and reach over to the Danville road.

The armies of the Potomac and James were to rush over to the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced. Judging by the latest despatches, the whole plan seems to have been successful, including the cutting of the South-side Railroad.

War Department,

Washington, April 3—12 m. }

To Major General Dix:

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department:

City Point, April 3—11 a. m.

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

Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

"We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left

[Continued on next page]

TELEGRAPHIC.  
Despatches to the Evening Times.

Official War Bulletin.

CAPTURE  
—OF—  
RICHMOND  
—AND—  
PETERSBURG!

Glorious News.—Official Despatch from the President.—Petersburg in our Possession.—Official Despatch from Stanton—Richmond Taken.—Particulars of the Battle on Friday, in Front of the Fifth Corps.—Official War Bulletin.—A Despatch from General Wetzel.—He Captured Richmond at 8:15 A. M., and took Many Guns.—The City is on Fire.—Our Troops Engaged in Retreating.—The People Receive General Wetzel with Great Joy.—General Grant Pushing Forward to Cut Off Lee's Retreat.—Great Excitement in New York over the News.—The People of Philadelphia and Boston Frantic with Joy.—The Great Meeting in New York.—Panic among the Gold Dealers.—The War believed to be about Over.—General Sherman not Inactive.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 2—10 a. m. }

Major General Dix:—  
The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Petersburg, and probably of Richmond, has been received by this Department:—  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

City Point, Va., April 2—8:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—  
This morning Genl Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating army.  
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 2—10 a. m. }

To Major General Dix:—  
It appears from a despatch from General Wetzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:15 this morning.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

New York, April 2.  
The Tribune's despatch gives the following account of Friday's fighting:—  
At daylight a movement was made to secure a position to advance upon the enemy covering White Oak road, the object being to pass that road which intersects the Railroad. At 8 o'clock Ayres' division supported by Crawford's and Griffin's, advanced immediately and found rebel skirmishers who were pushed back to within a mile of the White Oak road. At this junction the enemy massed, and with their usual yell, charged.  
Our columns wavered for a time, and finally gave way, retiring slowly toward Boydton road, halting on a hill where they were supported by Griffin's division, which had just come up. They took shelter in breastworks. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, in the meanwhile, pouring death into the ranks of the rebels.  
At one o'clock Miles' division was ordered to strike the enemy on the left flank, while the 5th corps again essayed to gain possession

of White Oak Road, by advancing simultaneously.  
The 5th corps moved upon the enemy, who stubbornly held his ground for some time, when the rapid volleys from the right, and the loud cheers that followed told of the successful issue of Miles' attack on the rebel flank, as he rolled up the enemy's line, now broken, routed, and falling back ineffectually, followed by Warren (5th corps) who was seen in possession of the coveted White Oak road. The field showed on every hand traces of the sanguinary conflict. Huge piles were cut down by shot, and the ground over which Miles kept down upon the enemy's flank was covered with the rebel dead.  
While this was going on, heavy skirmishing was taking place on our line as far as Fletcher's Run, and our troops in that direction were advanced several hundred yards and entrenched, while the sharpshooters were engaged in silencing the rebel batteries. Among the killed is Major Charles J. Miles, Adjutant to General Humphrey's.  
Of the cavalry fight on Friday, the Times' special says:—  
At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade of Crooke's division routed on Stony Creek, south west of Dinwiddie Court House, supported by Gregg's, Davis and Fitz Hugh's brigades—the latter being south-west, and covering a point near Stony Creek, where five roads were together, known as Five Forks, held by the enemy, and which we tried to take the day before and failed.  
Sagoe's Michigan brigade was in position on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibbs' brigade was in reserve. At 5 p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in considerable force, but, discomfited. At a hour later Major Bobbitt's, Davis brigade, holding a bridge over Stony Creek, with a battalion of the 1st New Jersey regiment, was attacked and driven slowly back to their brigade. At this juncture the enemy moved three columns across the creek, at three points, and at once with superior numbers we retired to flank Davis' brigade, after a stubborn fight with the columns advancing in front.  
The other commands at once changed their respective positions to meet the change of affairs.  
The fight continued until about 5 p. m., at which time the enemy had cut off Davis, with Fitz Hugh's and Sagoe's brigades, and forced them back in a north-easterly direction to the Boydton plank road, a little east of north of Dinwiddie Court House, and on which this portion of the command, during the evening, moved to that place.  
Gibbs' brigade for a long time held its position, and made two successful charges, in one of which the 1st United States, Captain Lord, and the 1st Pa., drove the enemy's strong line of infantry, and captured about 100 men. During this charge several hundred of the rebels threw down their arms, and attempted to rush into our lines. This movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a volley being opened on them. This caused a hesitation long enough for their officers to cover them with a fire from the rear.  
At five o'clock Gibbs had fallen back to within one mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and was here relieved by Capeshart's brigade of Cassar's division, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Pennington with a part of his brigade. From this time until dark Oster had the fight, and the enemy did not advance to hold the ground a single rod after striking his line. When Oster came to the front, a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Capeshart had his brigade on the left, and Pennington on the right, and before any thing to fight behind could be put up, the enemy came swarming out of the woods in front, as if confident of demolishing every thing before them.  
Oster was received by his men with cheers.  
He immediately set Capeshart's Band to playing "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic pieces. This revived the spirits of all present, and the music brought forth cheers from thousands of wearied men. As the enemy opened upon the line, Gen. Sheridan and Oster, with their staffs, rode along the line with their respective colors displayed.  
The demonstration elicited renewed enthusiasm along the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery.  
Several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

Capehart saw one of his regiments, the 4th Va., flanking off. Not having given the order he followed, and found Gen. Merritt and Col. Forsyth of Sheridan's staff and others at the head of the regiment. The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not again attempt to force our line.  
Of the result of Friday's fighting, the Times' correspondent says, we saw the left around three miles north of the Boydton plank road, leaving between it and the South Side Railroad but a single line of breastworks, thrown up since Wednesday night. We captured about 1000 prisoners, and our loss is not over 2000. The enemy have suffered more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly. In the evening they could not be induced to make another charge on the 5th corps' front, although they had fought desperately early in the day.

New York, 3d.  
The Tribune's Washington despatch says:—  
It is understood here that Grant's plan was that Sheridan should cut the Southside railroad, and reach over to the Danville road.  
The armies of the Potomac and James were to rush over to the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced. Judging by the latest despatches, the whole plan seems to have been successful, including the cutting of the Southside Railroad.  
WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 2—12 m. }

To Major General Dix:—  
The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department:—  
City Point, April 2—11 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—  
Gen. Wetzel telegraphs as follows:—  
"We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste.  
The city is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to put it out.  
The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.  
Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off if possible Lee's retreating army.  
President Lincoln has gone on the front."  
(Signed) J. S. BOWERS,  
E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

New York, April 3.  
The greatest excitement prevails here.—People hardly know how to express their joy at the great and good news, many staid merchants embracing each other on the street. Flags are universally displayed all over the city and, salutes are beginning to reverberate on the outskirts.  
Some ten thousand people assembled spontaneously in front of the Custom House this morning, for mutual congratulations on the capture of Richmond. speeches were made by Hons. Simeon Draper, P M Wetmore, Wm Odell, Major Butterfield, W M Evarts, Rufus W Andrews and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the proceedings the vast assemblage sang "Old Hundred." A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square. Philadelphia, April 3.  
There is a great fever of excitement over the glorious news here. Third Street is thronged with masses of people congratulating each other. Flags are flying everywhere.  
Boston, April 3.  
The glorious news from the Army of the Potomac, and the announcement of the fall of Richmond, creates an intensity of patriotic excitement. Flags are floating from public and private buildings, and everybody looks jubilant.  
Large sums are being contributed in aid of the Christian, and other missions, to furnish help for the wounded.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 2.  
The ringing of alarm bells caused a grand turnout along the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery.  
Several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

[Continued from previous page] in great haste.

The city is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to put it out.

The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.

Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off if possible Lee's retreating army.

President Lincoln has gone to the front."  
(Signed) J. S. BOWERS.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

New York, April 3.

The greatest excitement prevails here.—People hardly know how to express their joy at the great and good news, many staid merchants embracing each other on the street. Flags are universally displayed all over the city and, salutes are beginning to reverberate on the outskirts.

Some ten thousand people assembled spontaneously in front of the Custom House this morning, for mutual congratulations on the capture of Richmond. speeches were made by Hons. Simeon Draper, P M Wetmore, Wm Odell, Major Butterfield, W M Evarts, Rufus W Andrews and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the proceedings the vast assemblage sang "Old Hundred." A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square.

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[Continued on next page]



TELEGRAPHIC.  
Despatches to the Evening Times.

Official War Bulletin.

CAPTURE  
—OF—  
RICHMOND  
—AND—  
PETERSBURG!

