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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

Highly Important Orders.

DRAFTING AND RECRUITING STOPPED.

War Expenses to be Curtailed.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS REDUCED.

Removal of Restrictions on Trade.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1865.

To Major General Dix, New York:

The department, after consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaign, 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 and ammunition, quartermaster and commissary supplies, and reduce the expences of the establishment in its several branches.

THIRD—To reduce the number of Generals 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 the public safety.

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

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

Visit of Lee to Johnston.

THE LATTER URGED TO SURRENDER ALSO.

Ewell on Parole at the Metropolitan,

MOSEBY DETERMINED TO FIGHT.

Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington says: General Grant is here in consultation with the President. His headquarters are hereafter to be in Washington. He goes to Philadelphia tomorrow.

Lee visits Johnston to stay bloodied. He is truly penitent.

Ewell is on his parole at the Metropolitan.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Lieut. Gen. Grant arrived in this city this afternoon, accompanied by his chief of staff.

Maj. Gen. Gamble, commanding the Union forces at Fairfax Station, received a message from Mosby, in which the latter says he does not care about Lee's surrender, and that he is determined to fight so long as he has a man left.

It is stated that Gen. Lee has obtained permission to visit Weldon, N. C.

The report of the capture of Selma and Forrest's entire force, according to the *National Republican*, is now considered by Gen. Thomas as reliable.

The State Department has promulgated the following formal notice of the termination of the reciprocity treaty, given by Mr. Adams to the British Government on the 17th of March, and duly received and acknowledged on that day. Therefore, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the treaty, it will expire in twelve months from date, viz: the 17th of March, 1866.

NAW YORK, April 13.—The *World's* Washington special, of night, says: It is stated that as soon as Gen. Lee decided to surrender, he set to work to devise a plan by which such action would result in peace. He proposed to General Grant that if generous terms were granted him, he would himself go to Johnston and urge him to surrender. Gen. Grant is understood to have met this proposal in the spirit in which it was made, and considering that he could represent President Lincoln in the matter, granted it. He was finally decided that Gen. Grant would proceed to Washington and urge upon Mr. Lincoln to stop all recruiting and issue an amnesty, or in lieu thereof, make it known that he would deal in a liberal manner with the soldiers and people of the south. Meantime Gen. Lee would visit Johnston in person.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S HEALTH.

Dispatches to our Ministers Abroad.

REBEL PIRATES AND FOREIGN PORTS.

Dangerous Illness of Napoleon.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A special to the *Post* says: Mr. Seward suffers severely. He has been able to dictate his dispatches to our ministers abroad. In these dispatches he takes the ground that the war is over and the rebellion is crushed.

Mr. Seward also advises foreign governments that it is expected that rebel pirates will no longer be allowed to enter foreign ports.

It is stated that information has been received at the French Embassy of the dangerous illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

Reduction of Expenses—Cotton in Georgia and Alabama—Officers of Colored Troops.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The Secretary of the Navy has commenced the reduction of expenses. Many transports are to be sold, and navy vessels not needed to be put out of commission.

A gentleman from the South says there are two millions bales of cotton in Georgia and Alabama.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The authority heretofore given to commanding generals of the armies of Departments or to other officers to appoint officers of colored troops, has been revoked by the Secretary of War, except for new regiments to be raised, or for regiments now in process of organization, to be made directly by the President.

Matters in South America.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall on the 5th, arrived tonight. Panama papers contain the following: Matters on the Isthmus were quiet at last accounts.

Gen. Carrero, President of Guatemala, was dying.

Honduras and Costa Rica were quarrelling, because the latter afforded an asylum to Barrios.

From Chili there is little news of interest. Peru is still suffering from the revolution, which continues to gain importance.

A government steamer narrowly escaped capture. Fighting still continued on the East coast, but hopes are entertained that peace will come soon.

From Sherman's Army.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A letter from Goldsboro dated the 6th, says: There was the greatest enthusiasm in Sherman's army over the capture of Richmond. It is reported that the inhabitants of Raleigh made demonstrations of joy in spite of the rebels.

Carl Shurz has arrived at Newbern, and is said to be on his way to Raleigh.

No movement for the return of North Carolina to the Union will be made until the occupation of Raleigh by our troops.

A portion of Sherman's army was under orders to move prior to the news of the fall of Richmond.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Last Day's Fighting.

GEN. SMYTH MORTALLY WOUNDED

DETAILS OF LEE'S SURRENDER

GREAT ENTHUSIASM THROUGHOUT OUR LINES.

Rebels Allowed to Return Home.

