

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1865.

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

SHALL WE HAVE A SPECIAL SESSION?

The Oregonian puts this question, but fails to give any direct answer to it, or to say what position it now occupies on the same. It says that "should our State be needed to assist the act, (the Anti-Slavery Amendment), we believe it to be our duty to speak the word as quickly as possible." And pray, what Union man does not believe in such duty? Is there anything new in that? Was not that the position taken by the last Union State Convention, by the last Legislature, and by every man in the party? Was it not so expressed in the Statesman in the issue of March 20th, last?—So far as the question has been discussed by the Union press of the State, (except the Oregonian), it has been, Should a Special Session be convened immediately, for the purpose of passing upon the Anti-Slavery Amendment? We oppose the calling of a special session at this time, for the reasons urged in our last issue, and the Oregonian sees fit to pronounce them "the petty strategy of a State Politician." Our proposition was simply to let the matter rest at present, and let the voters of the State ratify the amendment at the next election.—This appears to the Oregonian man as the "petty strategy of a State Politician." We have always innocently supposed that deciding matters by a fair vote at the ballot-box, was deciding them "upon the square"; but to the Oregonian man, this idea of counting votes at the ballot-box, and winning on political questions before the people, by virtue of having the right on our side, is the merest "petty strategy of a State Politician." It is the first time we have ever heard, or read, of the accusation of "petty strategy," being brought against any party, or any man, for securing the advantage in a political contest, of advocating a just and righteous principle—of advocating Liberty; and at this day and age of the world, the criticism of "petty strategy," upon an honest effort to secure to the Union party the distinctive advantage of an advocacy before the people of the abolition of the true cause of the great rebellion, seems to us to be neither just nor reasonable.

While we know very well that the question is not merely—will this measure build up our side of politics, we also know that it is not to be settled by a "paper" Amendment to the Constitution. We want to see the Amendment adopted by the hearts and minds of the people, that hereafter no misnamed Democratic party of the North, allied with the rebellious slaveholders of the South, can say that this Anti-Slavery Amendment was put into the Constitution without a fair expression of the people on the question. We have full confidence that it will be so adopted, not only by Oregon, but by every State in the Union, because the enormity of the crime of slavery has been fully exposed, and henceforth the march of Liberty will be onward.

We stated two weeks ago that we believed the action of the Southern States themselves, would render a special session of our Legislature, for this purpose, unnecessary. Since then we have confirmatory evidence of the correctness of that belief, in a telegram from Little Rock, stating that the Legislature of Arkansas had unanimously adopted the Anti-Slavery Amendment.

But the Oregonian winds up with a curious suggestion in recommending a good school law as one of the objects of a special session. As a special session can only be convened upon "extraordinary occasions," we submit that if the need of a good school law is an extraordinary occasion, then that occasion has existed for a long time. A good school law is indeed badly needed, but having done without one for so many years, we are inclined to think that that cannot now be magnified into such an "extraordinary occasion," as to demand of the tax-payers ten thousand dollars, expenses for a special session.

And now we repeat, that whenever the fate of the Anti-Slavery Amendment depends upon a special session of our Legislature, we are heartily in favor of calling the session at once, no matter what be the expense.—But notwithstanding that necessity is shown to exist, we are opposed to the special session; and we know that a large majority of the voters think the same way. And if that necessity does not arise before the next election we hope to aid in keeping the Anti-Slavery Amendment question before the people, and the Oregonian man may call it "petty strategy," or any thing else that suits him.

TAN RONDER CHIEFS.—It appears that Jeff Davis was not content with plunging the Southern people into a fruitless and bloody rebellion, but he now, in the day of their defeat, turns their confusion to his gain by deliberate and wholesale robbery of their banks, carrying off it is said, an immense amount of gold from Richmond. He will continue his robberies as usual, and as the Southern people will submit to it, unless he is overtaken by the United States authorities. It has been reported from time to time that all the Southern leaders were depositing in Europe, seeking cotton off to their own account, and looking after the interests of No. 1, generally; and this last move of Jeff Davis establishes the truth of these reports. These arch traitors will spend the balance of their days in luxurious comfort, if they can escape the clutches of Uncle Sam. What a consoling thought that must be, to the poor, deceived, raised men of the South, who were cheated into rebellion by these leaders. We will wager something that some of these rebel leaders have ever loved any thing in Confederate Bonds. They are too smart to be guilty of any such folly. The rebel armies may be crushed, the Confederacy may fall, the poor people of the South may suffer in rage, and starve, yet these rebel chieftains will riot on the ill-gotten gains of indomitable and inexhaustible robbery. And such are the birds that are now held up to us as officers of a Government that ought to be "treated" with. The galleys are too good for all such.