Glorious News.—Official Despatch from the President.—Peterburg in our Possession.—Official Despatch from Stanton.—Richmond Taken.—Particulars of the Battle on Friday, in Front of the Fifth Corps.—Official War Bulletin.—A Despatch from General Welles.—The Capture of Richmond at 8:15 A. M., and took Many Guns.—The City is on Fire.—Our Troops Engaged in Extirpating the Fire.—The People Boisterous General Withal with Great Joy.—General Grant Pushing Forward to Cut Off Lee's Retreat.—Great Excitement in New York over the News.—The People of Philadelphia and Boston Frantic with Joy.—The Great Meeting in New York.—Panic among the Gold Dealers.—The War believed to be about Over.—General Sherman not Inactive.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3—10 a. m. }  
To Major General Dix:  
The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Peterburg, and probably of Richmond, has been received by this Department.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

City Point, Va., April 2—8:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
This morning Genl Grant reports Peterburg evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating army.  
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3—10 a. m. }  
To Major General Dix:  
It appears from a despatch from General Withal, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:15 this morning.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 3.  
The Tribune's despatch gives the following account of Friday's fighting:  
At daylight a movement was made to secure a position to advance upon the enemy covering White Oak road, the object being to possess that road which intersects the Chancellors road leading to the South Side Railroad. About 9 o'clock, Ayres' division, supported by Crawford's and Griffin's, advanced immediately, and dislodged rebel skirmishers who were pushed back to within a mile of the White Oak road. At this junction the enemy massed, and with their usual yell, charged.  
Our columns wavered for a time, and finally gave way, retiring slowly toward Boydton road, halting on a hill where they were surprised by Griffin's division, which had just come up. They took shelter in breastworks. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, a fierce fire of artillery and snarefire, in the meanwhile, pouring death into the ranks of the rebels.  
At one o'clock Miles' division was ordered to strike the enemy on the left flank, while the 5th corps again essayed to get possession

of White Oak road, by advancing simultaneously.  
The 5th corps moved upon the enemy, who stubbornly held his ground for some time, when the rapid volleys from the right, and the loud cheers that followed, told of the successful issue of Miles' attack on the rebel flank, as he relied up the enemy's line, now broken, routed, and falling back incessantly, followed by Warren (5th corps) who was soon in possession of the coveted White Oak road. The field showed on every hand traces of the sanguinary conflict. Huge pine trees were cut down by shot, and the ground over which Miles swept down upon the enemy's flank was covered with the rebel dead.  
While this was going on, heavy skirmishing was taking place on our line as far as Hauser's Run, and our troops in that direction were advanced several hundred yards and entrenched, while the sharpshooters were engaged in slinging their rebel batteries. Among the killed is Major Charles J. Miles, Adjutant to General Humphrey's.  
Of the cavalry fight on Friday, the Times special says:  
At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade of Crooke's division rested on Stony Creek, south west of Dinwiddie Court House, supported by Gregg's, Davis and Fitz Hugh's brigades—the latter fighting south-west, and covering a point near Stony Creek, where five roads came together, known as Five Forks, held by the rebels, and which we tried to take the day before and failed.  
Saggs' Michigan brigade was in position on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibbs' brigade was in reserve. At 5 p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in considerable force, but unsuccessfully. An hour later Major Robbins, of Davis brigade, holding a bridge over Stony Creek, with a battalion of the 1st New Jersey regiment, was ordered to drive slowly back to this brigade. At this juncture the enemy moved three columns across the creek, at three points, and at once with superior numbers was enabled to flank Davis' brigade, after a stubborn fight with the columns advancing in front.  
The other commands at once changed their respective positions to meet the change of affairs.  
The fight continued until about 5 p. m., at which time the enemy had cut off Davis, and Fitz Hugh's and Saggs' brigades, and forced them back in a north-easterly direction to the Boydton plank road, a little east of north of Dinwiddie Court House, and on which this portion of the command, during the evening, moved to that place.  
Gibbs' brigade for a long time held its position, and made two successful charges, in one of which the 1st United States, Captain Lord, and the 5th Pa., drove the enemy's strong line of infantry, and captured about 100 men. During this charge several hundred of the rebels threw down their arms, and attempted to rush into our lines. This movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a volley being opened on them. This caused a hesitation long enough for their officers to cover them with a fire from the rear.  
At five o'clock Gibbs had fallen back to within one mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and was here relieved by Capeshart's brigade of Oster's division, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Remington with the rest of his brigade. From this time until dark Oster had the fight, and the enemy did not advance to hold the ground a single foot after striking his line. When Oster came to the front a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Capeshart had his brigade on the left, and Pennington on the right, and before any thing to fight behind could be put up, the enemy came swarming out of the woods in front, as if confident of annihilating every thing before them.  
Oster was received by his man with cheer.  
He immediately set Capeshart's Band to playing "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic pieces. This revived the spirit of all present, and the music brought forth cheers from thousands of wearied men. As the enemy opened upon the line, Gen. Sheridan and Oster with their staff rode along the line with their respective colors displayed.  
The demonstration elicited renewed enthusiasm along the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery. The enemy charged several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

Capeshart saw one of his regiments, the 1st Va., dashing off. Not having given the order he followed, and found Gen. Merritt and Col. Foryth of Sheridan's staff and others at the head of the regiment. The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not again attempt to force our lines.  
Of the result of Friday's fighting, the Times' correspondent says, we swung the left around three miles north of the Boydton plank road, leaving between it and the South Side Railroad but a single line of breastworks, thrown up since Wednesday night. We captured about 1000 prisoners, and our loss is not over 2000. The enemy have suffered more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly. In the evening they could not be induced to make another charge on the 6th corps' front—although they had fought desperately early in the day.

NEW YORK, 3d.  
The Tribune's Washington despatch says: It is understood here that Grant's plan was that Sheridan should cut the Southside railroad, and reach over to the Danville road.  
The strikes of the Potomac and James were to rush over to the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced. Judging by the latest despatches, the whole plan seems to have been successful, including the cutting of the Southside Railroad.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3—12 m. }  
To Major General Dix:  
The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department:  
City Point, April 3—11 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:  
Gen. Withal telegraphs as follows:  
"We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste.  
The city is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to put it out."  
The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.  
Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off if possible Lee's retreating army.  
President Lincoln has come to the front.  
(Signed) J. S. BOWERS,  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 3.  
The greatest excitement prevails here—People hardly know how to express their joy at the great and good news, many staid merchants embracing each other on the street. Flags are universally displayed all over the city, and salutes are beginning to reverberate on the outskirts.  
Some ten thousand people assembled spontaneously in front of the Custom House this morning, for mutual congratulations on the capture of Richmond. Speeches were made by Hon. Simon Draper, P. M. Wetmore, Wm. Odell, Major Butterfield, W. M. Exar, Rufus W. Andrews and others. The great enthusiasm prevailed. During the proceedings the vast assemblage sang "Old Hundred." A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
There is a great fever of excitement over the glorious news here. Third Street is thronged with masses of people congratulating each other. Flags are flying everywhere.  
BOSTON, April 3.  
The glorious news from the Army of the Potomac and the announcement of the fall of Richmond, creates an intensity of patriotic excitement. Flags are floating from public and private buildings, and everybody looks jubilant.  
Large sums are being contributed in aid of the Christian and other missions, to furnish help for the wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
The ringing of alarm bells caused a grand turnout of all the firemen, who congregated at Independence Hall, with their fire-engines under steam. After prolonged cheering they formed an impromptu procession, and with the bells ringing and steam-throats

[Continued from previous page]

Philadelphia, April 3.

The ringing of alarm bells caused a grand turnout of all the firemen, who congregated at Independence Hall, with their fire-engines under steam. After prolonged cheering they formed an impromptu procession, and with the bells ringing and steam-throats [Right column] [Sideways] screaming in full blast, they passed through Third Street, making an uproar of rejoicing such as was never heard here before. The procession was about one hour in passing the American Telegraph building. One company had a gun, from which they fired salutes as they passed along.

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monday  
april 3  
& Tuesday  
april 4  
1865  
the glad  
tidings  
that Rich  
mond had  
gone up gave  
Joy to every un  
ion man in the  
north. The news  
came out on a  
bulletin at 12 M  
& was in print at  
3 in the evening

[Continued on next page]

TELEGRAPHIC.  
Despatches to the Evening Times.

Official War Bulletin.

CAPTURE  
—OF—  
RICHMOND  
—AND—  
PETERSBURG!

