THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE NEW YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York 1863.

THE PROPERTY SITUATED IN EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,

ON THE GREAT LEADING GOLD VEIN OF THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Office of the Company 106 Broadway.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$2,000,000,

IN 200,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH, not subject to assessment.

OFFICERS.

JOHN SNIFFIN, Esq., President.
ROBERT N. WOODWORTH, Esq., Vice President.
IRA W. GREGORY, Esq., Treasurer.
GEORGE H. MUNROE, Esq., Secretary.
CHARLES W. MOULTHROP, Esq., Resident Mining Superintendent in California.

TRUSTEES.

John Sniffin, Esq., builder, 152 Henry street.
R. N. Woodworth, Esq., of Woodworth, Anderson & Co., 42 Worth street.
Ira W. Gregory, Esq., 27 Nassau street.
James W. Welder, Esq., 753 Broadway.
J. Andrew, Esq., 167 Broadway.
George H. Livingston, Esq., 38 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.
Joseph W. Duryee, Esq., 298 Cherry, 548 Water and 220 Madison streets.
Frederick W. Kelley, Esq., 36 Pine street.
B. H. Shaw, Esq., San Francisco.

BANKERS.

MECHANICS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This company is incorporated under the well devised laws of the State of New York, for the purpose of working four of the richest gold mines in California, situated in El Dorado county, where gold was first discovered. The mines have already been opened up, the wealth of the veins partially developed and many thousand tons of auriferous quartz extracted, ready for crushing so soon as the company shall have erected the requisite mills.

SUMMARY OF THE PROPERTY.

New England Lode..... 3,000 feet and 5 feet wide.
Wanderer..... 3,000 feet and 5 feet wide.
Vanderbilt..... 3,000 feet and 5 feet wide.
Yo-Semite..... 3,000 feet and 12 feet wide.

Total.....12,000 feet, averaging 7 feet in width.

Next to the richness of the mines themselves the favorable character of their location deserves attention. They are situated within half a day's journey from San Francisco, and are only two hours' ride of Sacramento, the capital of the State of California. Close to them is the large city of Placerville, the entrepot of all the commerce of the State of Nevada. Flowing in close proximity is the Cosumnes or Macoame river, the Hydaspes of the Golden State. The climate of the neighborhood is the most beautiful in California—cool in summer and almost without snow in winter. Wood abounds in plentitude on the very spot, and fuel can be delivered at the mill for $3 per cord. The Sacramento Valley Railroad terminates at El Dorado, within a few miles of the mines, and excellent wagon and coach roads connect the locality with every portion of the country.

Of the work which has been already done on these mines the following is a summary:—On the NEW ENGLAND a tunnel or adit has been driven, which strikes the vein about 80 feet from the top. A shaft is sunk from the top to the tunnel, thus giving light and air and exposing large bodies of rich ore, several hundred tons of which are already extracted. The WANDERER has a tunnel about 200 feet long, striking the vein, and a shaft meeting the tunnel, nearly 100 feet deep. Some thousand tons of good ore have been taken out and dumped at the mouth of the tunnel. The VANDERBILT has not been as much developed as the others, but a large amount of croppings, rich in gold, lies ready for reduction by machinery. With regard to the fourth mine, the YO-SEMITE, though owned for many years by poor miners, it has been little worked, its owners preferring to pick up the nuggets they could find by piecemealing it. Prospectively, however, it is one of the largest, and, in all probability, one of the richest lodes in the State of California, being 3,000 feet long and 12 feet wide. It alone would furnish auriferous quartz to run a hundred stamp mill.

The recent researches of Professor Silliman abundantly prove that these lodes are part of the "one great leading vein running along the Sierra Nevada," described by Mr. S. V. Blakeslee, who says:—"Vast quartz mining operations are going on at different points, and we do not doubt that they will, in time, YIELD MORE GOLD THAN THE PRESENT CIRCULATING CURRENCY OF THE WORLD! Only a quarter of a mile from the mines owned by the company are the Union mine and mill, relative to which the Professor Silliman has recently reported so favorably. The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the company by A. F. Mitchell, Esq., the Superintendent of the famous Union Mine.

HOWARD HOUSE, New York, Feb. 20, 1865.