HOW TRULY BRAVE.—At the assembling of Congress in 1861, President Lincoln said the following remarkable language:—

"He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow."

WHO ARE GUILTY?

We have mentioned the name of the Statesman newspaper. We acquit that paper of any share in the remarks just made. What it said about the President's blood being upon the skirts of men north or south who have in any way sympathized with the rebellion, it must have said without thought. All know that this paper and its fellows are in the constant habit of calling democrats "sympathizers." We will not willingly believe that our opponent here, deliberately assails us with a charge so unfounded and so infamous.—Aren't.

We said what we did upon reflection, and after carefully examining the record of the Democratic party and its papers for the last four years. We now distinctly charge, that the teachings of the Democratic party and its papers for the past four years, has directly and strongly tended to the production of just such men as John Wilkes Booth—fanatics that believed they were especially authorized by Heaven and the Democratic party to put an end to the existence of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet. The whole course of the Copperhead press, has been to incite the idea that President Lincoln was a tyrant and usurper. For the truth of this we appeal to their record.

And the day will never come, when the Democratic party can get rid of this infamous record, deliberately made. We care not how much it hurts them now, upon this point, the truth will be declared. None howler louder for the "freedom of the Press," than did these Democratic editors in Oregon. They were allowed the freedom of the press—perfect freedom, and they used it to make for themselves and their party a record that can never be forgotten or forgiven—used to aid and encourage traitors in arms against their Government, and incite deeds of bloodshed and assassination against the lawfully constituted authorities.

There is no denying the fact that the rebels themselves inaugurated the bloody strife, and kept it up for four years with unexampled carnage and ferocity. They have never yet been able to point to a single right that had been withheld, or a single wrong that had been inflicted, by the Government before they commenced their treasonable war. Alexander H. Stevens, their own Vice President has stated this in much clearer terms than we are able to. Yet with these plain facts, the Democratic party at the very outset, insisted that we ought to get down on our knees and humbly pray these traitors for "a compromise;" and that too in the face of their repeated declaration that they would consent to no compromise, not even if they were furnished the blank paper and permitted to write it themselves. The only alternative left for President Lincoln, was to either give up the National Unity, back out from the rebels and disgrace the American people forever, as a set of cowards, or he had to resort to armed force to destroy the armies of the rebels and retake the property of the United States, and restore the authority of the Government throughout the seceded States.—He chose the latter, and the Nation sustained him in doing it. This was unquestionably his sworn duty. If he had faltered in that duty he would not have fulfilled the obligations of his high office. All now admit that he discharged that duty, as Mr. Smith expressed it at the Methodist Church, conscientiously and to the best of his judgment. It is equally true, that he discharged that duty as humanely as possible under the circumstances. So well had he discharged that duty, that the *Arena* is forced to admit "that it was better for the Nation, and better for our liberty," that he remained at the head of the great Union party, than any one else.

Now with such patriotism, integrity and humanity, as his record, admitted by his opponents after his death, we find that in his lifetime he pursued him with unrelenting calumny, malignity and ferocity, falsifying and misrepresenting his every act. As illustrating the extent to which the devilish spirit of party opposition has carried men, certainly against their reason and the sober second thought, we instance the following from the *Arena*: Speaking of Mr. Lincoln, that paper's Portland correspondent, in the issue of March 27th, derisively called him a "poor simpleton," "a long, lank, dyspeptic, vicious rascal." The same correspondent, in the issue of March 6th, charges Lincoln with causing "massacres" of the people of St. Louis. In the issue of Feb. 13th, the editor says, "we rejoice in a Chief Magistrate who regards no law and executes his arbitrary will." In the issue of Dec. 19th, in reviewing Mr. Lincoln's message, the *Arena* charges the President with telling "a heartless lie," calls him the "High Priest to the Abolition Moloch," and an "Abolition fiend."

