

OUR
NATION
REDEEMED



SURRENDER OF LEE AND
HIS WHOLE ARMY.

THE TERMS.

Officers and Men Paroled and
Told to go Home.



THE COUNTRY WILD WITH JOY.
&c., &c., &c.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 9th, 1865.
9 o'clock, P. M.

To Major-General Dix,
New York:

This Department has received the official report of the surrender, this day, of General Lee and his army to Lieutenant-General Grant on the terms proposed by General Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GEN. GRANT TO SEC. STANTON.

Headquarters Armies of the
United States,
4.30 P. M., April 9th.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

General Lee surrendered the
Army of Northern Virginia this
afternoon upon the terms propo-
sed by myself. The accompany-
ing additional correspondence
will show the conditions fully.

Signed, U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-Gen.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.
April 9, 1865.

General:—I received your note of this
morning on the picket line, whither I had
come to meet you and ascertain definitely
what terms were embraced in your propo-
sition of yesterday with reference to the sur-
render of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance
with the offer contained in your letter of
yesterday for that purpose.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

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

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.
April 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, Commanding Confed-
erate States Armies:
Your note of this date is but this moment,
11:50 A. M., received.

In consequence of my having passed from
the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the
Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at
his writing, about four miles west of Wal-
ter's church, and will push forward to the
point for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you

wish the interview to take place will meet
me. Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The Terms of Surrender Offered
by General Grant.

Appomattox Court House,
April 9, 1865.

General R. E. LEE, Commanding U. 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 North-
ern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit:
Rolls of all the officers and men to be
made in duplicate, one copy to be given to
an officer designated by me, the other to be
retained by such officers as you may design-
ate.

The officers to give their individual pa-
roles not to take arms against the Govern-
ment of the United States until properly ex-
changed, and each company or regimental
commander sign a like parole for the men
of their commands.

The arms, artillery and public property to
be packed and stacked and turned over to
the officers appointed by me to receive them.

This will not embrace the side-arms of
the officers, nor their private horses or bag-
gage.

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

Very Respectfully,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

THE SURRENDER.

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.
Headquarters Army of
Northern Virginia, April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, Com-
manding U. S. A.

General:—I have received your letter of
this date containing the terms of surrender
of the Army of Northern Virginia as propo-
sed 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 Obedient Servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

THE PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the previous correspondence be-
tween Lieutenant-General Grant and General Lee
referred to in the foregoing telegram to the Secretary
of War. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit
during its pendency:

GRANT TO LEE.

APRIL 7th, 1865.

General R. E. Lee,
Commanding U. S. A.

GENERAL:—The result of the last week must con-
vince 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 sur-
render of that portion of the Confederate States
army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obt. servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Armies of the United States.

LEE TO GRANT.

APRIL 7, 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 Virginia, I reciprocate your
desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and there-
fore before considering your proposition, ask the
terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender?

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding armies of
the United States.

GRANT TO LEE.

APRIL 8, 1865.

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

GENERAL:—Your note of last evening in reply to
mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I
will accept 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 one condition that I must insist
upon, viz:

That the men surrendered shall be disqualified from
taking up arms against the Government of the
United States until properly exchanged.

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any
officers 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 Obedient Servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Genl. Commanding
Armies of the United States.

LEE TO GRANT.

APRIL 8, 1865.

GENERAL:—I received at a late hour your note of
this 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.

I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surren-
der the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your
proposition may affect the U. S. forces under my com-
mand and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be
pleased to meet you at ten a. m. to-morrow on the old
stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of
the two armies.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General U. S. A.

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

GRANT TO LEE.

APRIL 9th, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. A.:
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 state, however, General, that I
am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the
whole North entertain the same feeling. The
terms on which peace can be had are well understood.
By the South laying down their arms they will have
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 set-
tled without the loss of another life, I subscribe my-
self,

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General U. S. A.

Congratulatory Dispatch from
Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 9 30 P. M.,
April 9th, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

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

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A GRAND SALUTE ORDERED.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 10 o'clock P. M.,
April 9th, 1865.

Ordered, That a salute of two hundred guns be fired
at the headquarters of every army and department,
and at every post and arsenal in the United States,
and at the Military Academy at West Point, on the
day of the receipt of this order, in commemoration
of the surrender of General R. E. Lee and the Army
of Northern Virginia to Lieutenant-General Grant
and the army under his command; report of the
receipt and execution of this order to be made to
the Adjutant-General, Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REJOICINGS.

