THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,460. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SADNESS.

Preparations for the Funeral of the Martyred President.

An Imposing and Solomn Ceremony.

THE BODY LYING IN STATE.

An Immense Crowd of Citizens, Soldiers and Officials Take a Last Look of the Noble Dead.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY IN MOURNING.

Every City Throughout the North Draped in the Habiliments of Woe.

CANADA JOINS IN THE COMMON GRIEF.

The Canada Papers and Cities Dressed in Mourning.

THE CONSPIRATORS TRACKED.

Arrest of the Assassin of Secretary Seward.

Four of His Female Accomplices Caught.

The Mother and Sister of Surratt in Confinement.

IMPORTANT ARREST IN BALTIMORE.

Confession of the Person Arrested.

The Capture of Booth Hourly Expected.

THE DETECTIVES ON HIS TRAIL.

SECRETARY SEWARD MUCH BETTER.

Fred. Seward Slowly Regaining Consciousness,

&c., &c., &c.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

Semi-Official Despatches.

MR. SEWARD MUCH BETTER AND SITTING UP—FREDERICK SEWARD SLOWLY RECOVERING.

The following despatches have been received by Colonel H. S. Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Company:—

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

H. S. SANFORD, Esq.:—

Uncle is much better. He sat up for a quarter of an hour this morning, and was bright and cheerful. To day is a marked improvement upon yesterday.

Frederick is slowly, but surely, regaining his consciousness. He has spoken twice this morning. He sleeps much of the time, and breathes regularly and easily. His pulse and appetite are good. I think every one feels encouraged with regard to both.

The messenger and nurse are both doing well.

C. A. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

H. S. SANFORD, Esq.:—

We think that both the Secretary and Frederick are better. They are sleeping quietly at this hour—ten o'clock A. M.

C. A. SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 18—10:45 A. M.

To J. C. DERBY, United States Despatch Agent, New York:—

The Secretary continues to improve. He slept better last night than he has since his first injury.

Frederick is gradually regaining consciousness.

Both decidedly better.

GEORGE E. BAKER,
Agent Department of State.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

Secretary Seward continues to improve and is quite comfortable.

Mr. Frederick Seward also is improving, and although not yet out of danger, will probably recover.

THE ASSASSINS.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

The brief statement sent you to day in regard to the capture of the would be assassin of the Sewards was in some respects incorrect. The following is a detailed account of the circumstances:—

For several days past it had been noticed that a number of suspicious persons were in the habit of going into a certain house in the very heart of the city of Washington and changing their clothes. Last evening information was received, about ten o'clock, by the military authorities that the house was occupied by Mrs. Surratt, the mother of John H. Surratt, implicated as an accomplice in the recent terrible tragedies, and that the occupants of the house could furnish valuable information in regard to the parties charged with complicity in the murder of the President. Colonel Wells, Provost Marshal, ordered the arrest of these parties. Major H. W. Smith, of General Augur's staff, and Captain Wermerskirch, assistant of Colonel Olcott, Special Commissioner of the War Department, were charged with the execution of this duty. These officers reached the house about half past ten o'clock, and arrested Mrs. M. E. Surratt and Miss Anna Surratt, mother and sister of John H. Surratt, and Miss Honora Fitzpatrick and a Miss Holahan. Soon afterwards Mr. H. C. Morgan, assistant of Col. Olcott, arrived and proceeded to search the house, examine papers, &c. Abundant evidences were discovered of the deep sympathy of the occupants with the rebel cause and also of their intimacy and very recent communication with J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer. The ladies arrested were each examined separately and subsequently sent, in charge of officers Rosh and Devoe, to General Augur's headquarters for further examination. The information obtained from them was so unsatisfactory and contradictory that the four were finally sent to the Old Capitol prison until they are ready to testify more clearly and consistently.

