# BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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## Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON.

MEN AND OFFICERS ALLOWED TO RETAIN THEIR HORSES.

Beauregard and Hardee Embraced in the Surrender.

WADE HAMPTON REPORTED KILLED

He Denounces Joe Johnston as a "Sneak and Coward," and is said to have been Shot by that General.

COMPLETE DEMORALIZATION OF LEE'S ARMY

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

STRINGENT ORDER BY GEN. HALLECK

Nobody is to Resume Business without Taking the Oath of Allegiance.

NO MARRIAGES AMONG THE DISLOYAL

THE OPENING OF TRADE.

THE REBEL RAM "WEBB."

AN INGLORIOUS CAREER.

She is Deserted and Blown Up.

&c. &c. &c.

### THE REBEL RAM WEBB.

CAIRO, April 30.—The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans, has arrived at Memphis, and reports that the rebel ram "Webb," which escaped out of Red river, passed New Orleans in broad daylight, at a rapid rate, displaying the "Stars and Stripes," but after passing she hoisted the rebel flag. When a few miles above Fort St. Philip, however, her condensers got out of order, and she was deserted by her crew and *blown up*. As far as known she has inflicted no damage save the cutting of the telegraph line. A portion of her crew had arrived as prisoners at New Orleans, and the rest have fled to parts unknown.

The steamer Belle, from St. Louis, brings about 300 survivors of the steamer Sultana disaster.

### THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL.

MICHIGAN CITY, May 1—8:10 A. M.—The funeral cortege of the President has just arrived. The same demonstrations of sorrow have marked the entire route hither. The train leaves at 8:35 for Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1—12 o'clock noon.—The funeral train has just reached this city.

All along the road from Indianapolis tokens of mourning have been everywhere noticed.

Speaker Colfax, Senator Trumbull, Judge Davis and the committee of one hundred citizens from Chicago joined the train at Michigan City. Hundreds of thousands of people are assembled here to do honor to the lamented patriot. The funeral cortege here passed under several of the most magnificent arches that have yet been seen on the journey. All houses here bear the usual badges of mourning. The procession of the military and civilians is very large. The entire population appear to be on the streets, with many thousands from other localities.

### OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Acting Master Fitzpatrick, commanding the United States steamer Siren, reports to the Navy Department under date of April 22d, off Randolph, Tennessee, that on the 19th an expedition under command of Brig. Gen. Osborne, started for Brownsville, Tennessee, in three columns, one from Randolph one by way of Hatchie Run and one from Fulton, Tenn. They returned on the 22d, having been successful in capturing several officers and men.

Gen. Shelby, Adjutant General, was killed. One of the men who was captured was the fellow who has been passing for Saxton. He confessed having burned the Saint Paul and killed one man on board of her. Gen. Osborne hung him from a cotton wood tree at Randolph and left the body hanging.

His proper name was Wilcox. The steamerr Anna Everton and Sylph were not burned by the guerillas. They came out of the Hatchie River safe.

### SURRENDER OF MORGAN'S REBEL TROOPS—KENTUCKY CLEAR OF THE ENEMY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 30.—One hundred and five officers and one thousand men of Morgan's old command surrendered to Gen. Hobson, at Mt. Sterling, today. Twelve hundred rebels have also surrendered to Gen. Hobson's troops at other points, whilst several hundred deserters from the rebel army have taken the amnesty oath. Eastern Kentucky is now clear of Rebel troops.

### THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

FORT MONROE, April 30.—The rebel ram Albemarle, which was sunk at Plymouth, N. C., a few months since by Lieut. Cushing, has been raised by some Northern contractors, and reached the navy yard at Gosport a few days ago, via the Albemarle Canal. The cost of raising her was about $20,000. Her machinery is in excellent order and the hull appears to have sustained but very little damage from the explosion of the torpedo. It is designed to put her in sea-going order at the navy yard, when she will probably be sent to New York and be completely fitted out as a first class iron-clad.

## From North Carolina.

### THE DISPOSITION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY—POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

RALEIGH, March 28.—The army of the Tennessee and the army of Georgia will take their departure from here in a day or two for Richmond. The army of the Ohio, General Schofield commanding, consisting of the 23d and 10th Corps, will remain to be distributed as a garrison force throughout the State.

Mr. Holden, the editor of the Raleigh Standard, who has been suggested for Governor, has taken decided ground against the restoration to power of Governor Vance and the existing Legislature. He favors the adoption of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and recognizing the Constitution of the United States as paramount to any State Constitution.

General Johnston's army are to deliver up their effects to the United States authorities to-morrow at Greensboro, seventy-five miles west of here.

