

RICHMOND WHIG.

SATURDAY MORNING... APRIL 29, 1865

OUR TERMS

TO REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS.

Persons desiring to become regular subscribers to the RICHMOND WHIG can now do so, by mail or otherwise.

OUR TERMS

for the present, until we can more definitely ascertain the regulations of the United States governing such matters, will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Term (For One Year, Six Months, Three Months) and Price (\$10, 6, 3).

to which will be added \$6 per year (or its proportion for a shorter period, for the prepayment of postage, which is now required.

should any change be made that will benefit either the SUBSCRIBERS or Publisher, a satisfactory adjustment will be made.

TO AGENTS.

As some inducement to parties to interest themselves in raising "clubs" for the Whig in any city or town in the United States, we will furnish (20) twenty copies or over at \$9 per copy, the postage for the term of subscription of each paper to be added.

We will adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM!

and shall endeavor to make our prices compare favorably with those of any paper published in the Union.

The price of the Whig is FIVE CENTS per copy. News Agents and Boys will be charged \$3.50 per 100 copies.

Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 75 cents per square of 8 lines or less.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

All letters on business, sent to this office, should be addressed to the Proprietor of the Whig. All other communications should be addressed to the Editor.

For the temporary accommodation of the citizens of Richmond who may wish the Whig, there will be tickets sold at the office to the amount of ONE DOLLAR in Federal currency to responsible parties, and their obligation taken, payable in thirty days, so as to enable them to reach the latest news. Call at the office, Whig Building.

News Boys are instructed that they shall receive the tickets marked W. I. S. A. C. COLE, E. H. R. and I. R. A. in payment for the Whig from the purchasers on the streets, and they will be received from the boys at the office as five cents, in payment of their purchases.

FIVE CENTS is all the boys are allowed to charge for the papers.

Persons will be visited this week, by AUTHORIZED AGENTS, for the purpose of receiving subscribers to the Whig.

Persons at the North, or elsewhere, desiring to subscribe regularly to the Whig for six or twelve months, will please notify us through the mail; and about the last of May we will be able to regulate the terms, and will then forward the bills for the amount of subscription. In the meantime the paper will go forward.

PEACE!

SURRENDER OF GEN. JOHNSTON

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES IN THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA

The following highly important despatch from North Carolina was received yesterday by General Halleck:

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26, 1865.

Major General Halleck, Richmond:

Johnston surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to the Chattahoochee, to Sherman, on the basis agreed upon between Lee and myself for the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

A previous bulletin from the War Department was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 25, 10:10 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

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. Word was immediately sent to Johnston, terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders."

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

A special Washington despatch to the New York Times, dated 26th, says:

We have information from Sherman's army, to-day, of an important character. It appears Johnston's reply to Gen. Sherman proposed a surrender of his army on the same terms Lee surrendered. A meeting was arranged, at which W. de Hampton was present; he protested against the terms of surrender, and declared he would not surrender his cavalry force, supposed to be only about three thousand strong. Thereupon Sherman consented to delay, for the purpose of giving Johnston and Hampton an opportunity to consult Jeff. Davis—another meeting was arranged for the next day. On that day the parties again met and at the first sitting the remarkable memoranda, or basis of agreement was presented and at once signed. It is further shown that before Sherman signed the memorandum he had received news of the assassination of President Lincoln.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: A letter of the Richmond correspondent of the London Times dated March 4, forebodes for Sherman's recent policy and has given rise to much comment and discussion in official circles here to-day. It is regarded as significant in view of what has occurred recently in North Carolina, and shows that the rebel leaders have relied upon working on Gen. Sherman's character and his antecedents to aid them in an extremity like that which has begun.

JOHNSTON'S SURRENDER. The surrender of Gen. Joseph Johnston officially announced by Lieut. General Grant will be hailed with satisfaction by all persons who desire that Peace shall be restored to our distracted country. It will surely extinguish the last substantial hope of the infatuated devotees of Disunion. What additional proof can they require of the futility of further resistance to the national authority? There is now no formidable body of Confederate troops East of the Mississippi, and we should not be surprised to hear at any moment, that Kirby Smith had surrendered or disbanded his demoralized forces. With the dissolution of the Trans-Mississippi army all organized opposition to the Government of the United States will cease, and the Constitution and laws will be again enforced throughout the length and breadth of the Union. The Chattahoochee river, referred to in Lieutenant-General Grant's despatch, separates Georgia from Alabama. All the Rebel troops now in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia are, therefore, embraced in the terms of capitulation agreed upon by Generals Sherman and Johnston.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. This glorious army, after four years of such warfare as the world has never before seen, is being broken up, its old adversary, the Army of Northern Virginia, having been vanquished and dispersed. The Sixth corps has marched to Danville, which place, it is believed, it will hold for the present. The Fifth corps is posted along the Southside Railroad, guarding that important line; and the Ninth corps, which until lately has been performing that duty, is now on its way to Washington, if it has not arrived there, whence, rumor has it, it is to be transferred to a distant point in the rebellious States. The Second corps is awaiting orders, while the Twenty-fourth corps is near this city.