WHAT GENERAL LEE SURRENDERED.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A correspondent from the Army of the Potomac, says: Very little fighting took place on the 7th inst. At Farmville there was some skirmishing between the enemy's rear guard and the 2d corps, with the 2d division of cavalry, the result being unimportant. Lee had intended to fall back to Burkesville, but being cut off by our forces getting to Burkesville, he changed his course and started for Lynchburg. A part of his army passed through Farmville on the morning of the 7th. After crossing the Appomattox the bridges were burned, and before our troops could get across, the enemy had taken a position a mile from the river, where they erected works and made a stand in order to allow their wagon trains to get out of the way. On this side of the river, just outside of the town, a division of cavalry had taken up a position, determined to annoy our advance while reconstructing the bridge. Gen. Crook attacked them vigorously, driving them back some distance, but they had a force dismounted lying in ambush, which poured a heavy fire into our men as they advanced to the second attack, and they were compelled to fall back on their support.

The rebels soon after retired, being indisposed to await another charge. The loss on both sides was very light.

The 2d corps soon after crossed the river, and pushing on after the enemy drove them behind their newly built breastworks.

Gen. Smyth was severely, and it is believed, mortally wounded in leading the charge. This was a sad loss to the command, and every man in it felt the loss as a personal one. A more gallant soldier never served his country; and he not only ranked high for bravery on the field, but as a gentleman and a friend he was beloved by all who knew him. The loss in the 2d corps will be about fifty, mostly of Smyth's corps.

On the morning before, the enemy crossed the Appomattox, twelve guns were taken from them, and afterward six more, making eighteen during the day, and about 2,000 prisoners. The number of prisoners taken on the 6th, is put down at 3,100, almost entirely of Kershaw's and Custis Lee's divisions.

The correspondent, after giving further details of events, but which have mainly been published through official sources, says:

The field where the surrender took place, was almost covered with the enemy's dead, all of them nearly being shot in the head and upper part of the body. The position was a very favorable one for them, but our artillery had fixed range on a hill, and our men charged up the steep with such impetuosity that some were bayoneted before they left their light breastworks. The road for miles was strewn with broken wagons, caissons, and baggage of all kinds, representing a scene seldom witnessed on the part of Lee's army.

The loss on the 6th will sum up about 1,000 killed and wounded. The 6th corps suffered the heaviest.

Another letter, dated on the evening of the 8th, says: Stragglers are found secreted along the line, and as the troops pass they come in and surrender, expressing their determination to fight no longer, as they consider the rebellion as good as over. Four guns were brought in this morning, besides a long train of ambulances, many containing wounded, who were placed in hospitals.

General Gordon sent four surgeons through the line this afternoon, asking if they might be allowed to minister to the wants of those left behind on the road, but as all have plenty of such help they will return, to the army in the morning.

General Hayes was relieved from command of the 2d Division of the 2d Corps yesterday for tardiness in moving his command in obedience to orders.

Another letter, dated April 9th, says: Notwithstanding the correspondence between Grant and Lee, yesterday, which led all to expect a formal surrender this morning, the latter expected all his energy to escape the net laid for him. He marched rapidly all day yesterday afternoon and evening until he was run against at Appomattox Court House. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in the capture of prisoners and and checking their retreat.

The 24th and 25th corps were close upon the support of the cavalry, and during the night they took up a strong position across the main road, on the south side of the Appomattox river. The south side cutting them off from retreat in that direction.

Early this forenoon Sheridan attacked them vigorously, and for some time a brisk engagement was in action.

About 9 a. m. a flag of truce appeared in front of his line, and he informed them that hostilities had been suspended. This was caused by an agreement by Gen. Grant, consenting to a cessation of firing, so as to communicate with Gen. Grant, and was done, it is said, with proper authority.

Gen. Sheridan's Adjutant General was allowed to come to the third rebel column with General Meade, who said he knew of no such an arrangement, and that he was about to move forward in accordance with his intentions. General Lee, however, sent another messenger, praying to have an interview with General Grant, to arrange the terms of surrender, and Gen. Meade was thus obliged to grant a two hours' armistice, in order to communicate with Gen. Grant, who had moved around to the left during the night. General Grant consented to see General Lee and discuss the matter. About half-past four o'clock, Lieut. Col. Whitelaw, of Gen. Wright's staff, came in and reported the terms arranged and the papers signed, when the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout our lines, Cheer after cheer rending the air. Soon after General Meade's staff rode along the lines of the 2d and 5th corps and they were greeted with the most enthusiastic shouts, the men throwing their hats in the air and dancing with joy and delight. No such scene has ever been witnessed in this army, and the thanks of the whole country are due to the brave men and their heroic commanders for such a great and glorious result.