The following order has been issued by General Howard:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, RALEIGH, April 27.—To Citizens along the Routes of March: It is requested that you remain at your homes as much as possible while the columns are passing by. Hostilities having ceased, promiscuous foraging is prohibited.—Necessary supplies, in addition to that the army transports, will be procured from the country by purchase. Quartermasters and commissaries will be instructed to pay cash or furnish proper vouchers. Citizens will do well to aid the officers commanding guards, patrols, &c., in every possible way to apprehend and bring to punishment any thief or marauder who may separate himself from the column.

Every sort of precaution will be taken by our officers to render the march orderly, and it is hoped that the great terror that prevailed during active operations will now cease. It being difficult to transport sufficient rations for the extended march, our officers have been requested to discourage refugees from following the army. The ability to travel freely in any direction now exists and precludes the former necessity of refugees accompanying or following us. Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General.

## From South Carolina.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Savannah brings Charleston dates to the 28th inst.

General Hatch ordered the Rev. Alex ander W. Marshall, Missionary of St. John's Chapel, Hampstead, to go beyond our lines for his persistence in treasonable conduct. Warning has also been given his congregation for tolerating traitors.

Governor Aiken left Charleston on the 27th, with orders to report to Washington.

An expedition sent out under General Potter had been recalled, under the order to suspend hostilities based on General Sherman's first agreement, but on the morning of the 28th another party was sent out to notify the rebels at Orangeburg of a resumption of hostilities.

### SECRETARY SEWARD STILL IMPROVING.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 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. Mr. F. Seward had a slight hemorrhage from the wounds in the scalp at 3 A. M, but was not materially weakened by it.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 9 P. M.

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

Sir:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State continues to improve. Mr. F. Seward has had a quiet day and is slowly regaining strength.

Very respectfully, your ob't, serv't,
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

### CANADIAN VIEW OF OUR NEUTRALITY.

From the Toronto Leader, April 28.

The authorities at Washington have been guilty of a serious breach of international comity in giving a place to the Fenians in the funeral procession programme prepared at the War Department. Such a quasi acknowledgment of a body organized ostensibly in opposition to Great Britain is one which requires explanation, and we do not doubt that Sir Frederick Bruce will be authorized to demand it.

### ARREST OF A COPPERHEAD MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Hon. Benjamin G. Harris, the copperhead member of Congress from Southern Maryland, was arrested on Thursday last by Major Waite, of General Augur's staff, for treasonable conduct in disuading paroled rebel soldiers from taking the oath of allegiance and urging them as soon as exchanged to return to the South and make further fight. The arrest of Harris has no connection whatever with the assassination conspiracy.—*New York Herald.*

### ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS FORTHCOMING.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The investigation of the cases of the conspirators is now in progress. When the time arrives for the publication of the details they will astound the loyal North, and disgust every high-hearted Southern man, by the exhibition of the perfidy and cowardly expedients resorted to by the leaders of the rebellion.

### EXECRABLE BASENESS.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of the Lincoln general hospital, of this city, was to-day ejected from the hospital in disgrace. An intercepted letter to a person in Canada from him, referring in a scurrilous manner to the death of the late President, was the cause.

### RETRENCHMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Several chartered vessels at this port have already been discharged from the service of the Government, as a commencement of the retrenchment system here.

The United States steamer Malvern, Admiral Porter's flag-ship, arrived here yesterday.

## LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE

Interesting Debate in the French Chambers.

The London Times on the Monroe Doctrine.

By the arrival of the steamer City of London at New York, we have five days later news from Europe.

### THE NEWS IN FRANCE.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of April 17, gives the following:

It is a curious coincidence, that on this 15th April, when the news of the fall of Richmond arrived in Paris, the Corps Legislatif should be discussing an amendment of the opposition deputies thus worded:—"We have from the beginning declared our sympathies for North America. Thanks to heroic efforts slavery is abolished. We shall be happy to see restored in its former power the republic of the United States, which is the natural ally of France, and we shall hail with joy a triumph which will have cost liberty nothing" Of course M Rouher will oppose this amendment; but it is likely that the great news of the day will have curtailed, if not altered his speech.

During the debate the amendment was supported shortly by M. E. Pelletan in a few eloquent words which will be remarked on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as the coarse and insulting interruptions of the majority. I subjoin a translation of the *Moniteur's* report.

M. Eugene Pelletan—In the present stage of the debate I should be very cruel to the assembly, and still more cruel to myself, if I were to make a speech *in extremis* on the deathbed (as I fear it will be) of our last amendment. (Laughter.) I had but a word to say to repair an omission. The speech from the throne passed over America in silence; your draft address maintains the same reserve; the yellow book itself contains on this subject nothing but a pure white page. Now it seemed to us that the American question was one of sufficient importance to be treated of otherwise than by reticence. *However, there is now no occasion for discussion, because while I am speaking to you the news arrives that the victorious swords of Grant and Sherman have settled the question.* Richmond is taken. (Interruption.)

