THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,502. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERMAN.

His Report of His Military Operations and Negotiations.

His Animadversions Upon the Course of General Halleck and Secretary Stanton.

Information Given to the Public and Withheld from Commanders.

Difficulty of Reconstructing the Rebel States.

ADVANTAGES OF THE ARMISTICE.

The Final Surrender of Johnston and Its Fruits.

Sherman's Love for His Soldiers and the Love of the Soldiers for Sherman, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.

The reports and despatches of Major General W. T. Sherman in reference to his operations against General Johnston, and his negotiations and arguments with that general, will be officially published to-morrow. The following is an abstract, covering the important points of those documents.

The first is a despatch from General Sherman to General Grant, as follows:—

GENERAL SHERMAN TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1865.

GENERAL—Since you left me yesterday I have seen the New York *Times* of the 24th, containing a budget of military news, authenticated by the signature of the Secretary of War, which is grouped in such a way as to give very erroneous impressions. It embraces a copy of the basis of agreement between myself and General Johnston, of April 18, with commentaries, which it will be time enough to discuss two or three years hence, after the government has experimented a little more in the machinery by which power reaches the scattered people of the vast area of country known as the South. But, in the meantime, I do think that my rank, if not past service, entitled me at least to the respect of keeping secret what was known to none but the Cabinet until further inquiry could have been made, instead of giving publicity to documents I never saw, and drawing inferences wide of the truth. I never saw or had furnished me a copy of President Lincoln's despatch to you of the 5th of March until after the agreement; nor did Mr. Stanton, or any human being, ever convey to me its substance or anything like it. But, on the contrary, I had seen General Weitzel's invitation to the Virginia Legislature, made in Mr. Lincoln's very presence, and had failed to discover any other official notice of a plan of reconstruction, or any idea calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South that after the destruction of the armies and civil authorities they would be left without any government at all. We should not drive a people into anarchy, and it is simply impossible for our military power to reach all the resources of their unhappy country. I confess I did not wish to break General Johnston's army into bands of armed men, moving about without purpose, and capable only of infinite mischief. But you saw on your arrival that I had my army so disposed that his escape was only possible in a disorganized shape, and as you did not choose to direct military operations in this quarter, I infer you were satisfied with the military situation. At all events, the instant I learned, what was proper enough, the disapproval of the President, I acted in such a manner as to compel the surrender of General Johnston's whole army on the same terms you prescribed to General Lee's army when you had it surrounded and in your absolute power.

Mr. Stanton, in stating that my orders to General Stoneman were likely to result in the escape of Mr. Davis to Mexico or Europe, is in deep error. Stoneman was not at Salisbury then, but had gone back to Statesville. Davis was supposed to be between us, and therefore Stoneman was beyond him. By turning towards me he was approaching Davis, and had he joined me, as ordered, I would have had a mounted force greatly needed for that and other purposes; but even now I don't know that Mr. Stanton wants Davis caught; and as my official papers, deemed sacred, are hastily published to the world, it will be imprudent for me to state what has been done in that respect, as the editor of the *Times* has. It may be logically and fairly drawn from this singular document the conclusion that I am insubordinate. I can only deny the intention. I have never in my life questioned or disobeyed an order, though many and many a time have I risked my life, my health and reputation, in obeying orders or even hints to execute plans and purposes not to my liking. It is not fair to withhold from me plans and policy, if any there be, and expect me to guess at them, as facts and events appear quite different from different standpoints.

For four years I have been in camp dealing with soldiers, and I can assure you that the conclusion at which the Cabinet arrived with such singular unanimity differs from mine. I conferred freely with the best officers in this army as to the points involved in this controversy, and, strange to say, they were singularly unanimous in the other conclusion; and they will learn with pain and amazement that I am deemed insubordinate and wanting in common sense: that I, who, in the complications of last year, worked day and night, hammer and winter, for the cause and the administration, and who have brought an army of seventy thousand men in magnificent style across a country deemed impassable, and placed it just where it was wanted almost on the day appointed, have brought discredit on our government. I do not wish to boast of this; but I do say that it entitled me to the courtesy of being consulted before publishing to the world a proposition rightfully submitted to higher authority for adjudication, and then accompanied by other statements which invited the press to be let loose upon me. It is true that non-combatants—men who sleep in comfort and security while we watch on the distant lines—are better able to judge than we poor soldiers, who rarely see a newspaper, hardly can hear from our families, or stop long enough to get our pay.