TO THE NEW YORK AND EL DORADO GOLD MINING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN— * * * I will give you a few items from our mine. The Union Mine is situated at Aurum City, El Dorado county, California. Work was first commenced on this noted mine in the spring of 1851. The lead cropped out some three feet in width; now, at the depth of 248 feet, it is 16 feet wide, and pays from $60 to $100 per ton. The mill has only ten stamps, and has worked in all not exceeding two and a half years, and has paid to its owners the neat little sum of $687,000 in gold. I know that there are just as good mines around us as we have, for I have seen them. THE WANDERER AND THE NEW ENGLAND, ONLY DOWN THE CREEK ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF A MILE, in my opinion, will pay as well as our mine when they have attained the depth we have. They are large and well defined leads, AND ARE WELL OPENED, and now all that they need is a good mill, and then they can turn out the bullion and pay handsome dividends. I HAVE SEEN PLENTY OF ORE FROM EITHER OF THESE MINES THAT WILL PAY $1,000 PER TON; but that is not what is wanted. Rock that will pay from $40 to $50 to the ton is good enough, and I have seen plenty of this class of ore on these mines to justify the erection of a good mill. * * * All that California wants is a little of Father Abraham's currency, together with a little Eastern energy, and I vouch for it that all who may feel inclined to invest their money in good California enterprises will never regret the day they did it. * * * The heaviest mining enterprise in the State is carried on to-day by a man who of years since could not pay for a sack of flour; to-day this once poor man swings his three millions of dollars.

Yours truly,

A. F. MITCHELL,
Superintendent Union Mine and Mill of El Dorado Co., Cal.

The above statement is the testimony of a gentleman who has the superintendence of a mine not a thousand yards removed from those owned by the present company; to his mill thirty tons of ore were taken from two of the company's lodes, the Wanderer and the New England; they were taken at three different times; the ore was considered to be of an average quality. After crushing, the respective yields of the three specimens were, $38, $51 and $42 65 per ton, although picked ore would have yielded as high as $800 per ton. The charge which the Union Mill Company made for working this thirty tons was $6 per ton. That all information regarding the mines owned by this company should be ample and perfect, the promoters applied to Mr. George T. Bohen, the eminent mining engineer of San Francisco, and obtained from him a report which is here annexed:—

To Captain E. H. SHAW:—

DEAR SIR—At your request, I have made an examination of four quartz veins or lodes containing gold, called the Vanderbilt, Yo-Semite, Wanderer and New England.

SITUATION.

The above four mines are situated in Mud Spring district, El Dorado county, State of California, and distant about one mile from the celebrated Union Mining Company's works, which have been in successful operation for several years. They are distant from the town of El Dorado three miles, and from the town of Placerville six miles. The position of these mines is unsurpassed by that of any other mines in the State of California. They are very convenient and easy of access, there being a good wagon road from the mines to the town of Placerville, and from thence to all parts of the surrounding country, and within one day's travel of San Francisco. They are situated upon a long high ridge, which is densely wooded with excellent timber, suitable for building purposes and for fuel. The timber is yellow pine, spruce, black and white oak. The supply is inexhaustible. There is a valuable mill site at the foot of this ridge, where there is a never-failing stream of water, and the four mines are so situated that a large mill could be erected on this site and work the ore from the four mines advantageously. The positions of the veins or lodes is nearly vertical, and their thickness about five feet. The walls are well defined, and show the veins to be regular, both in form and character. These veins are well developed, having had a large amount of labor bestowed on them, more especially Wanderer and New England. The Wanderer has a tunnel, 300 feet in length, tapping the vein, and running on the vein 100 feet. It also has an air shaft, 130 feet deep, striking the tunnel. The New England has about the same amount of labor done on it. Both of these mines have worked their ore by a rude arastre, and they yielded $40 per ton. Much might be said about the favorable position of these mines. The climate is salubrious, timber and water abundant, communication easy and cheap; in short, they possess the local needs of good mines. There are 3,000 feet in each of these mines. The outcroppings of the vein show about three feet, and it increases in thickness as you go down. On the whole, these mines will, in my judgment, pay a very satisfactory profit upon any reasonable outlay of capital and labor upon them. An abundance of water can be obtained at all seasons of the year at these mines for running a large mill. Fuel in any quantity can be obtained at the cost of $3 a cord, delivered at the mill. I can, therefore, recommend that these mines are such as can be worked with very profitable results under proper management. The cost per ton for working these mines may briefly be summed up as follows:—

Quarrying the ore, per ton	$2 50
Transportation to mill	50
Reduction forty-stamp mill	2 00
Superintendence and incidentals	50
Total cost per ton	$5 50

The foregoing estimate of the working expenses is large. Suffice it to say, if the work is properly managed enough should be realized out of it to pay the interest upon the investment. There are many gold mines working to-day at a cost of less than $4 per ton; and there is no reason why these mines should not be worked as cheap as any in the State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. T. BOHEN,
Mining Engineer, San Francisco.