A voice—So much the worse.

M. Pelletan—The pro slavery rebellion is crushed *and the American republic is restored in all its majestic unity.* (Further interruption.)

President Schneider—Gentlemen, by your interruptions you only lengthen the speech.

M. Pelletan—Do not murmur so loud, I conjure you; they may hear us on the other side of the Atlantic. (Exclamations and noise.)

Several voices—Make an end of it.

M. Pelletan—For the last four years North America has borne the burden of the most terrible civil war that ever ravaged a nation, and during the whole course of this cruel trial *she never for a single instant entertained the idea of suspending liberty.* (Ah, ah) She never dreamed of invoking the principle of public safety or opening that door through which all political crimes make their way. But more; it has renewed its executive power under—we may almost say—the very fire of the enemy, and that *without violence and without disturbance*—(interruption)—and it has done this so orderly and calmly that this page of American history is the page of honor of the nineteenth century. (Confused and increasing noise.)

M. Pelletan—President Lincoln—(Cries of "Divide, divide.")

Other Voices Voices—Hear the speaker.

M. Pelletan—President Lincoln *felt that he held the fate of the New World in his hands and he lifted up his heart to the height of his destiny; he has abolished slavery*—(redoubled cries of "Divide"(—and he has restored the glorious American republic. ("Divide, divide." Confused and tumultuous noise.)

A Member—Enforce silence, Mr. President.

President Schneider—Let the speaker try to get a hearing.

M. Garnier Pages—If we would only listen the speech would have been done by this time.

Several Voices—Divide!

M. Schneider—I cannot deprive M. Pelletan of his right to go on. It is for the chamber to listen—(exclamations); but at the same time, it is for him to speak in such a way as to induce his auditors to hear him.

M. Pelletan—The President asks a miracle of me which I am not able to work. It did appear to me that wherever in the world anything great and noble was done, France was present and an approving party; *and I would that my voice this day could be heard on the other side of the Atlantic with an address of congratulation to the President of the United States.* (Tumultuous exclamations of dissent.) I cannot struggle against your determination not to hear me, and I shall sit down.

The amendment rallied twenty-four votes—a respectable minority, considering that only fifteen voted against the address as a whole.

I give the names of the twenty-four friends of the North for the special information of your American readers. They are:—MM Bethmont, Count de Baigne, Carnot, Dorian, Jules Favre, Garnier, Pages, Glais Bizoin, Greroult, Haentjens, Havin, Henon, Javal, Viscount Lanjuinas, Magnin, Marie, Martel, Morin, Pelletan, Picard; Pieron, Leroy, Marquis de Rosnyvinen, Planat and Jules Simon.

The abstentions on this vote were very numerous, and in the list I note the names of Emile Ollivier, Darmon, Thiers and Count Welles de Lavalette.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE—AN ENGLISH WARNING TO NAPOLEON AND MAXIMILIAN.

[From the London Times, April 18]

The debates in our own Parliament on the North American colonies will enable us to appreciate the spirit in which the French Legislature has just discussed the affairs in Mexico. *The French subject, indeed, was more embarrassing than ours.*—Whatever may be our obligations or advantages, we at any rate inherited them. We have national duties in the matter, but no national responsibilities. But the Canada of the French is a manufacture of their own, accomplished under the eyes of the present generation. They provided themselves deliberately, and at great expense, *with the liabilities* which Mexico entails upon them, and with little apparent advantage in return. Mexico is not even a French colony, and yet if it were attacked as Canada might be attacked at *must be defended by French arms.*

The French Minister, in justifying the policy of the imperial government on this question, was at the pains of repudiating as a calumny the "accusation" that France had received a recompense for her intervention in the shape of a lien upon the province of Sonora We do not see why the Emperor Maximilian should not have offered such a remuneration to his patrons. His own predecessor, Juarez, offered the very same territory to President Lincoln for £3,000,000, and the French have spent at least four times this sum in their attempt to regenerate the country. As it is, France has only *the barren honors of the conquest*, and the yet unfulfilled obligation of maintaining it, so that the dissentients in the French Chamber complain of the disingenuousness of the government in disguising the state of affairs, and its bad faith in not bringing these affairs to an end. M. Rouher, on behalf of the administration, was successful in rebutting the latter charge, and reasonably candid in disapproving the former.