The epithet of "Buffoon," as applied to Mr. Lincoln, is of frequent occurrence in the *Arena*. It is proper to remark that the *Arena* is not an exception to the other Democratic papers, in the use of such unmerciful abuse of the late President.

As far as the editor of the *Arena* is personally concerned, aside from his connection with his party, he cannot but see that he has far exceeded and transgressed the bounds of justice and manly criticism; and now if he don't want this record to hang to him like a millstone around his neck, he ought to leave the rotten and sinking old hulk of pro-slavery Democracy.

Men must not be led by their feelings and prejudices, must not permit a blind party hatred to run away with their reason, and involve them in such outrageous perversion of the truth. We are living in perilous times, and it becomes all men who speak to the public, and more especially editors of political newspapers, to wield their influence in favor of sobriety and good order, in such manner as to promote the peace and harmony of society, instead of creating and fostering such a capricious, querulous, fault-finding, insolent and malicious spirit, as the continual use of abusive language is sure to lead to.

Abraham Lincoln received such an endorsement of the American people as no other man has received since the days of Andrew Jackson; and when he is held up before the people as a tyrant and despot, as both fool and fiend, by any newspaper, the charge becomes one not particularly against the President, but a still graver one—a wholesale calumny against the people who elected him, and we cannot agree that a man is guiltless in pursuing such a course, and much less, the party which he serves.

We hope that all men who have the good of their country at heart, that are in favor of maintaining law and order, and promoting the peace and happiness of the people, will find in the lamentable death of the late President a sufficient reason to bury this hateful spirit of party malice, and come together as men, to restore perfect peace and harmony to the whole country.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE REBEL LEADERS?

The *Arena* thinks that it would be a disgraceful spectacle to hang the rebel leaders.—It is all a matter of taste, probably, with some men. We think that it is not only the duty of President Johnson to hang Jeff Davis and his Cabinet, and a good many more of their leading political spirits, but that such act is due to the dignity and honor of the nation. The assassination of Lincoln is clearly traceable to Richmond, and in addition to their being doubly damned traitors before that infamous deed, and deserving death according to the law of the land, their connection with that act renders them outlaws according to the laws of nations, and subject to death, no matter where found. In speaking on this point, Vattel says: "Assassination and poisoning are therefore contrary to the laws of war, and equally condemned by the laws of nature and all civilized nations. The sovereign who has recourse to such execrable means should be regarded as the enemy of the human race, and the common safety of mankind calls on all nations to unite against him, and join their forces to punish him. His conduct particularly authorizes the enemy whom he has attacked by such odious means, to refuse him any quarter."

If the War Department has not already sufficient evidence to fasten the crime of assassination on Jeff Davis, we should think the following advertisement, which was permitted to appear for a long time in the *Selma* (Ala.) Dispatch, is proof enough:

ONE MILLION DOLLARS WANTED, TO HAVE PEACE BY THE FIRST OF MARCH.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with cash, or good securities for the sum of one million dollars, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson, to be taken by the last of March next. This will give me peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a "land of liberty." If this is not accomplished nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of fifty thousand dollars, in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three victims.

I will give myself one thousand dollars toward this patriotic purpose. Every man wishing to contribute will address box 5, Cahaba, Alabama.

How much of this million of dollars Booth and his accomplices were to get, is a matter of conjecture yet, but it looks probable, that as the lives of the same men were sought for, that this advertisement may have had something to do with the matter. This at least shows that a people and "government" that will permit such propositions to be openly made, is scarcely better than a set of savages.

But this is not all. In Missouri, the retreating rebel armies poisoned the wells of water that our soldiers would have to drink of, and exposed poisoned flour to their use. At Libby and other prisons they starved our soldiers to death; and at Fort Pillow they murdered in cold blood men who had surrendered, and buried others alive. The rebel leaders have tolerated all these infamous crimes against civilization, have looked on with apparent diabolical satisfaction, and enjoyed the same with demagogical pleasure; and yet we are to be told that they must not be hung. A man that will excuse Jeff Davis will excuse the assassin Booth. There is no difference between the crime in either case.