It is the intention of the present company to commence with a forty stamp mill only, which is already ordered at San Francisco. In due course of time it is contemplated to erect three other mills, when the profits would become enormous. Meanwhile availing themselves of the best sources of information, the company expect in one year after their forty stamp mill is in operation to realize the following

ESTIMATE OF EARNINGS:

Say we reduce fifty tons daily. Ore, at lowest estimate, yields $40 per ton; then 50×40=$2,000. Cost at the outside, or reducing, say $6 per ton, will be $300 per day, leaving $1,700 net daily. Then we will have, say 300 working days in the year, giving $510,000 in gold, to pay a dividend on $2,000,000, making twenty per cent in gold, or, at the present rate in currency, over thirty (30) per cent on the par value. Now, supposing we put aside even one-fourth of the first year's earnings, for the purpose of building another fifty stamp mill, then we will double our earnings, and almost double the value of our property, as we have ore sufficient for 100 stamps, which we could put to work immediately.

The above figures are made from the actual workings of the gold mills now at work in the immediate neighborhood of this company's mines, a report of which Prof. Silliman has made on the Union Mine, which is only one-fourth of a mile distant from the Wanderer and New England mines, and owned by Captain E. H. Shaw, R. B. Gray, A. F. Mitchell and others.

That there is nothing extravagant in the above estimate may be fairly presumed from the simple fact that the Union mine, with its ten-stamp mill, has produced over a million dollars in the last two and a half years.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

The capital stock is $2,000,000, in 200,000 shares of $10 each.

75,000 shares are to be put into the market, at a subscription price of $3 per share, thus realizing $225,000.

10,000 of these shares are already subscribed for.

10,000 additional shares to the 75,000 are to be left in the treasury.

Subscription books are now open at the company's office, 106 Broadway, where samples of the ore are to be seen, and all information concerning the mines will be freely given.

JOE JOHNSTON.

"Lame and Impotent Conclusion" of His Career.

DISBANDMENT OF HIS FORCES.

They March Away to Their Homes Disgusted, Disaffected and Demoralized.

Joe Johnston Takes Leave of His Staff.

His Officers Declare Their Chief Themselves Moneyless, Homeless, Bankrupt and Outcast.

The Union Army Occupying the Country.

Our Troops Garrison Salisbury, Charlotte and Greensboro, and Preparations Making to Take Possession of Other More Important Places.

Important Union Meetings Throughout North Carolina,

&c., &c., &c.

Demoralization of the Rebel Troops.

BALTIMORE, May 9, 1865.

A gentleman who has just arrived here from North Carolina reports that the rebel troops surrendered by General Johnston are greatly demoralized and nearly beyond the control of their officers, who are striving to march them to their respective States. The officers have become the objects of intense hate, and it is as much as their lives are worth to venture away from the lines. Quite a number have been murdered by their soldiers, who seem to be tempted to murder them to get possession of the small sums of specie which the officers are understood to possess. The rebel soldiers express intense feeling against Jeff. Davis and the various members of his Cabinet, and there is no doubt that if he or any of the leaders of the rebellion fall into their hands they will fare badly. At last accounts our cavalry were in vigorous pursuit of Jeff.

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL JOHNSTON TAKING LEAVE OF HIS STAFF.

This morning General Joseph E. Johnston broke up his headquarters near this place, bade farewell to the members of his staff, except his personal aids, and proceeded to Charlotte. The scene was an affecting one, and all who witnessed it regarded it in that light. In the midst of a woods, at a distance of two miles from Greensboro, were a few tents, some wagons, and a number of horses. No longer the headquarters' guard paced to and fro. There was no bustle and no excitement; no hasty utterances and startling exclamations; none of the liveliness pertaining to active field service. The countenances and actions of both officers and orderlies bespoke an occupation gone. Soon after sunrise the General and staff rose and partook of a frugal meal. A camp chest served them for a table, and the ground was used in lieu of chairs. The dishes were not of china, nor were the spoons and forks used of silver, but both were of the most inexpensive kind. The meal over, their appetites appeased, orders were given and received, the tents struck, personal property packed, the wagons loaded, and everything got in readiness to be moved. This accomplished, the General gathered his staff around him, and made a few remarks. He thanked them for their services, the aid they had rendered him, and hoped the future would be brighter than the present and the past. Few as the words and actions were, they embraced the parting scene. By noon the wagons moved, and the General and those of his staff who proposed to journey his way, placed their horses and baggage on the cars and left for Charlotte, and as they did so the headquarters of the rebel Army of the Tennessee ceased to have an existence—commencing its journey to history and posterity.