Glorious News.—Official Despatch from the President.—Petersburg in our Possession.—Official Despatch from Stanton—Richmond Taken.—Particulars of the Battle on Friday, in Front of the Fifth Corps.—Official War Bulletin.—A Despatch from General Wetzel.—He Captured Richmond at 8:15 A. M., and took Many Guns.—The City is on Fire.—Our Troops Engaged in Fighting the Fire.—The People Receive General Wetzel with Great Joy.—General Grant Pushing Forward to Cut Off Lee's Retreat.—Great Excitement in New York over the News.—The People of Philadelphia and Boston Frantic with Joy.—The Great Meeting in New York.—Rumors among the Gold Diggers.—The War believed to be about Over.—General Sherman not Inactive.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3.—10 a. m. }

Major General Dix:—  
The following telegram from the President, announcing the evacuation of Petersburg, and probably of Richmond, has been received by this Department:—  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

City Point, Va., April 2.—8:30 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—  
This morning Genl Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and he is confident that Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreating army.  
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3.—10 a. m. }

To Major General Dix:—  
It appears from a despatch from General Wetzel, just received by this Department, that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:15 this morning.  
(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

New York, April 3.  
The Tribune's despatch gives the following account of Friday's fighting:—  
At daylight a movement was made to secure a position to advance upon the enemy covering White Oak road, the object being to pass that road which intersects the Railroad. At 8 o'clock Ayres' division supported by Crawford's and Griffin's, advanced immediately and found rebel skirmishers who were pushed back to within a mile of the White Oak road. At this junction the enemy massed, and with their usual yell, charged.  
Our columns wavered for a time, and finally gave way, retiring slowly toward Boydton road, halting on a hill where they were supported by Griffin's division, which had just come up. They took shelter in breastworks. The enemy made several ineffectual attempts to dislodge them, a fierce fire of artillery and musketry, the smoke pouring death into the ranks of the rebels. At one o'clock Miles' division was ordered to strike the enemy on the left flank, while the 5th corps again essayed to gain possession

of White Oak Road, by advancing simultaneously.  
The 5th corps moved upon the enemy, who stubbornly held his ground for some time, when the rapid volleys from the right, and the loud cheers that followed told of the successful issue of Miles' attack on the rebel flank, as he rolled up the enemy's line, now broken, routed, and falling back ineffectually, followed by Warren (5th corps) who was soon in possession of the coveted White Oak road. The field showed on every hand traces of the sanguinary conflict. Huge piles were cut down by shot, and the ground over which Miles kept down upon the enemy's flank was covered with the rebel dead. While this was going on, heavy skirmishing was taking place on our line as far as Fletcher's Run, and our troops in that direction were advanced several hundred yards and entrenched, while the sharpshooters were engaged in silencing the rebel batteries. Among the killed is Major Charles A. Miles, Adjutant to General Humphrey's.  
Of the cavalry fight on Friday, the Times' special says:—  
At 1 p. m. Smith's brigade of Crooke's division rested on Stony Creek, south-west of Dinwiddie Court House, supported by Gregg's, Davis and Fitz Hugh's brigades—the latter facing south-west, and covering a point near Stony Creek, where five roads were together, known as Five Forks, held by the enemy, and which we tried to take the day before and failed.  
Staggs' Michigan brigade was in position on Gravelly Branch, and a portion of Gibbs' brigade was in reserve. At 5 p. m. the enemy attacked Smith in considerable force, but was repulsed. At one hour later Major Warren's 5th corps moved across the creek, at three points, and at once with superior numbers was enabled to flank Davis' brigade, after a stubborn fight with the columns advancing in front.  
The other commands at once changed their respective positions to meet the change of affairs.  
The fight continued until about 5 p. m., at which time the enemy had cut off Davis, with Fitz Hugh's and Staggs' brigades, and forced them back in a north-easterly direction to the Boydton plank road, a little east of north of Dinwiddie Court House, and on which this portion of the command, during the evening, moved to that place.  
Gibbs' brigade for a long time held its position, and made two successful charges, in one of which the 1st United States, Captain Lord, and the 1st Pa., drove the enemy's strong line of infantry, and captured about 100 men. During this charge several hundred of the rebels threw down their arms, and attempted to rush into our lines. This movement was not generally observed in season to prevent a volley being opened on them. This caused a hesitation long enough for their officers to cover them with a fire from the rear.  
At five o'clock Gibbs had fallen back to within one mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and was here relieved by Capeshart's brigade of Cassar's division, which was soon strengthened by the arrival of Col. Pennington with a part of his brigade. From this time until dark Cassar had the fight, and the enemy did not advance to hold the ground a single rod after striking his line. When Cassar came to the front, a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. Capeshart had his brigade on the left, and Pennington on the right, and before any thing to fight behind could be put up, the enemy came swarming out of the woods in front, at the front of the line with their staffs, and with their respective colors displayed.  
The demonstration elicited renewed enthusiasm along the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery. The enemy charged several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

Capehart saw one of his regiments, the 1st Va., flanking off. Not having given the order he followed, and found Gen. Merritt and Col. Forsyth of Sheridan's staff and others at the head of the regiment. The enemy fell back hastily before these troops, and did not again attempt to force our line.  
Of the result of Friday's fighting, the Times' correspondent says, we saw the left around three miles north of the Boydton plank road, leaving between it and the South Side Railroad but a single line of breastworks, thrown up since Wednesday night. We captured about 1000 prisoners, and our loss is not over 2000. The enemy have suffered more heavily, and their forces were becoming demoralized very rapidly. In the evening they could not be induced to make another charge on the 5th corps' front, although they had fought desperately early in the day.

New York, 3d.  
The Tribune's Washington despatch says:—  
It is understood here that Grant's plan was that Sheridan should cut the Southside railroad, and reach over to the Danville road.  
The armies of the Potomac and James were to rush over to the left and turn Lee's right flank, while the line in front of Petersburg was still to be held, and if possible advanced. Judging by the latest despatches, the whole plan seems to have been successful, including the cutting of the Southside Railroad.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 3.—12 m. }

To Major General Dix:—  
The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond, and announcing that the city is on fire, has just been received by this Department:—  
City Point, April 3.—11 a. m.  
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—  
We took Richmond at 8:15 this morning, capturing many guns. The enemy left in great haste.  
The city is on fire in one place, and I am making every effort to put it out.  
The people received us with enthusiastic expressions of joy.  
Gen. Grant started early this morning with the army toward the Danville road to cut off if possible Lee's retreating army. President Lincoln has gone to the front.  
(Signed) J. S. BOWLER,  
E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

New York, April 3.  
The greatest excitement prevails here—People hardly know how to express their joy at the great and good news, many stand merchants embracing each other on the street. Flags are universally displayed all over the city and, and salutes are beginning to reverberate on the outskirts.  
Some ten thousand people assembled spontaneously in front of the Custom House this morning, for national congratulations on the capture of Richmond. Speeches were made by Hon. Simon Draper, P. M. Wetmore, Wm Odell, Major Butterfield, W. M. Evans, Rufus W. Andrews and others. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. During the proceedings the vast assembly sang "Old Hundred." A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
There is a great fever of excitement over the glorious news here. Third Street is thronged with masses of people congratulating one another. Flags are flying everywhere.  
BOSTON, April 3.  
The glorious news from the Army of the Potomac, and the announcement of the fall of Richmond, creates an intensity of patriotic excitement. Flags are floating from public and private buildings, and everybody looks jubilant.  
Large sums are being contributed in aid of the Christian, and other missions, to furnish help for the wounded.  
PHILADELPHIA, April 3.  
The ringing of alarm bells caused a grand turnout along the whole line, and by the time this was over a heavy fire had been opened with artillery. The enemy charged several times, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

maning  
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Sunday  
april 4  
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in a day & sugar  
for a leading article  
fell 6 cents a  
pound and  
sheeting fell 15  
cents a yard  
Bangor did  
not celebrate  
this event so  
much as many  
Small Towns  
around did  
Dexter people  
celebrated all  
night till day  
light women & men



67

TELEGRAPHIC  
TO THE

**Whig & Courier.**

**VICTORY!**



**Final Triumph  
of Freedom.**

**Official**

**SURRENDER OF  
GENERAL LEE.**

**THE REBEL ARMY  
Capitulates!**



**THE GLORIOUS  
Work Achieved!**

**Union and Liberty  
FOREVER!**

**GLORY TO GOD!**

**THE TERMS OF  
SURRENDER.**

*Correspondence between  
Gen. Grant and  
Gen. Lee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 9--9 p. m. }

To Major General Dix:

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

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS  
Armies of the United States,  
April 9--4:30 p. m.

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

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

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lt. General.  
April 9, 1865.

General--

I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain what terms are embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. E. LEE, General.

To Lt. General Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies.

**B A N C**

April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate States Armies.

Your note of this date is but this moment--11:30 A. M.--received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road.

I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road when you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very Resp'y,  
Your Obedt. Servant,  
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

APRIL 9, 1865.

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

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

1. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

Officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

The arms, artillery, and public property to be paraded and stacked, and turned over to officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man to be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside.

Very Respectfully,  
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS  
Army Northern Virginia,  
APRIL 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Comdg U. S. A.:

General--I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you.

As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted.

I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,  
R. E. LEE, Genl.

The following is the previous correspondence between Lieut. Gen'l Grant and Gen'l Lee, referred to in the foregoing telegraph to the Secretary of War:

CLIFTON HOUSE, Va., April 9.

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

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

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lt. General.  
April 7, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate States Armies--

The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Lt. General.  
April 7th, 1865.

GENERAL--

I have received your note of this date--Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern

67

[Left column]

Telegraphic

To The

Whig & Courier.

VICTORY!

[Printed illustration]

Final Triumph  
of Freedom.

Official

Surrender Of

General Lee.

The Rebel Army

Capitulates!

[Printed illustration]

The Glorious

Work Achieved!

Union and Liberty

Forever!

[Center column]

Glory To God!

The Terms Of

Surrender.

Correspondence between

Gen. Grant and

Gen. Lee.

War Department,

Washington, April 9--9 p. m. }

To Major General Dix:

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

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

Headquarters

Armies of the United States,

April 9--4:30 p. m.

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

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

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT,

Lt. General.

April 9, 1865.

[Continued on next page]

TELEGRAPHIC  
TO THE  
**Whig & Courier.**  
**VICTORY!**



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**THE TERMS OF  
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*Correspondence between  
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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
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Secretary of War.