We cannot tell exactly what anticipations were formed by the French in commencing this enterprise, but to all impartial observers of Mexican affairs the actual progress made by the French in the reconstruction of the State must appear as great as could fairly have been expected. It is just eighteen years at this very time since the troops of the United States were fighting their way up from the Atlantic coast to the capital of the Republic, and from that moment to the arrival of the French the country has been without any government competent to discharge even the most necessary functions of an administration. The French found society in a state of most hideous disorganization, with no security for life or property, and no prospect of even a stable despotism. The people, after a generation of experiment, had proved themselves incapable of self-government, and it had become necessary to abate the political nuisance in the interest of the civilized word. The French took this task upon themselves, and after sweeping away the brigands in their path they introduced a sovereign in the person of the Emperor Maximilian. * * * *

At this conjuncture, however, as in our own debates, the contingency of a special complication unavoidably suggested itself for discussion. *What if the Federal or Confederate States, or both, should resent the intervention of France, and the establishment of a monarchy, by invading the half settled empire, and declaring the downfall of Maximilian?* Such things are certainly talked about at New York, and possibly at Richmond, and if anything of the kind were really to occur, the liabilities of France would be *formidably* increased. But M. Corta rather amusingly deprecated any such alarms, and perhaps his argument, though somewhat novel, may not be ill-founded. He had lately been in Mexico, and he had observed that in the country itself there was far less uneasiness on this score than in Europe. The Mexicans have a very modest opinion of themselves, and cannot believe that anybody would willingly have anything to do with them.—They say that when the Americans were there in 1847, they got away again as soon as possible, and that when Juarez tried hard the other day to sell a great province to Mr. Lincoln, the President would not have it any price. There may be something in this. At any rate the American Minister in Paris has given the Emperor's government the *strongest assurance to the same effect*, and so M. Rouher thinks the future may be contemplated without alarm.

### GIVING UP THE JEFF. DAVIS CAUSE.

The advices per steamers America, at Southampton, and the Damascus, at Queenstown, further strengthen the conviction that Southern resistance to the United States Government *is virtually ended.*

### THE REBEL LOAN AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

LONDON, April 29.—The rebel loan has declined to 17a18.

Federal securities are very active, and are advancing.

Satterthwaite's circular dated evening of the 19th of April says the important news of the fall of Richmond and the destruction of Lee's army has caused great excitement in the market for American securities, prices having a strong upward tendency and evincing *the great disposition which exists to buy American Government and railroad securities* so soon as peace shall be established. A very large business has been done. Five-Twenties at one time touching 65 ex coupon, Illinois Central 68¼, Erics 43¾. From these points there has been a slight reaction, of not quite 1 per cent, and subsequently there was a further advance under the Damascus' news.

### DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND HIS BROTHER.

[From the London News, March 19.]

The Emperor Maximilian has recalled Senor Murphy, his Minister, from Vienna, his position there having been extremely uncomfortable ever since he notified Austria of Maximilian's protest of 28th December last, declaring his renunciation of his agnatic rights, executed by him at Miramar on the 9th of April, 1864, to be null and void.

### THE REBEL IRON CLADS.

One of the Paris journals of April 17 says, on semi-official authority:—The French government having had difficulties about the steam ram built by M. Arman, of Bordeaux, for Denmark, but which became the property of the Confederate States, has, in order *that no such case may occur again*, refused to M. Arman authorization to give up the steam ram Cheops, built for the Prussian government, until a complete guarantee shall be given that it shall reach its destination. An understanding having been come to between the French and Prussian governments, a commission composed of two naval officers and a Prussian engineer is about to go to Bordeaux to receive the Cheops.

### THE STONEWALL AT TENERIFFE.

The arrival of the rebel iron-clad Stonewall at Teneriffe is announced (without date) in the London shipping journals

### ARREST OF A SUPPOSED ACCOMPLICE OF BOOTH.

GRIFFITH, Mass., May 1.—This town is in a state of considerable excitement on account of the arrest of a person connected with a travelling exhibition, supposed to be an accomplice of Booth, who appears to answer the advertisement exactly.—He has a prominent chin, a full moustache, and a large scar under the left ear. Detectives from town on the line of the Housatonic Railroad have been secreted in the village part of the day, awaiting his appearance in the evening. His identity is not yet fully determined.

### SURRENDER OF MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS.

WASHINGTON, May 1—Moseby was at Salem, near Warrenton, last Friday, and is still harbored in the neighborhood by the rebel inhabitants. His command has deserted him entirely, 400 having arrived at Winchester and been paroled. Some of them offer to bring in Moseby for $5,000.

### DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF CONSPIRATORS IN CANADA.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Notice has been given by our Consul General in Canada that all the criminals connected with the murder of Mr. Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities. This has a meaning.

### NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, May 1—The weekly statement of the city Banks shows the following increase and decrease:—Savings, decrease, $415,622; Specie, decrease, $22,375; Circulation, decrease, $39,551; Deposits, increase, $8,944,334; Legal tenders, increase, $8,141,337.

### HEROLD CONFESSES.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune]

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The young man, Herold, has made a voluminous confession. Whether he overcame his innate habit of lying is not known to the public.

## The Surrender of Johnston.

### PARTICULARS REGARDING THE CORRESPONDENCE.

[From the New York Herald.]

The interchange of communications was about as follows:

At six o'clock on Monday morning, the 24th inst., General Sherman notified Johnston that his terms were not accepted, and that the existing truce would end in forty-eight hours after the receipt of the notice. Later in the day he sent another, demanding the surrender of the army on the same terms accorded to Lee on the 9th of April, at Appomattox Court House. Johnston replied on the 25th by asking an interview for the purpose of modifying the previous agreement and surrendering his army.—Sherman declined to discuss the subject on the basis of the old agreement; but named the time and place where he would meet him. Johnston, in substance, accepted. They accordingly met in a small frame house, owned by a Mr. Bennett, near Durham station, about twenty-seven miles from Raleigh, on the 26th. Sherman arrived on time, but an accident to the train by which Johnston was coming from Greensboro delayed his arrival several hours. He finally made his appearance, looking much the worse for the past two weeks' anxiety and trouble, but was straightforward, outspoken and frank in arranging the agreement of his capitulation. A few minutes conversation settled the preliminaries and terms.

### THE TERMS OF SURRENDER.

These were soon reduced to writing and signed, and are the same as those extended to Lee, although, when published, they will probably not be expressed in precisely the same language. Their substance is, the cessation of all acts of hostility towards the United States government by the officers and men under command of Johnston; all arms and public property to be delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States army at Greensboro; officers and men to give their individual paroles in writing, not to take up arms against the government of the United States until exchanged or properly released from their obligation; officers to retain their side arms and private horses, and both officers and men to be permitted to return to their homes and remain unmolested as long as they observe their obligations and conform to the laws in force where they may reside.

The negotiations were conducted in Gen. Sherman's name, and Johnston had no intimation of the Lieutenant General's presence at Raleigh until the final terms of capitulation were signed, when Grant quietly put his approval of them.

### THE REBEL GENERALS.

The surrender includes Beauregard, Hardee and Hoke, besides a number of lesser lights too tedious to mention. Bragg has no command and is not included in the surrender, but is expected to avail himself of the privileges now accorded by coming in and embracing the provisions.

### WADE HAMPTON KILLED BY JOHNSTON.

Wade Hampton is also left out, and many rumors and speculations are afloat in consequence. It is well known that he was violently opposed to the first proposals of surrender by Johnston, and carried his opposition to the length of proclaiming Johnston a "coward," a "sneak," a "poltroon," and many other epithets. He absolutely refused to be a party to any agreement looking to an abandonment of the Southern cause, or to recognize the authority of any one to surrender him or his men. Shortly before the capitulation an escaped servant, of more than ordinary intelligence, brought a report that Hampton had forced himself into Johnston's presence, provoked a quarrel, covered him with insulting reproaches, and that Johnson became infuriated and discharged several shots at him from a revolver, from the effects of which Hampton had just died

When asked some irrelevant question concerning Hampton, at one of the interviews between himself and Sherman, Johnston replying somewhat evasively, said in substance, that "he had got rid of Wade Hampton," or that "Wade Hampton would trouble us no more," or words to that effect. Hampton was not included in the capitulation for reasons unknown to outsiders, and probably to the military authorities, and nothing was said that would contradict the rumor of his death. A more probable theory is, that he has linked his fortunes still longer and further to Jeff. Davis, that with such portions of his cavalry command as remains faithful, he will escort the broken down politician to some point from which he can escape from the country, and then bidding adieu to his comrades in arms, will "leave his country for his country's good."

### JOE JOHNSTON THINKS "THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."

During the interviews between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnston, the latter uniformly declared that "the war was over;" "it was ended;" that "to continue it a moment longer would not only be wrong, but criminal," and that when the Southern people learned that his army and Lee's had surrendered there would be none to counsel a longer continuance of the contest. His chief anxiety seemed to be to arrange some terms for a formal surrender. He stated openly his troops should fight no longer—if he could not obtain reasonable or satisfactory terms, he would disband and send them home, with their arms in their hands. But he disliked to do this, on account of the liability, if not probability, of large numbers being influenced by faction and wrongs to again enter the service for a short time, and be the means of unnecessary bloodshed. He preferred that the men should return to their homes unarmed, and was especially solicitous that all should be compelled to assume an obligation that would keep them out of the service till the formal end of the war.