We may have forgiveness for a fellow-being who had done us an irreparable wrong, simply for the repentant wretch who had shed our kindred blood, forbearance with the slanders who would make us infamous—but with the traitor to our country we would have no reconciliation, either in this world or the world to come.

THE ENEMY IN OUR MIST.—In his lifetime, the Hon. J. D. Boon presented a small canon to the Union men of Silvertown precinct. Upon the receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, the Union men used this gun to fire a salute, and after they had retired to their homes, some seceder democrat stole a file from the shop of Joel Fuller, and under cover of midnight darkness, went and spiked the gun. The vile wretch that was guilty of that dastardly act, voted for McClellan, exulted at the assassination of the President, is a good peace democrat, and if opportunity offered would kill and rob his Union neighbors. Peace democrats never give offense! Oh, no!

BUTTING THEIR BRAINS OUT.—Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad," is a maxim that is being daily exemplified by the slaveholders' rebellion. In the bitterness of their rage, in the hour of total defeat, the enemies of the government planned and incited the assassination of their best friends—the only effect of which is to hasten and make more complete their terrible doom. The assassin Surratt, being caught, falls into a rage perfectly fiendish and seeks his own destruction by battering out his brains. May every enemy of the government go and do likewise. We hope no padded caps will be furnished them.

ONE FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.—Dr. Albert G. Mearns was the only man of any prominence in the city of Charleston, who adhered to the United States government throughout the rebellion. By pursuing a quiet and inoffensive course he was not molested. The venerable physician, who was once a man of great wealth, but has been impoverished by the rebellion; but it has not wrested from him his honor. He kept the old flag in his library down to the last, and it was the only United States flag that Sherman found on his entry into Charleston.

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—We are pleased to learn that throughout the whole State, the people have assembled at proper places and made the most marked demonstrations of grief and respect for the memory of our late lamented President. At Portland, times were taken to prepare, and the ceremonies are reported to have been of the most grand and imposing character. We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation to attend the obsequies at Portland, and regret that other engagements would not permit.

THE HANGING AT WALLA WALLA.—According to the Walla Walla Statesman, only four men were hung in that valley by the Vigilance Committee, instead of fifteen as was reported. Their names are: McKenzie, a cattle thief; Isaac Reed and Wm. Wills, both about twenty-four years of age, formerly of Malheur, Oregon, for horse stealing; "Slim Jim," a tall, thick-lipped negro, for horse stealing and other larcenies.

INCORPORATED.—The "Eagle Woollen Mills Co." of Linn county has filed its articles of incorporation. Place of business at Brownsville. Capital stock, \$40,000.

LEAVING THEIR COUNTRY FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S GOOD.—Several of Lee's officers declare they can never live in the South or North, and that they shall either go to Europe or Mexico.

WE are credibly informed that the assassins of William McKinley named McClellan, and had a general demonstration of joy over the assassination of the President.—Look out, men of less pretensions have been hung.—Sentinel.

WHO ARE ACCESSORIES?

Smarting under the damning reproach of sympathy with the slaveholders' rebellion, which has finally finished its savage and barbarous career in the assassination of the President, the Democratic press is just now making a death struggle to escape the odium that their guerrilla warfare upon the late President, is likely to fasten upon them forever. How far their conduct in continually representing and denouncing the President as a tyrant, despot, fiend, murderer, buffoon, and so on to the end of the bilinguistic alphabet, has influenced and incited such fanatical wretches as Booth to commit the terrible act, we of course are unable to state. But one thing is certain, the direct effect of all such teaching and denunciation, is to imbue northern sympathizers with a rebellious spirit, and to convince them that Lincoln was what they constantly said of him, and so work on the morbid fancies and wicked hearts of such men as Booth, as to satisfy them that they were "doing God's service," to commit this act of assassination.