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Armies of the United States,  
April 9—4:30 p. m.

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

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

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

April 9, 1865.

General—

I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain what terms are embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
R. E. LEE, General.

To Lt. General Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies.

**B A N G**

April 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate States Armies.

Your note of this date is but this moment—11:30 A. M.—received, in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road.

I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road when you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very Resp'y,  
Your Obt. Servant,  
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

[Continued from previous page]  
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Your obedient servant,  
R. E. LEE, General

To Lt. General Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies.

B A N G [page cut off]  
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U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

[Right column.]

April 9, 1865.

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

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

1. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

Officers to give their individual parole not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged,

[Continued on next page]



67

TELEGRAPHIC  
TO THE

**Whig & Courier.**

**VICTORY!**



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**THE TERMS OF  
SURRENDER.**

*Correspondence between  
Gen. Grant and  
Gen. Lee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 9-9 p. m. }

To Major General Dix:—

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

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS  
Armies of the United States,  
April 9-4:30 p. m.

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

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

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

April 9, 1865.

General—

I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain what terms are embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

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The arms, artillery, and public property to be paraded and stacked, and turned over to officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man to be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside.

Very Respectfully,  
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS  
Army Northern Virginia,  
April 9th, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Cmd'g U. S. A.:

General—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you.

As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted.

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CLIFTON HOUSE, Va., April 9.

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

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

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

April 7, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate States Armies—

The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
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April 7th, 1865.

GENERAL—

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Headquarters,  
Army Northern Virginia  
April 9th, 1895 }

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(Signed) U. S. GRANT,  
Lt. General.  
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General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate States Armies—

The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance

[Continued on next page]

[Continued from previous page]

TELEGRAPHIC  
TO THE  
**Whig & Courier.**  
**VICTORY!**



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**THE TERMS OF  
SURRENDER.**

*Correspondence between  
Gen. Grant and  
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WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, April 9—9 p. m. }

To Major General Dix:

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

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS  
Armies of the United States,  
April 9—4:30 p. m.

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

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

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Your Obedt. Servant,  
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

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

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Very Respectfully,  
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS,  
Army Northern Virginia,  
April 9th, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, Cmdg U. S. A.:

General—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you.

As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted.

I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your ob't servt.,  
R. E. LEE, Genl.

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

CLIFTON HOPES, VA., April 9.

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

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

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

April 7, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate States Armies—

The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Lt. General.

April 7th, 1865.

GENERAL,—

I have received your note of this date.— Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern

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Your obedient servant,  
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Lt. General.

April 7th, 1865

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I have received your note of this date.— Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern



[Left Column]

Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.  
To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding the  
Armies of the United States.

April 8th, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate State Army:

General—Your note of last evening in reply to mine of the same date, asking the conditions which I will accept on the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply I would say that peace being my first desire there is but condition that I insist upon viz:

"That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged."

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officer you may name for the same purpose—at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received.

Very Respectfully,

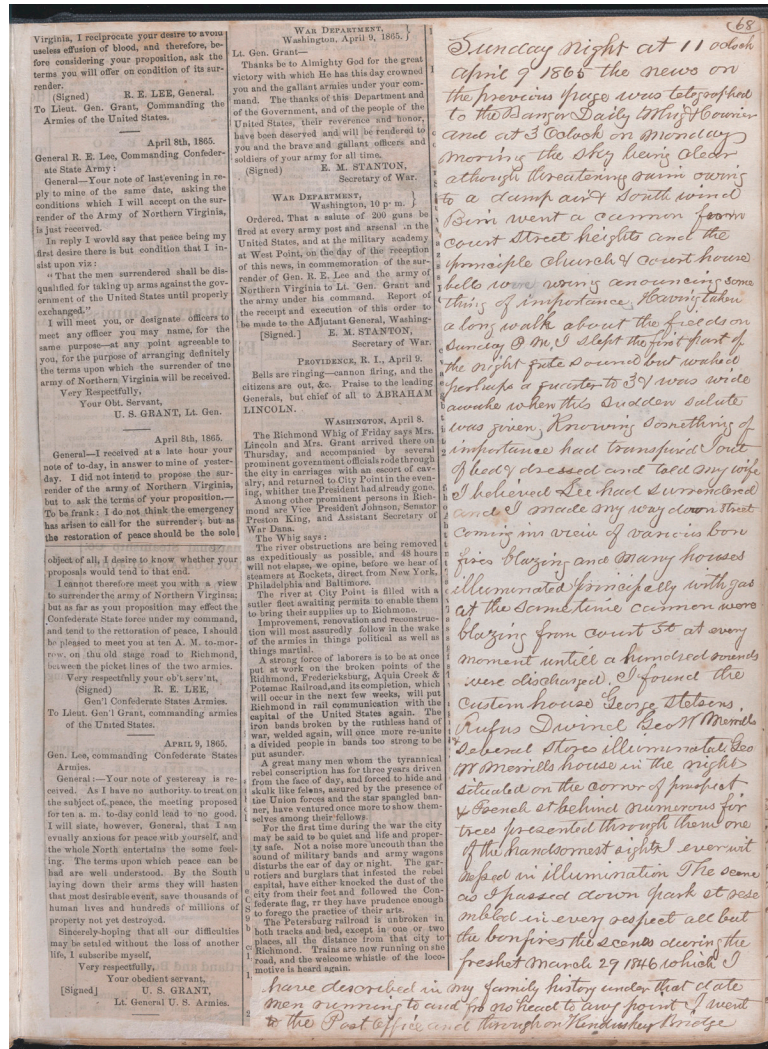
Your Obt. Servant,

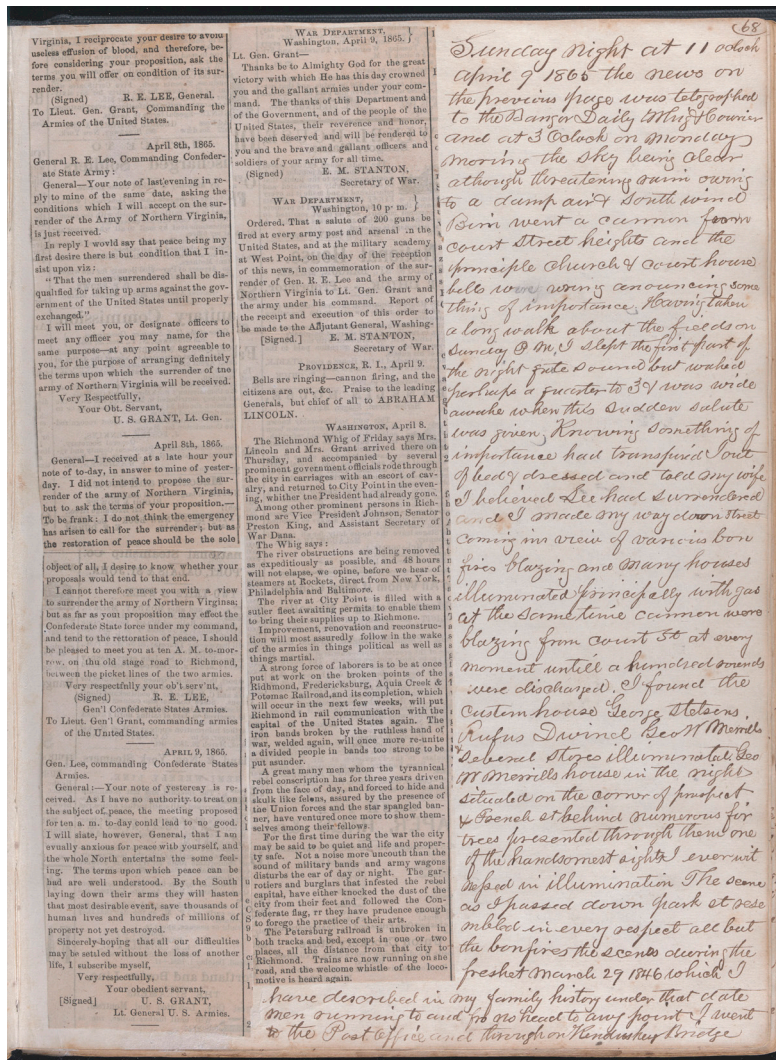
U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

April 8, 1865.

General—I received at a late hour your note of to-day, in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to propose the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia, but to ask the terms of your proposition.—To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end. but to ask the terms of your proposition.—To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole

[Continued on next page]





[Continued on next page]

object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end.

I cannot therefore meet you with a view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia; but as far as your proposition may effect the Confederate State force under my command, and tend to the rettoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at ten A.M. to to-morrow, on thu old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies.

Very respectfully your ob't serv'nt,

(Signed) R. E. LEE,

Gen'l Confererate States Armies.

To Lieut. Gen'l Grant, commanding armies of the United States.

April 9, 1865.

Gen. Lee, commanding Confererate States Armies.

General:--Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten a.m. to-day could lead to no good. I will siate, however, General, that I am evually anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,

Lt. General U. S. Armies.