Wilmington, Del., April 9.—Wilmington is in an
uproar and blaze of glory, rejoicing over the greatest
victory yet achieved by our arms. Guns are fir-
ing, bells are ringing, and a large procession is pro-
ceeding through the streets. Such an excitement
was never before witnessed in this city.

Worcester, Mass., April 9.—The news of the sur-
render of Lee and his army created an intense ex-
citement here to night. The bells were rung, guns
were fired, bonfires kindled, the fire companies
turned out, and many stores and buildings were illu-
minated.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 9.—The news to-night
brought nearly the entire population into the streets.
The recruiting booths were turned into booths,
salutes were fired, speeches were made, and bands
played.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 9.—The glorious news was
received here with cheering and ringing of bells.
The people are turning out en masse to receive and
rejoice over the glad tidings.

Philadelphia, April 9.—The glorious announce-
ment of Lee's surrender was received here about
nine o'clock. It was telegraphed to all sections of
the city, and was announced in the several churches.
The bell of Independence Hall was rung by the order
of the Mayor. The firemen immediately assembled
and blocked up the streets. Salutes were fired, and
the whistles of the steam engines, and the cheer,
of the assembled multitude made the whole city ring.

Providence, R. I., April 9.—Midnight.—Bells
are ringing, cannon are firing, and the citizens are out
rejoicing over the news of Lee's surrender.

Albany, April 9.—A. M.—There is great rejoic-
ing here over the news of the surrender of General
Lee and his army. About midnight State and Pearl
streets were filled with people anxiously inquiring
the particulars. The bells are ringing, cannon firing.
While the multitude are indulging in fireworks. The
Governor was called and briefly addressed the throng
gathered around his residence. The State House
and many private residences are illuminated.

General Lee and his Family.

The following interesting article, embodying
remembrances of the rebel General Lee and his
family, together with a description of his magnifi-
cent ancestral home-land on the Potomac, in which
he resided before the war, we extract from the
NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER of the 6th inst.:

A visit to the Arlington mansion and surround-
ing estate, a few days since, filled us with impres-
sions and in melancholy reflection. Four years ago,
Robert E. Lee, then a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry
in the Union army, and now Commander-in-Chief
of the rebel army, was with his family in the happy
possession of that magnificent inheritance. More
than one-half of the estate, consisting of a thousand
acres, was covered with a splendid forest of oak
and other timber, and the rich and productive
fields adorned with the hand of culture. To-day
what a change! The venerable ancestral mansion,
erected by the honored son by adoption of the Fa-
ther of his Country, and for half a century his cul-
tivated and dignified home, is now in the center
of a vast cemetery of those who have fallen
in the service of their country. Two
hundred and fifty acres of this estate, sur-
rounding the mansion have been permanently ap-
propriated for burial purposes by the Government,
and enclosed by a substantial and handsome fence.
Nearly five thousand soldiers have already been
there buried, and the number is daily growing
larger. In 1863, Mrs. Curtis, the mother of Mrs.
General Lee, died in the Arlington mansion and
was buried in a sequestered and delightful grave
near the mansion; and in 1867 Mr. Curtis died, and
his remains were deposited by her side, a vast con-
course of persons of every rank testifying their
reverence for the departed by their presence at the
obsequies. That sequestered grove, thus selected
by its owner as the last resting place for himself
and his, has been in the tempest of the times in-
vaded, the forest has been transformed into a field

of the dead, and the two marble columns marking
the remains of George Washington Parke Custis
and Mary Lee Fitzhugh, his wife, now rise in the
midst of more than four thousand patriot soldiers'
graves. Nearly the whole of the timber and wood
has been swept from the entire estate and used for
war purposes. The Freedmen's Village is estab-
lished upon a portion of the land thus cleared,
and it is all being put under cultivation by con-
stant negro labor.