It is understood that the men of Lee's army are to be paroled and allowed to return to their homes. They give up everything in their hands, but last night they destroyed large amounts of property, in the shape of wagons, gun carriages and baggage, papers, etc. The number of Lee's force is put down at 20,000. Very few guns were in the retreat, as they abandoned nearly all they did not lose in action. Thirty-eight guns were brought in yesterday, and several this morning. The rank and file of Lee's army is said to be well satisfied to give up the struggle, believing that they have no hope of success, but say that if Gen. Lee had refused to surrender, they would have stuck to him to the last. The officers are somewhat discontented, but these feelings will soon wear off when they find how liberally and kindly our people are disposed to treat them.

Another letter from the Army of the Potomac of April 10th says: The final arrangements for the surrender of Lee's army were completed yesterday. They are at liberty to proceed to their homes or elsewhere, as they choose. The terms granted were certainly of a very liberal character.

A large number of officers, rather with thousands of men of the army expressed their dissatisfaction, not only at the terms granted, but actually granted to the rebel army, at the manner in which they were paroled, and allowed to go their way, without our men being permitted to enjoy the results of their long struggle in the passage through the lines of General Lee; but it is claimed that this would have been humiliating to Gen. Lee and his officers, and that it is not the wish or desire of our Government or its commanders to act towards them in any way that would tend to radicate the feelings or make their position more intolerable than it actually was. The policy pursued may have been best and our soldiers will submit, as they always do, to what is judged most wise.

During Sunday night and Monday a large number of the rebels, as well as some of their officers, made their escape from the lines and scattered to the woods, many intending to return home. Our camps were filled with them, begging for something to eat, which was freely given. These men, when asked if they had been paroled, invariably replied, "No, but we are allowed to go where we please."

The number of men that Gen. Lee claimed to be able to give up was 10,000, with muskets, with as many more men from the commissary, quartermaster, hospital and other departments; but officers who have been permitted to pass through their camp assert that not more than 7,000 or 8,000 will be found to have surrendered.

The cavalry operating with Gen. Lee was also turned over, but only a small force with horses could be found. Report states that the best men were picked out and sent to Gen. Johnston.

The number of guns given up was thirty, with from three hundred to four hundred wagons, with little ammunition, and no supplies were found. As an evidence of the state of their commissary when they reached Farmville, the residents state that they had been issuing ears of corn to their men for several days previous, but that a train from Lynchburg met them there with flour and pork. Out of some 2,000 horses turned over to us, not more than 200 were to be found, and a single ration of forage for each.

Commissioner Ould and assistants were captured on their way from Richmond toward Danville, and were brought into camp on Sunday.

The 2d and 6th Corps are to start this morning for Burkesville Junction. The cavalry and the 24th Corps are to go toward Danville, while the 5th Corps will remain to take possession of and bring away the property and effects of Lee's army.

The trains are now running to Burkesville.

Brigadier General Smyth died on the 9th from the effect of wounds received on the 6th.

General Mattie, who was badly wounded, left for home this morning on leave of absence.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

ORDER REGARDING RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

PRAYERS FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Jeff. Davis' Probable Intentions.

RAILROADS NOT YET REPAIRED.

The Guard at Mrs. Lee's House.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND VA., April 11, 1865.

General Order No. 29.—Protection is hereby extended to all churches and places of public worship. Religious services may be continued without interruption, as in times of profound peace. This protection must not, however, be perverted, for the utterance in any form of sentiments of treasonable sentiments or expressions, when thus perverted, it will be withdrawn. In all churches where prayers have heretofore been offered for the so called President of the confederate authorities, a similar mark of respect is hereby ordered to be paid to the President of the United States. By command of

Maj. Gen. WEITZEL.

D. D. WHEELER, A. A. G.

We learned yesterday, upon what we consider to be good authority, that Gen. William H. F. Lee has not been killed, as reported. His family here learn that he is unhurt.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Herald's* Richmond special of the 11th says: Jeff. Davis, Hunter and Thomas M. Semmes have long contemplated the formation of a Trans-Mississippi Confederacy, to be composed of Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, with such of the discontented Mexican States as might join them.

The sanitary condition of Richmond is good.

