

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 make arrangements for the year. One Year, \$10. Six Months, 6. Three Months, 3.

to which will be added \$5 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 (20) 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.

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.

News Boys are instructed that they shall receive the tickets 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.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Major General Halle's headquarters are at the corner of Clay and Twelfth streets.

Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Department of Virginia. Headquarters corner of Clay and Eleventh streets. Office in Custom House, second floor—Bank street entrance.

Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick, Headquarters opposite Gen. Ord's. Office in Custom House, first floor—Bank street entrance.

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

Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, commanding U. S. Forces in and around Richmond; headquarters corner of Broad and Twelfth streets; office at the Clifton House.

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

Brevet Brig. Gen. Michie, Chief Engineer of Virginia; office, second left-hand door, first floor, Custom House, Bank-street entrance.

Brig. Gen. P. T. Deut, Military Commander; office, City Hall.

Lieut. H. S. Merrill, Post Quartermaster; office, Female Institute, Tenth street.

Capt. A. J. Cook, Post Commissary; office, No. 115 Broad street.

Colonel John B. Howard, Chief Quartermaster Army of the James, has his office in the Custom House.

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.

Col. Geo. Suckley, U. S. V., 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.

Major J. C. Paine, Chief Signal Officer. Office in the Female Institute on Tenth street.

Officers are respectfully requested to inform us of any errors or omissions in the above directory.

\$2,000 REWARD

Any person residing in Virginia or elsewhere, into whose hands one or more of the valuable papers listed on another page, may have come, will receive his proportion of the above reward by sending it or them to my address, through Adams' Express Company, with instructions to receive the reward on delivery of the bonds.

No questions will be asked—so the names of the parties will not be known.

Messrs. R. A. Lancaster & Co., Stock Brokers, Main street, Messrs. Maury & Co., Stock Brokers, near Spotswood Hotel; and Mr. John Purcell, Stock Broker, will also have the kindness to act for me in this matter.

JOHN STEWARD, Office, Franklin Street, between 7th and 8th, Richmond, April 25. ap26-11

ROOM FOR RENT.—A comfortable ROOM, with or without board, in a private family, on 6th street, second door from Leigh, east side. ALSO, Four gentlemen as Day Boarders. ap26-21

IF M. E. GANT is in the City, he will please call at the Spotswood House, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. Room No. 3. ap26-11

FOUND.—A small sum of MONEY, on Franklin st., which the owner can have by calling at the Medical Director's office (in the Custom House) and proving property. ap26-31

BOARD.

BOARD can be obtained in a private family on Ross street, two doors from the Richmond House. ap26-11



All letters on business, sent to this office, should be addressed to the Proprietor of the Whig. All other communications should be addressed to the Editor.

WE believe that the exasperation produced throughout the North by the murder of President Lincoln, is rapidly giving place to a calmer feeling, and that the reflecting and intelligent people of that section will exonerate even the leaders of the Rebellion, who have already grievous sins enough to answer for, from any complicity in the horrible crime which has shocked the moral sense of every community.

The evidence, as far as developed, indicates that the conspiracy was confined to a few morbid and almost frenzied minds who had no need of any instigation other than that of their own evil passions. The chief actor has been, manifestly, for a long time possessed by a demon. Early in 1863 he remarked to a gentleman in Chicago "What a glorious opportunity there is for a man to immortalize himself by killing Lincoln!" He was stirred by the same evil spirit that drove on the insane destroyer of the Temple of Ephesus. How little John Wilkes Booth had the countenance or the encouragement of the South in any respect he has himself declared. His words were, "The South have never bestowed upon me one kind word. It is a place now where I have no friends except beneath the sod; a place where I must either become a private soldier, or a beggar." These words are, doubtless, true, and they will go far towards dispelling hastily formed surmises. The spirit of the South in contrast with that of the assassin, is he distinctly pointed out. The South did, indeed, unhappily rebel against the national authority, but resisted by making her men soldiers, never by employing assassins and murderers. Felons of this class, whose sympathies were with the rebellion, disdained to take the position of a "private soldier," but did not scruple to act the part of the brutal assassin.

We are still confident of the restoration of peace and kindly affections between the people of our common country.