Mr. Curtis inherited this estate from his father,
who was the son of Mrs. General Washington by a
former husband. Soon after his mother died, in
1824, he, then about twenty-five years of age, came
from Mount Vernon, and with his young and
accomplished wife took up their residence in the
Arlington mansion, which he had then just erected,
and which ever since was their beautiful and culti-
vated home. The fruits of this Union were four
daughters, all of whom died in infancy, except
Mary Custis, the wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The mansion is now occupied by the officer in
command of the post and his subordinates. The
dining-hall is used as an office. In this room are
three old-fashioned book-cases, containing some
four hundred volumes, principally old books—bro-
ken ones and very small ones. The parlor
adjoining the hall is not occupied, the only article
in it being a mahogany sideboard, which came
from Mount Vernon. In the parlor beyond are two
sofas and six stuffed mahogany chairs, covered
with scarlet velvet; two marble-top tables, a side-
board, and a piano stool, matching the chairs. On
the walls are several coarse large portraits, and one
or two fine oil paintings. There are also two old
engravings, of a classical, mythological character,
hanging with the rest. The room in the southern
wing, used by Gen. Lee for his office, is now
used as a bed-room; and all the upper part of the
mansion is used for a like purpose. The building
is not injured. The flower garden has been en-
closed by a new fence, and was laid out and taste-
fully adorned this spring.

The grave of each soldier is neatly marked by a
wooden slab at the head and the foot, painted
white, inscribed with the name of the soldier and
his company and regiment, and at a little distance
these slabs have the appearance of marble. The
mounds are to be neatly covered with sod.

General Robert Edmund Lee is the son of Gen-
eral Henry Lee, of Revolutionary memory, and
known as "Light Horse Harry," whose mother
was the beautiful Miss Goringe, General Washing-
ton's first wife, and whom he celebrated as "the
lowland beauty." General Henry Lee was twice
married. His first marriage he had two chil-
dren, Henry (an officer in the war of 1812) and Lucy.
By the second wife—a Miss Carter, of thirty—he
had five children, two daughters, Anne and Mil-
red, and three sons. The sons were Charles Carter,
Robert Edmund, (the General), and Sidney Smith,
the last named an officer in our navy, and now in
the rebel navy.

General Robert E. Lee was born in 1807, and is
consequently fifty-seven years of age. He gradu-
ated second in his class, in 1829, (Judge Charles
Mason, of this city, and formerly Commissioner of
Patents, standing first in that class), and was as-
signed to the Engineer Corps, as second lieutenant
in 1835 Assistant Astronomer, fixing the boundary
between Ohio and Michigan; in 1836 promoted first
lieutenant; captain in 1838; chief engineer under
Scott, in Mexico, and greatly distinguished, being
promoted major, lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-
colonel, and colonel, for his gallantry; in 1842 sur-
superintendent Military Academy; in 1845 transferred
as lieutenant-colonel of the new regiment of
cavalry; March 15th, 1861, promoted colonel of the
1st cavalry, resigned April 20th, following, and re-
luctantly embarked in the rebellion.

The following are the children of General Lee:
George Washington Custis Lee, about thirty-three
years of age; Mary Custis Lee, about thirty; Wil-
liam Henry Fitzhugh Lee, about twenty-seven;
Anne Lee died at Berkeley Springs, in 1863, and
would have been now about twenty-five; Agnes Lee,
about twenty-three; Robert E. Lee, about twenty;
Milred Lee, about eighteen. None of them have
married except William Henry Fitzhugh, whose
wife, Miss Charlotte Wickham, died at Richmond in
1861. The eldest son, George, graduated at the
head of his class, at West Point, in 1854, and was a
first lieutenant in the corps of engineers when he
followed his father into the Southern service. Wil-
liam Henry was farming upon the White House es-
tate, which belonged to the Custis inheritance, when
the war opened. He was commissioned second
lieutenant in the 6th infantry in 1861, but resigned
in 1862. Robert was at a military school in Vir-
ginia. The sons, it is well known, are all officers
in the rebel army. The three surviving daughters
are with their mother, who, it is believed, has lat-
erly been at Lynchburg.

Mr. Custis, at the time of his death, owned some
two hundred slaves, who, by his will, were to be
free at the termination of five years from his death,
which period expired October 10th, 1862. The most
of these slaves were kept on the White House es-
tate, and all the valuable portion were carried
South; some twenty or more old men and women
and young children were at Arlington. Mr.
Custis's mother owned the White House estate
resided there, when she became the wife of Gen-
eral Washington.

From Richmond.

Interesting Items from the Whig of
the 6th.