I envy not the task of reconstruction, and am delighted that the Secretary has relieved me of it. As you did not undertake to assume the management of the affairs of this army, I infer, on personal inspection, your mind arrived at a different conclusion from that of the Secretary of War. I will, therefore, go on and execute your orders to their conclusion, and when done will, with intense satisfaction, leave to the civil authorities the execution of the task of which they seem to me so jealous; but, as an honest man and soldier, invite them to follow my path, for they may see something and hear something that may disturb their philosophy. With sincere respect,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

Lieutenant General U. S. GRANT, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—As Mr. Stanton's singular paper has been published, I demand that this also be made public, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and my proper superiors.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General Commanding.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPORT OF HIS MILITARY OPERATIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS.

Under date of City Point, Va., May 9, General Sherman forwards a detailed report of his operations from April 1, to which time it appears they had been brought down in previous reports. He says, at that date, all were busy in repairing the wear and tear of our then recent hard march from Savannah, and in replenishing clothing and stores necessary for a further progress. I had previously, by letter and in person, notified the Lieutenant General, commanding the armies of the United States, that the 10th of April would be the earliest possible moment at which I could hope to have all things in readiness, and we were compelled to use our railroads to the very highest possible limit in order to fulfil that promise, owing to a mistake in the railroad department, in sending the few locomotives and cars of the four foot eight and a half inch gauge, already in North Carolina, with such of the old stock as was captured by Major General Terry at Wilmington and on his way up to Goldsboro; yet such judicious use was made of these, and such industry displayed in the railroad management by Generals Easton and Beckwith and Colonel Wright and Mr. Van Dyke, that by the 10th of April our men were all rested, the wagons reloaded, and a fair amount of forage accumulated ahead. In the meantime, General Stoneman, operating from East Tennessee with a division of cavalry, had reached and destroyed the railroads about Greensboro, N. C., and had pushed along to Salisbury, and extended the break in the road to Catawba bridge. This was fatal to the armies of Lee and Johnston, who depended on that road for supplies and as their ultimate line of retreat.

He also details the operations of General Wilson with his cavalry corps, which also co-operated effectually in carrying out the grand combination. He received the news of the battles about Petersburg April 6. His purpose had been to move rapidly northward, feigning on Raleigh, and striking straight for Burkesville, thereby interposing between Johnston and Lee; but the auspicious events in Virginia had changed the whole military problem, and, in the expressive language of Lieutenant General Grant, the Confederate armies of Lee and Johnston became the strategic points. General Grant was fully able to take care of the former, and my task was to capture or destroy the latter. Johnston at that time—April 6—had his army well in hand about Smithfield, interposing between me and Raleigh. I estimated his infantry and artillery at thirty-five thousand, and his cavalry from six to ten thousand. He was superior to me in cavalry; and then I held General Kilpatrick in reserve at Mount Olive, with orders to recruit his horses and be ready to make a sudden and rapid march on the 10th of April.

He then goes on and details his own movements and those of the enemy up to April 14. These have already been substantially published. Johnston's army was retreating rapidly on the roads leading from Hillsboro to Greensboro, he himself being at Greensboro. Although out of place as to time, I here invite all military critics who study the problems of war to take their maps and compare the positions of my army on the 15th and 16th of April with that of General Halleck about Burkesville and Petersburg, Va., on the 26th of April, when, according to his telegram to Secretary Stanton, he offered to relieve me of the task of cutting off Johnston's retreat. Major General Stoneman at that time was at Statesville, and Johnston's only line of retreat was by Salisbury and Charlotte. It may be that General Halleck's troops can outmarch mine; but there is nothing in their past history to show it; or it may be that General Halleck can inspire his troops with more energy of action. I doubt that also, save and except in this single instance, when he knew the enemy was ready to surrender or disperse, as advised by my letter of April 18, addressed to him when chief of staff, at Washington city, and delivered into his hands on the 21st inst. by Major Hitchcock, of my staff.

We met Johnston on April 17, as arranged. The interview was frank and soldierlike. General Johnston gave him to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly, that the cause was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was the highest possible crime. Johnston admitted the terms conceded to General Lee were magnanimous and all he could ask, but wanted some concessions that would enable him to allay the natural fears and anxieties of his followers, and enable him to maintain his control over them until they could be got back to their homes. He also wanted to embrace in the same general proposition the fate of all the Confederate armies that remained in existence. I never made any concession as to his own army, or assumed to deal finally and authoritatively in regard to any other; but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the government of the United States, and was at least worth the few days there would be consumed in reference thereto. To push an army whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me were cowardly, and unworthy the brave men I led.

