



THE SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

We published, in yesterday's paper, the substance of the correspondence between Lieut. Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, relative to the surrender of the "Army of Northern Virginia." We now publish the correspondence as far as received. The first two letters indicate that a meeting between the Generals commanding took place on the day of the final agreement for a surrender:

HQRS. ARMIES OF UNITED STATES, } April 9th, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, this afternoon, on terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen'l.

APRIL 9TH, 1865.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, commanding Armies of United States:

General—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your propositions of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in yours of yesterday for that purpose.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, (Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

APRIL 9, 1865.

To Gen. R. E. Lee, Comd'g U. S. A.:

General: Your note of this date is but this moment (11.15 A. M.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four (4) miles west of Walton Church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

APPROMATOX C. H., April 9th, 1865.

To General R. E. Lee, Commanding U. S. A.

General—in accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to-wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole, and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, } April 9, 1865.

Lieut.-General U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of United States.

General—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulation into effect.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, (Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Captain James Anderson, of the Cunard mail steamer China, has been appointed to command the Great Eastern during the laying of the Atlantic telegraph cable. The Great Eastern will sail from Valencia, Ireland, about the 1st of July, and may be expected at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, by the middle of that month. There were sixteen hundred and sixty-two nautical miles of cable completed on the 21st of March, and the whole twenty-three hundred miles will be made and on board of the Great Eastern in May.

The English Admiralty have agreed to order two powerful steamers of the Royal Navy to accompany the Great Eastern from Ireland to Newfoundland, and also to direct Vice-Admiral Sir James Hope to afford such assistance on the approach of the expedition to Newfoundland as may be in his power.

It is confidently expected that Europe and America will be in telegraphic communication before the 20th of July.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The new State Government for Tennessee was organized in Nashville on the 3d instant, with Parson Brownlow as Governor. Petitions are in circulation in Memphis and other cities, asking the President to declare that Tennessee is no longer an insurrectionary State, and that the tax on goods from Northern States shall be remitted by the Treasury Department. General Washburne, the military commander of Memphis, in order to facilitate the restoration of new free State Government, has ordered the Military and Provost-Marshal in his department to confine their attention to military offenders, and hand over all other cases to the civil authorities.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

An attempt was made on the night of the 31st to burn the Government buildings at Newbern, but failed. The parties are unknown, but it is thought that they are bounty-jumpers and rascals, who are there to escape the draft at the North. Others think that it is the work of the citizens of Goldsboro' and other places, or pretended refugees, in retaliation for Sherman's burning in South Carolina. The public storehouses, commissary warehouse, forage warehouse and railroad bridge were fired, but fortunately it was discovered soon enough to prevent any damage.

FROM WESTERN LOUISIANA.

Late Western Louisiana accounts represent a great scarcity of breadstuffs about Alexandria, and much suffering. The scarcity of forage has compelled the rebel cavalry to depart for Texas, and their infantry has also been withdrawn from Alexandria, and are encamped at Natchitoches. The Confederate troops have been withdrawn from Brownsville to Galveston where they await the attack of the Federals. Ore of Jeff. Thompson's orders on assuming command of the Northern Sub-District directs the agents appointed in each county to exact one-third of all cotton offered for export, or collect one-third of the receipts.

FROM TEXAS.

It is currently reported in New Orleans that we shall soon have news from Texas that will startle and gratify the whole country. It is known that a message has been received at Washington from the Trans-Mississippi Department, proposing that enough cotton should be shipped down the river to pay off the rebel troops in Green Bay, and that they should then be discharged and allowed to take the oath of amnesty. A new Legislature is then to assemble, fresh from the people, to decide the question of independence or a return to the Union.

The Rebel chiefs are, in consideration of a special amnesty for themselves, to exercise their influence in electing a Legislature favorable to reconstruction.

Great anxiety is felt to learn the result of General Low Wallace's mission to Brownsville, and as to the purport of the late communications with Galveston.

THE LATEST NEWS.

We are indebted to Mr. Webster, of the Adams Express Company, for the Washington Chronicle of Sunday, and other late papers. The latest news of interest which they contain is subjoined.

Passengers from City Point, last night, report that at noon, yesterday, all the gunboats in the river united in a grand salute in celebration of the recent brilliant achievements of the Army of the Potomac. The booming of guns, ringing of bells and vociferous cheering, made up the grandest chorus ever heard in that part of the world.

It is also reported that Generals Grant and Lee have gone together, under a flag of truce, to Gen. Johnston's headquarters, in North Carolina, for the purpose of arranging for the surrender of the forces under his command.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—JUAREZ COMING TO WASHINGTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The steamer John Stephen, from Mazatlan, has arrived, bringing \$93,000 in treasure, and 1,600 bags of silver. The Mazatlan Times, the Imperialist organ, gives a report that Juarez was en route for Cape St. Lucas, whence he would sail for San Francisco, on his way to Washington. The French naval expedition had sailed, it was supposed, for Guaymas. The Imperial force had moved to Salaman. The correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Mazatlan, on March 3, says: "Juarez is still at Chihuahua, with his minister, raising troops through money, arms and ammunition are scarce." The French steamer-of-war Victoria, and transport D. W. Rhone, are at Santa Barbara, on the coast of California. They hope to obtain supplies of coal at San Francisco.