Two days ago there were 2,000 sick and wounded in Petersburg. Some belonged to our army and the rest to the rebels. They are being transferred as fast as possible to City Point.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad is not in working order. The bridge only in repair for twenty miles out from Richmond, to the railroad bridge over the South Anna destroyed by Sheridan. Further on are three other important bridges that were destroyed by the same officer.

Mrs. General Lee is terribly indisposed. A negro guard was placed in front of the house she is occupying, but from it being represented that the color of the guard was an insult to Mrs. Lee, they were withdrawn and white ones substituted.

The correspondent says that nearly all the property destroyed by fire belonged to wealthy rebels. The poorer classes do not express any sympathy for the sufferers by the conflagration.

DEATH OF GEN. SMITH.

Our Wounded Shipped to Annapolis.

ACCEPTION OF MR. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The body of Gen. Smith, who died from the effects of a wound received on the 6th, arrived here to-day.

The number of our wounded now at City Point will be shipped to Annapolis, where they will be placed in hospitals.

The Evening Star says: The side of Mr. Seward's face injured by his fall, has been placed in wires instead of bandages, since which time the swelling has become reduced, and now he does not suffer so much pain. He is unable to leave his bed, and generally is more easy in day time than during the night. As talking is very painful to him, owing to the injury, he uses a slate and pencil to communicate with others.

Preparations for Celebrating our Victories—Rebel Forces in Kentucky Surrendering.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Preparations for a celebration here to-morrow, are perfected. There will be a general turn-out of all classes.

The *Gazette's* Lexington, Ky., dispatch says: General Palmer is at Eminence, Ky., for the purpose of receiving the surrender of all the Confederate forces in the State, including Col. Jessie's command. Those who will not surrender will be declared outlaws, and the people will be called upon to hunt them down.

A Lieutenant and twenty-one men surrendered yesterday to Gen. Hobson.

The *Gazette* says Gen. Carrington is at Indianapolis, charged with being a defaulter in $30,000; also of being guilty of frauds in wood contracts

Affairs in Mexico.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Tribune's* City of Mexico letter of the 10th of March says: Bitter feelings exist between the French and Austrian troops now in Mexico. Numerous quarrels have taken place between them on account of the recollections of the French and Austrian war.

Several editors have been arrested, for commenting on the conduct of Marshal Bazoine.

Discord in the Imperial family is said to be increasing.

Report Concerning Stanton's Resignation.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: It is currently reported that Secretary Stanton will resign as soon as peace is declared.

Gold.

NEW YORK, April 13.—There is very little movement in Gold. The demand is almost exclusively regular, and the prices steady at about yesterday's quotations—opening at 165, and closing at 164½.

VERY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Virginia and the Union.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE.

Comments on the Address.

HEALTH OF MRS. GENERAL LEE.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday contains the following important document to the people of Virginia: The undersigned members of the Legislature of the State of Virginia, in convention with a number of the citizens of the State whose names are attached to this paper, in view of the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederate Government, and its occupation by the military authorities of the United States, the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, and the suspension of the civil power of the State, are of the opinion that an immediate meeting of the General Assembly of the State is called for by the exigencies of the situation. The consent of the military authorities of the United States to a session of legislature in Richmond in connection with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to their free deliberation upon public affairs, and to the ingress and departure of all its members under safe conduct has been obtained. The United States authorities will afford transportation from any point under their control to any of the persons before mentioned.

The matters to be submitted to the Legislature, are the restoration of peace to the State of Virginia, and the adjustment of the questions involving life, liberty, and property, that have arisen in the State as a consequence of war. We therefore earnestly request the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the members of the Legislature to repair to this city by the 25th of April.

We understand that full protection to persons and property will be afforded in the State, and we recommend to peaceful citizens to remain at their homes and pursue their usual avocations, with confidence that they will not be interrupted. We earnestly solicit the attendance in Richmond, on or before the 25th of April, inst., of the following persons of the State of Virginia, to confer with us as to the best means of restoring peace to the State of Virginia. We have procured safe conduct from the military authorities of the United States for them to enter the city and depart without molestation:

Hon. R. T. Hunter, A. H. Carpenter, Wm. G. Rives, John Letcher, A. H. H. Stewart, R. L. Montague, Fayette M. Mullin, J. P. Holcombe, Alex. Rives, B. Johnston Barbour, James Barbour, Wm. L. Goggin, J. B. Baldwin, Thos. S. Johnson, Walter Staples, S. D. Maxwell, Thomas Randolph, Wm. T. Early, R. A. Claybrooke, John Critcher Williams, T. H. Eppes, and those other persons whose passports have been procured, and especially others who we consider unnecessary to mention.