When the shadow of this great woe shall pass away from the hearts of our brethren at the North, they will again feel the sunshine of the day of Union. They will again ask for generous, forbearing measures, rather than for vengeance against Southern men who abhor the crime which has afflicted them not less than it has the men of the North.

THE financial problems to be solved by the Peace now at hand are of a character which may well baffle the best powers of minds accustomed to such investigations. We shall not pretend to deal with their broader aspects; but the forms in which the people of the South may be afflicted by them enlist the attention of the reflecting men in both sections.

In the Southern States a singular condition of the money question exists. The Treasury notes issued by the now exploded Government had for nearly four years constituted our only circulating medium. In the early months of the war their purchasing power was nearly equal to that of the bank notes which formerly made up our currency. But, as they increased in volume, and as the shifting fortunes of the battle-field made the result uncertain, they gradually depreciated in power of purchase, not only as compared with gold, but with bank notes. Consequently by the inevitable law which forbids a currency of heavier value to move in the same level with the lighter; specie and bank notes dropped out of sight, and Confederate Treasury notes became the only medium of exchange.

As the war drew to its crisis these paper promises rapidly sunk in power, until sixty dollars in notes would not purchase what one in specie would have bought before the war. It was remarkable that this frightful depreciation was not the result of the increasing volume of this currency thrown into the veins of business and trade. For it is certain that subsequent to the 1st of April, 1864, at least one-third of the old circulating "fluid" had been withdrawn, and its place had never been supplied. Yet the remnant had become daily of less and less value. This was the result of constantly waning confidence in the ability of the Confederacy to sustain itself.

With the downfall of the military power of the Rebel Government, their finances collapsed. So sudden was the ruin, that, although gloomy forebodings of its approach had been long indulged by many, it caught the multitude unprepared. The large sums in Confederate notes held by thousands became at once worthless in their hands. The end of the war thus finds the Southern people without money.

The national currency offers a means of supplying the great vacuum thus created. This paper money is indeed greatly expanded. Perhaps not less than twelve hundred millions are in circula-

tion. This sum is greatly beyond the demands of trade and business in the normal state. Hence this paper is below the value of gold, notwithstanding that the credit and resources of a powerful nation are pledged for its safety.

The South will be a convenient and ready recipient of a loaning our present prostrate condition, the desolation of our land, the destruction of property and the disorganization of labor, Northern capitalists will not hesitate to let their means flow in upon us in steady streams if they find a cordial and industrious spirit among our people, ready to promise returns for investment. We have still the means of developing our agriculture, our minerals, our fountains of trade if we will, with cheerful and kindly enterprise, meet the helping hands that will be readily extended to us.

SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON.

The following addendum to the official despatch published in yesterday's Whig, was crowded out by the pressure of advertisements:

Memorandum, or Basis of Agreement, made this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding Confederate Army, and Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding Army of the United States, in the State of North Carolina, both being present:

1. The contending armies now in the field to maintain the status quo, until notice is given by the commanding general of any one to its opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

2. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded, and conducted to their several State Capitals, therein to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and to abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington city, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

3. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

4. The re-establishment of all Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

5. The people and inhabitants of all these States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and of the States respectively.

6. The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

7. In general terms, the war to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on the condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, distribution of the arms, and the resumption of peaceable pursuits by the officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Not being duly empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain an answer thereto, and to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General, comdg. army U. S. in N. C. J. E. JOHNSTON, General, commanding C. S. A., in N. C.

DISAPPROVAL, AND REASONS THEREFOR.

It is reported that this proceeding of General Sherman was disapproved for the following among other reasons.

1. It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman; and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that General Sherman had no authority to enter into any such arrangement.

2. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

3. It undertook to re-establish the rebel State governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and immense treasure, and placed the arms and munitions of war in the hands of the rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue the loyal States.

4. By the restoration of the rebel authority in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

5. It might furnish a ground of responsibility by the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects the loyal citizens of rebel States to the debt contracted by the rebels in the State.

6. It would put in dispute the existence of loyal State governments, and the new State of West Virginia, which has been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

7. It practically abolished the confiscation laws, and relieved the rebels, of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

8. It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly, rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

9. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories, and left them in condition to re-assert their efforts to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

A war widow in Lawrenceville, Va., writes: "I wish to lay a wager with any man in the U. S. who can walk one hundred miles without a gun or drink one-fourth of the proceeds to be given to the Military Commission."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW RICHMOND THEATRE.

