

RICHMOND WHIG.

WM. IRA SMITH, Proprietor.

TERMS:

The price of the Whig is Five CENTS per copy. News Agents and Boys will be charged \$3 50 per 100 copies. Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 75 cents per square, of 8 lines. Longer advertisements upon contract. News Boys are instructed that they SHALL RECEIVE the Whig marked W. I. S., A. C. COLE, E. H. R. and I. R. A. in payment for the Whig from the purchasers on the streets, and they will be received from the boys at the office at five cents, in payment of their purchases. FIVE CENTS is all the boys are allowed to charge for the papers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

Send on your names, and give us the proper support. All communications sent to this office must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. We will not undertake to return rejected communications.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Major Gen. GODFREY WEITZEL and Brig. Gen. G. F. SMITH have their headquarters at the mansion formerly occupied by Jeff. Davis, corner of Clay and Twelfth streets—continuation of Governor street.

Major Gen. CHAR. DEVENS has his headquarters at the Governor's mansion.

Brevet Brig. Gen. E. H. RIPLEY has his headquarters at the City Hall.

Major General A. V. KAUF, First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, headquarters at Richmond House.

Captain Wm. VONDOHN, Adjutant General.

Major Atherton H. STEVENS, Jr., Provost Marshal, has his residence at the French Consul's house and his office at Major Carrington's late place. Persons requiring permits, passes, etc., can get them at the latter place.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. CONOVER, Medical Director, Army of the James, headquarters at the Custom House.

Surgeon A. C. BENEDICT, U. S. V., Medical Director of Twenty-fourth Army Corps, office at General Devins's headquarters.

Surgeon E. P. MORONG, U. S. V., Medical Director of Twenty-fifth Army Corps, office on Tenth street, near Capitol.

Lieutenant Colonel JOHN CONGHIN, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Virginia, office in the Custom House, on Bank street.

Captain Abel E. LEAVENWORTH, Ninth Vermont Vols., Adjutant Provost Marshal, Custom House Building.

REGIMENT 1ST BRIGADE 3D DIVISION, 24TH ARMY CORPS, PROVOST GUARD, RICHMOND, VA., April 7th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Order to carry out instructions from the Military Governor of this city, for the police and guard duty of this city, the following divisions of the city into districts is announced.

First District—Will comprise that portion of the city and suburbs lying north of and including Broad street and east of Shockoe Creek, Lieut. Col. Smith, 12th New Hampshire Volunteers, District Provost Marshal, Headquarters, Pizzini Building, opposite R. F. & B. S. R. office.

Second District—That portion of the city south of Broad street and west of 7th street, Major Thom. Miller, 10th N. Y. Volunteers, District Provost Marshal, Headquarters, corner Cary and 4th streets.

Third District—That portion of the city south of Broad street, and between 7th and Shockoe Creek, Major Chas. Warren, 11th Connecticut Volunteers, District Provost Marshal, Headquarters, Exchange Hotel, Franklin street.

Fourth District—That portion of the city and suburbs east of Shockoe Creek, Lieut. Col. Kreuzer, 98th N. Y. Volunteers, District Provost Marshal, Headquarters, St. Charles Hotel.

The different Provost Marshals will at once proceed to carry out, each in his own District, the instructions already furnished by the Military Governor.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. E. H. RIPLEY, R. P. STANIELS, Captain and A. A. Gen'l.

THE NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

A wonderful invention for ladies. Unquestionably superior to all others. Don't fail to read the advertisement in the Richmond Whig, containing full particulars, every Monday morning. ap 11—evdexMts

ASK ANY NEWSDEALER or BOOKSELLER for a copy of DAWLEY'S NEW WAR NOVELS;

Who has not got them he will get them for you. No. 1.—MOBY, THE GUERRILLA. No. 2.—PAULINE, THE FEMALE SPY. No. 3.—SEMER, THE PIRATE. No. 4.—KILDARE, THE BLACK SCOUT. No. 5.—OSGOOD, THE DEMON REFUGEE.