General Johnston in manner is dignified and affable; in conversation, easy and agreeable, and in personal appearance, attractive. His ability as a soldier and a scholar is eminent.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.

The following named officers constituted the staff of General Johnston:—

Personal Staff.

Major J. B. Eustis, of Louisiana, Aid-de-Camp.
Major Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, Aid-de-Camp.
Major Richard J. Manning, of South Carolina, Aid-de-Camp.

Adjutant General's Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Archer Anderson, of Virginia, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Mason, of Virginia, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major Kinloch Falconer, of Mississippi, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major Joseph B. Cumming, of Georgia, Assistant Adjutant General.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel E. J. Harvie, of Virginia, Inspector General.
Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Henry, of Tennessee, Assistant Inspector General.
Major P. B. Lee, of Virginia, Assistant Inspector General.
Major William Clare, of Alabama, Assistant Inspector General.
Captain W. A. Reid, of Georgia, Assistant Inspector General.
Captain James Cooper, of Louisiana, Assistant Inspector General.

Engineer Corps.

Colonel J. J. Clark, of Virginia, Chief Engineer.
Major John Johnson, of South Carolina, Assistant Engineer.

Quartermaster's Department.

Major M. B. McMicken, of Mississippi, Chief Quartermaster.
Major J. Blue Moore, of Virginia, Assistant Quartermaster.

Subsistence Department.

Major William E. Moore, of Arkansas, Commissary-in-Chief.
Major Isaac Scheirck, of Louisiana, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Kennard, of Mississippi, Chief Ordnance officer.
Captain C. F. Vanderford, of Missouri, Assistant Chief Ordnance officer.

Medical Department.

Surgeon J. H. Erskine, of Alabama, Acting Medical Director.

NO HOME AND NO MONEY.

Just before the General went away, I asked one of his aids if he would go home after reaching Charlotte

"No!" was the reply.

"Why?" I again asked.

"Because," replied the aid, "he has no home to go to."

The conversation turning on money, I asked the same staff officer if he had any. He answered me in the negative.

"Then what are you all going to do for some?" I asked.

"That is what puzzles us," he replied, and, no doubt not desiring to converse on a subject unpleasant to him, he walked away.

ORGANIZATION OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY AT THE TIME OF THE CONVENTION.

The following shows the organization of General Johnston's army at the time he made the convention with General Sherman, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's Department:—

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WILLIAM J. HARDEE'S CORPS.

Major General Ben. F. Cheatham's Division.

Brigadier General Alison Capers' brigade.
Brigadier General J. B. Palmer's brigade.

Major General John C. Brown's Division.

Brigadier General D. C. Govan's brigade.
Brigadier General Smith's brigade.

Major General R. F. Hoke's Division.

Brigadier General W. H. Kirkland's brigade.
Brigadier General T. L. Clingman's brigade.
Brigadier General Alfred H. Colquitt's brigade.
Brigadier General Johnson R. Haygood's brigade.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ALEXANDER P. STEWART'S CORPS.

Major General William W. Loring's Division.

Brigadier General W. S. Featherstone's brigade.
Brigadier General H. P. Lowry's brigade.
Brigadier General C. M. Shelley's brigade.

Major General Patton Anderson's Division.

Brigadier General Rhett's brigade.
Brigadier General Stephen Elliott's brigade.

Major General E. C. Walthall's Division.

Brigadier General Harrison's brigade.
Brigadier General Conner's brigade.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE'S CORPS.

Major General Daniel H. Hill's Division.

Brigadier General T. H. Sharp's brigade.
Brigadier General W. F. Brantley's brigade.

Major General C. L. Stephenson's Division.

Brigadier General J. J. Pettus' brigade.
Brigadier General R. Henderson's brigade.

Lieutenant General Hampton's cavalry—three divisions, including two divisions under the immediate command of Major General J. Wheeler.

Major General Lovell commanded the district of South Carolina.

Major General McElaws commanded the district of Georgia.

Major General Howell Cobb commanded the reserve forces in Georgia.

General Bragg commanded the Department of North Carolina.