Just as the ladies were preparing to leave the house there was a light knock at the front door. It was opened by Mr. Morgan, Major Smith and Captain Wermerskirch standing by, with their pistols ready to be used if necessary. At the door was a young looking man, about five feet eleven inches in stature, light complexion, with peculiarly large gray eyes, and hair that had evidently been dyed. He wore a gray cassimere coat and vest, fine black cloth pantaloons and fine boots. His boots and pantaloons were covered with mud almost to the knees, and his whole appearance was that of one who had been lying out in the rain. He had a pickaxe on his shoulder. When the door was opened the visitor exclaimed, "I believe I am mistaken," and turned to go away. He was asked by Mr. Morgan who he wanted to see. He answered, "Mrs. Surratt." Mr. Morgan said, "Mrs. Surratt lives here, she is at home, walk in." He then came in, and was ushered into the parlor, while the ladies under arrest were passed out of the house from a back room where they had been assembled. After being seated in the parlor, the man with the pickaxe was closely interrogated as to his business there at that time of night, twenty minutes after eleven, his occupation, &c. In reply he stated that he was a laboring man, and had been sent for by Mrs. Surratt to dig a gutter, and had called to know what time next morning she wished him to come to work; that he had been for some time past employed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a laborer; that he was at work on the road on Friday last, and slept that night with the other road hands; that he had no money and earned his living with his pickaxe. He confusedly attempted to tell where he had slept on Sunday night, and where he had been since Saturday morning, but often contradicted himself and broke down completely in this part of his narrative. During the investigation he produced a certificate of the oath of allegiance purporting to have been taken by Lewis Paine, of Fauquier county, Virginia, and claimed that that was his name, but when questioned about it evidently did not know anything about the date of the certificate. He asserted frequently that he was a poor man, and could neither read nor write, and earned his living by his daily labor, but his language was that of a man of education, and his feet and hands were small and well shaped, the latter being delicate, white and soft as a woman's, and unstained with any mark of toil. He wore on his head a sort of Scotch skull cap, which on examination was found to have been made by cutting off the arm of a stockinet shirt or the leg of drawers of the same material, the top of the cap being formed by tying a string around one of the ends. Upon searching his pockets they were found to contain a comb, hair and tooth brushes, a pot of pomatum, a package of pistol cartridges, a new pocket compass and twenty-five dollars in greenbacks. After the preliminary examination he was taken, in charge of officers Sampson and Devoe, to General Augur's headquarters, where, upon further examination, he gave an account of himself quite different from the one previously given. It was evident that he was in disguise, and had been completely taken by surprise in finding the officers at the house where he expected to find a welcome and refuge. The facts disclosed in the examination induced the belief that he was the bloodthirsty villain who had attempted the life of Secretary Seward on Friday night. He was placed in a room with two other strangers. The light was made dim, as nearly as possible in imitation of the condition of the light in Mr. Seward's room on that eventful night, and the domestics of Mr. Seward were sent for. Upon entering the room the porter, a colored boy about seventeen years of age, threw up his hands with an exclamation of horror, and, pointing to the man, said, "That is the man! I don't want to see him, he did it, I know him by that lip!" The servant had already previously described some peculiarity about the upper lip of the man whom he had admitted to commit the foul and murderous deed. He was subsequently recognized by others as the man who perpetrated the murderous deed at Secretary Seward's, and testimony has been procured, tracing him, step by step, from the time of his separation from Booth until he entered Seward's house. The chain of evidence is complete and fastens upon him as the perpetrator of the horrid crime which has shocked the whole community. The villain was heavily ironed and placed in confinement on one of the gunboats. The trail of John Wilkes Booth has also been discovered, and *it is expected that he, too, will be in custody before morning.* Several other parties are now in confinement, who have been ascertained to be accomplices before the fact in the awful tragedy. The investigations already made reveal a plot most cunning and carefully matured for murder and arson on a scale so grandly diabolical as to be hardly conceivable.

The Press Despatches.

IMPORTANT ARREST AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1865.

A highly important arrest has been made here to-day. The name of the party at present is withheld.

He has made a full confession, being one of the conspirators against the life of the President, and acknowledges himself to be the author of the letter signed "Sam" which was found in Booth's trunk.

Confession of the Arrested Man.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18, 1865.

It is understood that the party alluded to as under arrest here states that the original design of the conspirators was merely to capture President Lincoln some time back, make him a prisoner, and in that way compel a general release of all rebel prisoners then held by the United States.