Illustrated Illuminated Cover. Price 25 cents; trade \$2.50 for 100, or by the 1,000, assorted, at 11 cents. T. B. DAWLEY, Publisher, 13 and 15 Park Row, N. Y.

REWARD.—Strayed from the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the ninth inst., one BLACK or DARK BROWN HORSE, 16 hands high, about 8 years old, two white hind feet, and one white spot in forehead, also harness marks. Information to be left at the Whig Office. ap 11—37

WANTED.—A situation as SALESMAN, in a Sutter's store, by a young man who is out of employment. Best city references given. Address MORTIMER, for two days, (stating terms) at Whig Office. ap 11—17



A SPECIAL despatch to the New York Tribune, from Washington, dated 7th instant, says:

"The rumor that the President is earnestly engaged in Richmond in settling upon some just and generous proffer of pardon to the Rebel rank and file, gains credence in influential quarters. It is known that Secretary Seward was summoned to convene there with the President the day of his serious accident. Grant also telegraphed the Secretary of War, requesting that no one be permitted to visit Richmond for the present, while rumor asserts that commissioners, official or self-constituted, from Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, are in that city, and in conference with the President."

The correspondent of the Tribune is mistaken in locating the President at Richmond. He only remained here a few hours, and then proceeded, we believe, to Fortress Monroe.

In this connection we may say that the recent interview between the President and Judge Campbell related to the restoration of peace in all the States, and not to Virginia alone, as might be inferred from the brief notice of the "consultation of citizens" published in the Whig of Saturday. Whilst every one will rejoice at the restoration of peace and prosperity in all the States, we cannot refrain from the expression of the hope that the public men who are to take part in the reinstatement of Virginia to her ancient position in the sisterhood of States, will address themselves to that business without unnecessary delay. Virginia was not consulted nor waited for when Secession became the determined policy of the "Cotton States," and there is no sound reason why "co-operation" with them, in accepting the President's terms of peace, should be the rule of proceeding now. Let Virginia lead the way back to the Union, and present an example of prompt action to the other States of the late "Confederacy."

ONE of the chief arguments used by the advocates of Secession to seduce the people of Virginia from their allegiance to the Union was the argument of interest. They represented, with all the accessories of logic and statistics, that the "Southern Confederacy" was destined to be the greatest power upon the face of the globe—that "Cotton was King," and that prosperity and wealth would flow so abundantly from the vast resources of the South that poverty would be unknown within the limits of the new Utopia.

It was in vain that any argument on the opposite side was presented, or that the inconsistency was pointed out of imputing to the North a merely mercenary policy, whilst the corner-stone of the revolutionary scheme was the "almighty dollar." Of course, the men who used the argument of interest will now assert that the correctness of their theories could only be tested and proved by the establishment of "Southern Independence;" but they cannot deny that the experiment which they inaugurated has been only productive of ruin, desolation, and woe. The basis of Southern alliance, upon which they chiefly relied for the fulfilment of their predictions, has been demolished, and of course the superstructure falls.

The people of the South, as the delusions of the past decade wear off, will perceive that their material interests will be best subserved by the re-establishment of business intercourse with the North, and by recognizing the reciprocal relations between the two sections. They will hereafter invite, rather than repel, "Yankee" energy, industry, and capital; and when the "era of good feeling" is restored, prosperity and contentment will everywhere prevail.

THE occupation of Richmond by a portion of the Union army has afforded our citizens some insight into the vast military resources of the General Government, and convinced all who are susceptible of conviction of the futility of resistance to the national authority. It has not only done this, but it has revived in the hearts of thousands that pride in the power and glory of the Great Republic which formerly caused their hearts to glow with patriotic ardor. "Uncle Sam forever" is now the uppermost sentiment of the people. Let every reformed Secessionist make some atonement for his past folly by vowing unalterable attachment to the Union.