THE DANVILLE RAILROAD. Mr. Lewis E. Harvie, President of the Richmond and Danville Railway, has, we learn, made an offer to General Grant to put the road in running order on certain terms. These terms were not accepted at first, but subsequently General Grant directed the General commanding to accept the offer if Mr. Harvie took the oath of allegiance. At last accounts the latter had not conformed to this requirement. It is very necessary to have this road in running order for the supply of the troops at Danville, and it is to be hoped the Directory of the road will speedily comply with the conditions named by General Grant.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PORTUGAL—WHY THE GOVERNOR OF BELEM WAS DISMISSED. A despatch from Lisbon, on the 11th inst., on the subject of the relations existing between the United States and Portugal, states that the Governor of Belem was dismissed, not for having fired on the United States ships Niagara and Sacramento when they were approaching the bar, but for continuing to fire upon them when they had struck their flags and turned towards Lisbon. At a public demonstration in honor of the continuation of amicable relations between the two nations a reciprocal salute was fired in honor of the respective flags.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY—THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. The settlement of the Slavery question by the final abolition of the Institution, is engaging the attention of the authorities in Kentucky. General Brisbane, Superintendent of organization of colored troops in that State, has written a letter to Governor Bramlette, calling attention to the disturbed condition of labor in that State, and urging him to call the Legislature together and pass the Constitutional Amendment. The General says the slaves are nominally free and the masters can no longer depend on their labor, and points out the evils that must arise from the present half slave and half free condition of the State. He claims that the passage of the amendment would quiet the minds of the negroes, and cause them to remain at home and till the soil now so much in need of their labor. More than twenty thousand of the most valuable slaves have already gone into the army; so that Kentucky must choose either to have her slave population abscond and freed by the army, or to save her labor to the soil by granting unconditional freedom to the slaves at home. The Governor replies, concurring in the opinion that slavery can no longer be retained in Kentucky, that labor must be reorganized on a free basis.

THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC. The latest news from St. Petersburg fortunately allays the fears which already began to be felt throughout the world in consequence of the epidemic disease in that city. The highest medical authorities now agree that the epidemic is not the plague, but only a somewhat more violent kind of fever well known in other countries. The hygienic condition of St. Petersburg is less satisfactory than that of the other larger cities of Europe, and is believed to be the direct cause of the increased rate of mortality. The correctness of the first statistical reports of the cases of sickness and deaths is denied, and the most recent returns are not calculated to cause any alarm.

THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH! HIS REFUSAL TO BE TAKEN ALIVE. DEFIANT BRAVADO OF THE ASSASSIN. HE IS KILLED BY SERGEANT CORBETT, OF THE 16TH NEW YORK CAVALRY.

Through the courtesy of Mr. D. F. Webster, of the Adams' Express, we received last night a copy of the Washington Republican of Thursday evening, containing interesting particulars of the capture of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, and one of his accomplices in the murder, David C. Harold.

It had been ascertained that Booth and Harold crossed the Potomac river at or near Aquia Creek. Early Wednesday morning a squad of men belonging to the 16th New York cavalry discovered the fugitives in a barn on the road leading from Port Royal to Bowling Green, in Caroline county, Va.—What ensued is described by the Republican as follows:

"We have had an interview with two of the cavalrymen engaged in the capture of the assassins. From them we learn that the whole party consisted of twenty-eight, including two detectives.

The first information respecting Booth's crossing the river, and his probable whereabouts, was obtained from disbanded rebel soldiers, who were met with in all directions in that part of the country.

From one and another of these the clue to Booth's movements was gathered and held, until just at daybreak they came upon the barn where he and Harold were secreted.