A. J. Marshall, Senator from Wesson.

Jas. Venable, Senator elect from Petersburg.

David J. Burr, of the House of Delegates, Richmond.

David J. Sanders, of the House of Delegates, Richmond city.

L. B. Hall, of the House of Delegates.

J. J. English, of the House of Delegates, Henrico county.

Wm. Ambrose, of the House of Delegates, of Chesterfield county.

A. M. Reiss, of the House of Delegates, from Petersburg.

J. R. W. Thomas, Second Auditor of Virginia.

Lieut. L. L. Moncure, Chief Clerk of the Auditor's Office.

Jos. Mayo, Mayor of the city of Richmond.

Hotten B. Howard, clerk of Husting Court, of Richmond.

Thomas W. Dudley Bergeant, Richmond.

Littleton Zalewski, Commonwealth Attorney, Richmond.

M. M. T. Jaynes, Judge of the Circuit Court, Petersburg.

John A. Meredith, Judge of the Circuit Court, Richmond.

Wm. H. Lyons, Judge of Hustings Court, Richmond.

Wm. O. W. Wickham, member of Congress, Richmond.

Nathaniel Theber, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*.

R. F. Walker, publisher of the *Examiner*.

J. R. Anderson, Richmond.

H. R. Horsley, Richmond.

W. Geddin, Richmond.

P. G. Bailey, Richmond.

W. J. Smith, Richmond.

Franklin Stewart, Henrico.

John Lyons, Petersburg.

Thos. A. Fisher, Wm. M. Harrison, Charlottesville, "

Col. Hall Richly, Thos. W. Garrett, James A. Scott, Richmond.

Following is the proposed recommendations.

[Signed] J. A. CAMPBELL.

Approved for publication in the *Whig*, and in hand bill form. [Signed]

G. W. WEITZEL, Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Richmond *Whig*, commenting on the address to the people of Virginia, says: It is understood that this invitation has been put forth in pursuance of the plan of proceedings assented to by President Lincoln. At all events, it will be hailed by the great body of the people of Virginia, as the first step toward the reinstatement of the Old Dominion in the Union. It is possible that some of the members of the legislature may decline to come. In every case the people of the county or Senatorial District should select some influential and intelligent citizen who is willing to take part in this business, and commission him as far as they can to represent them at the conference. The views and purposes of the members of the Legislature should be ascertained by them. Every one can foresee the difficulties in the way of formal action in the beginning. Several complex questions are to be met at the threshold, but where there is a will there is a way, and whatever the difficulties presented the important business must be undertaken.

The report concerning the health of Mrs. Gen. Robt. E. Lee is, we learn, entirely without foundation.

Steady, Money and Dry Goods Matters.

NEW YORK, April 13.—There was a stronger feeling at the Stock Exchange. On the railway list the market was up 1@2 per cent, with very little pressure to sell. The sudden advance in Illinois Central to day, is the great feature of the Stock Market. Stocks had been heavily oversold on sellers' option, with the prospect of covering contracts on Lengthen. At the Stock Exchange Border State Bonds were in demand, and the tendency was upward; Governments lower; 5-20's have been sold as low as 107. The Bremen steamer brought a number of orders to sell without limit. Many German Houses holding bonds here sold them.

Coal Shares are firmer. Cumberland was the feature. Miscellaneous Shares steady, without any special movement.

The Gold market keeps firm and was rather better towards the close. There is very little animation in the Gold-rooms and a quiet aspect. The supply of money still exceeds the demand.

Petroleum stocks are firmer and in better demand. Sales of Buchanan Farm at 113; Cherry Run, 60; Empire City, 275; Excelsior, 450; Highgate, 73; Knickerbocker, 63; Rynd Farm, 250; Tack, 218; United States, 925; Allen Wright, 375. The market for Crude Oil is steady, at 34c; Refined in Bond, 51@52c; Free, 71@72c.

The Dry Goods trade is quite active this week, domestic fabrics, especially Prints, being firmly held. Buyers from a distance have been holding back for some time, and are now compelled to purchase to supply themselves with goods, hence the demand is very brisk. Foreign goods of desirable and seasonable styles were not plenty, and bought quite freely by Jobbers and retailers at full prices. There is now every prospect of an active trade for the balance of the season. Many merchants from the interior are here for the second time, and report business very good in their various localities.

Good Friday will be more generally kept tomorrow in business circles than ever.

The Stock Exchange Petroleum Board and Gold Room are to hold no session.

There was a meeting of tobacco merchants held yesterday at which a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth the views and wishes of the assemblage, was adopted, and transmitted to Washington.