They met again on the 18th, and renewed the conversation. He says:—"Inasmuch as General Johnston did not feel authorized to pledge his power over the armies in Texas, we adjourned to meet the next day at noon. I returned to Raleigh, and conferred freely with all my general officers, every one of whom urged me to conclude terms that might accomplish so complete and desirable an end. All dreaded the weary and laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back towards Georgia, almost over the very country where we had toiled so long. There was but one opinion expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained they were withheld or indulged in only by that class who shun the fight and the march, but are loudest, bravest and fiercest, when danger is past. I again met General Johnston on the 18th, and we renewed the conversation. He satisfied me then of his power to disband the rebel armies in Alabama, Mississipi, Louisiana and Texas, as well as those in his immediate command, namely—North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Georgia. The points on which he expressed especial solicitude were lest those States were to be dismembered and denied representation in Congress or any separate political existence whatever, and that absolute disarming of his men would leave the South powerless and exposed to depredations by wicked bands of assassins and robbers.

President Lincoln's message of 1864, his amnesty proclamation, and General Grant's terms to General Lee, which substantially extending the benefits of that proclamation to all officers above the rank of colonel, and the invitation to the Virginia Legislature to reassemble in Richmond by General Weitzel, with the approval of Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, then on the spot; a firm belief that I had been fighting to re-establish the constitution of the United States; and last, and not least, the general and universal desire to close a war any longer without organized resistance, were the leading facts that induced me to pen the "memorandum" of April 18, signed by myself and General Johnston. It was designed to be, and so expressed on its face, as a mere "basis" for reference to the President of the United States and constitutional Commander-in-Chief, to enable him, if he chose, at one blow, to dissipate the military power of the confederacy, which had threatened the national safety for years. It admitted of modification, alterations and change. It had no appearance of an ultimatum, and by no false reasoning can it be construed into a usurpation of power on my part. I have my opinions on the questions involved, and will stand by the memorandum. But this forms no part of a military report.

The news of President Lincoln's assassination, on the 14th of April, wrongly reported to me by telegraph as having occurred on the 11th, reached me on the 17th, and was announced to my command the same day in special field orders No. 56. I was duly impressed with its horrible atrocity and probable effect upon the country. But, when the property and interests of millions still living were involved, I saw no good reason to change my course; but thought rather to manifest real respect for his memory by following after his death that policy which, if living, I felt certain he would have approved, or at least not rejected with disdain. Up to that hour I had never received one word of instruction, advice or counsel as to the "plan or policy" of the government looking to a restoration of peace on the part of the rebel States of the South. Whenever asked for an opinion on the points involved I had always evaded the subject. My letter to the Mayor of Atlanta has been published to the world, and I was not "rebuked by the War Department for it."

General Sherman then gives his ideas upon reconstruction, and refers to interviews with Mr. Stanton, in which the latter appeared to approve his sentiments, and had urged upon him the importance of bringing the war to a close for financial reasons.

On the 24th Major Hitchcock returned, accompanied by General Grant and a member of his staff, bringing information that the memorandum was disapproved, and orders to give at once the forty-eighth hours notice and resume hostilities at the close of that time.

General Sherman says:—"I governed myself by the substance of a despatch then enclosed, dated March 3, twelve o'clock noon, at Washington, District of Columbia, from Secretary Stanton to General Grant, at City Point, but not accompanied by any part of the voluminous matter so liberally lavished upon the public in the New York journals of the 24th of April. That was the first and only time I ever saw that telegram or had one word of instruction on the important matter involved in it, and it does seem strange to me that every barroom loafer in New York can read in the morning journals "official" matter that is withheld from a General whose command extends from Kentucky to North Carolina."

Within an hour a courier was riding from Durham's station toward Hillsboro, with notice to General Johnston of the suspension of the truce, and renewing my demand for the surrender of the armies under his immediate command. I therefore published my Order No. 62 to the troops, terminating the truce at twelve M. on the 26th, and ordered all to be in readiness to march at that hour on the routes prescribed in Special Field Order No. 55, of April 14, from the positions held April 18.

All things were in readiness to advance, when, on the morning of the 25th, he received another letter from General Johnston, asking another interview. Under the approbation of General Grant another meeting was arranged and took place at two o'clock on the afternoon of the next day. "We then," he says, "consulted, concluded and signed the final terms of capitulation. These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to General Grant, and met his immediate approval and signature."

General Johnston was not even aware of the presence of General Grant at Raleigh at the time.

Thus was surrendered to us the second great army of the so-called confederacy, and though undue importance has been given to the so-called negotiations which preceded it, and a rebuke and public disfavor cast on me wholly unwarranted by the facts, I rejoice in saying it was accomplished without further ruin and devastation to the country, without the loss of a single life to those gallant men who had followed me from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, and without subjecting brave men to the ungracious task of pursuing a fleeing foe that did not want to fight. As for myself, I know my motives, and challenge the instance during the past four years where an armed and defiant foe stood before me that I did not go in for a fight; and I would blush for shame if I had ever insulted or struck a fallen foe.