The Copperhead press now see their true position in relation to this awful crime, and are attempting to hide their record and divert attention from their past acts, by bluster and threats of violence. Some fellow writing for the *Arena*, under a Latin name, and over the signature of a *, advises the Cops, under certain circumstances, "to arise with arms in their hands and turn the tide of blood," against their enemies. To have been consistent, the incendiary coward ought to have signed himself like Booth, "Si Semper Tyrannus." The *Arena* editor, also puts in a little cheerful boasting to the effect, that (the Cops) know their strength, and if a row is kicked up in this State, Union men will play for the rocks to fall on them, &c.

All we have to say to this, is, that no amount of bluster, or threatening, will deter the authorities from enforcing the laws of the United States, and of Oregon, and maintaining peace. If the peace is broken, and bloodshed ensues, it will not be the fault of Gov. Gibbs, Capt. Keeler or any Union man. It is the Union men who obey the laws, respect the authorities and preserve the peace. The disorderly men, who exult at the assassination of the President, and constantly threaten resistance to "Lincoln's hirelings," are on the Democratic side, and if incursion ensues, they will create it. Law and order will be maintained; and that too, without any bravado or noise. The United States Government is at this time bound to maintain its laws and authority, and preserve the peace here as well as elsewhere. It has the means to do it, the power to do it, the disposition to do it, and it will be done, though the heavens fall, as well as the rocks. Having crushed out the slaveholder's rebellion in the Southern States, the most gigantic rebellion in all history, it is very likely that it would make short work of a Copperhead rebellion in Oregon.

ASSASSINS AT HEART.

From all parts of the country we have heard of men who are so utterly depraved and so diametrically opposed to the principles of the President, that they are ready to murder the President. Their names are known, and their politics as well as their names. And while we would not charge the Democratic party generally with a sympathy with this disgraceful and horrid deed, yet we state an undeniable fact, that every man that has been heard to exult over this foul murder, or show signs of satisfaction thereat, is a member of the Democratic party, and voted for McClellan.—What is the explanation to this? Nothing less, than that these base wretches, who are as much enemies and traitors as Jeff Davis, believe that modern Democracy is nearer their politics and feelings than any other political organization; and that in aiding the Democracy, they are doing effective service for Jeff Davis. "Birds of a feather flock together." It is an old and safe maxim; and if loyal and patriotic men, who above all things desire the good of their country and the peace of society, do not desire to have their influence cast in with such vile, perfidious, traitorous scoundrels, they ought to at once and forever withdraw from a party whose principles invite such dangerous men to its ranks.

SHERMAN'S TREATY.

The following is the telegraphic report of the treaty attempted to be made with General Sherman by the Southern leaders. The reasons for repudiating the thing by President Johnson, are stated in the telegraphic news in another column.

Memorandum of basis of agreement made this 18th day of April, 1865, near Durham Station, N. C., by and between Gen. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Maj. Gen. Sherman, commanding army of the United States, in North Carolina, both present.

First: The Confederate army, now in the field, to maintain the peace of the country, and to be ready to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Second: The Confederate army now in existence to be disbanded and consigned to their several State capitals, there 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 abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and the munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington City, subject to the future action of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third: Recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State governments and their officers and Legislatures, upon taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and when conflicting State governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of which shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth: Re-establishment of Federal courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth: The people and inhabitants of all the States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their rights of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and of the States respectively.

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

Seventh: In general terms this was to have declared a general amnesty, so far as the Executive power of the United States can command, or on condition of the Confederate army returning to their homes, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by the officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves promptly to obtain the necessary authority and to carry out the above programme.

The above was signed by W. T. Sherman, Commanding U. S. Army in North Carolina, and by J. E. Johnston, commanding C. S. Army in North Carolina.