Brigadier General B. D. Fry commanded the post at Augusta. General Fry was adjutant of the regiment to which General Johnston belonged in the Mexican war. Gen. Johnston was then lieutenant colonel of the regiment.

Colonel Hoke commanded the post at Charlotte.

Brigadier General James Conner and Brigadier General B. H. Robinson commanded the sub-districts in South Carolina, under General Lovell.

Brigadier General Miller commanded one of the districts in Florida.

There were Lewis' Kentucky brigade and one other brigade (mounted infantry), on detached service in South Carolina and Georgia.

MOVEMENT OF THE REBEL INFANTRY FORCES TO THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES.

Yesterday morning Hardee's, Stewart's and Lee's corps, having been paroled, moved in accordance with the following orders:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 18.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, April 27, 1865.

By the terms of a military convention made on the 26th instant by Major General W. T. Sherman, United States army, and General J. E. Johnston, Confederate States army, the officers and men of this army are to bind themselves not to take up arms against the United States until properly relieved from the obligation, and shall receive guarantees from the United States officers against molestation by the United States authorities, so long as they observe that obligation and the laws in force where they reside. For these objects duplicate muster rolls will be made, and after the distribution of the necessary papers the troops will march under their officers to their respective States, and there be disbanded—all retaining personal property. The object of this convention is pacification to the extent of the authority of the commanders who made it. Events in Virginia, which broke every hope of success by war, imposed on us general the duty of sparing the blood of this gallant army and saving our country from further devastation, and our people from ruin.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

The troops of General Hardee's corps moved from near Trinity College, which is located about eighteen miles west of Greensboro.

General Lee's corps moved from near High Point, which is fourteen miles on the railroad west of this place.

General Stewart moved from his position on the Salisbury common road, seven miles from Greensboro.

SENTIMENT OF THE REBEL TROOPS.

As the rebel troops moved off the prevailing sentiment among them was, "We are overpowered, but not subdued."

Remarks such as these were quite common, in doleful chorus—

"I hate the sight of a Yankee."

"I intend to observe my parole. If I am ground down too hard I will leave the country."

"Let's all to Mexico."

"By God, if I catch a Yankee entering my house I'll shoot him."

"Before I'd let a Yank marry a sister of mine, I'd kill her."

"I wonder if they will insult us."

"Andy Johnson's the meanest man in the world."

"Two years ago we would not have submitted to this."

"We have lost all our niggers."

SENTIMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE AT GREENSBORO.

I have just been talking with Professor Richard Sterling, Mayor of this place. He said:—

The population of Greensboro before the war was two thousand five hundred. Now it is increased, rather than diminished. It has been increased by refugees from different parts of the State. The city is under civil authority—a mayor and six commissioners. We have not held a meeting of the council since the 1st of April. From that time to this we have been, in a great measure, under military rule, and there has been nothing for us to do but to co-operate with the military. There were about seven hundred sick and wounded here a short time ago. The most of them are here yet. The Court House, all the churches except one, the Odd Fellows' Hall and three of the largest stores are occupied as hospitals. There has been very little private business transacted here for the last twelve months. We have all been very zealous in our own cause, but I think we will submit to the powers that be like Christians. It is not a matter of choice with us. It is a matter of necessity. I was true to the Confederate government. If it had an army to sustain it to-day I would still give it my support. I believe that to be the general sentiment of the people in this portion of North Carolina. Our people will quietly submit unless they are oppressed; but if they are oppressed they will rebel. I have spoken with several of our most prominent citizens, and I know. I have also been speaking with several persons in the military, and that is what they advise. Several of the principal men of the State have been here, and they endorse such a course. General Stoneman got within five miles of this place about the 1st of April. He destroyed a great deal, and the Confederate army having taken away a great deal, the consequence is that there will be much suffering. Stoneman took a great deal of stock. Stock is therefore very scarce; and the negroes and the stock being gone we cannot raise any crops. What negroes are here we cannot control; they will not work. There will be much bloodshed on this negro question yet. The negroes will not work, and if they do not they will have to steal. There is no other way for them to support themselves. And as sure as we catch them stealing we will shoot them just the same as we would shoot any other thieves. I have stopped the sale of liquor in order to prevent rowdyism and fighting. The men who are straggling through the country now were worthless before the war, they were worthless in the war, and they are worse than worthless now. This place is one of the first for refinement and intelligence, and in business relations ranked third. There were two female institutions here. One the Edgeworth Female Seminary, and the other the Greensboro Female College. The Edgeworth was built in 1840, and the other two or three years afterward. Both were open until within a year ago. John A. Gilmer, ex-member of the United States Congress, resides here. Thomas A. Moorhead, who preceded Mr. Gilmer as member of Congress, is also living here. I never believed that negro slavery was an advantage to us. The people will submit to the emancipation law quietly. They will be sorry to have their servants go, because they are attached to them. Some of our people love their servants as dearly as they do their own children.