A parley was held, and Booth manifesting the most desperate determination not to be taken alive, and to take as many of the lives of the party as possible, Lieut. Edward P. Doherty, who commanded the scouting party, determined to make short work of him.

When Harold saw the preparations for firing the barn, he declared his willingness to surrender, and said he wouldn't fight if they would let him out.

Booth, on the contrary, was impudently defiant, offering, at first, to fight the whole squad at one hundred yards, and subsequently at fifty yards.—He swore he would die like a man, etc.

Harold having been secured, as soon as the burning hay lighted the interior of the barn sufficiently to render the scowling face of Booth, the assassin, visible, Sergeant Boston Corbett fired upon him, and he fell.

The ball passed through his neck. He was pulled out of the barn, and one of his crutches and carbine and revolvers secured.

The wretch lived about two hours, whispering blasphemies against the Government and messages to his mother, desiring her to be informed that he died for his country.

At the time Booth was shot he was leaning upon one crutch and preparing to shoot his captors.—Only one shot was fired in the entire affair, that which killed the assassin.

Lieut. Doherty is one of the bravest fellows in the cavalry service, having distinguished himself in a sharp affair at Culpeper Court House and on other occasions.

The 16th New York cavalry is commanded by Col. Nelson Sweitzer, and has been doing duty in Fairfax county. This regiment formed part of the cavalry escort on the day of the President's obsequies in Washington.

The body of Booth, and the assassin's accomplice, Harold, were placed on board the Ida and sent to Washington, arriving here about 1 o'clock this morning.

The Atlanta papers have received information of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, but make no comments upon it. They also deny the surrender of Lee, and affirm that Gen. Grant lost 6,000 men in the battle of Amelia Court House.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. Established in 1791. A DAILY EVENING NEWSPAPER.

Office No. 46 Pine Street, Corner of William, New York.

One Year in Advance...\$14 00 Six Months in Advance... 6 00 Shorter Periods, per Month, in Advance... 1 00

NEW YORK SPECTATOR, SEMI-WEEKLY. FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. Address: COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER ASSOCIATION, Pine, Corner William Street. [ap29-7c]

DR. JOHN MAHONY, SURGEON DENTIST. (Formerly of the firm of Wayt & Mahony.)

WOULD respectfully inform his old patients, and all others who may need his services, that in consequence of the destruction of his office by the great fire, he has opened an office at his residence on Fourth Street, between Broad and Marshall, where he may be found at all hours. [ap29-2w]

PERMANENT and transient board-ers can be accommodated at Mrs. MOORE'S, Broad Street, between Sixth and Seventh (west side). Her old patrons and the public generally are assured that no pains or expense will be spared to always obtain the best the market affords. [ap29-1w]

FOR SALE.—ONE BATHING TUB AND FIXTURES complete, with the room or house in which it is.—The tub is lined with zinc and well painted. GEO. MINOR, Cor. Clay and Madison. [ap28-2t]

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA will be held at the office of Messrs. Harrison, Goddin & Apperson, on Monday afternoon, May 1st, at 5 o'clock. [ap29-2t] W. M. H. CHRISTIAN, Sec'y.

Religious Notice.—Elder JAMES B. FAYTON will preach in Synagogue Meeting-house to-morrow (SUNDAY) morning, at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

COLONEL A. DERROM'S American Union PATENT, PORTABLE, SECTIONAL COTTAGES, HUTS, ETC.

SIMPLE, NEAT, AND SUBSTANTIAL

THIS system of building is the most simple in construction, variety of erecting, ventilating, cleaning, moving, &c., as well as the cheapest mode of house building yet produced. It is particularly applicable for temporary residences, buildings for railroads or similar purposes, or for emigrants to new countries, offices, sea-side or country summer cottages, bathing boxes, agricultural exhibition buildings, warehouses, shops, photographic, school house, green house, South American Buildings, &c., &c.

In comparison with the huts ordinarily erected, these buildings have the following advantages:

1st. Greater portability, being lighter (or less weighty).

2d. Simplicity and method in the construction, the parts being similar in each building of the same size.— If any parts should be lost or damaged, parts of other buildings or duplicates will fit the part so lost or injured, or one or more buildings can be arranged from the parts forthcoming. Also, any person of ordinary intelligence can erect or take down, remove and re-erect them in a few minutes, without the use of hammer, nails or other requisites.

3d. Greater use or utility. As after being used in one locality, they can be taken down, moved and re-erected in other places, without loss or damage of material, and in a very short time.