DEPARTURE FOR CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The steamer Arago sailed this afternoon for Charleston, with Gen. Anderson and three hundred other distinguished persons. Other steamers also sailed for the same destination.

NEW YORK GOLD AND STOCK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 8.—At the evening Stock Exchange gold stood at 148 1/2; New York Central, 97 3/4; Erie, 66 1/2; Hudson River, 100 3/4; Reading, 103; Market Southern, 61 1/8; Illinois Central, 100 1/2. Market not very active.

Henry Ward Beecher terms the city of New York "a nest of robbers, a den of thieves, whose example familiarizes our citizens with pillage, and prostitutes the morality of our youth."

RICHMOND, VA., April 10th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Whig:

I notice in your paper of to-day that Captain R. F. Andrews, 36th U. S. C. T., claims the honor of the first troops to enter the city for Brevet Brig. Gen. A. G. Draper, of the 1st Division, 25th Army Corps.

I most respectfully state that the first troops to enter the city were commanded by Major A. H. Stevens, Jr., composed of companies "E" and "H", 4th Regiment Massachusetts Cavalry. The city was surrendered to him by the Mayor, three miles distant.

Companies "H" and "E's" Guldons were the first to wave over the city of Richmond.

JAMES FLANAGAN, 2d Lieut. Massachusetts Cavalry.

[From the New York Times, 8th.]

THE GRAND OLD ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Army of the Potomac has done its work. It has captured Richmond. It has demolished Lee. Its unparalleled success. What a history since that May night four years ago, when Sherman crossed his advance battery over the Long Bridge into the "sacred soil." What chapters of bloody grapple, of toilsome marching, of weary beleaguering. This army, from the beginning, has preserved its identity like no other of the national forces. The elements of all the other armies have been continually changing by transfers from one line of operations to another. The Army of the Potomac has had but one object, has operated but in one field, has been kept substantially undivided, and has acquired a peculiar compactness of organization and unity of spirit. It has always occupied the foreground of the war, and all brilliant exploits elsewhere could but momentarily draw the public eye from it. Everybody felt that on its strong right arm mainly depended the fate of the nation.

Perhaps no army in history ever had a more difficult task. The great work committed to the Army of the Potomac was to capture the rebel capital. This spot could only be reached through a hostile country made up of hills and glens, and deep rivers, and woods and swamps. All the resources of engineering skill were exhausted in fortifying it. It was covered by as dashing an army as the sun ever shone upon, commanded by the ablest of the Rebel Generals. Even with nothing to distract the work of taking the Rebel capital would have been hard enough. But it was made doubly arduous by the necessity of simultaneously protecting our own capital, the loss of which, might have ruined the national cause.

Five times as much blood, probably, has been spilled by the Army of the Potomac as by all the other National forces combined. The seven days' battles of the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and the Wilderness, were all on a scale nowhere else approached, and between them were an almost countless number of minor engagements. The National arms made great progress elsewhere at the cost of comparatively little fighting. It took only the fight at Fort Donelson to give us Kentucky and Northern Tennessee; only the almost bloodless fight at the mouths of the Mississippi to give us Louisiana; only two or three sharp little engagements to carry us to the rear of Vicksburg and compel the surrender of that stronghold through starvation; only the battles at Stone River, with subsequent strategic movements, to give us Southern and Eastern Tennessee. Sherman's advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta was effected chiefly by masterly flanking operations; it required some hard fighting at various points, but we think it may be said that his entire month's work did not cost as much blood as Grant's first two days in the Wilderness. The march from Atlanta to Savannah, and from Savannah to the heart of North Carolina, was accomplished with almost no fighting. The battles in the Southwest, not connected with the great movements, have been comparatively few, and with the exception of Shiloh and Chickamauga, involved no very heavy loss of life. As for the armies which have been stationed west of the Mississippi and on the Atlantic coasts, they have had but very few engagements, and those were on a minor scale. Everywhere through the whole breadth of the land the national forces have done their duty; but the real brunt of the war has fallen upon the Army of the Potomac.