He says, after stating the operations of the next three days, and alluding to continued confidence, respect and affection exhibited towards him by General Grant. I still adhere to my then opinions, that by a few general concessions—"glittering generalities"—all of which in the end must and will be conceded to the organized States of the South, that this day there would not be an armed battalion opposed to us within the broad area of the dominions of the United States. Robbers and assassins must in any event result from the disbandment of large armies, but even these should be and could be taken care of by the local civil authorities without being made a charge on the national treasury.

He proceeds to detail his movements and those of the cooperating forces for the next few days, and the good condition in which he found matters at Savannah. On the evening of the 2d of May, I returned to Hilton Head, and there, for the first time, received the New York papers of April 28, containing Secretary Stanton's despatch of nine A. M. of the 27th of April, to General Dix, including General Halleck's from Richmond of nine P. M. of the night before, which seems to have been rushed with extreme haste before an excited public—namely, morning of the 28th. You will observe from the dates that these despatches were running back and forth from Richmond and Washington to New York and there published, while General Grant and I were together in Raleigh, N. C., adjusting, to the best of our ability, the terms of surrender of the only remaining formidable rebel army in existence at the time east of the Mississippi river. Not one word of intimation had been sent to me of the displeasure of the government with my official conduct, but only the named disapproval of a skeleton memorandum sent properly for the action of the President of the United States. The most objectionable features of my memorandum had already (April 24) been published to the world, in violation of official usage, and the contents of my accompanying letters to General Halleck, General Grant and Mr. Stanton, of even date, though at hand, were suppressed. In all these letters I had stated clearly and distinctly that Johnston's army would not fight, but if pushed would "disband" and "scatter" into small and dangerous guerilla parties, as injurious to the interests of the United States as to the rebels themselves; that all parties admitted that the rebel cause of the South was abandoned; that the negro was free; and that the temper of all was most favorable to a lasting peace. I say all these opinions of mine were withheld from the public with a seeming purpose; and I do contend that my official experience and former services, as well as my past life and familiarity with the people and geography of the South, entitled my opinions to at least a decent respect.

Although this despatch (Mr. Stanton's, of April 27,) was printed "official," it had come to me only in the questionable newspaper paragraph headed, "Sherman's Truce Disregarded." I had already done what General Wilson wanted me to do, namely:—had sent him supplies of clothing and food, with clear and distinct orders and instructions how to carry out in Western Georgia the terms for the surrender of arms and paroling of prisoners made by General Johnston's capitulation of April 26, and had properly and most opportunely ordered General Gillmore to occupy Orangeburg and Augusta, strategic points of great value at all times, in peace or war; but as the Secretary had taken upon himself to order my subordinate generals to disobey my "orders," I explained to General Gillmore that I would no longer confuse him or General Wilson with orders that might conflict with those of the Secretary, which, as reported, were sent, not through me, but in open disregard of me and of my lawful authority.

General Sherman then goes on, at considerable length and with much severity, to comment on General Halleck's order, ridiculing the idea of cutting off the retreat of Johnston's army from Burkesville and Danville.

The last and most obnoxious feature of General Halleck's despatch is wherein he goes out of his way and advises that my subordinates, Generals Thomas, Stoneman and Wilson, should be instructed not to obey "Sherman's" commands. This is too much; and I turn from the subject with feelings too strong for words, and merely record my belief that so much mischief was never before embraced in so small a space as in the newspaper paragraph headed "Sherman's Truce Disregarded," authenticated as "official" by Mr. Secretary Stanton, and published in the New York papers of April 28.

We left Charleston on the evening of the 3d of May, and hastened with all possible speed back to Morehead City, which we reached at night on the 4th. I immediately communicated by telegraph with General Schofield at Raleigh, and learned from him the pleasing fact that the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States had reached the Chesapeake in time to countermand General Halleck's orders and prevent his violating my truce, invading the area of my command, and driving Johnston's surrendering army into fragments. General Johnston had fulfilled his agreement to the best of his ability, and the officers charged with issuing the paroles at Greensboro reported about thirty thousand already made, and that the greater part of the North Carolina troops had gone home without waiting for their papers; but that all of them would doubtless come in to some one of the military posts, the commanders of which are authorized to grant them.

About eight hundred of the rebel cavalry had gone South, refusing to abide the terms of the surrender, and it was supposed they would make for Mexico. I would sincerely advise that they be encouraged to go and stay. They would be a nuisance to any civilized government, whether loose or in prison. With the exception of some plundering on the part of Lee's and Johnston's disbanded men, all else in North Carolina was quiet.