Just then a bright mulatto girl passed, and I remarked, "Beware of that color." The Mayor smiled, bowed politely, and bid me good morning.

THE UNION TROOPS IN THE CITY.

Colonel Jordan, of General Cox's infantry force, is in command of the post here. Guards are stationed at convenient points in the city to preserve order.

It is reported that General Cox will remove his headquarters to this place.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

The city presents a very uninviting appearance. The stores are closed, and no business is being transacted. Mounted and armed rebels ride in and out, and converse on every corner; paroled rebel officers lounge about on stoops, saunter leisurely through the streets, talk defiantly, and visit their lady friends, who feed them on the score of past and present friendship. Occasionally squads of Union soldiers and rebels, mixed together, talk earnestly, and converse on the great questions of the day. Almost invariably both rebel officers and privates asked, "What are you going to do with us?"

THE RAILROADS.

The North Carolina Railroad will immediately be put in regular running order from Charlotte, via Salisbury, to Raleigh. The road is two hundred and twenty-three miles long, and is noted for having the best motive power in the Southern States. Thomas Webb is President, Thomas J. Sumner is engineer and superintendent, and William A. Dunn is general transportation agent.

The line of railroad from Greensboro to Danville is in operation. Trains leave here daily for Danville. Those leaving here go out eight miles, where, a bridge having been burned, connection is made on the other side. The bridge in question will be repaired in the course of four or five days. A heavy force of laborers is now engaged on it.

The railroad company is transporting the soldiers living in the central and eastern districts to their homes free of charge. Several trains heavily loaded leave here daily for Raleigh and points beyond.

THE HOTELS.

There are three hotels here—the Brittin House, William H. Brittin, proprietor, the Piedmont House, John S. Efland, proprietor, and the Cuningham House, Andrew Cuningham, proprietor. But one of these hotels is open for the reception of guests. Owing to the fact that provisions are scarce and greenbacks the same the proprietors are not inclined to transact business for the present.

AN INCIDENT.

A little incident, showing the condition to which rebel officers are reduced, took place here yesterday. Colonel Hayward, of Wilmington, being paroled, and desiring to get his trunk to the depot, looked around for a boy to carry it. Not one was to be found who was willing to take it without being paid. As he was without even a quarter, he was compelled to carry the trunk himself. Such scenes are quite common now among the paroled rebel officers; their servants having gone off and left them. Colonel Hayward said he was now indeed an unfortunate man—some of Wheeler's cavalry having robbed him of his watch, horse and equipments and all he possessed of value.

When the rebel officers get in the cars the privates do not offer them a seat, but compel them to stand. Privates and officers are on an equal footing now. There is but little courtesy between the two.

OCCUPATION OF SALISBURY AND CHARLOTTE BY THE UNION TROOPS.

Trains loaded with United States troops left here yesterday for Salisbury and Charlotte to garrison said places.

THE GUERILLAS.

The bands of roving robbers who now infest this section make traveling on the common roads almost impossible with any degree of safety. Reports of encounters between citizens and soldiers, accompanied with bloodshed, are frequent. In order to subdue these wild spirits it will be necessary to hunt them down and hang every one caught. This is the only effectual mode for breaking up these bands of plunderers. Citizens, and even soldiers, who come into Greensboro from the surrounding country openly carry arms with them, in order to protect their persons and their horses.

There are a great many arms scattered throughout the country. They are principally in the possession of soldiers of Johnston's army who went away before being paroled. It will take a long time before these arms are collected. Those who possess them will hide them away and do all they can to keep them concealed. It is possible, by holding the citizens responsible, to stop this guerilla warfare. If the citizens hold meetings and resolve that they will use their influence and power to break it up there is no question of their ability to do so. As it is I believe many of the citizens encourage it.

SHERMAN'S MISTAKE.