[Center column]

War Department,  
Washington, April 9, 1865 }

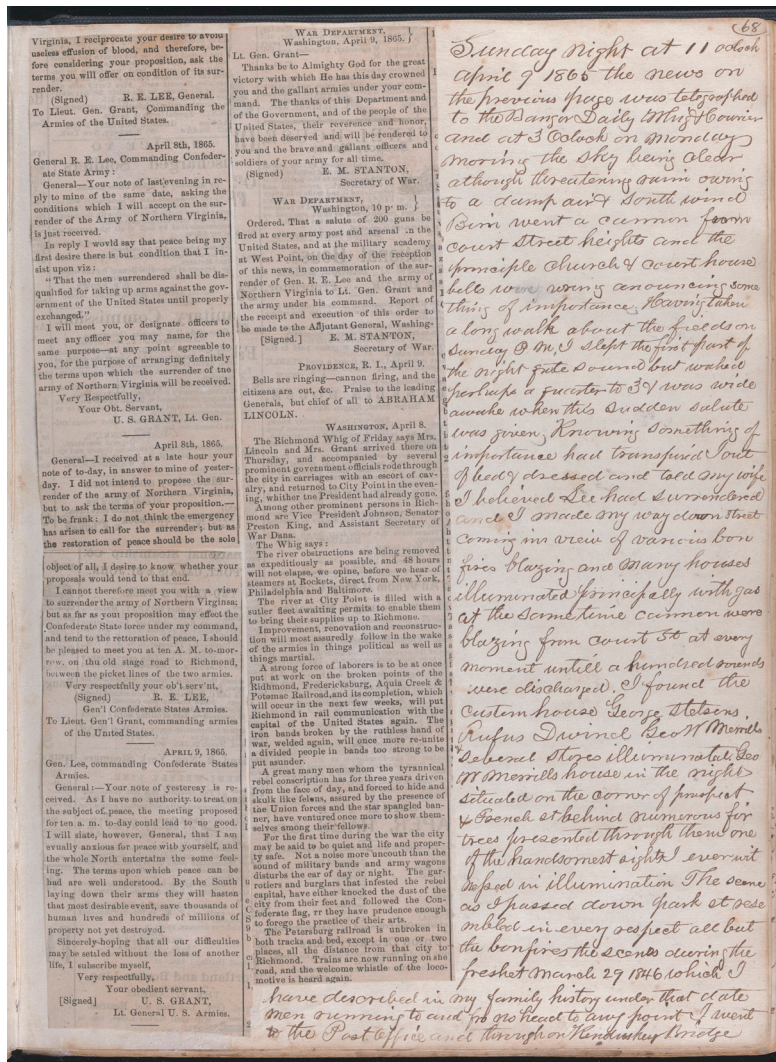
Lt. Gen. Grant--

Thanks be to Almighty God for the great victory with which He has this day crowned you and the gallant armies under your command. The thanks of this Department and

[Continued on next page]







[Continued from previous page]

Improvement, renovation and reconstruction will most assuredly follow in the wake of the armies in things political as well as things martial.

A strong force of laborers is to be at once put at work on the broken points of the Richmond, Fredericksburg, Aquia Creek & Potomac Railroad, and its completion, which will occur in the next few weeks, will put Richmond in rail communication with the capital of the United States again. The iron bands broken by the ruthless hand of war, welded again, will once more re-unite a divided people in bands too strong to be put asunder.

A great many men whom the tyrannical rebel conscription has for three years driven from the face of day, and forced to hide and skulk like felons, assured by the presence of the Union forces and the star spangled banner, have ventured once more to show themselves among their fellows.

For the first time during the war the city may be said to be quiet and life and property safe. Not a noise more uncouth than the sound of military bands and army wagons disturbs the ear of day or night. The garrotiers and burglars that infested the rebel capital, have either knocked the dust of the city from their feet and followed the Confederate flag, or they have prudence enough to forego the practice of their arts.

The Petersburg railroad is unbroken in both tracks and bed, except in one or two places, all the distance from that city to Richmond. Trains are now running on the road, and the welcome whistle of the locomotive is heard again.

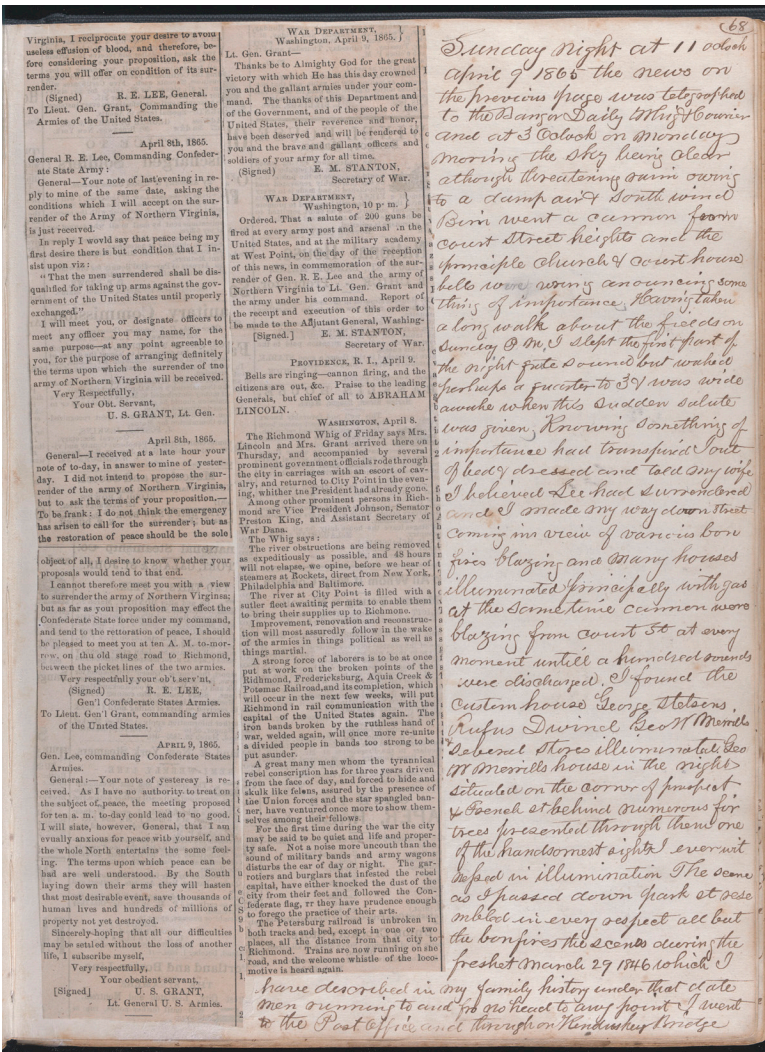
[Right column]

68

Sunday night at 11 o'clock  
april 9 1865 the news on  
the previous page was telegraphed  
to the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier  
and at 3 o'clock on monday  
morning the sky being clear

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]  
although threatening rain owing  
to a damp air & south wind  
Bim went a cannon from  
court street heights and the  
principle church & court house  
bells were wrung announcing some  
thing of importance, Having taken  
a long walk about the fields on  
Sunday P M. I slept the first part of  
the night quite sound but waked  
perhaps a quarter to 3 & was wide  
awake when this sudden salute  
was given, Knowing something of  
importance had transpired I out  
of bed & dressed and told my wife  
I believe Lee had surrendered  
and I made my way down street  
coming in view of various bon  
fires blazing and many houses  
illuminated principally with gas  
at the same time cannon were  
blazing from court st at every  
moment until a hundred rounds  
were discharged. I found the  
custom house George Stetsons,  
Rufus Dwinel, Geo W. Merrills  
&  
^several stores illuminated. Geo  
W Merrills house in the night  
situated on the corner of prospect  
& French st behind numerous fir  
trees presented through them one  
of the handsomest sights I ever wit  
nessed in illumination The scene  
as I passed down park st rese  
mbled in every respect all but  
the bonfires the scenes during the  
freshet March 29 1846 which I  
have described in my family history under that date  
men running to and fro no head to any point I went  
to the Post Office and through on Kenduskeag Bridge