When to the number of men surrendered at Greensboro are added those at Tallahassee, Augusta and Macon, with the scattered squads who will come in at other military posts, I have no doubt fifty thousand armed men will be disarmed and restored to civil pursuits by the capitulation made near Durham's station, N. C., on the 26th of April; and that, too, without the loss of a single life to us.

He concludes his report as follows:—

There are no longer armed enemies in North Carolina, and a soldier can deal with no other sort. The marshals and sheriffs, with their posses, of which the military may become a part, are the only proper officers to deal with civil criminals and marauders. But I will not be drawn out in a discussion of this subject, but instance the case to show how difficult is the task become to military officers, when men of the rank, education, experience, nerve and good sense of General Schofield, feel embarrassed by them. General Schofield, at Raleigh, has a well appointed and well disciplined command, is in telegraphic communication with the controlling parts of his department, and remote ones in the direction of Georgia, as well as with Washington, and has military possession of all strategic points.

In like manner General Gillmore is well situated in all respects except as to rapid communication with the seat of the general government. I leave him, also, with every man he ever asked for, and in full and quiet possession of every strategic point in his department. And General Wilson has in the very heart of Georgia the strongest, best appointed, and best equipped cavalry corps that ever fell under my command; and he has now, by my recent action, opened to him a source and route of supply by way of Savannah river that simplifies his military problem, so that I think I may with a clear conscience leave them, and turn my attention once more to my special command—the army with which I have been associated through some of the most eventful scenes of this or any war. I hope and believe none of these commanders will ever have reason to reproach me for any "orders" they may have received from me; and the President of the United States may be assured that all of them are in position, ready and willing to execute to the letter and in spirit any orders he may give. I shall henceforth cease to give them any orders at all, for the occasion that made them subordinate to me is past, and shall confine my attention to the army composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth, the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, unless the commanding General of the armies of the United States orders otherwise.

Appended to the report is a short correspondence between General Grant's Adjutant General, communicating the General's dissent from General Sherman's opinion in regard to the binding effect of his truce upon other commanders, and General Sherman's reply, restating and defending those opinions with much vigor and ability, concluding as follows:—

I prefer not to change my report, but again repeat, that in all future cases I am willing to be governed by the interpretation of General Grant, although I again invite his attention to the limits of my command and those of General Halleck at the time, and the pointed phraseology of General Halleck's despatch to Mr. Stanton, wherein he reports that he had ordered his generals to pay no heed to any orders within the clearly defined area of my command."

WASHINGTON.

Jeff. Davis to be Transferred to the Capital.

His Trial Probably Soon to Take Place.

Heavy Post Office Defalcation in Baltimore.

INTERESTING ARMY INTELLIGENCE, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1865.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Jeff. Davis is expected to arrive here to-morrow. He will be arraigned soon after his arrival. The trial will not probably be begun until the completion of that of the assassination conspirators.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The *Star* says there is no truth in the statement that a refusal has been made on the part of Secretary Stanton to surrender Jeff. Davis to the civil authorities here for trial. Davis will doubtless be tried here under the indictment of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

LONGSTREET COMING TO WASHINGTON.

The rebel General Longstreet has received permission from the President to visit Washington on private business, and will arrive here in a few days.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL THOMAS—HIS NEW COMMAND.

Major General George H. Thomas arrived in Washington to-day, and will soon supersede General Halleck in the command at Richmond. General Halleck is to be transferred to the Pacific Department.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

General Sherman is expected to leave for New York to-morrow.

MONEY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SOLDIERS.

During this month the Treasury Department has placed to the credit of the Paymaster General, for the payment of the army, eighty-five millions five hundred thousand dollars. All that has been needed for arrearages of pay and bounties to all the armies in the field, including payment and bounties in full to the soldiers to be mustered out, has been furnished. Besides this immense payment to the army, every requisition upon the Treasury has been promptly satisfied.

RESTORATION OF MONEY AND VALUABLES TO UNION SOLDIERS.

A paragraph recently appeared, and has been extensively copied into the papers, which seems to have created a misapprehension in the minds of many persons who are interested in the moneys and other valuables taken from Union prisoners by rebel officials, a portion of which has been lately turned over to General Mulford, United States agent of exchange, for distribution among the proper claimants. The article to which allusion is made says:—"General Mulford has in his possession twenty-five thousand dollars in greenbacks and a small sum in gold and silver, being a portion of that taken from our soldiers when captured by the rebels, and is to be distributed *pro rata* among those proving their right to it." A note from General Mulford, dated Richmond, says:—"So much of this as relates to the distribution of the property is incorrect. I am only authorized to pay such claims as are verified by the invoices and records received by me with the property. The balance, if any, will be disposed of in such manner as the proper authority may direct. I respectfully request all persons who have claims for valuables taken from them by the enemy to forward at once a full statement of the name, rank and organization, date and place of capture, amount and kind of property taken, with the name and rank of the party receiving the same; also giving full and plain directions how, to whom and where they may desire such property, if found, forwarded. I desire also to give notice that a large number of packages addressed and sent to Union prisoners of war in the South previous to the evacuation of the city of Richmond are in my possession, letters of inquiry or instructions concerning which may be addressed to me, and will receive prompt attention."

