Rebel attacks on Forts Steadman and Haskell. Heavy loss of the Rebels.

Washington, Mar. 27, 1865

Sir: Just Deserve

This morning at half past 4 o'clock the enemy by a strong and sudden assault captured Fort Steadman, but after a vigorous contest, the fort was recaptured with 1600 prisoners, two flags and all the canister unengaged.

General McDougal was taken prisoner by the rebels, who also assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss. The official report is subjoined.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War

City Point, Mar. 1, 9:30 A.M.
March 25, 1865

Col. E. M. Stanton
Sec. War

The following dispatch is received from Gen. Meade:

W. T. Grant
Lieut. General

The enemy attacked my front this morning at about 4-30 A.M. Both those divisions under command of Gen. Gordon

By a sudden rush they cleared the line held by the Third Brigade, First Division at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled over powering the sassafras trees.
uninjured. I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured by Bal.
Steadman. Our loss otherwise was not heavy.

Great praise is due to

Ratcliffe for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which
behaved with great skill in this its first engagement.

(Signed) John G. Parke

Official 4

Franklin, Oct. 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. Doe

Later reports from General Grant, Meade and
Gurdonier show that the operation of our forces this
morning were brilliantly successful. The rebel
forces are already silenced among hundreds. The rebel killed and
wounded total Grant estimated at probably not less than 10,000
and even 15,000. Our loss is estimated at 4871, but may
prove less.

Edwin M. Stanton
Sec. War.
Possession of the fort
They established themselves upon
the hill, turning our guns upon them.
Our troops on either flank stood firm.

Afterwards a determined attack was
made upon Fort Haskell, which was
checked by part of McLaughlin's Brigade,
Wilson's Division, and was repulsed
with great loss to the enemy.

The First Brigade of Hart's Staff
Division, held in reserve, was brought
up and a check given to any further
advance.

One in two attempts were made
to retake the hill, and were only temp.

 success until the arrival of
the Second Brigade, when a charge was
made by that Brigade, aided by the troops
of the First Division on either flank,
and the enemy were driven out of the
fort, with the loss of a number of prisoners
at about sixteen hundred. Two battle-
flags have also been brought in

The enemy also lost heavily

killed outside of our lines.

The whole line was immediately
re-occupied, and the guns re-taken.
For Gen. Stantion

1st War

The number of prisoners received by the present marshal is about two hundred taken by the 9th corps and five hundred by the 10th corps. There may be still some more to be brought in.

W. S. Grant

City Point, Va.
1st War
7th, 20th, P.M., May 2nd

Gen. C. F. Stanton

I am not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured is larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the enemy at the point where they entered our lines and in front of it was probably not less than three thousand and may be estimated at eight thousand but may prove less. Houghmoment attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing near one hundred men and causing the enemy to return troops to that part of his line rapidly.

Ulysses S. Grant

Lieut. General

Official

War Department 10 p.m.
Washington March 25th,

Col. Geo. B. The following dispatches

The following dispatches
March 25. 1865

Lient. Gen. W. S. Grant
City Point, Va.

Have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro' this p.m., with but slight opposition.

Gen. Terry's column from Wilmington was at Vance's Depot last night, and should be near this place tonight.

Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on Sunday.

The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day and for a short time on Monday morning.

Sherman's right, the Seventeenth Corps, was near Mt. Olive on Sunday night.

[Handwritten note:]

Official 67

There has been some artillery firing during today, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's army towards this place.
Official

War Department, Washington, April 2, 115.

Major General John A. Dix, New York:

The following telegrams from the president report the condition of affairs at half past four o'clock this afternoon.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secy of War.

City Point, Va., April 2, 2p.m.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 10:45 a.m. Gen. Grant telegraphs as follows:

Everything has been carried from the left of the Sixth Corps. The Sixth Corps alone captured more than three thousand prisoners. The Second and Twenty-fourth Corps captured forts, gable and parapets from the enemy, but I cannot tell the number we are now closing around. The works of the line immediately enveloping Petersburg all looks remarkably well. I have not yet heard from Sheridan. His headquarters have been moved up to Banks' House near the King's Knob Road, about three miles south west of Petersburg.

(Signed) A. Lincoln.
Headquarters Department of the East,

New York City, April 3rd, 1865.

Telegram received.