69  
I went up to the City Hall when a crowd was there but could not  
get in. While going up Hammond st I was grabbed by Mr Cluff who  
whorahed for the Union stating that Lees whole army had surrendered  
by this time men were gathering dry goods boxes & barrels left on main st  
to show samples of dry goods and carried them to the centre of the square &  
made a bonfire. I arose at 15 minutes past 3 & at a little more than 1/2 past  
3 I made my way to the whig & courier office and a dense crowd  
was in and out the office I pushed my way through and purchased a  
copy at 5 cents containing the the portion of news I have preserved on  
the previous pages. My would not reach my house untill after 6 A.M. after  
cleaning myself from the crowd at that moment Willard B Heath  
with a tenore drum & Z S Bragdon with a base drum marched  
across the lower Kenduskeage bridge calling out fall in. and  
a company of say a 100 men and some boys were already marching  
in time with the drums I fell in and marched up Hammond  
stuck up main & back down Broad at & back to the bonfire  
in that square where the company halted and the music was still  
playing I waited a short time when I felt anxious for my wife and  
children to hear the news and started for home. I came a short distance  
when my soul burnt within me to persuade the crowd to go to  
Marcellus Emerys lodging and call him out and inform him  
that the Rebellion had gone up. I went back of my first impulse  
was to offer the music 10 dollars to follow me for an hour  
I then thought that I might be doing too much for my part and I  
started for home again & came up park st & when I was abreast  
of the universalist church I came to a halt thinking I would go  
back and do as was about to do at first, but it occurred to me  
that I would go home and read the news get a cup of tea and  
then return immediately so I proceeded towards home and  
when I reached Madison st I met Mr Nath Harlow my  
neighbour walking down in the middle of the street he being 80  
years old and he turned about & went to my house with  
me and after I built a fire in the dining room stove I read the  
news to him my wife and Ada who came down stairs  
while I was reading. A singular little thing happened as Mr  
Harlow and I passed through my gate. A bird (having been  
aroused by the cannon probably) sung a beautiful shrill  
and clear song (this being long before day light) she sitting on  
my tall fir tree at the north east corner of Mr Metcalf house  
Mr Harlow & I listened till she had finished her song. While I  
was coming down Hammond st some were laughing some  
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remarked to me that many were laughing but for him he could but  
 cry at which tears gushed from my eyes in a moment and we  
 both shed tears at the same instant the scene as it were  
 in the dead hours of the night were sublime in the extreme take  
 for instance the drummers I knew them both well They both  
 looked as though they had got out of bed one minute and seized  
 their drums & was beating glad tidings the next. The stars and  
 stripes floated from many a dwelling in darkness and a man  
 bearing an ensign was parading the streets with hundreds following  
 its folds. While I was at home and it was growing daylight a  
 company of citizens (loyal ones of course) secured the music and a  
 flag and marched to Gorham L Boyntons premises to compel him to  
 hang out the stars and stripes but on their arrival at his house on  
 court st they found he was down in the City They then marched  
 to the Bangor Democrat office and was about to enter by violence when  
 the Mayor Samuel H Dale requested them to not damage property so  
 early in the day but if the inmates of the office did not put out the Amer-  
 ican flag to put it out for them whereupon a number as a committee  
 entered and requested the flag run out to which they demurred and the  
 committee run out the flag for them & made them promise to let it  
 remain for the day. At 1/2 past 7 I left my wife in the store and  
 proceeded to the square & made something in the way of Tobacco &c and a  
 procession of about two hundred loyal citizens were on the march visiting  
 secesh stores and offices with a committee in lead who when the procession  
 arrived in front entered stores &c and requested the stars & stripes to be suspended  
 from their doors or windows. As soon as I learned the object of  
 this procession I turned it and marched in it till noon.  
 While I was in the Ranks it was commanded by Coln Israel B Nor-  
 cross supported by Llewellyn J Morse Mr Adams and many other good  
 men and we marched to Daniel Dakins corner of Maine & water st &  
 see them run out a flag then down water st to mess Shaw & Tylers  
 and they promised to do the same afterwards did then up Broad st  
 to Amos Pattens in Stricklands new block and E W Elders in  
 the Pendleton & Russ store adjoining The procession when we reached  
 this location had increased to about four hundred in the ranks and from  
 three to four hundred on the side walks. The committee entered E W  
 Elders sail loft (See my history page ) and requested Mr Elder to put  
 out a flag at which he demurred and remonstrated and swore he would not  
 and a long contest arose saying at first that he had no flag and did  
 not consider himself under obligation to get one at which the committee agreed  
 to furnish one and an old flag was sent for and brought into his loft on  
 a long pole and he was requested to run it out the window and he  
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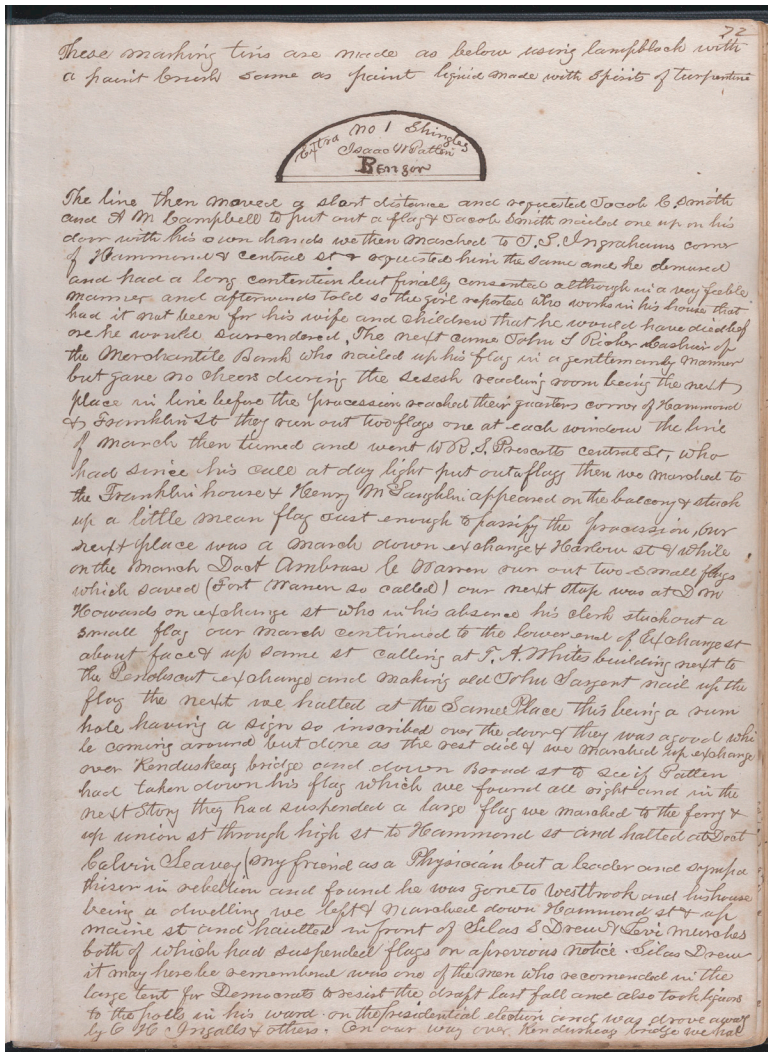
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Isaac hold of the end to steady it he ran it out of the window  
& pushed the window down & agreed to let it remain during the day  
The next step was to wait on Isaac W & Amos Patten in Strick  
lands new block they keeping a ship store and Amos was out & his  
father Isaac W locked the door & he & Amos clerk remained inside  
and refused to let the committee in whereupon a portion of the front ranks  
left the Streets and collected around the door and demanded admittance  
which the old veteran secesh denied and swore until he was as pale  
as a ghost at about which time Edwin B Patten came to rescue to defend the  
outside of the premises. Mr Wheeler the editor of the Bangor Daily Whig mr  
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he wormed around and tried to argue and expostulate pretending that  
they were immediately going to put out a large flag &c and he kept  
the procession waiting in the mud over half an hour when various voices  
ejaculated (mine among the rest) nail up the flag nail it up yourself  
&c and a flag was put in a boys hands to hold up in front of the door  
and in a short time Edwin snatched it out of his hands at which the  
line of people began to grow determined and called loud and  
long make him nail it up make him give three cheers for it &c and  
the crowd increased so the streets were jammed and difficulty was  
experienced to keep some soldiers dressed in blue from rushing through  
the windows the panes of glass being very large and in surging to  
and fro those standing back to the lights in the doors had their elbows  
pushed through by which time old Isaac became so infuriated that  
he looked more like a ghost than a citizen. At this point John A  
Peters the world renowned Speaker & Lawyer standing in the ranks  
the third section in rear of my section called out nail up the  
flag or by the Eternal God it will be nailed up for you  
and he left the ranks and made his way through the dence crowd  
to the door and seized the flag formerly held by the boy and someone  
gave him a hatchet and a nail and he drove in one nail  
then he and others told Edwin what they meant at which Edwin  
stepped up one step higher and said to the whole crowd thus  
Men of Bangor  
There is no man in Bangor who thinks more of that very same flag than  
I do, and with a new hammer in his hand he drove in one more  
nail and took off his hat and give two faint cheers (not three as  
he was requested to do. This infuriated his father so that he had a  
branding tin such as he describes the different qualities of shingles  
with laying on the show case of the window and he grabed it up &  
sent it through the window demolishing a 10 dollar pane of glass  
at the crowd. Edwin agreed to let the flag remain up all day &  
all night when the line moved to Geo W Ladds who stuck out  
a flag and cheered it with a laugh bare headed

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These marking tins are made as below using lampblack with  
a paint brush same as paint liquid made with Spirits of turpentine.