ALL LIQUOR SHOPS CLOSED.

Lieutenant General Grant has ordered all barrooms and places where liquor is sold within the District of Columbia to be closed until further orders. This is in consequence of the large number of straggling soldiers in this city and neighborhood, and to prevent the recurrence of occasional disturbances from the use of strong drink.

PROMOTIONS OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War has called upon the commanders of army corps to report the names of meritorious officers of volunteers for brevet promotion; also for lists of those desiring appointments in the regular army.

MUSTERING OUT OF THE SECOND CORPS.

Eight thousand men will be mustered out of service from the Second army corps this week. It now numbers about twenty-six thousand.

MUSTERING OUT ARTILLERY OF MEADE'S ARMY.

All the light artillery belonging to the Army of the Potomac are ordered to be mustered out of service, and will depart for their homes immediately.

RESIGNATION OF MAJOR BLAGDEN.

Major Blagden, assistant commissary general of prisoners, has tendered the resignation of his commission, desiring, now that the war is over, to retire to private life. He has been an efficient and popular officer.

MEMORIAL MEETING OF ARMY CHAPLAINS.

The chaplains of the armies now in the vicinity of Washington are holding a grand memorial meeting here to-night, Secretary of Interior Harlan, presiding. The meeting is to be addressed by Major General Howard, Brigadier General Gregory, and Chaplains Bacon, Campbell and Jackson.

LOYALTY OF EMPLOYES OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued a circular to the heads of bureaus in the department, to report as to the loyalty of each of the employes under him, and also whether there are any whose fidelity to duty or moral character is such as to justify an immediate dispensation of their services.

ARREST OF ALLEGED POST OFFICE ROBBERS IN BALTIMORE.

F. W. Gray and J. W. Smith, police detectives of Baltimore, acting for the Post Office Department, to-day arrested Charles W. Spencer, a clerk in the Post Office in this city, on the charge of having abstracted from the department about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of United States bonds and about five thousand dollars worth of postage stamps. Spencer was taken before a justice, and S. J. Bowen, the city Postmaster, appeared and made a statement in effect that the above mentioned amounts had already been ascertained to be missing. In default of one hundred thousand dollars bail, required by the justice, Spencer was committed to jail for further hearing. Detectives Smith and Gray arrested in Baltimore Wm. B. Cudlipp, of Washington, charged with being an accomplice of Spencer.

The Religious Anniversaries at Boston.

BOSTON, May 29, 1865.

The religious anniversaries commenced to-day, and the opening attendance was quite large, indicating an unusual interest, which will probably increase from day to day. A few societies hold their meetings later in the month, owing to the observance of Thursday as a national fast day.

Body of an Unknown Man Found on the Beach at Fort Hamilton.

FORT HAMILTON, May 29, 1865.

An inquest was held to-day by Justice Bennett upon the body of a young man found here on the beach to-day, dressed in white flannel shirt, red flannel overshirt, light check pants, blue overalls, sewed boots and tarpaulin hat. Verdict—Found drowned.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Trial of the Conspirators Engaged in the Attempt to Seize the Peruvian Steamer Colon at San Francisco—An Ex-Officer in the Army of the Potomac and Rebel Sympathizers Engaged in the Conspiracy, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26, 1865.

The examination made into the circumstances attending the conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer Colon at this port reveal these facts:—Parties on board the Brontes—some four hundred in number—enlisted ostensibly to proceed to Arizona, but really to land on the Mexican coast, in the Gulf of California.

A man by the name of Williams was the general commanding the expedition, and another by the name of Hungerford, late of the Army of the Potomac, was its colonel.

Subsequent to the detention of the Brontes by the authorities, Williams and others concocted a scheme to seize the Colon, run her to sea and use her as a privateer against French commerce.

Some of the leading parties in the conspiracy were formerly known as rebel sympathizers.

The Mexican General Vega, agent of the Juarez government, made large advances of money to Williams, as the leader of the emigration scheme, until he ascertained that the money was likely to be misapplied, when he gave information against Williams.

Williams had given others to understand that the seizure of the Colon was understood between the Mexican and Peruvian authorities, and that the show of force in making the seizure was necessary to acquit the latter of any blame in the matter.

The men selected by Williams for the enterprize were sworn to carry it through on the blade of a sword in private, and the duty of one of the party was to cut the telegraph wires.