### LEE'S PAROLED MEN FEARFULLY DEMORALIZED.

He stated that the paroled soldiers from Lee's army, as they returned homewards, were entailing suffering and distress on whole communities by their lawless manner of violently taking subsistence from poor and helpless persons. Left, as many of these men were, hundreds of miles from their homes, and without transportation or subsistence, they too often forgot the boundaries of right in ministering to their own necessities, and in many instances deliberately robbed every one they met of food, valuables and animals. For this reason Johnston intends, as far as practicable, to keep his paroled men together, and to march them to their State capitals and there dismiss them.

Such portions of his army as move along the main thoroughfares will find sufficient stores to subsist them comfortably; but all who take unfrequented and interior routes will have to depend upon the already impoverished inhabitants for support. His complaints of the conduct of Lee's paroled men are corroborated from many quarters. Hundreds, if not thousands, of them were separated from their command by the evacuation of Petersburg, and never again rejoined them A large proportion of these troops probably never intended to unite with the main force from the moment in which they found themselves cut off. They have been coming into our lines at Newbern in squads of scores and hundreds ever since Lee's capitulation.

Many of them learned for the first time on reaching our lines that the terms given Lee, and the troops immediately present, were extended to all of his command who chose to avail themselves of it, by coming in and giving up their arms. Three mornings ago a rebel colonel, commanding a detachment of these scattered troops, rode into this place alone to ascertain the terms on which he would be permitted to surrender his men. Later in the day he marched his ragged and foot sore men inside our lines.

From all that can be learned at this time the surrender of Forrest, Rosser and Mosby is rather improbable. They are of the Wade Hampton faction—the "never surrender," "last ditch" type of Southern cavaliers, whose ultimate hanging or expulsion from the country seems inevitable. The present is the last offer of political mercy or forgiveness. If this day of grace be sinned away there can be no redemption in either of their cases.

### THE TWO ARMIES SIXTY MILES APART AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER.

Your readers will probably be surprized to learn that the two armies were nearly sixty miles apart at the time the capitulations were signed. General Sherman had moved a part of his army far beyond Raleigh before the truce between himself and Johnston was agreed upon. After the signing of the famous "memoranda" this was drawn back to the latter city, except Kilpatrick's cavalry, which merely picketed the line of country about twenty-five miles beyond Raleigh. Johnston's troops were well back towards Greensboro.

The railroad between the two cities and armies was in running order all the time, and the opposing generals proceeded by rail to a point nearly equi-distant, where their interviews were held. The telegraph was also in working order through Johnston's army to Selma, Macon, Montgomery and other Southern cities, and Sherman's first news of Wilson's successes at these places was received over the wires running through the heart of the rebel army. Johnston even went so far as to facilitate the transmission of news to and from Wilson, and begged Gen. Sherman to put an immediate stop to his further devastation of the Southern country.

## Latest from Richmond.

### THE NEW POLICY.

RICHMOND, April 29, by Telegraph, via Washington, April 30.—[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]—A policy has been declared in Virginia, and declared so definitely that no man can longer plead ignorance of the intentions of the Government. When General Halleck arrived here there was a universal desire manifested to know what sort of a man he was. The usual question being, "Will he be easy with us?" Conscious of crime they seemed like a criminal deeply interested in the characteristics of the officer who undoubtedly acts as the mouthpiece of the President.

### AN IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GENERAL HALLECK.

General Halleck to-day issued the following General Order:—

*Headquarters Military Division of the James, Richmond*, April 28, 1865.—General Order No. 4.—First. Clerks of Courts of Record in Richmond and Petersburg will be permitted to resume their functions on taking the oath of allegiance.

Second. All Attorneys, Counsellors, Advocates and Proctors, and others licensed to practice a particular profession, trade or business; the Presidents, Directors and officers of all corporations, and all persons availing themselves of the benefit of General Order No. 2, in regard to trade, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Any person in the above mentioned cities, who shall, after the first day of May next attempt to practice any licensed trade or business, or shall exercise the functions of a President, Director or officer of any corporation, without having taken the said oath, will be arrested.

The foregoing provisions will be enforced in the other parts of the State as soon as practicable.

Third. All persons making claims for the restoration of private property before a provost marshal, or any military officer, court or commission, will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and until the claimant takes the prescribed oath his claim will neither be granted nor considered.

Fourth. All officers of customs in this military division are requested to give no clearances or permits to ship or land any goods, or other articles of trade, to any person, or for the benefit of any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Fifth. *No marriage license will be issued until the parties desiring to be married take the oath of allegiance to the United States*, and no *clergyman*, magistrate, or other person authorized by State laws to perform the marriage ceremony, *will officiate in such capacity* until he himself and the parties contracting matrimony have taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Sixth. Any person acting in violation of these orders will be arrested, and a full account of the case reported to these headquarters.