War Dept. 6 A.M., 2nd

Major Geil, Dye

A dispatch just received from General Grant's Adjutant General at City Point announces the triumphant success of our arms after three days of hard fighting, during which the forces on both sides exhibited unsurpassable valor.

City Point, Va, 5:30 A.M.,
April 3, 1865.

A dispatch from Genl. Grant states, that Genl. Sheridan, commanding Cavalry and Infantry, has carried everything before him. He captured three Brigades of Infantry, a wagon train, and several Battalions of Artillery. The prisoners captured will amount to several thousand.
Official 2.

City Point, Va., April 2, 3:30 p.m.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

At 4:30 p.m. today Gen. Grant telegraphed as follows:

We are now up and have a continuous line of troops, and in a few hours will be entrenched from the Appomattox River

Referring to the river above. The whole

 Captains since the army started out

will not amount to less than twelve

thousand (12,000) men and probably

fifty pieces of artillery. I do not

know the number of men and

guns accurately, however. A battle

of Pickett's division, Twenty-first

Corps, made a most gallant

charge this afternoon, and

captured a very important

fort from the enemy with

its entire garrison.

All seems well with me

and everything is quiet just

now.

Signed

A. Lincoln
Petersburg evacuated.
Grant Pursuing Retreating Rebels

Official

War Department
Washington
March 3, 1865

To Major General: The following telegram from the President announcing the evacuation of Petersburg, and probably of Richmond, has just been received by this department.

E. M. Stanton, Sec. War.

City Point, Va., April 3, 1865

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

This morning Gen. Grant reports Petersburg evacuated, and he is confident Richmond is. He is pushing forward to cut off, if possible, the retreat of rebel army.

A. Lincoln
Official

From Secretary Stanton to General Di.

Washington, April 11, 1863

W. T. Sherman A. T.

Maj. Genl. Divi.

The following particular news, dated at City Point, April 9th, 8 A.M. give the latest information received from Richmond.

Genl. Meitzel telegraphs from Richmond that 100 of railroad stock to be found there 28 locomotives, 48 passenger and baggage cars and 106 freight cars at 3:30 this morning.

Genl. Grant from Southerland Station 10 miles from Petersburg towards Backer.

Villa telegraphs as follows:

Genl. Ricketts picked up 1200 prisoners this day and from three to five hundred more have been gathered by our troops. The majority of the army that were left in the hands of the army are now scattered between Richmond and Petersburg, and where his troops now are. The country is also full of stragglers. The line of retreat is marked with artillery ammunition burned or charged wagons causing ambulances etc.

S. M. Stanton

Secretary of War
Official,

Richmond, Va.

War Department,
Washington, D.C.,
10 A.M., April 3.

Maj. Gen. Dix: It appears from a despatch of Gen. Weitzel just received by this Department that our forces under his command are in Richmond, having taken it at 8:15 this morning.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.
Official

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

War Department
Washington D.C. April 4, 11 P.M.

Major General John A. Dix.

The following telegram from General Grant has just now reached this Department. What hour today it left here does not appear, but probably in the afternoon.

No details of the casualties have been received, but they are expected here tomorrow.

The statement that official information had been received of General Easter being killed is not true. He was unharmmed late this afternoon.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War.
Wilson Station, Va. April 4

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War

The Army is pushing forward in the hope of overtaking or dis-pressing the remains of Lee's army. Sheridan with his cavalry and the Fifth Corps is between this and the Appomattox. Gen. Meade with the Second and Sixth following.

Gen. Ord is following the line of the Southside railroad. All of the enemy that retails anything like organization have gone north of the Appomattox, and are apparently heading for Lynchburg. Their losses have been very heavy. Houses through the country are nearly all used as hospitals for wounded men. In every direction I hear of Rebel soldiers rushing for home, some in
Oliver, come in small equals, and generally without arms.

The cavalry have pursued so long
that the cavalry have been forced to destroy probably the greater part of
their transportation, caissons and
munitions of war. The number of
prisoners captured yesterday
will exceed two thousand.

From the 20th of March to the present
time our loss in killed, wounded and
captured, will not probably reach
seven thousand, of whom from one
thousand five hundred to two thousand
five hundred were captured, and many but slight
wounded.

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

(Signed) U.S. Grant,
Lieut. Gen.

Good night.
[Official]

U.S. Department of War
April 5, 1865

Major Gen. John A. Dix, New York:

The following is a summary of all the details received by the department in relation to the military operation at Richmond, N. Y. risks before publication.