The mistake made by Gen. Sherman, which caused the government to disapprove of his act, has been of great detriment to us. It has led the soldiers to believe that government intends to be oppressive, and to use harsh measures toward those who have borne arms against the United States. Such a feeling arises from the simple fact of the disapproval. Had the terms been of such a character as those accorded to Lee, the present feeling would have been averted. Besides, under the terms granted to Lee there would have been as many, if not more, directly surrendered than there have been already. The delay of the armistice gave hundreds an opportunity to get away, some carrying their arms with them.

In regard to the surrender of property, the best horses belonging to the artillery and the trains have been carried off. We have got some horses and mules, but they are of the most inferior kind.

Governor Vance left here yesterday morning for his residence in Buncombe county.

A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Wilton, Granville county, on Monday last, and raised the banner of the Stars and Stripes, amid great enthusiasm. The Wilton precint (Brassfields) gave three hundred and sixty votes in February, 1861, for the Union, out of four hundred.

Mr. J. C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 5, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED UNION OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel Parker and Adjutant Chellis, of the Fourth New Hampshire, who were captured by Wheeler's cavalry while travelling from Wilmington to Goldsboro last month, have been paroled, and are now in town. They bring nothing very new from the interior. Many of the rebel officers expressed a hope that we would catch Jeff. Davis and hang him.

GREAT UNION MEETING.

A grand Union meeting will be held on Thursday next, at the State House. It was originally set down for Saturday evening, the 6th; but, as the notice did not have an opportunity of sufficient circulation in the rural districts, it was thought proper to postpone the time until the day first mentioned.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

The following orders, looking to the restoration of law and order in this State and the reopening of the various lines of railroad, have been issued by Major General Schofield:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 30.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1865.

Major General J. D. Cox, with his own corps and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, will occupy Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the western portion of the State.

Major General A. H. Terry, with his own corps and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro, Fayetteville and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the central portion of the State.

Brigadier Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the coast district as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The corps and district commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and to obey all lawful orders from the United States military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest military post for trial, by military commission.

A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Colonel and Ass't Adjt. General.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 36.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO, RALEIGH, N. C., May 4, 1865.

The railroads and telegraph lines from Raleigh to Goldsboro, Wilmington and Morehead City, and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be found necessary to impose.

All officers and employes of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of Railroad companies will confer with Colonel J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster, at Raleigh, who is employed to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HAVANA.

Arrival of Blockade Runners—The New French Minister En Route for Washington—Dr. Gwin En Route for Mexico, &c., &c.

The steamship Havana, Captain Greene, arrived at this port last night. We are indebted to J. E. Huertas, Esq., for late news.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, May 3, 1865.

The steamers Pelican and Denbigh arrived a couple of days since from Galveston. The Wren sailed from here for the same port on or about the same day.

Dr. Gwin passed through here the other day on his return to Mexico, where he must have arrived by this time.

The Marquis de Montholon will probably sail from here to-day for New York in the French war steamer Farfait, the same in which he came from Vera Cruz.

The steamer Mexico, just arrived from Matamoros, reports severe northers in the Gulf. Judging from the number of days she employed in coming over, she must have had a pretty rough time. As far as Havana is concerned, though I have not asked the "oldest inhabitant" about it, I am pretty sure that finer weather than that we are now enjoying has never been experienced. Even to-day there is a north wind. Rain is very much needed in the country, very little having fallen this year.

The *Official Gazette* of the 28th ult. published the royal orders granting the exequatur in favor of Messrs. Robert Bunch and William T. Minor, consuls at this port—the former of her Britannic Majesty and the latter of the United States.

Exchange on New York is about twenty eight per cent discount.

The steamer Havana goes home crowded. May she arrive safely.

The Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE OLD COMMISSIONERS STAND AT BAY—AFFAIRS AT A DEAD LOCK, ETC.