When the general exchange of prisoners, however commenced, this project was abandoned by him and others as no longer necessary, and he says he refused to have anything further to do with it, and endeavored to induce others to give up their designs upon the life of the President.

This is substantially a correct statement of what the prisoner has so far divulged. He is a well known resident of Baltimore.

Arrest of the Conspirator Who Assaulted Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

The party who committed the murderous assault on Secretary Seward has been apprehended, and is now in custody. He was caught about three o'clock this morning about to enter the house of Mr. Surratt, in the little village of Uniontown, in the District of Columbia, a short distance from the Navy Yard bridge. This house has been closely watched ever since Friday night.

The individual was bareheaded, clad as a laborer, and had a pickaxe on his shoulder. His clothing and hands and face were covered with mud, evidently to conceal his identity. After his arrest the mud was washed off, and he appeared a very different individual from what he did before. He and two other men were then taken to the house of Secretary Seward, and confronted with those who were in attendance upon the Secretary on the night of the attempted assassination, all of whom instantly selected this man as the author of the foul and murderous assault. He is now in charge of Colonel Ingraham, Provost Marshal.

Another Account of the Arrest.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

Late last night a man disguised as a laborer, and carrying a pick on his shoulder, approached the house occupied by the family of Surratt, in this city, and was about to enter, when he was arrested, and, upon washing the dirt from his face, he proved to be quite a different person from what his appearance indicated. He called himself Payne, and exhibited not a little embarrassment. He managed to ask, in agitated tones, why he was arrested.

The colored servant of Secretary Seward was sent for, when he exclaimed immediately, "That's the man! I know him by his general appearance and his mouth." The servant then said there could be no mistake.

Others in Secretary Seward's house at the time, who probably have a recollection of Surratt's appearance, will be afforded an opportunity to recognize him.

The man arrested is believed to be Surratt, who perpetrated the dreadful acts at Secretary Seward's house on Friday.

The Arrested Person Supposed to be Thomas, the "French Lady," Who Captured the Steamer St. Nicholas.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

It was stated in a former despatch that the person arrested this morning as the party who attempted to take the life of the Secretary of State was supposed to be Surratt, but there is reason to believe that the desperado is no other than Thomas, the so-called French lady, who, it will be remembered, captured the steamer St. Nicholas, in 1861, and was subsequently apprehended, tried, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary, from which by some means he was released. Nothing positive, however, is known on the subject.

The Detectives on Booth's Track.

WASHINGTON, April 18—11:30 A. M.

At two o'clock this morning a man was arrested entering Surratt's house, who has been identified by Secretary Seward's servant as the assassin of the Secretary of State.

It is now regarded as certain that at least one of the right men has at last been caught.

It is felt very confidently to day that the assassin of Secretary Seward is in irons, perfectly secured.

The State detectives are also confident that they are on Booth's track.

Booth and His Co-conspirators Reported Surrounded by Our Cavalry.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1865.

A gentleman, who was at Point Lookout yesterday morning, was informed by an officer of one of our gunboats that Booth and the other conspirators—about twenty in number—were in St. Marys county, heavily armed, and endeavoring to make their way across the Potomac, which was strongly picketed and no one allowed to pass.

He also stated that on Sunday evening a small squad of our cavalry had a collision with them, and had been repulsed but succeeded in capturing one of them.

In the meantime our cavalry were reinforced yesterday morning, and were understood to have them completely surrounded, and their escape was deemed impossible.

Arrest of a Suspected Man in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 17, 1865.

A man supposed to be J. Wilkes Booth was arrested by Provost Marshal Collier, at Greensboro, and was held for identification, but it proved not to be him.

An Additional Reward of Ten Thousand Dollars Offered for the Arrest of Booth.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1865.

The City Councils have offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln. The feeling here against Booth is greatly intensified by the fact that he is a Baltimorean, and it is desired by the people that one who has so disgraced the fair fame of Baltimore should meet with speedy justice.

Arrest of a Woman and Two Men at Norfolk.

MR. THEODORE C. WILSON'S DESPATCH.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,
NORFOLK, April 17, 1865.