From Wilmington—The General Lyon Disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE.—The steamer Suwanee arrived here to day from Wilmington, N. C. The captain reported having passed off Hatteras, the scene of the burning of the steamer General Lyon. Nineteen bodies were recovered, and with the aid of his glass he was enabled to discern a large number of others.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Reorganization Perfected.

THE ARMY READY TO MOVE.

Opposition Expected at Neuse River.

GREAT REJOICING IN NEWBERN.

Affairs in Richmond.

Preparations to Return to the Union.

GREAT SCARCITY OF FOOD.

The Remains of Col. Dahlgren.

GENERAL LEE REPORTED IN RICHMOND.

The Prisoners Captured by Sheridan.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *World* has the following special, dated Goldsboro, April 9th: "The armies are in the best possible spirits and condition for the coming active movements. The reorganization of the different armies and corps is perfected; the trains are all loaded, the troops clothed, and the armies are prepared for a movement. No opposition is anticipated until the crossing of the Neuse river at Smithfield is attempted.

General Sherman notifies the army commanders to be prepared for rapid marches, so that speedy results may be expected.

No change in the position in Johnston's army is reported. It is expected that he will defend Raleigh and endeavor to hold it as long as possible."

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent of the 8th says that the entire reorganization of Sherman's army had been completed, and that it was ready to enter upon a new campaign for the sudden extinguishment of Johnston's military power, if the rebel chieftain shall choose to offer further resistance, after hearing of Lee's surrender.

The news of the capture of Richmond of course caused great rejoicing in Newbern.

The country on the south side of the Neuse river, between Newbern and Goldsboro, is entirely cleared of armed rebels, but on the north side of that stream there are some prowling bands. One of these on the 7th captured and burned a steamer and two barges. This is the only interruption which Sherman's communications have suffered.

Gen. Mower has succeeded Gen. Williams as commander of the 20th corps, in Sherman's army.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says: The people of Virginia, and city of Richmond in particular, appear to be at last satisfied with their experiments of a Southern Confederacy, and are making preparations for a return to the State to its former loyal position in the Union. Influential citizens there are still engaged in endeavoring to secure the best terms they can. The feeling of the majority of the Richmond citizens against Jeff. Davis and other leaders of the rebel Government is represented as having become very bitter.

At least 5000 of the white people of Richmond are now entirely dependent on the Government and the Northern Army for their daily supply of food and but for these they would starve. Government officers are now issuing 13000 rations a day to these destitute dupes of secession.

The work of cleaning up the city and taking possession of the stuffs and manufactories of the rebel government and abandoned property of all kinds and putting them in proper order, is being vigorously prosecuted under the direction of Gen. Shepley, and for the necessary labor which this involves a large number of negroes are employed. The amount of property thus secured to the Government is enormous.

Much secreted property has been discovered in the dwellings of citizens, including, it is said, the most quantities of articles sent from friends in the North, to administer to the wants of imprisoned Union soldiers.

The remains of Col. Dahlgren have been discovered near Richmond, and have been disinterred and sent to Washington.

It is rumored in Richmond that Gen. Lee arrived there on Monday night, and proceeded quietly to his residence.

The *Tribune's* special from City Point says: A special train was to go to Burkesville last night to bring Generals Grant and Lee and staff, who return to Richmond to day in accordance with their parol.

General Grant's army is reported to have turned its face eastward for the purpose receiving supplies and recruiting.

Sheridan's prisoners numbered yesterday to Lee's surrender, are on their way to City Point.

The *World's* special dispatch of the 9th says: Sherman is in the best possible spirits and ready to move. His trains are all loaded and the troops clothed. Sherman has notified the army commands to be prepared for rapid marches, so that speedy results may be expected.

The *Times'* City Point special says: General Lee has expressed a desire to depart for Europe with the rest of his family at an early day. His action has been put forth in pursuance of the plan of proceedings assented to by President Lincoln. At all events, it will be hailed by the great body of the people of Virginia, as the first step toward the reinstatement of the Old Dominion in the Union. It is possible that some of the members of the legislature may decline to come. In every case the people of the county or Senatorial District should select some influential and intelligent citizen who is willing to take part in this business, and commission him as far as they can to represent them at the conference. The views and purposes of the members of the Legislature should be ascertained by them. Every one can foresee the difficulties in the way of formal action in the beginning. Several complex questions are to be met at the threshold, but where there is a will there is a way, and whatever the difficulties presented the important business must be undertaken.

