



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

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 96.

BALTIMORE, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1865.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

SHERMAN'S ARMY

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Progress of Hostilities on a Peace Basis

GENERAL SHERMAN'S COURSE DISAPPROVED

Ordered to Resume Hostilities.

PROBABLE ESCAPE OF JEFF DAVIS

He Takes a Large Amount of Money.

GRANT GONE TO NORTH CAROLINA.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

150 CANNON CAPTURED.

30,000 BALES OF COTTON TAKEN

SURRENDER OF GUERRILLAS.

\$2,000 Reward Offered for Moseby

HIS OWN MEN HUNTING FOR HIM.

THE ASSASSINATION.

THE ACCOMPLICES IN MARYLAND

The Disloyalists to be Punished.

&c. &c. &c.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, April 23, 1865.

Major General Dix, New York.

Yesterday afternoon a bearer of despatches arrived here from Gen. Sherman.

An agreement for a suspension of hostilities and a memorandum of what is called a "basis for peace," had been entered into on the 23d inst., by General Sherman and the rebel General Johnston, the rebel General Breckinridge being present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 5 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet. General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and he was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, and were reiterated, to govern the actions of military commanders.

On the night of the 31st of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that Gen. Lee had asked for a conference, to make arrangements for terms of peace. The letter of Gen. Lee was published in a message of Davis to the Rebel Congress. Gen. Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few moments, took up his pen, and wrote with his own hand, the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to General Grant.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1865, P. M.

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Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Johnston.

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Johnston, commanding Confederate army, and Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, in North Carolina, both present.

First—The contending armies now in the field to maintain the status quo until notice is given by the commanding General to its opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

Second—The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and connected to their respective State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenals, and each officer and man to file an agreement to cease from active war, and to abide the action of both State and Federal authority. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the chief of ordnance at Washington city, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the States respectively.

Third—The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments on their taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimizing of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth—The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth—The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and the States respectively.

Sixth—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

Seventh—In general terms, war to cease. A general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the destruction of arms, and resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto in said armies.

That being fully empowered by the respective principals to fill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain the necessary authority, and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General, Commanding Army of the United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General, Commanding C. S. Army in North Carolina.

It is reported that this proceeding of General Sherman was disapproved for the following reasons:

First—It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and in fact shows that both he and Johnston knew that General Sherman had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

Second—It was an acknowledgment of the rebel government.

Third—It is understood to re-establish the State governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousands of lives and immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue loyal States.

Fourth—The restoration of the rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth—It might furnish a ground of responsibility, by the Federal Government, to pay the Rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of Rebel States to debts contracted by Rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth—It puts in dispute the existence of loyal State governments, and the new State of West Virginia, which had been reconstructed by the departments of the United States Government.

Seventh—It practically abolished the confiscation law, and relieved the Rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth—It gave terms that had been deliberately refused and solemnly rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth—It formed no basis of truce and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the presence of our victorious armies, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government, and to re-establish the rebel State governments, whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

[Second Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 22, 1865.

General Dix, New York.

In a despatch dated at Mobile, April 14, P. M., Gen. Couch reports as follows: We find in Mobile and its defenses on the west side of the Bay, over one hundred and fifty guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about 10,000 prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed.

The quantity of cotton will probably reach 20,000 bales, and there is a large amount of prisoners and forage.

Major General Harbeck reports that nearly all of Moseby's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, except Moseby himself.

Some of Moseby's own men are hunting him, and a reward of \$2,000 offered for him by General Harbeck, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

The counties of Prince George's, St. Mary's and Charles, have during the war been noted for hostility to the Government and their protection to rebel blockade runners, rebel spies, and every species of public enemy. The murderers of the President harbored there before the war, and both fled in that direction. If he escapes, it will be owing to rebel accomplices in that region. The military

commander of the department will speedily take measures to bring these rebel sympathizers and accomplices in the murder, to a sense of their criminal conduct.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

LARGE NUMBER OF PAROLED PRISONERS ARRIVING—SOME OF THEM STILL BITTER IN FEELING.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Within the past few days a large number of Maryland and Washingtonians who went South at the beginning of the rebellion, including some prominent citizens, have returned to this city. They were with Lee's army, and were paroled and allowed to go to their homes according to the cartel. Some of them are yet bitter in their feelings, and express their intention to return to the South when exchanged, and to fight again their heads against our flag. The most of them, however, admit that the South is overpowered, and that the war is at an end, and that they are glad to get home again. One of these men relates to a singular incident: that the same person who owned the farm on which the fighting commenced at the first battle of Manassas, also owned the house in which General Grant and Lee drew up the articles of surrender.

Many Alexandrians are nightly presenting themselves to the pickets outside of that city, and come in to take the oath.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—IMPORTANT DECLARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The President has been overwhelmed to day by the State delegations, those from Ohio, Indiana and Maine having been presented in the order named.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, headed the delegation from that State, and Gov. Johnson, of Ohio, in reply to Gov. Morton, who broached the subject, the President said that he agreed with him on the question of reconstruction. He had never believed that these States could commit suicide, or that they were out of the Union, and must be readmitted before they could be restored. He declared that the loyal people of a State, however few, should be protected in organizing and maintaining a loyal government of the State. The President said he made a discrimination between leaders of the rebellion and the masses who were forced into it; but declared, very emphatically, that the rebels would be treated as traitors, and the American people should not have revenge, not in anger; but that treason is a crime, and should be esteemed as such, and punished as such.