[Illustration]

Extra no 1 Shingles

Isaac W Patten

Bangor

The line then moved a short distance and requested Jacob C Smith and A M Campbell to put out a flag & Jacob Smith nailed one up on his door with his own hands we then marched to J. S. Ingrahams corner of Hammond & central st & requested him the same and he demured and had a long contention but finally consented although in a very feeble manner and afterwards told so the girl reported who works in his house that had it not been for his wife and children that he would have died before he would surrendered. The next came John S Ricker Cashier of the Merchantile Bank who nailed up his flag in a gentlemanly Manner but gave no cheers during the sesesh reading room being the next place in line before the procession reached their quarters corner of Hammond & Franklin st they run out two flags one at each window the line of March then turned and went to R. S. Prescotts central st, who had since his call at day light put out a flag then we marched to the Franklin house & Henry M'Laughlin appeared on the balcony & stuck up a little mean flag just enough to passify the procession. our next place was a march down exchange & Harlow st & while on the March Doct Ambrose C Warren run out two small flags which saved (Fort Warren so called) our next stop was at D M Howards on exchange st who in his absence his clerk stuck out a small flag our march continued to the lower end of Exchange st about face & up same st calling at T. A. Whites building next to the Penobscut exchange and making old John Sargent nail up the flag the next we halted at the Same Place this being a rum hole having a sign so inscribed over the door & they was a good while coming around but done as the rest did & we marched up exchange over Kenduskeag bridge and down Broad st to see if Patten had taken down his flag which we found all right and in the next Story they had suspended a large flag we marched to the ferry & up union st through high st to Hammond st and halted at Doct Calvin Seavey (My friend as a Physician but a leader and sympha thiser in rebellion and found he was gone to Westbrook and his house being a dwelling we left & marched down Hammond st & up maine st and halted in front of Silas S Drew & Levi Murches both of which had suspended flags on a previous notice. Silas Drew it may here be remembered was one of the men who recommended in the large tent for Democrats to resist the draft last fall and also took liquor to the polls in his ward on the presidential elections and was drove away by O H Ingalls & others. On our way over Kenduskeag bridge we hal

<sup>13</sup>  
at 11<sup>30</sup> m. H. Flaggs shoe store in Stricklands block and were  
detained a long time in bringing about what we had accomplished  
with equally as hard nuts but after some half hour parley speech  
ing & with reluctance he mounted a shoe box cheered the flag &  
stuck up a small one in a pair of boots hangin as a show at the  
door. The next over head in the same block Jones the barber one of  
the dirtiest of all secesh who knocked down John Wyman at the  
commencement of the war on political sentiments was called for when  
his wife came to the window & shook her hood. in room of a flag  
he demurring and stating he had no flag but on a loud call  
from perhaps a hundred voices run out your flag Jones do it  
with your own hands he sent out after a great parley and pur  
chased two & run one out of each of his windows but did  
not cheer them and the procession did not require him to. The line  
marched to maine st opposite Edwin Flaggs Office but he was not  
in and I left them & came home to dinner at 12 m being in the ranks  
and marching through the mud over 3 1/2 hours. My soul being full  
of glory and my fellow citizens in the ranks being the same as we  
went marching along. While I was at breakfast I lost one sight  
which would have done my inmost soul good. The first company  
formed in the morning march to G L Boyntons as I have stated and  
he was down in town they next marched to the Franklin House  
where Marcellus Emery boarded and called him out on the Balcony  
and asked him to make a speech. He thinking that tar and feathers  
might not be a great distance off complied with their wishes and  
addressed the company saying he had been mistaken in many of  
his former editorials in the Bangor Daily Democrat &c and he was  
as white as a sheet he then withdrew. The company was about to march  
some of crowd were not satisfied so they halted and called him  
out a second time made him take the flag and cheer it this was  
a rare show and every one present enjoyed it to their own full  
satisfaction. The procession after breakfast purchased a num  
ber of small flags and they were carried in the ranks and  
where a secesh man objected to raise one on account of not  
having one at hand the procession furnished him one free  
of cost. After dinner the flag was dishonored. Amos Patten  
on going to his store took down the flag raised by Edwin and burnt it

whereupon a crowd which I did not witness being in my store  
went down and by either him or them another was put up which they  
requested to remain and a mob was feared. So the mayor stilled their  
proceedings Lewis Reynolds & others were furious to enter the premises  
but were persuaded to desist and as I learned afterwards a rope

ted at W<sup>m</sup> H Flaggs shoe store in stricklands block and were  
detained a long time in bringing about what we had accomplished  
with equally as hard nuts but after some half hour parley speech  
ing &c with reluctance he mounted a shoe box cheered the flag &  
stuck up a small one in a pair of boots hangin as a show at the  
door. The next over head in the same block Jones the barber one of  
the dirtiest of all secesh who knocked down John Wyman in the  
commencement of the war on political sentiments was called for when  
his wife came to the window & shook her hood. in room of a flag  
he demurring and stating he had no flag but on a loud call  
from perhaps a hundred voices run out your flag Jones do it  
with your own hands he sent out after a great parley and pur  
chased two & run one out of each of his windows but did  
not cheer them and the procession did not require him to. The line  
marched to maine st oposite Edwin Flaggs Office but he was not  
in and I left them & came home to dinner at 12 p m being in the ranks  
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[Illustration]

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was carried there by some young men in case Amos could be found they might have a use for it. The procession when I was with it was about four hundred the crowd in the streets would make two thousands or more besides. in the afternoon the procession being disbanded it was smaller Amos Patten left town with Hugh Ross and was last seen crossing the Tole Bridge to Brewer. Mr Ross returned without him and he could not be found. diligent search was made for him and 50 men were placed at different points to keep watch for him but during the remainder of the day and night no trace could be had of him. During the evening The Franklin house had a light to every pane see photograph in the first part of this book of building This was the handsomest illumination I ever saw and being done by a secesh Landlord W<sup>m</sup> McLaughlin it looked full better bonfires were made in various points on Thomas<sup>s</sup> hill west market square state st & c the custom house Danforth house and a host of private dwellings were illuminated. In the afternoon the invalid soldiers from the Soldiers rest (being Gymnaseum hall Columbia st were taken in carriages with a band of Music and the tattered flags of the 2<sup>d</sup> & 18 Maine regiments were drove all about the city These same flags were marched about the streets on foot by an independent company & band who for a short time escorted our column in the forenoon. In the afternoon I staid in the Store and at night was informed that many young men were intoxicated who were not in the habit of doing so before. A 1/2 past 8 in the evening I went to A S Spencers hall to Crowells benefit dance and my wife and Hannah Jane Baily (Niles) went to a meeting in Norombega Hall addressed by Professor Harris Rev Mr Battles John A Peters & Hannibal Hamlin At 10 they joined me at Spencers Hall which was crowded with a ticket dance of for a wonder on this eve sober gentlemen and painted ladies I danced until nearly 12 & came 2 dances before the list was out This gave me 23 hours when I got into bed of the various transactions of the day and of all the days I ever experienced this was my best. First the cause of celebration second to see the poison Men who had laboured for years to tramp down moral society run out the stars and stripes and cheer them. These vile men have misslead many an honest man and hundreds of thousands of fools, destroyed more than two hundred thousand legs and arms, starved to death thirty thousand of our finest young and middle aged men in their infernal hell and cattle yards & prisons cost the whole nation a debt which can never be paid in my day and now in the last hour refuse to respect our national banner. When I revalue these transactions in my mind in contrast with the doings of this day I acknowledge it to be the greatest day of my life both for me my wife and children. I have made a record of this event to show them that men exist about us who were it not for the law of our country would burn my house and every other loyal mans.

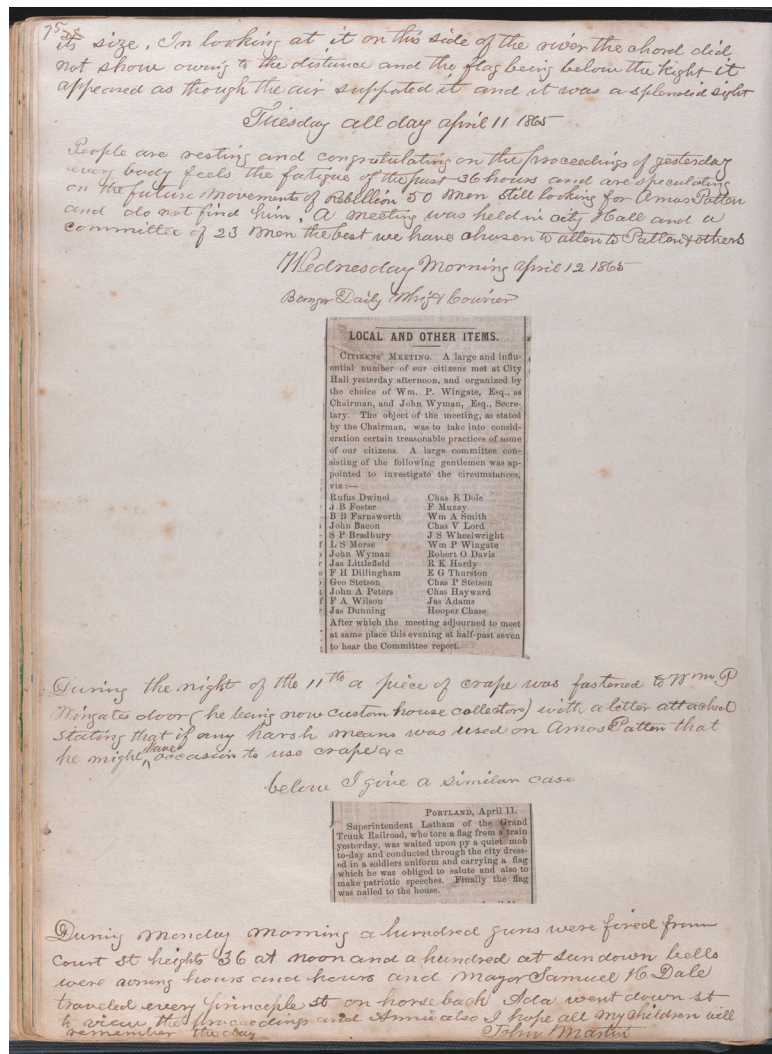
#### A Singular and Majestic Sight

During the forenoon some one in Brewer made a large kight 12 feet long and on a cord some 20 feet long below the kight Made fast a flag and sent up about two thousand feet of cord suspending the flag so it appeared about half

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75

its size. In looking at it on this side of the river the chord did not show owing to the distance and the flag being below the light it appeared as though the air supported it and it was a splendid sight.