Admiral M. Foote, Secretary of War.

Jackson Landing, Va.
April 5, 11:30 a.m.

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

Little is known at this point. There are but few officers left, and these all overwhelmed with work. He telephoned Davis at 3 p.m. of Sunday that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his furniture previously at auction and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away that evening. The battle lines were never exploded. The Virginia was sunk.
To save time, above the water cast the city on fire. A large portion of them and the river were destroyed. Bridges across the river were also destroyed.

Many of the families remained, Mrs. Lee fighting.

At 1800, the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges here were also destroyed. I recall shooting fully from the mouth. I cannot get a clear idea from here. The only general killed is Winfield. Potter was dangerously wounded in the grove.

Gen. Grant has commanded the armies in person since the beginning of the operation.

(Signed) G. H. Dade, Asst. Secy of War.
War Department
Washington April 5th—10 P.M.

Major General John A. Dix:

A telegram just received by this department from Richmond states that Gen. Meigsel captured in Richmond one thousand well prisoners and five thousand Rebel wounded found in the hospitals; five hundred pieces of artillery and five thousand Stand of Arms.

The President went to Richmond yesterday and returned to City Point today.

The Surgeon General reports that Mr. Stewart, who was thrown from his carriage this evening, is doing well. His arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder. His face was much bruised. The fracture has been reduced, and the case presents no alarming symptoms.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War.
War Department
Washington April 5th - 11 P.M.

Sir, Major General Dix:

General Grant telegraphs to this Department from Norfolk Court House as follows:

Last night Gen. Sheridan was on the Danville Railroad south of Amelia Court House, and sent word to Gen. Meade, who was following with the Second and Sixth Corps by what is known as the River Road, that if the troops could be got up in time he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army. I am moving with the left wing, commanded by Gen. Ord, by the Line, or direct Burkesville road. We will be tonight at or near Burkesville. I have had no communication with Sheridan or Meade today, and hope to hear very soon, that they have come up with and captured or broken up the balance of the army of Northern
Official 2

Virginia. In every direction I hear of the men of that army going home, generally without battle. Sheridan reports Lee at Amelia Court House today.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War

War Department
Washington, April 5th 1020 PM

Major General Dix:

The following details respecting the capture of Richmond and its occupation by the Union forces have been telegraphed to this department from that city.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War.

Gen. Meade learned at three o'clock in the morning of Monday that Richmond was being evacuated, and at day light moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast in the expectation...
Official 4

hundred cars are found here. The Petersburg Railroad Bridge is totally destroyed; that of the Danville Road partially, so that connection with Petersburg can easily be made. All the Rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinished ram, which has two machinery in her perfect. The Fredgar Works are unburned and the machinery here today under Gen Metzgels orders. Gibby Pinnam and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire and are filled with Rebel prisoners of war.

Most of the editors have fled—especially John Mitchell. The Wing appeared yesterday as a Monitor paper with the name of the former proprietor at the head. The theatre opens here tonight. Gen, Metzgel described the reception of the President yesterday as enthusiastic in the extreme.
Official

War Department
Washington, 10th

Maj Gen Dix -
Gen Sheridan attacked
and routed Lee's army, capturing
Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Ewell, Corse, and many
other general officers, several
thousand prisoners, and a large
number of cannon, and effected
to force Lee to surrender
all that is left of his army.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secy of War.
(Official)

From: Secretary Stanton

To: General Dix

War Department
Washington, D.C.
April 26, 1865

May Genl Dix:

A telegram from Gen. Grant dated this day at 12 o'clock noon, at Farnelillo, sixteen miles west of Burk's Station, says that the enemy have been pushed toward Lynchburg, and that he is very confident of receiving the surrender of Lee, and what remaining of the army.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secy of War
From Secretary St. John to General Sigel.

May Department.

April 16, 1865.


The following despatches from Maj. Gen. Canby relate to the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, which are parts of the rebel defenses of the city of Mobile. Head-quarters, M. D. M. Miss. 14th Field Artillery.


Chief of Staff:

Spanish Fort and its dependencies were captured last night. We had 25 officers and 588 enlisted men prisoners and have taken two mortars and 25 guns of the main part of the garrison escaped by river. Blakeley is already invested and will be invested to-day unless storms may prevent the troops from making it. Maj. Gen. Sigel.


I have the honor to report the capture this day of the rebel fortifications at Blakeley with 2,400 prisoners and 70 guns. Maj. Gen. Sigel.