Only about twelve thousand, as it really does, it is also unsatisfactory to some, that the electoral franchise is not given to the colored man. Would it result that it were now conferred on the very intelligent, and on those who serve our cause as soldiers. Still the question is not whether the Louisiana government, as it stands, is quite all that is desirable. The question is, "Will it be wise to take it as it is, and help to improve it, or to reject and disperse it?" "Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union *sooner* by *sustaining*, or by *discarding* her new State government?"

"Some twelve thousand voters in the here-before slave State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union; assumed to be the rightful political power of the State; held elections; organized a free government; adopted a free State Constitution, giving the benefit of public education equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. Their Legislature has already voted to ratify the constitutional amendment, recently passed by Congress, abolishing slavery throughout the nation. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the Union, and to perpetual freedom in the State—committed to the very things, and nearly all the things, the nation wants—and they ask the nation's recognition and its assistance to make good that commital.

"Now, if we reject and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We in effect say, to the white men, 'You are worthless, or worse; we will neither help you nor be helped by you.' To the blacks, we say, 'This is not your land, your old masters hold to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents, in some vague and undefined when, where, and how.' If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have, so far, been unable to perceive it.

"If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true. We encourage the band to adhere to their work, and argue for it, and proclaim for it, and fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success, is inspired with vigilance, and energy, and daring, to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise. Will he not attain it sooner by using the already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it. [Laughter.]

Again, if we reject Louisiana, we also reject our vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the national Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been argued that no more than three-fourths of those States which have not attempted secession, are necessary to ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself against this, further than to say that such a ratification would be questionable, and sure to be persistently questioned; while a ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

"I repeat the question: 'Can Louisiana be brought into proper practical relation with the Union *sooner* by *sustaining* or by discarding her new State Government?' What has been said of Louisiana will apply generally to other States. And yet so great peculiarities pertain to each State, and such important and sudden changes occur in the same State; and, withal, so new and unprecedented is the whole case, that no exclusive and inflexible plan can safely be prescribed as to details and collaterals. Such exclusive and inflexible plan would surely become a new entanglement. Important principles may, and must be inflexible.

"In the present situation, as the phrase goes, it may be my duty to make some new announcement to the people of the South. I am considering, and shall not fail to act, when satisfied that action will be proper."

The speech was applauded throughout by emphatic sentences and loud cheering. We have purposely omitted each burst of approval as it occurred, to avoid marring, or, at all events, breaking the consequentialness of the argument by innumerable parentheses.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Twenty-Inch Naval Gun "Beelzebub" at Fort Pitt Works.

The 20-Inch Dahlgren navy gun just completed at the Fort Pitt Works, is the largest of the kind ever cast. Its mate, an army gun, is mounted in New York harbor. This mammoth piece of ordnance was constructed as an experiment by the Government, and will very probably prove a success. It was christened the "Beelzebub," by Capt. H. A. Wise, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Its actual weight is 08,915 pounds, and it will throw a solid ball of 1,080 pounds. The only other gun of the same calibre above mentioned, was tested in the following manner: A clear day was selected, when the sea was perfectly placid. The scope of the horizon at sea is generally estimated at six miles. This gun threw a ball beyond the horizon, how far could not be ascertained, as no vessel would venture out to see when the trial was made. The report when it fell could not be heard.

The "Beelzebub" was cast on the 5th of last May. On the 26th of May an accident occurred which prevented the gun from being taken from the pit as soon as was intended. While removing a rough 15-inch gun from its pit, and which the gun was immediately over the pit containing the 20-inch gun, the top plate which held the "north crane" to its place gave way, letting the 15-inch gun fall across the pit in which the "Beelzebub" was. The crane was put in repair on the 10th of June, and the pit cleared of obstructions. The gun was then hoisted on the two cranes, and towards evening it was safely landed in skids arranged for its reception, having been in the pit thirty-six days. The appearance of the gun was a dark gray, and as far as could be ascertained it was thought a complete success. On the evening of June 22d, having been moved first by trucks and afterwards by means of block and tackle and jack screws, it was safely housed within the building containing the lathe intended for its reception.

Its rough measurements were as follows:

At the base		66	inches.
50 inches from the base	65	do	
60 do do	61	do	
80 do do	54	do	
100 do do	48	do	
120 do do	47	do	
175 do do	34 05	do	

The bore star gauged zero, or exactly twenty inches the entire distance, except at four places; which it varied the one-hundreth part of an inch. The scales on which the gun was weighed were declared to be the largest in the world, and are estimated to be five thousand tons weight. They were first thoroughly tested, and proved to be entirely reliable.