Tuesday all day April 11 1865

People are resting and congratulating on the proceedings of yesterday every body feels the fatigue of the past 36 hours and are speculating on the future movements of Rebellion 50 Men Still looking for Amos Potter and do not find him. A meeting was held in city Hall and a committee of 23 Men the best we have chosen to attend to Patten & others.

Wednesday Morning April 12 1865

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier

[Clipping]

#### LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Citizens' Meeting. A large and influential number of our citizens met at City Hall yesterday afternoon, and organized by the choice of Wm. P. Wingate, Esq. as Chairman, and John Wyman, Esq., Secretary. The object of the meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was to take into consideration certain treasonable practices of some of our citizens. A large committee consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to investigate the circumstances viz:---

Rufus Dwinel	Chas F. Dole
J B Foster	F Muzzy
B B Farnsworth	Wm A Smith
John Bacon	Chas V Lord
S P Bradbury	J S Wheelwright
L S Morse	Wm P Wingate
John Wyman	Robert O Davis
Jas Littlefield	R K Hardy
F H Dillingham	E G Thurston
Geo Stetson	Chas P Stetson
John A Peters	Chas Hayward
F A Wilson	Jas Adams
Jas Dunning	Hooper Chase

[Continued on next page]



[Continued from previous page]

After which the meeting agreed to meet at same place this evening at half-past seven to hear the Committee report.

During the night of the 11th a piece of crape was fastened to W<sup>m</sup> P Wingates door (he being now custom house collector) with a letter attached

Stating that if any harsh means was used on Amos Patten that have

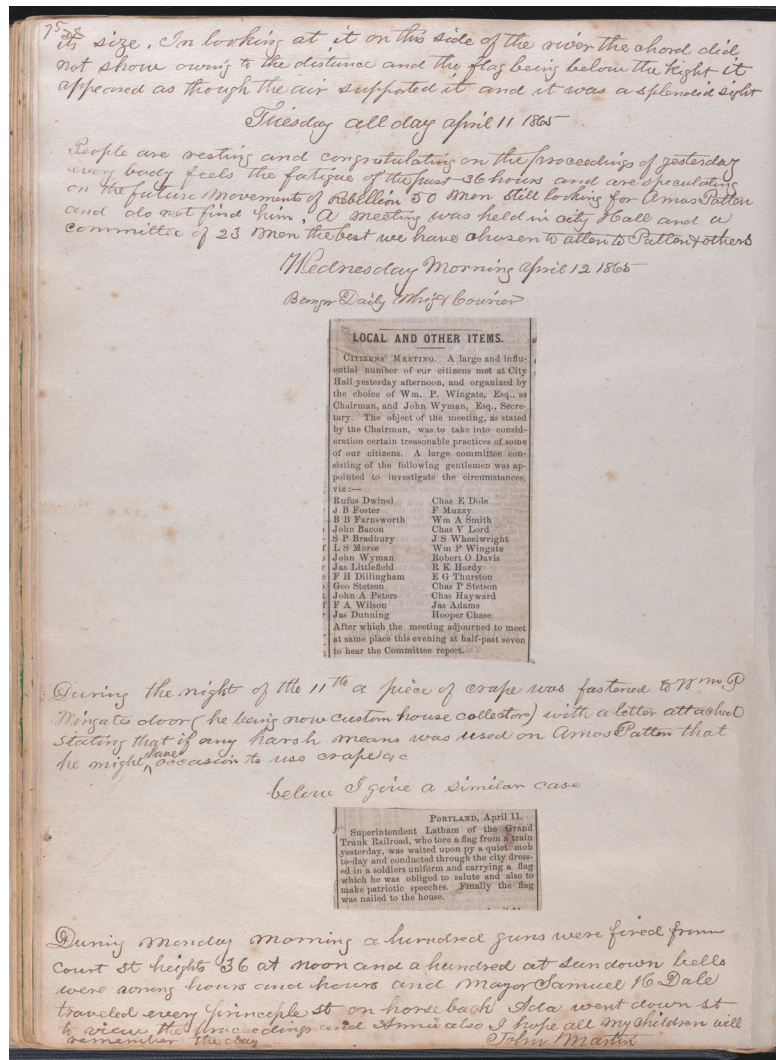
he might ^ occasion to use crape &c below I give a similar case

[Clipping]

PORTLAND April 11.

Superintendent Latham of the Grand Trunk Railroad, who tore a flag from a train yesterday, was waited upon by a quiet mob to-day and conducted through the city dressed in a soldiers uniform and carrying a flag which he was obliged to salute and also to make patriotic speeches. Finally that flag was nailed to the house.

During monday morning a hundred guns were fired from Court St heights 36 at noon and a hundred at sun down bells were wrung hours and hours and mayor Samuel H Dale traveled every principle st on horse back Ada went down st to view the proceedings and Annie also I hope all My children will remember the day John Martin



Continuation of Amos Pattens case  
Bangor Thursday April 12<sup>th</sup> 1865  
Citizens' Meeting.

The citizens of Bangor met at the City Hall this evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to hear the report of their committee appointed on Tuesday evening last.

The committee reported that in pursuance of their instructions they had waited upon Mr. Amos Patten to require of him an explanation of his conduct in tearing down and burning the American Flag, with expressions of insult, and contempt, on the occasion of the rejoicing at our National victories on Monday last; and that he had furnished them with the following apology:

In destroying a flag on Monday last, I intended no disrespect to the American Flag, but was excited by what I deemed, and still deem, an unwarrantable interference in my affairs. I regret the affair as much as any one.

A. PATTEN.

Bangor April 12, 1865.

And the committee reported that in their opinion said apology and explanation should be acceptable to the citizens of Bangor, and they accordingly recommended its acceptance.

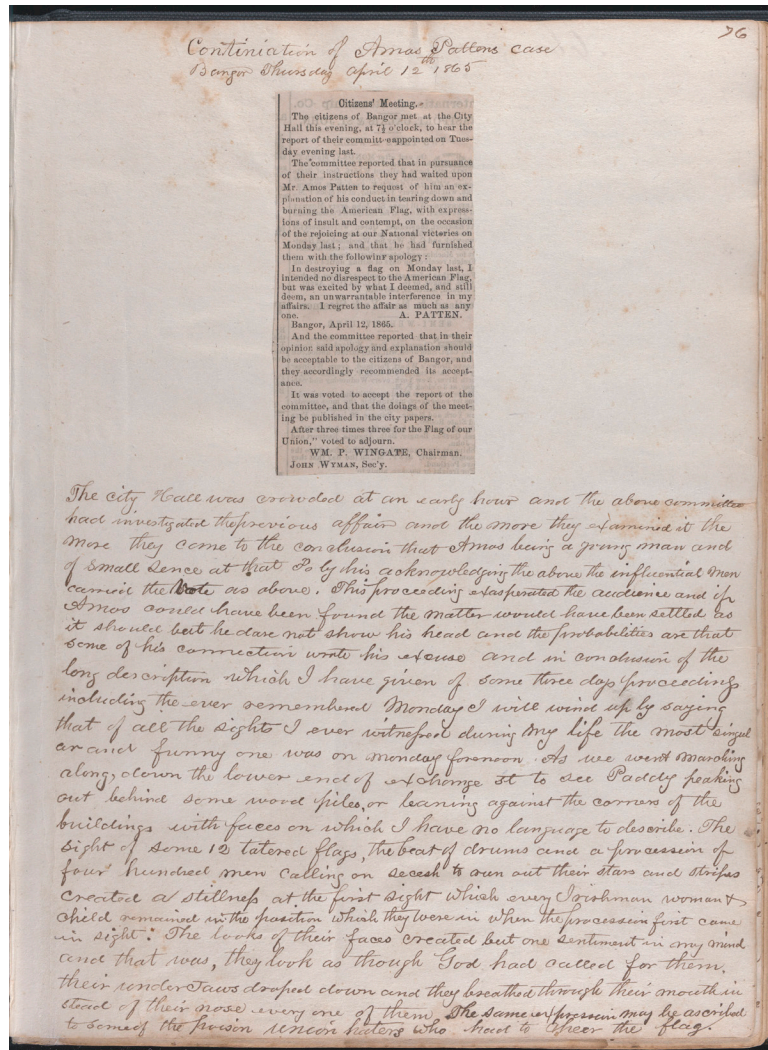
It was voted to accept the report of the committee, and that the doings of the meeting be published in the city papers.

After three times three for the Flag of our Union," voted to adjourn.

Wm. P. Wingate, Chairman.

John Wyman, Sec'y.

[Continued on next page]





[Continued from previous page]