4th. Greater diversity of arrangement. They can be connected simply so as to make a large room or a series of rooms.

5th. Greater advantage in cleaning and purifying.— They can be partially or wholly taken apart, and after being freely aired, (which is one of the best purifying processes,) or if necessary the several parts washed and cleansed of impurities, re-erected in a very short time, thus giving a clean and sweet abode, very congenial to the health and comfort of the occupants.

6th. Greater advantage in making the exterior double for either winter or summer use, by putting an inside lining, the same as the outside, and arranging the ceiling in the same manner, or in forming a pavilion by throwing open any section or sections, or by glazed sections, forming a conservatory, grapeery or forcing house.

7th. Greater beauty and neatness of appearance, for as little, if not less cost, and variety of changes in removing the doors and windows.

8th. They can be made of any size, from a "sentry box" to a "ship house," or of any usual form and style, from a railroad shanty to an Italian villa, or of heavy or light material, or of wood, metal, &c. They can also be constructed wholly with boards by forming scantling, with strips of boards nailed together when scantling cannot be obtained.

In fine, the advantages and combinations of the invention are numerous.

The cost and transportation of the rough lumber to localities where such buildings are required, may be more than for the manufactured hut or cottage. Also, the difficulties of obtaining suitable mechanics, &c., might be greater than if they were made where mechanics and materials could be obtained cheaply and plentifully.

These huts are comfortable in all weathers, and being neat in appearance, they have the tendency to encourage neatness in the occupant.

Any information can be obtained at orders attended to, either for the manufacture and sale of Cottages, Huts, &c., or for patent rights at liberal rates, by addressing

ANDREW DERROM, ap29-1m West Street Carpenters' Patterson, N. J.

CHARLES T. WORTHAM & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants. RICHMOND, VA.

THE Subscribers offer their services to their friends and the Public generally for the sale of Produce and Merchandise at Public and private sale.

From their long acquaintance with the trade of Virginia, feel confident that they can give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to slip to their address. [ap29-3w3w]

LOST.—Was taken from the store, 102 Main Street, on the 3rd day of April, (the day of the evacuation) 2 pieces 12-4, and 5 pieces 6-4, DRUGGETS, or coarse Woolen Goods about 270 yards; they were in three bales, but suppose the bales were opened. If the parties having the above goods will return them to No. 8, 15th Street, no questions will be asked, and a liberal reward paid. Authorities searching for goods will please note the above. [ap29-2t] ALFRED WISCO.

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY. MISS REBECCA G. McLAMORE takes pleasure in notifying her friends and customers that she has taken the front room over the store formerly occupied by Messrs. Breeden & Fox, corner of Broad and 4th streets, where she will be prepared to resume business in a few days. She will soon go North for a new supply of desirable goods in her line.

All persons indebted to her will please call and settle. [ap29-3t]

ROOMS FOR RENT.—A gentleman living one mile east of Richmond who has more room in his house than his family needs, will rent out by the month three large and well arranged rooms, for room keeping. The center can also have the use of a garden for a kitchen, and stable room for two horses if desired. Also—Land for a garden. Terms moderate. Apply to DR. J. E. WILLIAMS, ap29-2t On 8th St., between Clay and Leigh.

L. S. SQUIRE'S SELECT CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, corner Main and First streets. The closing quarter of this Eighteenth Session will commence Monday, the 1st of May. Terms for the quarter \$15.

Satisfactory arrangements will be made with parents as to time of payment. [ap29-2t]

NOTICE The Canal Boat CLARA will leave the Wharf at the Packet Office, on SATURDAY, 29th INST. AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M. FOR NEW CANTON.

And will take Passengers for all intermediate points on the canal. [ap29-1t]

TO AUTOGRAPH AND RELIC HUNTERS.—I have for sale a copy of the "Original Ordinance of Secession," passed by the Convention of the State of Virginia, with all the signatures of the members of the Convention. Also, several autographs of prominent members of the C. S. Government. Call between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. at N. E. corner of 7th and Broad streets. [ap29-1t]

TO NEUTRALIZE OFFENSIVENESS In many forms we use disinfecting agents. Impure breath, caused by bad teeth, tobacco, spirits or catarrh, is neutralized by SODANT. 'Tis a healthful beautifier, and a great luxury as a dentrifice. The repulsive breath is by its use rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends or lovers will be no longer noticed. Sold by all Druggists. [ap29-1w]