The Richmond Whig, of the 6th inst., (published
under Union auspices), contains much interesting
matter relative to the evacuation of Richmond, to-
gether with scenes and incidents preceding that
event. It appears that the necessity of evacuating
Richmond had been manifest to Lee for a month pro-
visions to its actual occurrence, and a vast amount
of material belonging to the rebel government had al-
ready been removed. The citizens of Richmond,
however, were kept in ignorance upon this point,
and until the very last they felt confident that
the city would be successfully defended. Matters
continued thus until the Sunday morning prece-
ding the evacuation, when Lee telegraphed to Davis
his lines had been penetrated in a number of places
by our troops, and that unless he could regain the lost
ground, Richmond must be evacuated the following
night. He also added that his men were not "com-
petent to their work." A few hours afterward Lee sent
another dispatch to Richmond, to the effect that all
stores to be re-established, his lines had proven fruitless,
and that Richmond must be evacuated the following
night. On the receipt of this news the rebel officials hur-
riedly began their preparations for departure. Still
the people were kept in the dark regarding the true
cause of the evacuation. At length, the news began
to be discovered the actual nature of the situation,
the greater part of the population remained in igno-
rance of the facts until evening. The gold and silver
coined in the Louisiana banks, which had been
"appropriated" by the rebel government, were
hurried to the railroad and started for Danville,
together with the specie of the Richmond banks. The
next thing the officials did was to take care of them-
selves and their most valuable effects. Several trains
were made upon the Danville road. Davis left at 7
o'clock, and Hoke and Kershaw, who came to leave
behind the picket line, waited until the following
morning when, at an early hour, he started out on
horseback, intending to follow the fortunes of the
army.

On Sunday evening, when the facts became gen-
erally known, the Richmond Council held a meeting
and determined to destroy all the liquor in the city as
a precaution against outrages from drunken stragglers
and soldiers, when there was no longer a force to re-
press them. Accordingly, a committee was appointed
for each ward, and all the liquor that could be
found was emptied into the street. Soldiers and vag-
abonds, however, did not get enough to insure drunken-
ness, and during Sunday afternoon, the streets were
quite a scene of lawlessness—fire being kindled in
many parts of the city, the streets lighted up by
the flames of their burning buildings, and in that
light hundreds of drunken men were seen forth, com-
mitting all manner of excesses. The Government
storehouses and private stores were broken into, and
their contents thrown into the street.

The Whig, in concluding the article from which
this is a condensation, says: Truly, the ways of
Providence are inscrutable. This brilliant and
glorious city would seem at first glance an unpropitious
evil. But there is another view to be taken of it. It
has been the home of our people since the days of
the Davis dynasty, this ruthless, unscrupulous
banding over to the flames their fair city, their homes
and offices, has extinguished it forever.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS.

The transition from exorbitant prices and a depre-
ciated currency to reasonable rates and real money
has come so suddenly upon the citizens that it will be
some time before they can properly realize the change.
But, that was scarce at least, it is a point to re-
member that fifty and sixty cents a pound. Eggs, that
were hidden away at twenty-five dollars per dozen,
come out readily at the beck of thirty cents. Other
commodities are at an equal ratio.

Monday morning, pending the excitement and con-
fusion arising out of the evacuation of the city by the
Confederate Government, the three hundred and fifty and some troops com-
manded by Gen. Lee were sent to the rear of the city,
and the evacuation of the city was completed by the
delivery of the arsenal, but on Thursday over one hun-
dred of them were re-occupied and returned to the
city.

Soldiers' stores are "sheltered" in like a pleasant hotel
all over the business part of the city, but attached
by the fire, and old stores are being received by a sight
of the substantial and many are being received before the
war out then beyond the reach of the flames of Rich-
mond. People will live, breathe and move and have
their being once more.

A mail is made up daily at the Capitol, closing at 5
o'clock in the morning, and reaching New York by way
of City Point, Fortress Monroe, and Annapolis. The
Northern return mail will arrive in the evening.
Four of the defective officers of the Confederate
government, who resigned and remained behind
when the government changed its base, have been
arrested, together with Wiley, the brother of Gen. Lee,
under Confederate orders, and Frederick
Shafter, the Confederate broad commissioner for the
Union prisoners, and all committed to the City
Prison.