The queer little building in which the business of the Croton Aqueduct Department is conducted was yesterday the scene of unusual excitement. As already stated in the HERALD, the Board of Aldermen, on Monday afternoon, passed a resolution removing Thomas Stephens from the office of President Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and Robert L. Darragh from the office of Assistant Commissioner, on the ground that they had been derelict in the performance of their duties; and Mayor Gunther, taking action on the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, appointed John L. Giles President Commissioner, and Alderman G. A. Jeremiah, Assistant. But an old proverb says that one man may take a horse to the water, while a hundred men cannot make him drink. The Board of Aldermen have removed Messrs. Stephens and Darragh; but Messrs. Stephens and Darragh absolutely refuse to be removed. There they sit, courteous to the last, but grimly defiant, retaining possession of the books and papers, and obstinately declining to budge an inch. Consequently, when the newly fledged Commissioners, accompanied by the Chief Engineer and the clerks of the department, all of whom have given in their allegiance to the new *régime*, came yesterday to take possession of the country they found only one small room open to them. Thus affairs remained throughout the whole of yesterday. The determination of the Commissioners *de jure* to make good their ground was only equalled by the Commissioners *de facto* not to give way. Who are really the Commissioners *de jure* and who *de facto* the law courts probably will have to determine. The old Commissioners take their stand on a point of law. They assert that the amended charter, passed April 3, 1863 (chapter 68), provides that the chief officers of the Croton Aqueduct shall be removable in the same way as the Comptroller; and they contend that by the act of April 14, 1857, it is provided that the Comptroller shall be removable only by the Governor. They further say that if the new Commissioners do not get out of the building they shall be under the necessity of putting them out. Such a bold defiance of aldermanic authority has set all the municipal politicians agog, and the issue is watched with intense interest.

RICHMOND.

Triumphal Entree of the Army of the Potomac Into the Late Rebel Capital.

Fifty Thousand Men in the Marching Column.

They are Received by the Twenty-fourth Corps.

The Route of March by All Points of Interest in the City.

LARGE TURNOUT OF THE PEOPLE.

Arrival of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps at Manchester,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. William H. Merriam's Despatches.

NEW YORK HERALD ROOMS, RICHMOND, VA., May 6—Evening.

TRIUMPHAL ENTREE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC INTO THE LATE REBEL CAPITAL.

To-day has witnessed the summit of the four years' war; the crowning grace and memorable act of the giant rebellion reduced, in the triumphal passage through the streets of the late rebel capital of the long lines of Union soldiery, parts of the great and valiant Army of the Potomac, which, after years of arduous struggle and patient waiting, now for the first time beholds its several Sinais, the hills whereon the stronghold of treason is built, and within which it cannot be said every treasonable aspiration is yet wholly dead. It has been a great day alike for the soldiers of the Armies of the Potomac and the James and the people of Richmond. The former have been permitted to rejoice in person in its streets as heroes and conquerors; the latter have looked upon the prowess of Northern arms and stood aghast at the mighty numbers of the glistening bayonets and the stout arms bearing them aloft in the hour of glorious triumph.

The day seems to have been especially vouchsafed for the pageant that marked it, and the scene presented was one to engross the heart and mind and make an imperishable impression on all who looked upon the long line of patriotic warriors, the glitter of bayonets, swords and artillery and waving grandeur of battle-torn and war-stained flags—honorable results of a long series of historic campaigns, which the world "will never let die."

THE STREETS OF RICHMOND

were crowded from an early hour with people of all grades in life, there being, of course, a striking predominance of the emancipated, who were jubilant at the idea of being permitted to see their actual deliverers.

THE RECEIVING CORPS.

The Twenty-fourth army corps, Army of the James, Brevet Major General John W. Turner, temporarily commanding, being delegated to receive the respective corps of the Army of the Potomac, entered the city at about eight o'clock A. M., from Manchester, and formed line from the junction of Carey and Seventeenth streets, up Seventeenth to Carey, passing Castle Thunder and Libby Prison, north on Nineteenth to Main, west on Main to Thirteenth, through Capitol street west to Ninth, south to Franklin west to First, north to Broad, west to Brooke avenue, and thence north towards Hanover Court House. The Third division, General Charles Devens, commanding, was on the right, the Independent division (General Turner's) held the centre; General R. S. Foster's First division, temporarily commanded by Colonel T. O. Osborne, Thirty-ninth Illinois, on the left. The gallant old Twenty-fourth never looked better, or felt more collected, or generous in spirit and hope, and it freely accorded to its old companions of the Second corps in the battles at Deep Bottom last summer, including Strawberry-Plain and Russell's Mills the heartiest cheers, and the choicest of welcomes. Neither was cordial feeling and respect lacking for the Fifth corps which preceeded the Second in the line of march.

THE MARCH THROUGH THE CITY

commenced at prompt ten o'clock, and soon the advance reached the front of the Court House, where were assembled Major General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James, and his staff; Major General E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of Virginia, and his staff (under whose command the Fifth corps was for a short time preceding Lee's surrender); Major General Turner and staff, Brigadier General Ingalls, of General Grant's staff; Brigadier General Dent, Military Governor of Richmond, and other distinguished officers, who reviewed the forming columns of hardy veterans beneath delight