Edw. M. Secor.
Surrender of General Lee and his Whole Army

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

Headquarters Army 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
Surrender of Lee 2 afternoon upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. Grant
St. Genl.

April 9, 1865

General: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whether I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference
to the surrender of this army.
I now request an interview
in accordance with the article con-
tained in your letter of yesterday
for that purpose.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

R. E. Lee

April 9, 1865

General R. E. Lee
Commanding Confederate Armies

Your note of the

dated is but this moment, 11.50 a.m.,
received. In consequence of your

Kearny having made the Mahanah

and Lynchburg roads to the Farmville

and Lynchburg roads, I am obliged

to retire about four miles

West of Appomattox church, and

with pursuit towards the
front for the purpose of meeting 

You. Notice sent to me on this 

was, when you made the interview 
take place will meet me. 

Very Respect. 

You of my servant 

W. H. Grant 

lieutenant general 

Appomattox Court House 

April 9, 1865 

General R. E. Lee 

Commanding C. S. A. 

In accordance 

with the substance of my letter to you 
of the 8th inst. I propose toHaving 

the surrender of the army of 

central Virginia, on the following 

terms, to mt: — 

Rolls of all the officers 

and men to be made in duplicate, 

one copy to be given to an officer 
designated by me, the alter
to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged, 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 baggage.

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.
They may reside.

Very respectfully,

U. S. Grant

Lieut. Genl.

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia

9th April 1865

Lieut. Genl. U. S. Grant

Commanding U. S. A.

General, I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of the 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, just, 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
War Department
Washington D.C. April 23rd P.M.

Maj. Genl. Dix,
New York

The capture of Selma is

The surrender of Lynchburg is also
officially reported.

Edwin M. Stanton

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland
Nashville April 11, 1865

Maj. Genl. H. W. Hallick
Chief of Staff

I find the following just received from Huntsville, Ala., for the information of the Secretary of War, from Genl. Thomas:

"I have received no report direct from Genl. Wilson."

Huntsville Ala. April 11th 1865

Maj. Genl. Thomas

The following is just received from Col. Hoover at Sonesville, Ala., men directly through from Selma, report that they captured by Genl. Wilson's forces on the 2nd inst. Forrest &Ready

well this enter's Rommel's positions and were captured. Our men dismounted & charged the entrenched and carried all before them. They also report Montgomery captured.

Sergt. R.L. Graver

Official 2
City Point Va April 12th

Honor Edwin M. Stanton
Secy of War

Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a Lieutenant T. C. Griffin's force at head of a scouting party. Genl Grant has ordered the 1st Division U.S. cavalry to occupy the town and take care of public property.

C. A. Wain
Assistant Secy of War
War Department, Washington, April 13th, 1865, 6 P.M.

To Maj. Gen. Z. M. Taylor, New York:

The Department after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenants General upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders, to be immediately issued:

First.—To stop all draft and draft recruiting in the loyal States.

Second.—To centralize purchase for arms, ammunition, quarter master and commissary supplies, and reduce the expense of the military establishment in its several branches.

Third.—To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual needs of the service.

Fourth.—To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation, it will be made known by public order.

Edwin M. Stanton.
War Department  
Washington April 15, 1865—

4.10 A.M.

To Maj. Gen. Dix

The President continues, I assure you, in a sinkin' state. Lee,eward, remains without change. Sheridan's report says Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a wound on the head. The attendant is still alive, but helpless. Major Seward's rounds are not dangerous. It is now certain he will recover, with reasonable certainty that the attempted murder was engaged in by the Hare and Crime will be traced to Booth, being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his. The name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Mr. Hare's possession that the murder was planned before the fourth of March, but fell through when Lee and one of the accomplices bailed out until 2 P.M. and the accomplices were at the eury stables at five last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock or shortly before that hour. It would appear that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One of them was evidently made his way to Baltimore, the other has not yet been heard from.

Edwin M. Stanton
The Department
Washington Apr. 15
Maj. Gen. Dix

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty two minutes after seven o'clock.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secy of War
Washington, D.C., Oct. 5th, 1865.

Official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice President, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson upon receiving this notice appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At twelve o'clock the President met the heads of departments, went into meeting at the Treasury building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First. The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several secretaries as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second. William Hunter, Esq., was appointed acting Secretary of
Secretary: Edward Emertson
Washington Apr 17
E. S. Sanford
We think the Secretary is gradually improving. His arm has been re-bandaged and he appears to feel better.
C. H. Stewart
Great hopes for the recovery
of Frederick Seward.

