

RICHMOND WHIG.

WM. IRA SMITH, Proprietor.

OUR TERMS

TO REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

OUR TERMS

For the present, until we can more definitely ascertain the regulations of the UNITED STATES governing such matters, will be as follows:

For One Year, \$10.
Six Months, 5.
Three Months, 3.

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

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

TO AGENTS.

As some inducement to parties to interest themselves in raising "clubs" for the Whig in any city or town in the United States, we will furnish (30) twenty copies or over at \$9 per copy, the postage for the term of subscription of each paper to be added.

We will adhere strictly to the CASH SYSTEM!

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

The price of the Whig is FIVE CENTS per copy. News Agents and Boys will be charged \$3 50 per 100 copies.

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

Larger advertisements upon contract.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned proprietor of the Richmond Whig will be in New York on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of this month. Persons desiring to subscribe to or advertise in the Whig, can leave their names and post office, together with their advertisements, with JAMES WILDE, Jr., & Co., 55 and 57 White street, and they will be received.

Persons wishing to become Agents can have the opportunity by calling upon me there.

WM. IRA SMITH.

New York Herald, Times, Tribune, News and Commercial Advertiser insert the above, and send bill to James Wilde, Jr., & Co., for payment.

WM. IRA SMITH.

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 news. 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 1st of May we will be able to regulate the terms, and will then forward the bills for the amount of subscription. In the meantime the paper will go forward. 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 WITZEL 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.

Brig. Gen. CHAR. DEVENS has his quarters at the late residence of Dr. Pleasant, in Morson's row, Governor street.

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

Brevet Brig. Gen. JOHN E. MCLFORD, Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners, has an office at the "Female Institute," corner of Clay and 10th streets—(first floor.)

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

Major General Casey's headquarters are at the corner of Sixth and Main streets.

Captain Wm. Vondoban, 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.

A Military Commission, of which Major J. L. Stackpole, Judge Advocate, is President, is in daily session in the Hall of Congress for the examination of cases of persons confined by the Rebel authorities.

Major J. L. Stackpole, Judge Advocate of Department of Virginia, office in Female Institute, on Tenth street.

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Conover, U. S. V., Acting Medical Director of Department of Virginia, office in Custom House.

Surgeon A. C. Benedict, U. S. V., Surgeon-in-Chief Third Division Twenty-fourth Army Corps and Troops attached, office in Clifton House.

Acting Staff Surgeon Wm. H. Palmer, U. S. A., Post Surgeon, at Stuart Hospital.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Sanders, U. S. A., in charge U. S. Dispensary, corner Broad and Eighth streets.

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

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

Captain Abel E. Leavenworth, Ninth Vermont Vols., Assistant Provost Marshal, Custom House Building.

FOR RENT—Very large, nicely furnished ROOMS, on the second floor.

ALSO.

A nice SINGLE ROOM, suitable for a gentleman. Apply on the south side of Grace street, the fourth door above 5th.

WANTED.—A good MARKET GARDENER can procure a good situation a few miles from Richmond by applying at once at this office. ap17-3t



Assassination of President Lincoln!

The heaviest blow which has ever fallen upon the people of the South has descended. Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, has been assassinated! The decease of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, at any period, is an event which profoundly affects the public mind, but the time, manner, and circumstances of President Lincoln's death render it the most momentous, the most appalling, the most deplorable calamity which has ever befallen the people of the United States.

The thoughtless and the vicious may affect to derive satisfaction from the sudden and tragic close of the President's career, but every reflecting person will deplore the awful event. Just as everything was happily conspiring to a restoration of tranquility, under the benignant and magnanimous policy of Mr. Lincoln, comes this terrible blow. God grant that it may not rekindle excitement or inflame passion again.

That a state of war, almost fratricidal, should give rise to bitter feelings and bloody deeds in the field was to be expected, but that the assassin's knife and bullet should follow the great and best loved of the nation in their daily walks and reach them when surrounded by their friends, is an atrocity which will shock and appal every honorable man and woman in the land.

The secrecy with which the assassin or assassins pursued their victims indicates that there were but few accomplices in this inhuman crime. The abhorrence with which it is regarded on all sides, will, it is hoped, deter insane and malignant men from the emulation of the infamy which attaches to this infernal deed.

We cannot pursue the subject further. We contemplate too deeply and painfully the terrible aspects of this calamity to comment upon it further.

The acts, as we have officially ascertained them, are subjoined: The President visited Ford's Theatre Friday night, and about thirty minutes past ten o'clock, whilst leaving the Theatre, was wounded in the head by a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth. He died at twenty-two minutes past seven yesterday morning.

Mr. Seward was also wounded in his own house. He is in a fair way to recover.

The people of Petersburg had this afflicting news yesterday before it was made public here. Judge W. T. Joynes, Roger A. Pryor, John Lyon, and other prominent citizens, united in a call for a public meeting to express, if words could do so, their grief for so sad an event, their abhorrence of the deed, and their sympathy for the bereaved. We know that the citizens of Richmond will take similar action.