It is useless now to discuss whether that army would not long ago have done its work with such generalship during the first three years as it has had during the last. Whatever may have been the defects of its former commanders, it is certain that the rank and file of the army have never been found wanting. Whether well-led or ill-led, they have never flinched. Whether the miscarriage or the disaster, they have been proof against all demoralization or discouragement. They were beaten back to Malvern Hill, on the Peninsula, only to pour into the enemy a deadlier fire than ever, and then meet them again two hundred miles north, with the blows of South Mountain and Antietam. They retraced their bloody steps over the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, only to face their foe again when the time came, and inflict upon them the terrible defeat of Gettysburg. They waded in blood through the Wilderness, and missed the original aim of the campaign, only to move across the James and fasten an unyielding grasp upon the very key to the rebel works. They have been as patient in inaction as they have been prompt in action. For months previous to their last movement they were held almost motionless, and were compelled to look quietly on, while Sherman was daily drawing nearer to get the crowning honor of the great capture. Yet they murmured not. They left all implicitly to the military chief. The contrast between their impassive spirit for the long weeks of their inaction, and the fiercer ones of their onset when the word was given, was wonderful.

We rejoice that it was reserved for this grand old army to deal its final blow without a helper at its side. It is eminently fit that they who have so gloriously borne the struggle should have the glory of the consummation. The Army of the Potomac ought always to be remembered as the army that was pitted against the very head and front of the rebellion, and that sent it finally to the dust. Every living man who has faithfully served in that army deserves untold laurels. And would that every one of the tens of thousands of its heroic dead could have a monument as perdurable as the republic.

At a quarter before two o'clock on Sunday four large eagles were observed lurking about the dome of the Capitol, and over the head of the Goddess of Liberty. Their appearance was almost simultaneous with that of the bulletins from Richmond.

It is thought that the United States Senate will refuse a seat to John P. Stockton, assumed to be elected senator from New Jersey. He had only forty votes, while there were forty-one against him. Such a case has never arisen before.

It is said that some of the churches in England have been provided with pews for deaf people. These pews are connected with the pulpit by means of tubes which have trumpet-shaped mouths in convenient positions for the ears of the listeners.

William Lloyd Garrison has received and accepted an invitation from Secretary Stanton to take passage on the Arago and assist at the Fort Sumter flag-raising on the 14th.

It is stated that any tobacco brought North from any Southern port will be taxed, an order being about to be issued by the Internal Revenue Commissioner to that effect.

NOTICE.—BREAD for sale at wholesale and retail at my Bakery of Franklin street, between 17th and 18th, J. POWERS, ap 11-31

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, MARCH 24.

COTTON.—The cotton market has been dull and declining all the week, and to day, on the publication of the weekly circular, showing a total stock of over 600,000 bales, holders became very anxious sellers, and prices further declined 1-4d. at 8d. per pound, making the reduction in the week 1d. at 1-2d. per pound, and in the case of Egyptian 2d. per pound. The quotations are: Middling Orleans, 16 1-4d. per pound; Texas, 16d.; Uplands, 15 3-4d.

In Manchester business has again been unsettled by the dullness here, and the few transactions reported are all at lower rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—With bitterly cold weather there has been more firmness in the trade this week, and prices have rather stiffened. At Tuesday's market there was a fair consumptive demand for red wheats, especially for good spring kinds, and an advance of 1d. to 2d. per cwt. was paid. White wheats were steady at late prices. Flour was quiet, without change in value.—Indian corn in improved request, and 6d. per quarter dearer.

At to-day's market wheat was steady in price, but sales were only to a limited extent. Flour was slow of sale at late rates. Indian corn again rather dearer, but the demand quite retail. We quote wheat—Red, 8s. 8d. 3/4; for Chicago, Milwaukee and amber Iowa, 8s. 4d. a 8s. 8d. for winter white California, 8s. 9d. a 9s. 6d. per 100 pounds. Flour—Extra States, 21s. a 21s. 6d.; extra Ohio, 22s. a 23s. per 106 pounds. Indian Corn—Galata, 27s. 6d. a 27s. 9d. per 480 pounds.—[Richardson, Spence & Co.]

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal grows very impatient with slavery. It scolds all Kentuckians who hesitate to wipe out its remnants; and predicts that twelve months hence there will be no slavery in Kentucky, either real or nominal. One more election will put the anti-slavery men in power in all branches of the government. Governor Bramlette has recently manumitted all his slaves.

In response to a long letter asking permission to trade in Savannah, Gen. Sherman made this laconic answer: "No. W. T. Sherman, Major General."

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, April—11

THE

MISSIS PARTINGTON

Take pleasure in informing the citizens of Richmond and the public generally, that their

DANCING ACADEMY

LOCATED

ON BROAD STREET,

BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH.

Will re-open for the instruction of Misses and Masters in the Art of Dancing on

THURSDAY, April 20th,

And will continue on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS thereafter.

Positively no gentlemen admitted. (ap 11-1m)

FOR SALE.—A neat set of CHAMBER and other FURNITURE. Also, wanted a respectable WHITE FEMALE, who wishes to go to Philadelphia. Her passage paid for her services. Enquire of L. WAGNER, Druggist, 6th and Broad streets. ap 11-2t

J. QUILLMAN, GENERAL ENGRAVER AND JEWELER. Masonic emblems, Breastpins, Badges, &c., made to order at the shortest notice and in the best style. 27 No. 3 WALL STREET, RICHMOND, VA.—[E] ap 11-1w

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