At Court.—Bell & Brown say that they will sell out at cost. Go and see if that is so.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Booth, the Assassin, Killed.
Harrold, his Accomplice, a Prisoner.
News from Gen. Stoneman.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The following is a statement of Sergeant Baxter Carbett, who shot Booth on Tuesday afternoon: My superior officer, Lieut. Doherty, received information that two persons bearing description of Booth and his accomplice, were concealed in a barn on the place of one Henry Garrett, three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. Near the latter place we captured a man named Galt who had fortified Booth and his companion across the Potomac. At first Galt denied knowing anything about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted, he told us and piloted us to the place. Booth and Harrold reached the barn about dusk Tuesday evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry. Some of our party then engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside. He was several times requested to surrender to Lieut. Doherty, but made no reply to the demand. When first asked to surrender he said, "What do you take me for?" At 3 o'clock or a little after the barn was fired; but before the flames were kindled Booth had the advantage in respect to light—he could see us but we could not see him. The flames appeared to confuse him and he made a spring toward the door as if to attempt to force his way out. As he passed by one of the crew, he fell the right ear and passing through came out about an inch above the left ear. I was over ten yards distant when I fired. He died in about two hours and a half. About an hour before he breathed his last he prayed to be shot through the heart and end his great misery. His suffering appeared to be intense. When he fell he had in his hand a 7-shooter, which he dropped after being wounded. Two other revolvers were also found near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him and that Harrold had nothing to do with the murder. He did not talk much after receiving the wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied: "I die for my country, and ask these standing by to tell my mother so." He did not deny his crime.

The anticipated retreat of Jeff Davis from Texas to Mexico with the purpose of involving us in new difficulties has been fully considered, and will be counteracted by the prompt movement of our troops. April 22.—Generals Meade, Sheridan and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or order of Gen. Sherman respecting the cessation of hostilities, on the ground that Sherman's agreement could bind but his own command and no others. I have telegraphed to obey no orders from Sherman, but to push forward as rapidly as possible. I suggest that orders be telegraphed through Gen. Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman.

The special train of Jeff Davis and the rebel chiefs is estimated here from six to thirteen millions. (Signed) HALLECK.

KNOXVILLE, April 22.—Since the last intelligence from Stoneman's command, the following is a summary of what it has accomplished: One portion of the command under Colonel Palmer moved down Catara river, stopping parties going South-west from Johnston's army, and capturing upwards of 2,000 prisoners and 20 pieces of artillery. Among other things that were destroyed, was a fine iron bridge over Catara river, (bearing then that a general armistice had been entered into by Sherman and Johnston. Col. Palmer ceased operations. The greater portion of the command, under Gen. Gilam, attacked and routed the rebel forces under Maj. Gen. McCowan, at Morgan, taking one piece of artillery, and afterwards forcing the passes through the Blue Ridge, held by the rebel troops under General Martin, and taking six pieces of artillery. He would have captured the whole force had he not been met by Gen. Martin with a flag of truce and bearing letters from Gen. Sherman. A combination among the rebels, directed by Johnston, ordering a general suspension of hostilities and withdrawal of the forces under Stoneman.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Legal tenders, 1864. Gold yesterday, (26th,) 122@121 1/2, closing heavy. A telegram reports that a flag of truce and bearing letters from Gen. Sherman, and countermanded by Johnston, directed to Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities and withdrawal of the forces under Stoneman.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The World's special dispatch says: Advice received here to-day direct from Raleigh, that the conference between Sherman and Johnston took place at Chapel Hill, fifteen miles west of Raleigh. Johnston's army of 30,000 men, including Hampton's and Wheeler's cavalry, is twenty miles from the city on the Charlotte Road. At the second interview, Breckenridge was present and been met by Gen. Martin with a flag of truce and bearing letters from Gen. Sherman. A combination among the rebels, directed by Johnston, ordering a general suspension of hostilities and withdrawal of the forces under Stoneman.

NEW YORK, April 26.—By a special to the Times from Washington last night, we have learned that Sherman's army of an important character. It appears that Johnston's last letter to Sherman proposed the surrender of his army on the same terms as Lee. Another meeting was arranged, at which Wade Hampton was present. He protested against the terms of surrender, and declared he would not surrender his cavalry force supposed to be 3,000 strong; thereupon Sherman consented to a delay for the purpose of giving Johnston and Hampton an opportunity to consult Davis.

On that day, the rebels again met. At the first sitting a memorandum of a basis of agreement was presented.