The scheme contemplated the seizure of the French transport Phin when she came down from Mare Island.

The parties arrested are in the city prison, charged with conspiring to commit a felony. They will be examined before the Police court to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1865.

The trial of the Panama pirates continues. The letter of the rebel Secretary of the Navy, Mallory, shows what was to have been done. Its genuiness is admitted. The prisoners set up in their defence that they were engaged in lawful warfare, and should be considered as prisoners of war.

The subscription to the seven-thirty loan in this city yesterday was a quarter of a million of dollars. Wells, Fargo & Co. have taken an agency from Jay Cooke.

Arrest of Rebel Officers.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 30, 1865.

Two rebel officers, who gave their names as Lewis Castleman and O. J. Murray, were arrested on board the steamer United States, this evening, at this port. They asserted that they were on their way from Montreal to New York to surrender themselves to General Dix. Sanders and Tucker accompanied them to the cars at Montreal. Both the prisoners were intimates of those notorious parties. They are now in jail, in this city, waiting the orders of General Dix.

Rebel Sympathizers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, May 30, 1865.

The steamer Magenta has been seized by order of General Pope, and the captain, first clerk and mate arrested, and will be tried by military commission for ill treatment of Union troops, while rebel officers and soldiers were invited to avail themselves of every privilege of the boat, allowed to sing rebel songs, and indulge in disloyal talk. The Magenta will not be allowed to run again until the matter is satisfactorily arranged.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Supervisor Tweed presiding.

Supervisor PERDY offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it is understood that Major General W. T. Sherman will soon visit the city of New York, and the Board of Supervisors of this city and county, as the representatives of the people, and expressing their feelings and wishes, desire to honor this brave and gallant officer; and whereas, important and valuable services rendered his country by Major General Sherman, in his Western campaigns and in his celebrated march from Atlanta, through Georgia, to the sea coast, culminating in the surrender of Johnston's army, will inscribe his name and those of his gallant soldiers on the page of his country's history with imperishable renown, and will continue to excite the admiration of the whole civilized world; therefore,

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the city and county of New York be, and are hereby, tendered to Major General W. T. Sherman, and that a committee of five members of this Board be appointed to convey to him the sentiments of profound esteem entertained for him by the people of this county for his military genius and patriotism, and their lively appreciation of the services and endurance of the brave and gallant Union soldiers under his command in the suppression of the late rebellion.

A resolution to pay the fees of the Surrogate in the Hopper, Christy and Lawrence will cases was adopted.

Supervisor ELY moved a vote of thanks to Governor Fenton for his independent action in vetoing the bills of the Legislature infringing on the municipal rights of the city, which was adopted.

Several routine papers were then acted upon and the Board adjourned.

The Suit Against General Fremont.

A NOVEL SCENE IN COURT—A "FRIENDLY" JUROR.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 2.

Before Hon. Judge Welles.

MAY 30.—*R. M. Martin vs. John C. Fremont.*—This case, which was an action on a note for five thousand dollars, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, came to rather a curious conclusion. The jury being unable to agree—eleven were for the defendant and one for plaintiff—were discharged.

The following document was handed to the Judge from the majority of the jury:—

To Hon. Judge WELLES, Judge Supreme Court, New York:—

We, the undersigned, jurors in the case of Martin vs. Fremont, do hereby certify that we are, with the exception of one of our number, agreed upon the merits of the above case; that the disagreeing member states that he is a friend of Mr. Martin, the plaintiff; has had business transactions with him, and that he is determined to hold out against all opposition.

We, the undersigned, in view of the above fact, and in view of the fact that the vote of our body now stands as it stood when we first left the court room, would hereby petition the learned Judge that we be permitted to return to our respective homes, as there is no possibility of our agreeing.

NATHANIEL H. QUIMBY,	E. J. CRANE,
ALONZO F. ROBBINS,	JOHN MALLEN,
MICHAEL CAVANAGH,	JOHN C. MAHR,
OWEN CONLEY,	JAMES H. MALLORY,
E. V. MANY,	EDWARD C. MARSHALL,
JOHN MCKENZIE.	

The Judge, having ascertained from the clerk the name of the juror thus complained of, called up Mr. Stephen F. Massett, and stated to him the substance of the above, and admonished him upon the course he had pursued; in the first place, in sitting on a jury where a friend of his was a party to the suit, and then declaring to his fellow jurors that he was determined to hold out against all opposition. Such conduct was very reprehensible, and if substantiated under oath (this, said the Judge, is a mere informal communication) would subject him (Mr. Massett) to punishment for a misdemeanor. The Judge spoke with a view to warn the present party and other jurors in future cases.