Arrests were made this morning at Fortress Monroe of parties supposed to be implicated in the assassination at Washington. A party of two young men and one woman were arrested on the steamer Louisiana by detectives under Provost Marshal Captain J. E. Johnson, and turned over to Captain Gilchrist for examination. The lady gave her name as Mrs. Stephens, of Providence, R. I., and says she has been living for the last four years in North Carolina. One of the men arrested gave his name as C. W. Pearce. This one of the two appeared much agitated, and is said to have almost fainted last evening when it was remarked aloud that Booth had been captured. The lady also fainted during the night when a shot was fired from one of the government vessels for us to come to. There appeared to be "something amiss" in the behavior of the whole party. Attention was first attracted to the parties by remarks they are reported to have made of a rather disloyal character.

Booth, the Assassin, a Cousin of Beall, the Pirate.

[From the Buffalo Courier, April 17.]

We are assured by a gentleman who claims to have positive knowledge on the subject that Booth is an own cousin of the rebel Captain Beall, who was executed a few weeks since on Governor's Island. A very strong effort, it will be remembered, was made to induce the President to pardon Beall, but without avail. It would be eminently consistent with the known character of Booth, if, in consequence of this fact, he had bound himself to be the avenger of his relative, and had pursued his hellish purpose to its consummation mainly from motives of personal revenge.

Booth's Idea of Immortal Fame.

[From the Cleveland Leader, April 17.]

[illegible] Booth was in this city, a year and a half ago, he remarked to a prominent citizen that "the man who killed Abraham Lincoln would occupy a higher niche of fame than George Washington." This demonstrates that his infamous deed was long premeditated.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

A theatrical gentleman of this city informs us that in the early part of 1863, during an engagement of J. Wilkes Booth at McVicker's theatre, he made the remark one day "What a glorious opportunity there is for a man to immortalize himself by killing Lincoln!"

"What good would that do?" he was asked.

He then quoted these lines:—

> The ambitious youth who fired the Ephesian dome
> Outlives in fame the pious fool who reared it.

"Well, who was that ambitious youth—what was his name?" was then asked.

"That I don't know," Booth replied.

"Then where's the fame you speak of?"

This, our informant tells us, nonplussed him.

From this it would seem that the assassin has had the commission of this horrid crime in his mind for at least two or three years.

The Character of Booth, the Assassin.

[From the Washington Union, April 15.]

Everything now pertaining to this notorious individual will be of interest to our readers. We met him yesterday on the avenue, and in a short conversation with him, he stated that a number of Canadian theatrical managers were desirous of engaging him for a season. He also stated he had lost about $6,000 in oil by the recent floods at Oil City. He appeared to be perfectly sober, though we now recollect that at times he seemed abstracted and to have a nervous movement of his arms and body, as if anxiously thinking of something. It is true that he drank and indulged in other excesses, but not to an extent to characterize him as reckless and dissolute, yet, when aroused, he was vindictive and violent, and would go to any extreme for the sake of revenge. He was (we speak of him as dead), a very handsome man, but we should hardly thought him possessed of sufficient nerve to execute the deed that will forever render the name infamous. The last time he appeared on the stage was at Grover's theatre, in the character of Romeo—he volunteering for the occasion of Miss Avonia Jones' benefit.

Arrest of the Treasurer of Ford's Theatre.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, April 18.]

The authorities took possession yesterday of Ford's theatre, and H. Clay Ford, Esq., treasurer of the theatre, with two or three other persons belonging to the company, were, it is said, sent to the Old Capitol.

Arrest of Prominent Rebels at Richmond.

[From the Washington Republican.]

Judge Campbell, Mayor Mayo, and all the rebel officers in Richmond on parole, have been arrested, and will be held for any future contingency that may arise. That prominent rebel officials have had something to do with this assassination by organizing the conspiracy there seems to be no doubt.

The Attempted Assassination of President Jackson.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, April 18.]