Among the emigrant passengers by the Etna, from Europe, who landed at Castle Garden on Thursday, was Senator Henry S. Foote, of the late rebel Congress. He came in the steerage to avoid the passport regulation, and not from any want of money. He was sent up to Gen. Dix to report himself, and is now, we understand, in Eldridge street jail.

A Paris journal professes to know that the city of Montevideo capitulated to the Brazilians on terms arranged by Admirals Chagnon and Elliott, commanders of the French and English squadrons in the waters. It was provided that the Montevideans were free to elect a new President, and General Flores was likely to be chosen.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND GENERAL GORDON'S VISIT TO RICHMOND.

The Norfolk correspondent of the New York Herald (5th) gives the following account of the visit of Vice-Admiral Farragut, Gen. Gordon and a select party to this city:

A TRIP TO RICHMOND.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies attending the grand reception given to Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, and the celebration of the victory of our army by the fall of Petersburg and Richmond, a select party, composed of Brigadier General George H. Gordon, commanding District of Virginia; Admiral Farragut, Captain A. P. Blunt, chief quartermaster of the district; Lieut. C. P. Brown, aid-de-camp to General Gordon, and several other officers and civilians, besides Mrs. Gen. Gordon, Mrs. Lyman Doane, and others, left this city on board of the fine steamer City of Hudson, Capt. Fred. Powers, for Varina landing, where they arrived at daylight yesterday morning. From thence the party started for the ex-capital of the late Confederacy, in ambulances and on horseback, arriving there two hours subsequent. A number of distinguished ladies joined the visiting party at Aiken's landing.

General Gordon and Admiral Farragut proceeded at once to the house lately occupied by Jeff. Davis, where they found the heroic Major General Godfrey Weitzel.

DESCENDING THE JAMES IN THE LATE REBEL FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT WILLIAM ALLISON.

A good portion of the city was perambulated by our visitors, after which General Gordon and Admiral Farragut embarked on the steamer William Allison, formerly used by the Rebels as a flag of truce boat, and, notwithstanding the fears of the captain concerning injury from torpedoes, planted by the Rebels in the James river on Sunday, they insisted on being taken down.

A short distance below Rocketts the boat of Gen. Gordon and the Admiral met a rowboat containing Rear Admiral D. D. Porter and President Lincoln, ascending to the captured city. At Varina, the Hudson took on board the two intrepid officers who braved the Rebel torpedoes, and the ladies, and at an early hour this morning arrived here in good order.

Everybody speaks in terms of high praise at the treatment received from Capt. Fred. Powers, commanding the Hudson, and Mr. Lyman Doane, the obliging Purser of the same. They did everything in their power to make the guests comfortable.

AN APPROPRIATE RELIC OF TREASON.

General Gordon brought back as a relic from Jeff. Davis' house an ornament in the shape of an eagle, the neck of which is firmly held in the capacious mouth of an alligator. From the beak of the eagle is suspended a chain of five links, emblematic of the eagle fettering the South. An American shield is in the paws of the alligator, as having been wrested from the spirited bird of freedom. The height of the whole is ten inches, and the spread of the eagle's wings measures fourteen inches. The emblem of Southern treason illustrated was presented to Jeff. by a member of the North Carolina Legislature, who of late has been loud in preaching submission sentiments, and was ready to give up the Confederacy.

This evening's boat carries this precious rebel relic to Boston as a present from Gen. Gordon to Gov. John A. Andrew, Executive of the Bay State, by whom it will doubtless be highly appreciated.

PRISONERS CAPTURED FLEEING FROM NORFOLK, ETC.

The announcement of the capture and annihilation of Mahone's brigade, which in a great measure is composed of soldiers hailing from this city and Portsmouth, caused great excitement here among the friends and relatives of these men. A number of prominent citizens left here this morning for Fortress Monroe, where transports having these prisoners on board had arrived to see them if possible.

AFFAIRS IN WILMINGTON.