An immense number of Confederate soldiers, with
their companies, are registered and sent into the
streets of Richmond during the recent
evacuation. They were packed up by the
body who had any inclination to subject themselves
to that trouble, and can be purchased from the laws
for a very insignificant sum.

The functions of the Mayor and Police have been
suspended for the present, and military law governs
the city. In the present unsettled state of affairs,
this is, perhaps, proper and highly necessary. At
the same time we look to the restoration of our
civil government upon a Union basis, and the
resumption of legislation in all its departments.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, April 9.—The Richmond Whig of
Friday, the 7th inst., says that Mrs. Lee and
Mrs. Grant arrived there on Thursday, and ac-
companied by several prominent Government officers,
rode through the city in carriages with an escort of
cavalry, and returned to City Point in the evening,
whither the President had already gone. Among
other prominent persons in Richmond were Vice-pres-
ident Johnson, Senator Halleck, Lieutenant-General
King, and Assistant Secretary of War Dana.

The river obstructions are being removed as ex-
pediently as possible, and forty-eight hours will not
elapse, we opine, before we hear of freights at
New York direct from New York, Philadelphia and
Baltimore. The river at City Point is filled with
Sutler's fleet awaiting permits to enable them to
bring their supplies up to Richmond. Improvements,
renovation and reconstruction must speedily follow
in the wake of the Union armies in things political
as well as things material.

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

A great many men whom the tyrannical rebel gov-
ernment has for three years driven from the face of
the day, and forced to hide and skulk like felons, respect-
ed 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 truly be said to be
quiet, and life and property safe. Not a noise more
unpleasant than the sound of military bands and
wagons disturbs the ear of day or night. The farmers
and burghers that indicated the rebel capital have
either knocked the dust of the city from their feet
and followed the Confederate flag, or they have ren-
dence enough to forego the practice of their new-fangled
arts.

The Petersburg railroad is unbroken, in both track
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 whistling of the locomotive
is heard again.

The Whig also contains the following:

RECONSTRUCTION.

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
An informal meeting of the members of the Vir-
ginia Legislature remaining in the city was held in
the law building, Franklin street, this morning, for
consideration of the propositions of President Lincoln
to re-assemble the Legislature for the purpose of
authorizing a convention to take Virginia back into
the fold of the Union. The propositions of President
Lincoln were laid before the meeting. A formal meet-
ing was appointed to take place at four o'clock this
afternoon, to which time the meeting adjourned.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on the 18th of
March, to meet on the 29th of that month. They met
on the 29th without a quorum. This circumstance
constituted them null, under such circumstances,
no adjourn from day to day. This they did not
Sunday last, the day of the evacuation, when they
held a meeting in the evening, and dispensed without
resolution, some going off with the Government, and
some leaving on a canal boat chartered for the pur-
pose, according to law. The members now in the
city are the only remaining legal representatives of
the State of Virginia. It is important to state that
the Legislature of 1865 is authorized by the Constitu-
tion to call a Convention for the purpose of settling
and adjusting the basis of representation. This
question is settled—but a Convention called for any
purpose is competent.

Effect of Mr. Lincoln's Proposition to the
Virginia Legislature.

Washington, April 9.—The proposition of President
Lincoln, as stated in the Whig, to re-assemble the
Virginia Legislature at Richmond, for the purpose of
authorizing a Convention to take Virginia back into
the fold of the Union, interferes with the govern-
ment claiming to represent that State with Pierpont
as Governor, and its capital at Alexandria. The Leg-
islature at the latter place several months since, hav-
ing received from the Secretary of State a copy of
the proposed constitutional amendment to abol-
ish slavery, ratified the same by a nearly unani-
mous vote; and among other provisions authorized
for constructing a railroad from Washington to
Fredericksburg. The Pierpont government cannot
plate an early removal to Richmond; but the wrong
to which reference is made, does not know the
consummation of that desire.

From Mobile.

The Operations Well Under Way—Im-
portant Successes.

The news from Mobile has assumed a more ex-
plicit form. The combined land and naval forces
are now fairly at work, and the siege is progressing
in a manner that warrants the hope of early suc-
cess. Mobile being the last key left to the rebels,
the progress of operations there will naturally be
looked upon with marked interest. It is a strong
position, having good natural advantages for de-
fense, and there have been well improved by the
Confederates.