MOURNING IN BALTIMORE AND ALONG THE COAST—ARRIVAL OF DISLOYALISTS.

ST. FRANCISCO, April 20.—The funeral services in honor of the late President, was celebrated in this city and along the Pacific Coast. The procession was three miles long, 15,000 people participating. Business was entirely suspended, and every house was draped with an emblem of mourning. Every town in the State, and the principal towns in Nevada, have paid a similar testimonial of respect.

Several arrests have been made of parties who have uttered approval of the assassination. They will be dealt with by the authorities.

The sad event has caused a general interruption of business all over the State.

JEFF DAVIS GOING TO TEXAS.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The Herald's Suffolk (Va.) correspondent states that the news of Lee's surrender had reached Jeff Davis at Danville three days after his proclamation. Jeff left at daylight next morning for Greensboro. He states that if he was pushed he should go to Texas, where he was sure he could rally an army around him and make another stand. That he should never leave the limits of the Confederacy. He issued orders for the rally to join him, and to burn the bridges over the Meherrin and Roanoke Rivers, which is reported to have been done; and also for the evacuation of Weldon.

ARRIVALS FROM RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Government mail steamer George Leary arrived here this morning with the mails and passengers from City Point. She also brought up Brigadier General Orger, a paroled prisoner.

The steamer Champion arrived yesterday with 1,100 captured muskets.

A Richmond newspaper was issued in Richmond yesterday morning. It is devoted to the news, and is published by Charles N. Wayne.

Two of our sentries have been shot at Richmond by unknown parties. One was instantly killed.

The Government is about to commence the rebuilding of the Danville and Mayo bridges over James River.

Generals Rosecrans and Hancock arrived in Washington to day.

ENLIGHTENED OPINIONS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—Gen. Kibben, in a recent report, shows that 25,000 colored men have been enlisted in the army in Kentucky, 1,000 drafted and 2,000 run away and enlisted in Indiana, Tennessee, and Ohio. Even now regiments are being organized, which, when completed, will make a quota of 50,000 colored men for Kentucky. Gen. Kibben's force will fill up all the regiments now raising in sixty days. Over one hundred men enlist every day.

THE ASSASSIN BOOTH.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Circumstances which have come to the knowledge of the Government, renders it nearly certain that Booth's horse fled with him on Friday night, the 14th instant, and is believed to have been harbored there before the war, and both fled in that direction. If he escapes, it will be owing to rebel accomplices in that region. The military

Gen. Sherman's Order Announcing an Armistice.

FORT MONROE, April 21st.—The following important order of General Sherman was received here this morning: HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY, Fort Monroe, Va., April 21, 1865.

MISSISSIPPI, in the Field, Raleigh, N. C., April 19, 1865.

Special Field Order No. 53.

The General Commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and a memorandum of what is called a "basis for peace," had been entered into on the 23d inst., by General Sherman and the rebel General Johnston, the rebel General Breckinridge being present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 5 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the President, by the Secretary of War, by General Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet. General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and he was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, and were reiterated, to govern the actions of military commanders.

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From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Information from Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac up to the 20th, (Thursday), states that an order had arrived from General Sherman who stated that Johnston's army was completely demoralized since hearing of Lee's surrender, and that Johnston dared not risk a battle with Sherman. He reports that overtures had been made for a surrender.

A consequence of this news was the disposition of the Army of the Potomac has been made. The 9th Corps are relieved from guarding the South Side Railroad and ordered to Washington. Their place is to be taken by the 5th Corps. The 6th and 2nd Corps have as yet received no orders but are hourly expecting to be sent to some prominent post.

Wednesday was observed as a day of rest and mourning, the general order being in respect to the memory of the late President. Nothing was talked of in the camps, both among officers and men, but the sad fate of our late President; and there was but one sentiment expressed in regard to the terrible tragedy, while all sympathized with the bereaved family of the deceased.

A FIGHT IN ALABAMA—A REBEL VICTORY CLAIMED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 23, Jackson, Miss., News, of the 9th inst., says: Gen. Wirt Adams with about fifteen hundred men, encountered the Federal forces under General Crook, twenty-five hundred and thirty, and capturing a large number of prisoners, besides taking all their artillery, wagons and pontoons.—Adams' report is as follows:

Four hundred more of our wounded from Mobile, arrived at New Orleans on the 16th instant.

DEATH OF ANDREW JACKSON, JR.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—The Nashville papers announce the death of Andrew Jackson, Jr., the adopted son of General Jackson.

[The Nashville Press says: "He was out with the bottom of the world, and while attempting to climb a fence, with gun in hand, the piece was accidentally discharged, and the contents of the gun struck his head, and he died instantly. He was a brave and noble man, and his death is a great loss to the country."]

CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 10:30 P. M.

To the Associated Press:

WASHINGTON, April 22, 9 P. M.

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

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is stronger and more comfortable than he has been for some time.

Mr. Seward's condition justifying and requiring it, a further removal of fragments of bone was made this evening. The operation was borne well, and has been productive of partial relief.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. K. HARNEY, Surgeon General, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 23, 9 A. M.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is stronger and more comfortable than he has been for some time.

Mr. Seward remains as last reported.

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THE OBSEQUES.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN NORTH.