If any arguments were now needed to convince the people of the South that the effort to destroy the Union was an act of folly rather than of wisdom, such arguments would be found in the utter overthrow of the false philosophy on which the disunion leaders based their movement. The institution of slavery is only one of the many public interests which were involved in the questions at issue; but as it is one of paramount importance we will briefly show how little the disunionists understood its true position, and how unfounded have been their hopes concerning it.

The great and patriotic men of the South, in the days of Washington and Jefferson, saw the radical evils of slavery, and sought to avert them by insuring a system of gradual emancipation, and from that day forward the wisest and most thoughtful of our Southern citizens—men holding broad lands and working them with their own slaves—have felt and known that the sentiment of the civilized world was against the institution, and that the only hope of retaining it was by retaining the protection which the Federal system afforded it in the States where it existed.

But a favorite dream of the disunionist was the establishment of an independent slaveholding Republic. The apostles of the Secession creed taught that a dissolution of the Union would confirm and permanently establish slavery in the South; that the institution, instead of being weakened and destroyed, would be vindicated in the eyes of the world as a Divine appointment of labor, intended to endure as long as man inhabited the earth.

The immediate object with which the Northern people entered upon the war was not the destruction of slavery. Their design was to preserve the Union to uphold the just authority of the Nation, to defend the right of a people to protect themselves from rule and disorganization by the acts of those who had no substantial cause of complaint against their Government.

In the early months of the war, Southern leaders claimed that slavery was an element of military strength to the South; that the slaves would work the farms, raise corn, wheat and bacon, while the white men fought in the armies. For some time this delusion continued. But in proportion as the advance of the United States armies occurred, the inevitable result, foreseen by the wisest of Southern statesmen, followed. The solution of the question of slavery has been purely the result of the laws of war. When the South invited war, she abandoned slavery. To suppose that invading armies would fall to weaken their adversaries by calling to their aid such of the male population of the invaded country as would join them, was a delusion which only madness could have cherished.

The Southern slave owners have discovered by the revelations of the war that, however faithful and personally attached to them their negroes may have been, they desire freedom. They must now admit that slavery has received its death blow. The last and most fatal wound was inflicted by the South herself. When slaves were invited to volunteer for military service, the tacit admission was made that they were persons privileged to enter into the military elements of the struggle between the North and the South, and that, therefore, the military measures and policy which freed them were legitimate results of the state of war.

The charge which has thus been effected is a momentous import. To change the status of the whole laboring class of a country as wide as the Southern States is a work which cannot go on without extensive embarrassment and dislocation. To substitute for the involuntary servitude formerly prevailing the voluntary servitude in which contracts are made, wages are allowed, time is computed and all the relations of the free labor system are recognized, will require time and patience. But the work has been commenced, and the wise among our people will soon be satisfied that their condition will not be the worse for the change. The emancipated negroes will also learn that if they will earn they must work, and that industry and good temper are their best policy.

AMERICAN VESSELS FIRED UPON BY A PORTUGUESE FORT.

The United States frigates Niagara and Sacramento have for some time been engaged in chasing the rebel ram Stonewall. The latter has at length succeeded in escaping from the port of Ferrol. On March 27th her arrival in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is announced. The Portuguese authorities ordered her to leave the harbor. The Niagara and Sacramento arrived immediately after, and were ordered by the Portuguese Government not to sail before the expiration of twenty-four hours after the departure of the Stonewall. The commanders of the frigates are charged by the Portuguese with having disregarded this order, and, while attempting to sail before the proper time, were fired upon by the Portuguese fort. The commanders of our steamers are, on the other hand, reported to have had no intention to sail, but merely to have shifted their anchorage. Diplomatic notes, it is further reported, have already been exchanged in regard to this matter. The rebel organ of London, The Index, announces the further announcement that the great Powers would protect Portugal if the United States should attempt to impose upon her.

It would be useless to offer any comment upon this affair until the facts have been established.—If the statements of the commanders of our steamers are correct, our Government will know how to vindicate the honor of the national flag. At all events, the relations of the foreign Governments to Rebel vessels are now on the point of undergoing a revision, which will make the renewal of such events impossible.—New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—It is believed that no official information has yet been received in regard to the firing by the Lisbon forts on the United States vessels Niagara and Sacramento. This event may be regarded as a fresh illustration of the complication almost inevitable in case of the continuance of the policy of foreign Powers in regard to our ships of war, against which the proclamation of yesterday so emphatically protests. There is reason to anticipate that the effect of that proclamation will be to restore our vessels hereafter to the enjoyment of customary rights and hospitalities in foreign ports, and in the meantime this occurrence is not likely to pass without such action on the part of our Government as the facts when ascertained shall be found to demand.

SINGLE COMBAT.