The following is a private dispatch
received by Col. S. Sanford.
This morning from Dr. Frederick By.

Washington D.C. Apr. 17.

S. Sanford Esq.

I have great hopes
of Seward's recovery. He is
progressed very well with doctors.
In the medical testimony
is concurrent as to the
favorableness of the chances in his
condition.

Will write you word
later as to the Secretary.

C.H. Seward

An official dispatch pub-
lished in the New Orleans Times
states that Rebels have been captured
with some six thousand prisoners.
War Department
Washington, April 18, 1865

Official information has reached this department of the occupation of Mobile on the 12th, made by the troops under command of Major Gen. Canby. No particulars of the capture have yet been received.

The following dispatches containing details of the expedition under command of Major General Stoneman have been forwarded to the Department of Major General Thomas:

Headquarters Nashville
1:30 pm, April 18

Major General W. N. Halleck
Chief of Staff

I forward the following report from Major General Stoneman:

Just received of the information of the Secretary of War, and the Lieutenant General and take pleasure in specially mentioning their attention to the importance of the work performed by Gen. Stoneman, who was intrusted fully the orders given him before starting on the expedition. The officers specially mentioned by Gen. Stoneman, Major LeRoy Cates, Morrow, Allen, and Chabubalan have heretofore on many occasion distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct in battle.
General Headquarters
East Tennessee
In the field camp at Slateville
N. C. April 13 in
via Jonesboro, Jan. 18, 1865

To Major General Thomas
Commander Department of the Cumberland

I have the honor to report the
following as the result of my operations
since my last dispatch from Boone, N. C.
from Boone it became necessary to
cross the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin
River bottom in order to secure supplies
for men and horses. There we were
detained three days by frostbite. From
thence we struck for Christiansburg.
On the route I detached Col. Willard
with a portion of his brigade to Wytheville
and Major Wagner with a portion of
the 13th Pennsylvanians, Palmer's brigade
to Big Creek. These three points were
thrown almost simultaneously.
Col. Palmer attacked and after
some fighting captured Wytheville
destroyed the depot of supplies at
that point and also at Maids Meadow.
Major Wagner after driving the railroad
at Big Creek hooked on towards
Lynchburg, destroying on his way
the important bridges over the Big and
Little Otter and got to within some
miles of Lynchburg. With the main
body of effectively destroyed.
The road between New River and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensboro on the North Carolina Railroad. Arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's Brigade to destroy the bridge between Danville and Greensboro and between Greensboro and Yadkin River and the large depots of supplies along the road. This duty was performed with considerable fighting, the capture of 400 prisoners and by entire satisfaction. With the other two Brigades, Brown's and Peck's, Miller's and the artillery under the command of Lieut. Reagan we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about 3000 troops under the command of Major General W. M. Gardner and 14 pieces of artillery.
Official 4.

under command of Col. (late Lieut. Gen.) Pemberton. The whole forming Schult Sprungs Creek, about two miles and a half from Salisbury. As soon as a proper disposition could be made, ordered a general charge along the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole fourteen pieces of artillery, 1364 prisoners, including 53 officers. All the artillery and 1,164 prisoners are now with me. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but scattered and escaped into the woods.
We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed two miles of railroad track and the bridges towards Charlotte and then moved to this point, from here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba River and be in position to operate towards Charlotte and Columbia or upon the flank of an army moving south.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by us:

Four large cotton factories and 500 bales of cotton; four large magazines containing 1000 barrels of small arms and accoutrements; 1,000,000 rounds of small arm ammunition.
1000 pounds of fixed artillery ammunition and 70000 pounds of powder, 35000 bushels of corn, 60000 bushels of wheat, 160000 pounds of cured bacon, 100000 suits of grey uniforms and clothing, 25000 Army blankets, 20000 pounds of harness leather, 100000 pounds of saltpetre, also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores. And medical supplies, valued by the Rebel Medical Airests at 100000 dollars in gold. In addition to the Arsenal at Salisbury, the military was being fitted up and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond—all of which was destroyed.
Traversed from various parties have furnished us with intelligence. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road I have no means of estimating. I can say however that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville. We have a surplus of lead, ammunition, and sufficient forage to feed off all four animals, mount a portion of the prisoners and about a hundred cornhushes and this after crossing watercourses, Stone Mountain once and the Blue Ridge three times and a march made by headquarters since the 20th of last month of 500 miles and much more by portions of the command. The rapidity of our movements in almost every instance caused our advanced guard to herald our approach and make the surprise complete. Ten Gillow the immediate commanders of the division who is entitled to a full share of whatever is due will make the detailed report of the expedition.