The attempt of Lawrence to assassinate President Jackson is called to mind as the only instance of any known attack upon any one of our Presidents. Upon the occasion of the funeral of Warren R. Davis, at the Capitol, while the President was under the eastern portico, and surrounded by members of the Cabinet and officers of the government, members of Congress and others, Lawrence approached within a few feet of the President, and aiming a pistol at him snapped it. It did not explode. Dropping that pistol he snapped another, with like result. The President, at the second snap, had his arm raised against the assassin. Lawrence did not attempt to escape. He was brought to the City Hall, where witnesses were examined. When asked what explanation he wished to make, he merely said that he should not contradict what had been stated by so many respectable men. Lawrence was a native of England. Some of his family lived here. He was of feeble mind, and subject to mental aberration at times. He was sent to a lunatic asylum. He had no accomplices, and no apparent political motive.

THE LYING IN STATE.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

THE DARK DAYS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

This has been another solemn day at the national capital. The tragic and exciting scenes which we have passed through during the last few days seemed to the great mass but a dream. They could not realize that Abraham Lincoln was no more. The people had perused the numerous descriptions of the lamentable event, and in various ways expressed their inward rage. They had tendered their services and zealously labored to aid the authorities in the arrest of the culprits. They had seen the public and private buildings dressed in the habiliments of mourning, but still the whole passed before them as a dream. But to day the earthly remains of our late President was laid in state, and the populace by thousands gathered at the White House, and there saw the body, which was to them a solemn and conclusive evidence that Abraham Lincoln was no more.

The day was overcast and cloudy. Even the sun seemed desirous of hiding its face. About the middle of the day the clouds gently shed a few drops of rain, just sufficient to moisten the pavements, as if dropping a tear on the bier of the honored dead. Towards night the clouds passed away, and the sun shone forth with renewed brightness upon the scene.

The rains, during the night and morning, had brought hundreds of distinguished visitors to the city, from all portions of the North. All the streets and avenues leading to the White House were thronged with people from early morn to late at night, wending their way to the spot where rested the sarcophagus in which was confined the cold and motionless form of him who but a few days since held the helm of the ship of state.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF MOURNING AT WASHINGTON.

One of the most remarkable features of the day is the universality of the mourning. Old and young, rich and poor—all races, grades and colors—united in paying their homage to the great dead. Every approach to the Executive Mansion was filled with people. The sidewalks on each side of Pennsylvania avenue, from Fourteenth to Eighteenth street, were literally jammed with those anxious to obtain a view of the remains. It was with great difficulty that the street cars, the cavalry patrol, or vehicles of any kind, could pass along through the middle of the avenue. Lafayette square, on the opposite side of the avenue from the White House, was also nearly filled with sightseers, watching the multitude as they solemnly approached the sacred spot. On all sides and in all directions were the unmistakable signs of heavy hearts—hearts borne down with sorrow, and carrying a heavy load of grief. No person could look at the promiscuous gathering, even but for a moment, without being convinced that this was no ordinary sorrow or mourning. Had each and all of those present lost some member of their household, some loved one in the charmed circle, they could not have exhibited much greater sadness than that which was everywhere manifested in the crowds gathered in that vicinity.

VIEWING THE DEAD BODY.

The public were admitted through the gate at the western entrance of the circular drive from the avenue to the Executive Mansion. Guards were stationed at this gate and permitted the crowd to pass in gradually, and prevented their passing through only as fast as they went out at the other gate. It was announced that the gate would be open at half-past nine A. M. Before this were thousands standing in line waiting for the signal for them to enter the gate, and march up the pavement which leads to the main entrance of the house of the dead. Finally the appointed hour arrived. The solemn procession moved on, and its advance soon disappeared at the main entrance. But this did not appear to lessen the number in line, in fact it increased every moment. The people gathered thus ten times as fast as they were permitted to enter the gate and wend their way up the walks. Solemn stillness existed along the whole line, which by ten o'clock extended at least two blocks, six or seven deep. There was no noise or jostling. No guards were necessary to keep order. Thousands and thousands [illegible] to view the remains, yet still [illegible] up to the time of the closing of the gates. [illegible] there were thousands who were unable to secure admission, and went home without obtaining a view of the form of the honored dead. The smallest estimate that can possibly be placed upon the number which gathered there during the day was thirty thousand, and probably considerably exceeded that number.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS VIEWING THE DEAD BODY.