The correspondent of the New York Times says: One of the most singular and lamentable events of the war, carrying one back to the days of the chivalric Knights, when each foeman challenged his adversary to hand-to-hand conflict, with the attendant hosts as spectators, occurred on Friday last, on the left of the line, during a skirmish between a portion of the Twenty-fourth corps and a brigade of Rebel cavalry. Gen. Reed, Chief of Staff to Gen. Ord, being up at the front, suddenly recognized an old acquaintance in the person of Gen. St. Clair Deering, commanding a brigade of South Carolina cavalry. Whether they had been in former times friends or foes I cannot say; but they met now as foes, and, in full view of the opposing forces present, they held a tournament of death, fighting with pistols, until, almost simultaneously, Reed fell dead, and Deering mortally wounded.

The French Embassy at Washington is reported to have received intelligence of the dangerous illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

Atlanta, or what remains of it, is occupied by a rebel force under Howell Cobb, and he has his headquarters there. The railroad has been repaired, and is now running regularly between Atlanta and Macon.

Lieutenant General Grant, accompanied by Chief of Staff, arrived at Washington Thursday from City Point. It is reported that General Grant will visit his home in Philadelphia before returning to the army.

MOORE VICTORIES.

LYNCHBURG SURRENDERED TO A SCOUTING PARTY.

SELMA AND MONTGOMERY CAPTURED.

[OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN]

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 12,

Major General Dix, New York:

The capture of Selma by our forces is reported by Major General Geo. H. Thomas.

The surrender of Lynchburg is also officially reported. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, } NORFOLK, VA., April 11, 1865.

Major General H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I read the following, just received from Huntsville, Ala., for the information of the Secretary of War. I am inclined to believe it, although, as yet, I have received no report direct from General Wilson:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., 9 A. M., April 11.

Major General G. H. Thomas:

The full wing is just received from Col. Hoover, at Huntsville:

Men directly through from Selma report that place captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 2d inst. Forrest and Roddy, with their entire commands, were captured! Our men dismounted and charged the intrenchments and carried all before them. They also report Montgomery captured.

(Signed) R. S. GRANGER. Geo. H. Thomas, Major General.

CITY POINT, VA., April 12, 1865.

Gen. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Lynchburg surrendered yesterday to a Lieutenant of Griffin's forces, at the head of a scouting party. General Grant has ordered Mckenzie's brigade of cavalry to occupy the town and take care of public property. C. A. DANA, Assistant Secretary of War.

THE ERA OF PEACE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

THE CLOSING UP OF THE WAR.

All Drafting and Recruiting to be Stopped.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT TO BE REDUCED.

MILITARY RESTRICTIONS UPON TRADE AND COMMERCE REMOVED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, } April 13, 1865—6 P. M. }

To Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

This department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determinations, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders, to be immediately issued:

First.—To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

Second.—To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, Quartermaster and Commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its several branches.

Third.—To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

Fourth.—To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce, so far as may be consistent with public safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation, it will be made known by public orders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE ORDER SUSPENDING TRADE OPERATIONS IN CERTAIN STATES REVOKED.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES, } IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, April 11, 1865. }

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 74.—Second paragraph of Special Orders, No. 48, of the date of March 10, 1865, from these headquarters, suspending trade operations within the State of Virginia, except that portion known as the Eastern shore, and the States of North Carolina and South Carolina and that portion of the State of Georgia immediately bordering on the Atlantic, including the city of Savannah, until further orders is hereby revoked.

By command of Lieut. Gen. GRANT. T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant General.

FROM EUROPE.

THE FIRING ON THE NIAGARA.

OUR CONSUL DEMANDS REDRESS.

HALIFAX, April 13.—The steamship Europa, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown on the 2d, arrived here at two o'clock this morning.

The American Minister has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese Government for firing into the Niagara. He demands that the American flag shall be saluted by the forts which fired into our vessels, and the dismissal of the Governor of the port. The American commanders deny any intention of sailing when fired at.

Other European political news is unimportant. The surrender of Montevideo to Flores, and its occupation by the Brazilians, is confirmed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Cotton less firm, but quiet, and prices unchanged. Produce quiet and steady. Provisions dull. Bread quiet.

LONDON, April 13, P. M.—Consols 89 7/8 and 90 1/4. Illinois Central 61 3/4 and 62 1/4. Erie 36 1/4. United States Five-Twenties 57 1/2 and 58 1/4.

SPIRITUAL.—Mr. John H. Addison, a London broker, who has recently been praised by the Spiritualist journals in England as "one of the strongest mediums who has yet appeared," has amused himself, first by performing before select circles of friends all the tricks of the Dave port Brokers, and secondly by writing to the London Standard to say that he is no "medium" at all, but did it for fun.—The Spiritual Times and the Spiritual Magazine, which took up Mr. Addison as a remarkable being, now drop him in great disgust.