By order of
Major General HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON
Assistant Adjutant General.

### THE OPENING OF TRADE.

The public will remember that General Order No. 2. from these Headquarters, provided for the opening of trade, and it was received here by Secessionists as an indication that their halcyon days had come. Trade was to be without restraint. Provost Marshals were to be things of the past, there was to be no recurrence to inconvenient records. Now comes this order that all at once deprives them of their sense of security. To this complexion it has come at last. That traitors are no longer to act as judges or lawyers, of traders—Neither shall they marry or give in marriage.

They shall not be corporations wielding great monetary interests. They shall not make claim for property destroyed, much less receive compensation therefor, in short, they shall exercise no function, enjoy no prerogative, claim no privilege that belongs of right to the loyal citizen only.

This order being yet unknown to the citizens of Richmond and Petersburg, it is of course impossible to say from actual experience, what they think of it or what they will do, but it can be as safely said to night as to-morrow, that a wail will go up from this land. There will be *vox vice* execrations of Yankee perfidy and tyranny, as there has been to day on the action of the War Department concerning the paroled men of Lee's army not being allowed to settle North and flaunt their uniforms in the faces of the loyal

But it is certain that when they see no escape they will either take the oath or leave the country, and it is much to be hoped that they will choose the latter alternative. Another order has been issued to-day, announcing that on every Monday morning ambulance trains will leave the city to convey to the adjacent counties such persons as may wish to locate themselves on the adjacent farm lands. Col. John S Loomis, the Supervising Agent of the Treasury, arrived to day. Colonel Loomis is charged with the vast interests embraced in the entire section covered by the late operations of Gen. Grant, including the cities of Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg and Danville. Gen. Gray, Adjutant General of Missouri, is also here.

☞ M. Gerhard Rolphs, the African traveller, intends to go over part of the same route already traversed by him in Central Africa, and push onwards towards Timbuctoo. He has received liberal support in Germany, and has obtained another grant from the Royal Geographical Society in London.

☞ San Francisco has issued $400,000 in bonds to aid the construction of the Pacific Railroad. About 1800 men are at work on the road.

## Washington News.

### THE REBEL RAM "STONEWALL" ON A CRUISE.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Information has been received that the rebel ram Stonewall, Captain Page, arrived at Teneriffe on the 31st of March, in three days from Lisbon. She was allowed to take coal and provisions, but was required to leave port at the expiration of twenty-four hours. She took on board one hundred and thirty tons of coal, and left April 1st, at six o'clock P. M. and steamed rapidly to the southward.

Our Consul at Teneriffe, Mr. Dabney, could hear nothing of her probable destination. The Stonewall rolled very much while at anchor. At sea this would be a serious difficulty in the successful management of her guns.

In view of the possibility of this formidable vessel visiting our coast, the Navy Department is distributing iron clads all along the coast, and preparing all the torpedo vessels for service.

### MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS.

News reached here to-day that Jeff. Davis and his attendants, composing the peripatetic Southern Confederacy, had reached South Carolina in their hegira. It is believed they will be intercepted before they can reach the Mississippi river. They may, however, make for some portion of the Atlantic coast, and endeavor to get out of the country by sea.

### ARRESTS

Are constantly being made of both men and women, supposed to be implicated in the assassination plot. Many of the families in the counties of Prince George, Charles and St. Mary's, are in durance vile. Judge Holt is proceeding with the investigation as fast as possible. The more it is probed the blacker and more damnable it appears.

### THE REBELLION VIRTUALLY ENDED.

Government regards the war as virtually at an end. General Meigs has at once followed up the order of the Secretary of War and issued peremptory orders to reduce his expenses in every branch of his service. In one month the expense of Government will be reduced one half.

### DISLOYALTY IN MARYLAND.

The Government is establishing military posts in St. Mary's, Prince George and Charles county, Maryland. This is done to protect the loyal people in that vicinity and preventing any treasonable demonstrations by the disloyal. The protection which was given the murderer Booth plainly exhibited the strength of the latter. The troops are to forage on the country, to give receipts to all proving their loyalty, which will be paid.

### FROM MOBILE.

Continued complaints come to headquarters of the depredations committed by guerilla bands now infesting the neighborhood. On the 14th instant Capt F. Moore and Wm. Cleveland, of Alabama regiments, accompanied by twelve men, went to the premises of Mr. McKin and of Mr. Murphy, with the intention of hanging them for their readiness in taking the oath. Had it not been for two colored men they would have put their threat in execution.

### ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE GENERAL GRANGER.

On the same night another party of them went into the Battle House at night, with the intention of shooting General Granger, but left without finding the object of their pursuit. They told their story at a house at which they called, remarking that they should return some night and carry their project into execution. The whole party was under the command of Captain Moore, of the Fifteenth rebel cavalry, who, they state here, was often in our lines outside of Spanish Fort, and is a most daring rebel He has had several positions of high rank offered him in the rebel service, but has refused them, preferring to act as an independent scout, which position he held up to the fall of Mobile. He has now commenced a series of depredations on one and all, outside and near the city, robbing friend and foe alike, and burning their houses, and also destroying all the cotton he can find.

A BLIND WOMAN RESTORED.—An interesting young woman, twenty-two years of age, born stone-blind—partly educated in the family of a clergyman, all this time by finger alphabets, as we see blind men tracing the letters in one or two places in town—blind for twenty-two years, was restored to perfect vision in four days by a surgical operation, and to partial vision in two minutes. This young woman in an instant, having been twenty two years and from her birth stone-blind of congenital cataract, began to see, as these deaf mutes in Paris begin to hear for the first time. The effect in the young woman was most curious, and something of this kind: She saw every thing, but there was no idea whatever of perspective. She put her hand in the window to try to catch the trees on the other side of the street, then in Moorfield; she tried to catch the ceiling of a high ward; she was utterly ignorant also of common things—*e. g.*: what such things as a bunch of keys were, of a silver watch, or a common cup and saucer; but when she shut her eyes and was allowed to touch them (the educated sense), she told them at once! She could almost distinguish the greasy feel of the silver ball crown from the cold, dry, harsh feel of a copper penny. Her joy was excessive when shown some mignionette and sweet pea that one of the surgeons had accidentally in his coat, for it seems she knew all the plants in the clergyman's garden by the touch and smell! She looked at the bunch of keys, and with equal blankness at the flowers, then shut her eyes so as to recognize them. All this took up less than five minutes! But she failed to say, as well as I now remember the case, these are flowers. But on my saying, when she opened her eyes again, "Why, these are flowers." "Oh! so they are," she replied, shutting her eyes quickly and putting them to her nose; "this is mignionette," etc.—*Scientific American.*

THE PUNJAUB DIAMOND.—The best known and most highly prized precious stones have each their history, more or less romantic. The celebrated Koh i noor, in the possession of her Majesty the Queen, is said by the Hindoos to have been found in the mines of Golconda, ages upon ages ago, and to have remained in the possession of the kings of Golconda until it was stolen by a treacherous general. About the middle of the seventeenth century it came into the possession of the Great Mogul, Shah Jehan, father of Aurungzebec. He caused it to be cut, but this was done badly by a Venetian, and the gem lost half its weight in the process. The Mogul, instead of paying the jeweller, fined him ten thousand ducats. The jewel became a subject of quarrel among rival princes of India, and came, in the present century, into the possession of the Khan of Cabul. Runjeet Singh obtained it from him by force, after having vainly tried stratagem. He invited the Khan to his court, and when there he demanded possession of the diamond. But the Khan, anticipating treachery, had caused a counterfeit to be made, and presented this to Runjeet Singh. The latter, on discovering the fact, caused the palace of the Khan to be sacked, and the real diamond was procured through a slave who revealed its place of concealment. Runjeet's successors on the throne of Lahore retained possession of the jewel until the conquest of the Punjaub by the English in 1850.

☞ By a singular coincidence, by the working of the cycles of the old style (still maintained in Russia) and the new style, Easter, in both sections, fell on the same day this year. It will be forty-three years before the thing occurs again.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

THE NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.—The election of an academician is officially announced to the head of the Government, whether King, President, or Emperor, and the Director for the time being enjoys the privilege of communicating directly with him without the intervention of a minister. The announcement is made for the purpose of obtaining the approval of the sovereign, which is a mere formality. The final duty of the recipient is to compose an address to be read on the day of his public reception, which does not take place for some months after his election. It contains a biographical sketch, and, as a matter of course, the eulogy of his predecessor. It is communicated beforehand to the Director, who, with the recipient's composition before him, prepares an address of his own to be delivered on the same occasion, and which is, of course, very laudatory of the newly elected member.

☞ It is very much to be feared that when the army of Johnston disbands, as it must, sooner or later, the country will swarm with bands of guerillas, who will respect no one and treat all alike, friend or foe, so that in the country, outside of the towns and cities, there will be no protection for life or property, and everything will be in a state of anarchy, until the strong arm of the law is enforced by our Union soldiers The people all through the country complain bitterly of their treatment by this class of depredators, of whom they live in hourly dread and trepid