The only casualties in my staff was Capt. Morrow A.E.G. who while gallantly assisting Major Kehoe, 2nd U.S. C. leading the 11th Kentucky Cavalry in the fight at Salisbury, wounded his
Official 21st birthday, was severely, but not dangerously, wounded in the left knee. These two young officers were also Major Bale, C.A.G., my chief staff Capt. Churchill, my chief, Maj. B. M. C. H. and Capt. Allan, C.A.G., I wish to bring to your special attention and through you to the General in chief.

Sincerely, Geo. Storeman

Maj. General

G. W. Thomas

Maj. General
Official
From Secretary Stanton to General St.
War Department
Washington April 19th 1864

My Gen. Sir:
The arrangement for conveying the President's remains to Springfield, Illinois, has been changed this morning. They will go direct from Washington to Philadelphia, Harpersburg, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and hence to Springfield.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War
Official

War Department
Washington, April 19, 11 p.m.

New York

I have been finally concluded to conform to the original arrangements made yesterday in the convenience of the removal of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, from Washington to Springfield, viz., by way of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago to Springfield.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War
Official
War Department
Washington, April 20

May 1st, 1865,

The following is the official
report from Surgeon General Barnes,
of the condition of Secretary Seward and
his son, Fredrick Seward, this morning.

The deep interest of the American people in
the welfare of the great statesman and
patriot, whose life was assailed by the
murderers of President Lincoln, induce me
to send you the official morning
and evening reports of the Surgeon General
Edwin T. Stanton

Secy. of War

April 20th, 1865, 9 A.M.

To Hon. E. T. Stanton

Secy. of War

Sir: I have the honor to report
that the Secretary of State passed a
recessed night, but is more comfortable
this morning. His condition continues to improve slowly.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J.B. Barney
Surgeon General

Secy. of War
Official

War Department, Washington, April 20th, 9:45 p.m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

The latest report of the Surgeon General as to the condition of Secretary Seward and the Son, is as follows:

"Surgeon General's Office Washington April 20, 9:45 p.m.

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

I have the honor to report that

I have been a decided improvement in the condition of the

Secretary of State today. No

Suspected alteration in the

case of Mr. J. Seward.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. K. Barnes, Surgeon Gen.

Eliot M. Stanton,

Secretary of War
War Department
Washington, April 21, 1865
9 A.M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton
Secretary of War

Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comfortable night and is doing well. Mr. Frederick Ward rested well, but is much exhausted.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. K. Barnes
Surgeon General.

War Department
Washington, April 21, 1865
9 P.M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton
Secretary of War

Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had no fever today. His wounds are healing and are less painful. Mr. Frederick Ward is better and not so restless tonight.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. K. Barnes
Surgeon General.
Washington, April 24

Hon. E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War

Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State sat up for several hours today and is comfortable tonight. Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. K. Barnes
Surgeon General.
The condition of Sec Sewan & his son
Surgeon General's office
Washington, D.C. April 24-9 am
Gen E. M. Stanton
Secretary of War
Sir: I have the honors to report that the
Secretary of State is free from pain
and stronger this morning.
Mr. Frederick Deward passed
a quiet night.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. Barnes
Surgeon General
War Department.
Washington 26 April 1864

Major Gen. Dix.

A dispatch from General Sherman states that "Wilson held illinois on the thirty-first with Hardee, Old, L. Wolf, and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the assistance, and he had transmitted to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of illinois and hold his command in further order unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice."

This Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond.

One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill him, informs, is believed to be one of the Shellenburg raiders.

Edwin D. Canfield
Secretary of War.
Condition of Secretary Seward

To the Associated Press

Surgeon General's Office
Washington D.C. April 25th

Hon. G. T. Stanton
Secret of War

I have the honor
to report that the Secretary
is convalescing rapidly.
Mr. Woodruff, Seward's
Speaks more distinctly this
morning and is better

Very Respectfully,
Their Obedient Servant

J. H. Barney
Surgeon General
War Department
Washington D.C., April 25, 1865
10.25 P.M.

Major General Dix:

A despatch has just been received by this Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A.M., April 24th. He says:

"I reached here this morning and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston. The Secretary has just informed me that word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce and informed that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders."