A Wilmington correspondent of the New York Times, under date of 4th inst., says:

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, who is in command at this place, was born at Cheraw, S. C. He is generally giving satisfaction in his administration of affairs. The citizens almost unanimously give our troops the credit of behaving better toward them than the Confederate soldiers, and speak of them, when comparing them with the sailors from the blockade-runners, as perfect gentlemen. Before our troops took possession of this city, it was a very ordinary thing to find citizens murdered in the streets; but now, with a few exceptions, the best order prevails. I have heard of no depredations being committed, or any violence whatever.

The last of the paroled prisoners who reached our lines on the 1st ult., at this point, are to be sent North this morning. All together they will number about one hundred, mostly gangrenous cases, following from ill treatment after amputation. About four hundred other sick soldiers go at the same time.

A malignant contagious fever, brought here by our paroled prisoners, has been very fatal among the citizens, though the soldiers have generally escaped it. Some call it the "spotted fever," but it is nothing more than typhus or jail fever. Its appearance here gave rise to the report of the prevalence of small-pox. There are in hospital here three thousand sick soldiers from Sherman's, Terry's and Schofield's armies, which is considered a very small number, indicating general good health among our troops.

The old negro jail, or "Trader's Office," as the Southerners called it, formerly used by the Confederate authorities as a place of confinement for our men in their hands, is now filled with rebel prisoners and deserters, some of whom are but in the complaints of bad quarters. Many have made application for permission to take the oath of allegiance.

Wilmington is overstocked with goods brought down by traders from the North, and many who have invested here will undoubtedly lose money. The citizens have some specie, but use it very sparingly, and will continue to do so until matters have assumed a more definite shape. Prices are enormously high for everything. The Palmetto House is open for lodgers only. Aside from this, however, there is no other public-house accessible to strangers.

The cannonading at Richmond was distinctly heard, on Sunday, at Arlington Heights, Washington, a distance of over 100 miles.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW RICHMOND THEATRE, Corner Seventh and Broad Streets, R. DORSAY OGDEN ACTING AND STAGE MANAGER.

TUESDAY NIGHT, APRIL 16, 1865.

The English dramatization of the GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,

By G. Verdi, entitled

IL TROVATORE,

By

MR. RICHARD D. OGDEN.

Will be presented

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY!

Together with the laughable Protean Farce of THE DUEL IN THE DARK, interspersed with BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND DANCES.

BOX BOOK OPEN.

From 9-12 A. M., to 4-12 P. M., where seats may be obtained.

In Rehearsal, a new Play, entitled THE GHOST AT THE MOUND. ap 11—11

BUCKLEY & BUDD'S UNITED MINSTRELS AND BRASS BAND. Received last night with great applause by overflowing audiences, at their OPERA HOUSE FRANKLIN STREET, Next to Exchange Hotel.

A glorious Bill to-night.

RED GNOME, Which was received last night with great applause.

HARRY BUDD AND BILLY LEWIS. In their side-splitting Comicalities.

Miss CARRIE BENTLEY. In a Beautiful Fancy Dance.

If you want to pass away an idle hour and enjoy a good laugh, be at BUCKLEY & BUDD'S Opera House to-night. Admission, 50 cents.

NOTE.—A GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE ON WEDNESDAY EVENING. Doors open at half past 1 o'clock. Performance to commence at quarter past 2 o'clock. ap 11—17

LITHOGRAPH MAP

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND,

SHOWING THE ENTIRE

Burnt District,

Embracing Navy Yards, Bridges, &c., nicely gotten up, and for sale at the WHIG OFFICE.

Price 50 Cents Each.

One-third less to parties buying them to sell again. ap 11—17

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, CORNER MAIN AND NINTH STS., RICHMOND.

PETERSBURG, GOLDSBORO, CHARLESTON and SAVANNAH.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Have repossession of their offices in the above named cities, and are prepared to forward all military freights. Packages for civilians should be accompanied by a permit from the military authorities.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, 59 Broadway, 442 Broadway, and ap 11—18 Twenty-Seventh street.

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