About one o'clock a large number of wounded soldiers in the hospitals came marching up the avenue, some of them with their heads bandaged, others with arms in a sling, others limping from the effects of wounds in their limbs, many with canes and sticks, others hobbling upon crutches, anxious to take a long and last look at the face of the late President and honored Commander-in-Chief. A little later and the clerks of the departments, led by the heads of the several bureaus, came marching along, with a solemn step, wearing upon their arms and breasts the badge of mourning. These were admitted through other entrances, those of the War and Navy Departments through the walks from the rear of the War Department building, and those from the Treasury, Interior and Post Office Departments, passed through the Treasury building, along the temporary bridge and walks from the rear of that building to the White House. This procession at one time extended from the executive mansion down through the Treasury building and extended half way down from F street to the avenue below, or south end of the building.

About four o'clock the guests at Willard's and many of the other hotels formed into line and marched to the revered spot. Thus the day passed, the like of which was never before seen. There were large gatherings here at the death of both Harrison and Taylor, but never anything like this.

The manner in which Mr. Lincoln's life was cut off when just in his great field of usefulness, has stricken all with gloom, and caused every one to bow down with grief over the lamentable event. The crowds made their egress from the building through the window, the first east of the portico at the entrance. A temporary foot bridge was placed from the window sill over the area to the sidewalk, and over this poured a steady stream all day, those passing down the east side of the circular drive and walk to the eastern gate into Pennsylvania avenue. It was a noticeable feature that nearly every person who passed out had their handkerchiefs in hand, wiping from their faces the tears which had forced themselves to their cheeks in spite of all their exertions to keep them down. Scores of men who have witnessed many heartrending scenes, and those who have seen thousands of wounded and mangled forms brought from the battle field without even shedding a tear, were unable to keep back their inward sorrow as they witnessed this scene to-day. Many of them were men weeping even after they had gone three and four blocks from the spot where they viewed the remains of our late honored chieftain.

SCENES INSIDE THE WHITE HOUSE.

The scene inside of the White House was deeply impressive. The crowd of mourning people pressed forward with eager but orderly steps to look for the last time upon the placid features of the late Chief Magistrate, who had recently more than ever endeared himself to the hearts of his whole people. To those who had been accustomed to enter the White House only upon festive occasions and public receptions the scene presented was properly solemn. A thrilling stillness pervaded not only the chamber where lay in state the great dead, but seemed to pervade the whole mansion. Upon entering the outer door, the ante-chamber, separated by a glass partition from the main corridor, was dim as at twilight. As one walked up across this corridor, and through the blue room, one of the series of reception rooms adjoining the east room, the darkness deepened into gloom, the contrast in the appearance of these rooms and halls to-day, and the blaze of light and murmur of merry voices with which they were filled on the day of the last reception given by the President and Mrs. Lincoln, was in keeping with the changed feelings of the people. Then all was joyousness and exultation, now all is gloom and grief. The crowd moved on through the blue room into the grand east room where lay in state the remains of Abraham Lincoln.

THE GUARD OF HONOR ATTEND THE COFFIN.

A guard of honor, composed of Major General Hitchcock, Brigadier General Eaton and about twenty five other officers of all grades, representing all branches of the military and naval service, all in full dress, were on duty in the room. General Hitchcock stood at the head, and General Eaton at the foot of the coffin. The other officers directed the movements of the people. Upon approaching the catafalque the mourners separated, proceeding singly on either side along the raised platform which constituted the base of the catafalque, passing from the foot to the head of the coffin, and each lingering for only a second to look for a last time on those loved features. Many wept audibly, and much genuine emotion was exhibited. The crowd then passed on across the length of the East Room and made their exit through the third window from the northeastern corner of the mansion, from which a temporary bridge, draped in mourning, had been made across the area in front of the building.

THE ROOM

was heavily draped in mourning, the cornices and mirrors being covered with black alpaca, the middle of the mirrors with white crape, and black crape curtains were hung at each window. The catafalque was covered with black cloth, the inside of the top being fluted with white silk.