"Old Beelzebub" is now in readiness to be shipped to the proving ground. We will give one notice of the manner in which it will stand the test. The service charge of the ordnance is twenty pounds; but in the nice rounds, which is the number fixed for the trial, there will be charge of 60, three of 80, and three of 100 pounds of powder. It is probable the last charge may be fired at 125 pounds.

Serious Accidents Incurred at a Celebration of Victory.

On Friday night last, during the celebration by the citizens of Ebensburg, Cambria county, of the late glorious victories, a rather serious accident occurred. An old cannon had been brought into requisition wherewith to fire a salute, and on the fifth discharge it exploded, scattering the fragments far and wide. Captain Savage, of the Provost Guard, and Mr. Thomas M. Jones, were severely injured. A number of others were slightly hurt. It was providential the casualties were so few. The gun was utterly demolished, and the pieces scattered for squares around. Messrs. Savage and Jones have been confined to bed ever since, but their injuries, though severe, will not necessarily prove fatal.

When the good news reached Carrollton, the people there decided to fire a salute. No cannon being available, a stump perforated by a two-inch auger hole was brought into requisition instead. This was charged with a considerable quantity of powder, a train attached thereto, and fired. The [illegible] occurring at the proper time, one of the bystanders, named Frederick Isenberg, approached to relire the train. Just as he reached the stump, and while examining the train, the charge, which had "hung fire," exploded, shattering the stump, a splinter of which striking the unfortunate Isenberg in the region of the heart, killed him almost instantly. He did not live over five minutes. The deceased was aged probably thirty-five years, and leaves a family.

Fatal Accident.

Another of those sad accidents which we have been called upon to chronicle so frequently of late, occasioned in the use of firearms, occurred at Girard, Ohio, on Friday evening last. An impromptu celebration of the recent victories of our armies was being held, and a salute was fired from a little iron cannon. Rifle powder was used and at the eighth discharge the piece exploded.

Although a large number of persons were standing near at the time, but one was injured, Newton Rogers, who fired the gun. He died in about twenty minutes. His arm was mangled, but he seemed to have received no external injuries sufficiently severe to be fatal, so his death must have been occasioned principally by the shock of the explosion. He was a teamster by occupation, and leaves a wife and two children who were dependent on him for support. The only remedy for these accidents appears to be this: Trust cannon only in the hands of those who have been thoroughly drilled and understand their management and capacity.

The Nonpareil Washing Machine.

We call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of this popular Machine, which will be found in another column. Testimonials as to its excellence are furnished by well known clergymen in this community, all of whom have witnessed its practical operations, and pronounce it to be as nearly "perfect" as any machine of the kind possibly can be. It saves soap, time, labor and clothes. An ordinary "washing" can be done in from two to three hours by the machine, and the finest laces can be thoroughly cleansed without injury. H. J. Murdock, Esq., one of the proprietors of the *United Presbyterian*, is the Agent for this region. Mr. Murdock is well known here as a successful business man, of great politeness, and pleasing address, and those who call at his office, 74 Third street, will receive all necessary information in regard to the machine. See advertisement.

Lecture on Sunday Evening.

Charles H. Brainard, Esq., is announced to deliver a lecture at Concert Hall, on Sunday evening next, on the subject: "Social, Moral and Political Life in Washington City." Mr. Brainard is heralded as a most effective speaker, and the theme which he has chosen will certainly prove interesting to hundreds of our citizens. He has a wide field for thought, in the discussion of the points named in his subject, and as he is thoroughly conversant with the various phases of life in the national capital, his lecture will no doubt prove highly entertaining and instructive. See card in another column.

Free Lecture.

Col. Hawkins, a speaker of great force and eloquence, and one of the most loyal and devoted Union men of East Tennessee, is announced to deliver a *free lecture* this evening, at Wilkins Hall, on the subject of the "War in Tennessee," in which he will give an interesting and graphic picture of the trials and sufferings of the people of that State. The lecture is delivered under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission. Those who have heard Col. Hawkins pronounce him one of the most effective speakers of the day. The ladies are urgently requested to attend this lecture.

Rafts Wrecked.—A large number of rafts—over twenty—lying at Herr's Island, were floated off yesterday, owing to the rise in the river. A vast quantity of debris had collected at the island, and on being carried off, took the rafts with it. They were lodged on the old aqueduct piers, and altogether now form a curious jumble. The wreck extends half way across the river. It is presumed some of the lumber floated further down the stream, but very little of it, if any, was lost.

Auction Sale.—New Carpets, Pi