Corner Seventh and Broad Streets.

Mrs. E. Magala, Manageress. R. D. Ooden, Acting and Stage Manager.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26

The performance will commence with the beautiful OVERTURE—Martha, ORCHESTRA.

When will be presented, for the first time, the beautiful play of the BRIGAND

With new and beautiful MOUNTAIN SCENERY, PICTURESQUE AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES.

The Management have engaged and perfected for this occasion a GRAND CORPS DE BALLET.

ALSO, A FULL AND COMPLETE CHORUS.

And are fully convinced their efforts will meet with that generous support and encouragement that has hitherto rewarded their efforts to be worthy the FULL HOUSES

And generous applause that has been awarded them.

BOX BOOK OPEN TWO DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BALLAD, Miss BIANCHE MIDDLETON

FANCY DANCE, Miss JESSIE WERNER

Conclude with the political drama entitled, THE JACOBITE.

IN PREPARATION, A Play, in five acts, written for this Theatre, entitled LADY AUDREY'S SECRET,

In which will be introduced the GHOST

Also in preparation, a grand Spectacular and wonderfully Mechanical Play, entitled THE ANGEL OF DEATH

ap26-11

GRAND TABLEAU.

To be given at the EXCHANGE HOTEL, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 27th inst. by the YOUNG LADIES

OF RICHMOND, FOR THE BENEFIT OF SEVERAL DESTITUTE FAMILIES

Made so by the burning of the City.

Tickets to be had at the Exchange Hotel, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Price, \$2. ap26-21

CARGO OF NEW GOODS

FOR SALE AT No. 5 MAIN STREET TARDY & WILLIAMS, Salesmen.

I OFFER for sale a cargo of GOODS just received consisting in part of GROCERIES.

- 50 bbls. prime Molasses. 50 bbls. Mesa Port. 200 bags prime Rio Coffee. 10 bbls. Baltimore Crushed Sugar. 15 bbls. B White Clarified Sugar. 100 barrels Yellow Sugar. 3 hds. Porto Rico Sugar. 20 bbls. No. 1 Leaf Lard. 30 tierces Canvassed Hams. 6 tierces Shoulders and Sides. 100 tubs Butter, some choice Family. 20 bbls. Family Flour. 10 bbls. Extra do. 500 qbs. Irish Potatoes. 50 boxes Cheese. 5 cases Pineapple Cheese. 300 sacks Liverpool Fine and Ground Alum Salt. 10 half chests fine Green and Black Tea. 200 reams Wrapping Paper. 100 boxes Emory's Adamantine Candles. 20 bbls. Vinegar. 100 lbs. Wrapping Twine. 5000 Cigars.

DRY GOODS. 5 cases Satinets—desirable styles and colors. 10 cases Fancy and Mourning Prints, fresh and handsome.

STATIONERY. 500 reams Writing Paper—Letter, Cap and Note. 100 do. Fine Foreign Paper. 100,000 Envelopes—White and Buff. 21 gross Lead Pencils. 100 gross Steel Pens. 50 gross Pen Holders.

SHOE, HATS, &c. 3000 pairs Men's Boots and Shoes. 200 pairs Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters. 3,000 Hats, assorted.

BESIDES 100 dozen pairs Wool and 200 dozen pairs Cotton Ca-da on boards and sheets. And other desirable goods. W. E. BURTON. ap26-31

SPECIAL

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to auction sale to come off THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock, at our store No. 54 Main street, of Furniture, Hardware, Bedstead Clothing Crockery, Glass Ware, Tobacco, Cigars, Face lent cooking Stoves, Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.

The sale offers to parties wishing to invest an opportunity to obtain useful and desirable articles. HANES & CO., Auc'rs. 54 Main street. ap26-11

WANTED.—A No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer, to whom the highest wages will be given. A colored woman without children preferred. Apply to JACOB EZERIEL 41 Main street, or to Mr. FREDRICK BRAUER, Union Hill, Vegetable street. ap26-31

WANTED.—A No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer. SAMUEL D. HICKS, Franklin St., between 4th and 5th (South side) ap26-11

BOARDING.—Four or five gentlemen can be boarded with board by applying at the new corner of Seventh and Leigh streets. ap26-11