The Times' Raleigh correspondent of the 19th says: The conference between Sherman and Johnston has come to a conclusion, which is believed in the army to be highly satisfactory and honorable to both parties. What passed at the interview was probably known only to themselves. When they met, they looked across and walked together into the house, where the conference took place, and there shut themselves up for several hours leaving their respective followers and staff officers to fraternize, and get along as best they could. No one who accompanied Sherman has any idea what subjects were discussed, or what terms proposed, accepted or declined. Sherman is never a communicative man with respect to matters of importance, and on this occasion he is more reticent than usual.

The Raleigh Standard of the 17th says: Revolution has failed. Lincoln has made good his declaration that he would hold, occupy and possess all the forts and other property of the United States, and that he would enforce the laws of the Nation. We are authorized by Sherman to say that if Gov. Vance and the Legislature will return, all will be well; if they do not, they must not complain of the steps taken to compel them to do so. The peace so long looked and labored for by the traitors of the South, seems at last about to dawn upon us. These who have identified themselves with Davis and Vance are doomed, politically, for all time to come.

Knoxville, April 23.—Among the trophies of Stoneman's expedition are three battle flags and a number of old U. S. flags, found in the homes of local citizens at Salisbury.

The famous pen in which so many Union prisoners pinned their lives away, was burned to the ground. A few Union prisoners were found, mere skeletons of their former selves, most of whom died on their way to Knoxville.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 12th says: Jeff Davis has gone either to the Trans-Mississippi Department or Europe, taking with him a half million dollars in specie.

Philadelphia, April 28.—A special dispatch to the Bureau from Washington to-day says: Attorney General Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee. In reply to a letter from the Secretary of War relating to these points, he decides:

First, that rebel officers who surrendered to Grant, have no homes in loyal States, and have no right to come to the places where their homes were in loyal States prior to going into rebellion.

Second, that persons in the civil service and of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given aid, comfort and aid, and who were residents of rebel territory, have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

From a telegraphic report of a short speech made a few days ago to the Indiana Delegation, we are satisfied that the new President will make short work of the leading traitors.

The Nation will sustain him in the views he has expressed: President Johnson's speech to the Indiana delegation yesterday was more important than any yet delivered. The President said: "We are living at a time when the public mind has almost forgotten the obligations of what treason is. The time has arrived when the American people should be educated and taught that treason against the United States Government is the highest crime that can be committed, and that those engaged in it should suffer all its penalties. It is not a promulgation of any thing that I have not heretofore said to say that treason must be made odious; that traitors must be punished and imprisoned and their social power be destroyed. If not, they will still maintain the ascendancy and may become numerous and powerful. For in words of former Senators of the United States, when traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable, and I say, after making treason odious, every Union man should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who indict the greatest suffering upon the country, while I say as to leaders of treason, punishment, I also say leniency and conciliation to thousands who have been misled and deceived. In speaking of reconstruction, he made the following remarks upon the idea of destroying States: My position has been well known, and I have no cause to change it now. Some are satisfied with an idea that States have lost in territorial and other divisions, and are to lose their character as States; but their life's breath has only been suspended, and it is my high constitutional obligation, to secure and give to each of these States the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of Government. A State may be torn from the Government with a peculiar utility and by the operation of rebellion have lost that feature, but it was a State when it went into rebellion and when it comes out without that institution, it is still a State. I hold it as a solemn obligation, on any of those States, where the rebel army have been beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the Union men number, if sufficient to man the ship of State, to hold it. I say a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government. This is no mere opinion, it is expressed in conformity with my understanding of an abstract principle of government, in justifying and putting them upon their legs again. I think the progress of the work must pass into the immediate hands of its friends. If a State needs nursing until it gains strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies. Now permit me to remark that while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration on the one hand, on the other, I am equally opposed to centralization of power.

THE August Constitutionalist of the 12th says: Jeff Davis has gone either to the Trans-Mississippi Department or Europe, taking with him a half million dollars in specie.

Philadelphia, April 28.—A special dispatch to the Bureau from Washington to-day says: Attorney General Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee. In reply to a letter from the Secretary of War relating to these points, he decides:

First, that rebel officers who surrendered to Grant, have no homes in loyal States, and have no right to come to the places where their homes were in loyal States prior to going into rebellion.

Second, that persons in the civil service and of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given aid, comfort and aid, and who were residents of rebel territory, have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

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