Edwin M. Stanton
Secretary of War.
Official

War Department
Washington Sept 27, 65

Major Dix

J. Wilkes Booth and Harros
guard chased from the Swamp in
St Mary's County Maryland to
Garrett's Farm near Port Royal
on the Potomac river by Colonel
Baker's force. The Baker, in whose
parlor refuge was first, Booth was
shot and killed and
Harros captured. Booth's body
and Harros goods now here.

Edwin M. Stanton

Secretary of War.
From Secretary Stanton to General D.W.
May Department
Washington April 17, 1865.

Beloved Sir:

The Department has received the following dispatch from Maj. General Halstead, commanding the Military Division of the James -

Generals Canby and Thomas were instructed some days ago that Sherman's arrangement with Brannan was disapproved by the President and they were ordered to disregard it and push the enemy in every direction.

Elias B. Stanton
Secy of War

Gen. & Mr. Stanton
Secy of War

April 26, 1865

Elias B. Stanton

Secy of War

Generals Meade, Sheridan, and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any previous orders of General Sherman respecting Red Eagles, or any Sherman's arrangement could be his own command only and no other.

They are directed to push forward regardless of orders from any one except General Grant, and cut off Richmond.

Beauregard has telegraphed to Doolittle that a new arrangement has been made with Sherman and that the advance of the Sixth Corps must be suspended until further orders.
Official 2

I have telegraphed back today no orders of Sherman. best to push forward as rapidly as possible.

The bankers have information to day that Jeff Davis is moving north from Goldsboro' in wagons as fast as possible. I suggest that orders be telegraphed through to General Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman and notifying him and Canby and all Commanders on the Mississippi to take measures to intercept the Rebel Chiefs and their plunder.

The specie taken with them is estimated here at from six to thirteen million.

W. H. Hallock
Maj. General Commanding
Confederate General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman.

War Department,
Washington D.C.
April 26th
3 P.M.

Major Gen. McD.

A dispatch from General Grant, date 26th of April 26. Just received by this Department State, that Johnston the forces in his command embracing all from here to Catawba River, to General Sherman on the edges agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secy. of War
Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation.

Whereas it appears from evidence in the bureau of military justice that the atrocious murder of the late President Abraham Lincoln and the attempted assassination of the Hon. W. T. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted and procured by and through Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Benjamin B. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George S. Saunders, W. C. Cleary and other felons and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada; Now, therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer and promise for the arrest of said persons, or either of them, within the limits of the United States, so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards: One hundred thousand dollars for the arrest of Jefferson Davis; twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Clay; twenty-five thousand dollars.
for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi; twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of George N. Saunders; twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest of Debeily Tucker, and ten thousand dollars for the arrest of William G. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay, the Provost Marshal General of the United States indicates to cause a description of said persons with notice of the above rewards to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the independence of the United States of America, the eightieth year.

Andrew Johnson
By the President: W. Hunter, Acting Secretary of State.
War Department, Washington, May 13.

Major Gen. Dix:—The following dispatch, just received from General Wilson, announces the surprise and capture of Gen. Davis and his staff by Col. Atchison and the Michigan Cavalry on the morning of the 10th inst. at Irwinville, Irwin County, Georgia.

Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

Lieut. Gen. U.S.A. (Handwritten after Secretary of War.)

Washington, D.C., May 12, 1865.

I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 10th inst. Col. Pritchard, commanding 4th Michigan Cavalry, captured Gen. Davis and his staff, with Rebel Agent, Major General, and other rebel officers, at Irwinville, Irwin County, Georgia. Capt. Pritchard surprised their camp at Irwinville, 15 miles southeast of this place. They will be here tomorrow night, and will be forwarded under strong guard without delay. I will send further reports at once.

J. N. Wilson, Br. of Maj. Gen.
War Department
Washington May 31st

Major Dix:

A dispatch from General Canby dated at New Orleans yesterday the twenty-sixth inst. states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the surrender and mattedal of both the Army and Navy.

Edwin M. Stanton
Secy. War
Official

War Department, Washington, May 17

10:40 p.m.

Mary Lou, Dix, New York:

A review of the gallant armies now assembling around Washington, will take place here on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.