Mr. Massett said that the document was in part true. He stated that he knew Mr. Martin and was acquainted with his general character, and did not see anything in the evidence for the defendant which he could believe in preference to the testimony of the plaintiff (Martin). He dissented because he believed that he was right, and as threats had been used towards him by at least two of the jurors he was determined not to succumb to menaces when he could not yield from conviction. Moreover, he wished to state to the Court that one of the jurors said, and another assented to it, that he would not believe any broker, and that he would do a mean action if he had an opportunity, and he (the juror) certainly would not except the present company (Mr. Masset being a broker). He submitted that that expression showed a greater prejudice on the part of the juror against brokers than he (Massett) manifested for the plaintiff in the suit.

The Judge thought there was some explanation in the statement made by Mr. Massett, and the Court could not certainly censure a juror for giving more credence to one witness than to another. With these observations, and after the explanation made, the Court would take no further action in the matter for the present. He would, however, keep the document that he had received from the eleven jurors, and let the subject end here for the present.

Mr. Massett was subsequently called on another jury, in a suit of a similar nature, and on objecting to serve was excused. He was also drawn from the ballot on a third jury, but the counsel entered a challenge to him and he withdrew.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—By reference to the advertising columns it will be seen that the whole programme of this establishment for the remainder of the week has been changed. The play for to-night will be, instead of the Central Park, that excellent old comedy, the Heir-at-Law.

HIPPOTHEATRON MATINEE.—The highly successful comic pantomime, The Elixir of Life, or the Birth of Harlequin, which has been drawing large houses for some time at the Hippotheatron, will be given at a matinee to-day. In addition, the extraordinary tricks of the trained ponies, Lucinda and Kinnie, the monkey races and all the other varied acts of the arena which have rendered this house so celebrated, will be produced.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Arrival of the Guiding Star from New Orleans.

BEAUREGARD IN NEW ORLEANS.

Mallory and Howell Cobb in Nashville Under Guard.

The Notorious Guerilla, Champ Ferguson, in Irons.

General Wilson's Cavalry Returning Home, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Guiding Star, from New Orleans, May 23, arrived at this port yesterday.

We are indebted to Purser Field for favors.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 23, 1865.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIO GRANDE—COLONEL FORD'S ORDER TO HIS TROOPS.

The following is a copy of the rebel Colonel Ford's order to the troops of his command, previous to the late engagement:—

General Orders.

HEADQUARTERS, EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, BROWNSVILLE, May 12, 1865.

I. Every officer and soldier of the command will hold himself in readiness to march to meet the enemy at a moment's notice.

II. The Brigadier General commanding is determined to contest every inch of ground, and, if possible, to drive back the insolent foe, who advances to rob and enslave us.

III. Now is the time for every soldier and every patriot to show his love for his country and his cause.

Every man must do his duty, and all will be right.

Men resolved to be free can never be conquered.

JOHN S. FORD, Colonel Commanding.

OPENING THE LINES TO TRADE.

Under the recent proclamation of President Johnson, Major General Canby is making arrangements for the opening of the military lines to trade.

GENERAL WARREN IN COMMAND AT VICKSBURG.

The following order from Major General Warren was issued at Vicksburg on the 16th inst.

In obedience to general orders from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, dated May 1, 1865, the undersigned assumes command of this department.

The department staff, as heretofore existing, as well as general orders and regulations, and the disposition of the troops and commands, and the duties of their commanders, will remain unchanged unless hereafter revoked. G. K. WARREN, Major General Volunteers.

Major General Dana is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel in this city.

REBEL COTTON.

The following is from the Vicksburg *Herald*, May 16:—

The surrender of the rebel armies in this portion of the country included among the property belonging to the Confederate government a considerable amount of cotton. This cotton persons in the interior are now removing and sending off for sale. The owner or holder of the cotton is powerless to prevent its removal. There is no authority in the confederacy to whom they can appeal for protection against the lawless men who thus make the property of the government their own. The records of the agents will show from whom the cotton was purchased by the Confederate government; but when the officers of the United States government go to secure this property, they will find much of it has been stolen. Who is responsible for it? The unarmed citizen cannot prevent armed desperadoes from taking it; and yet if there is not some thing done to secure it, it will soon all be stolen and sold.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.

On Sunday evening last General Beauregard arrived in this city from Mobile, on the United States transport steamer Samuel Hill. He was accompanied by his two sons and others of his staff. The General and staff rode from the lake on horseback to his residence on Esplanade street. On his arrival there he was welcomed by large numbers of his old friends.

DEATH OF COLONEL BRYANT BY DROWNING.

On the 14th inst., Colonel Julien E. Bryant, commanding the Forty-sixth United States colored infantry