THE COFFIN

is covered with black cloth, heavily fringed with silver, with four silver medallions on each side, in which are set the handles. The upper third of the coffin lid, lined with rich white satin, was thrown back so as to reveal the head and bust. Upon the foot of the coffin was placed a magnificent anchor, composed of flowers, which was furnished for this purpose by Charles A. [illegible], of the Astor House, and placed upon the coffin to-day by [illegible] Sperry, of New Haven, Connecticut. Upon the middle was a bouquet of evergreens and leaves, upon which rests a single white japonica, the contribution of the California delegation. Upon the floor of the bier, around the coffin, was a heavy wreath of white japonicas and roses.

THE STATE DELEGATES VIEW THE BODY.

After the gates were closed to the public and the various departments, were admitted in turn several State delegations. Prominent among them was the California delegation, headed by Senator Nye, of Nevada, and Senator McDougall, of California, and Major [illegible], Paymaster United States Army, bearing the bouquet and the japonica upon the coffin. It was a solemn and sad procession, each wearing an aspect of real grief. This was followed by a delegation of several hundred ladies and gentlemen from Illinois, headed by Gov. Oglesby and the officers of his staff. It was nearly night when the doors were finally closed and the mechanics admitted to prepare the ample theatre for the solemn ceremonies to-morrow.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Official Arrangements.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.

It is hereby ordered that, in honor to the memory of our late illustrious Chief Magistrate, all officers and others subject to the orders of the Secretary of State wear crape upon the left arm for the period of six months.

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with profound sorrow, announces to the revenue marine the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. He died in this city on the morning of the 15th instant, at twenty two minutes past seven o'clock.

The officers of the revenue marine will, as a manifestation of their respect for the exalted character and eminent public services of the illustrious dead, and of their sense of the calamity the country has sustained by this afflicting dispensation of Providence, wear crape on the left arm and upon the hilt of the sword for six months. It is further directed that funeral honors be paid on board all revenue vessels in commission by firing thirty six minute guns, commencing at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order, and by wearing their flags at half mast.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Press Despatch.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

Governor John Brough, of Ohio, and John W. Garrett, Esq., have, upon request of the War Department, consented to act as a committee to make arrangements for the transportation of the remains of the late President Abraham Lincoln from Washington to their final resting place. They are authorized to arrange the time tables with the respective railroad companies, and to do and regulate all things for safe and appropriate transportation.

The East Room is decorated with the trappings of woe in a manner alike creditable to the artists who arranged the adornments and worthy the solemn occasion.

In the immediate centre of this spacious room is erected the catafalque, and the coffin is within the immediate view of the line of spectators. Each stops a moment to take a view of the face of the deceased, and many shed tears. The band of friendship and affection has contributed the choicest flowers to adorn the coffin and make up the foundation on which it rests.

Between half past nine this morning and noon at least three thousand persons had visited the Executive mansion, and there are thousands more slowly following in turn to indulge a similar privilege.

The doors will be kept open until five o'clock this afternoon. None are permitted to loiter about the mansion, and all are required to pass out of the building after having viewed the corpse.

The Funeral Cortege.

The following will be the order of the funeral procession from the White House to the Capitol. It will move at precisely two o'clock P. M. on Wednesday. Minute guns will be fired at all the fortifications and in the streets of the city, and all the bells will be tolled from the time the procession moves until its arrival at the Capitol:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Regiment of Cavalry.
Batteries of Artillery.
Battalion of Marines.
Regiments of Infantry.
Commander of the Escort and Staff.
Dismounted Officers of the Marine Corps.
Mounted Officers of the Marine Corps.
Dismounted Officers of the Army.
Mounted Officers of the Army.
Marshal.
Clergymen.
Surgeon General Barnes and Physicians of the deceased.

PALL BEARERS.		PALL BEARERS.
Senators.	HEARSE.	*Representatives.*
Mr. Foster, of Conn.		Mr. Dawes, of Mass.
Mr. Morgan, of N. Y.		Mr. Coffroth, of Pa.
Mr. Johnson, of Md.		Mr. Smith, of Ky.
Mr. Yates, of Ill.		Mr. Colfax, of Ind.
Mr. Wade, of Ohio.		Mr. Worthington, of Nevada.
Mr. Conness, of Cal.		Mr. Washburne, Ill.
Army.		*Navy.*
Lieutenant General U. S. Grant.		Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut.
Major General H. W. Halleck.		Rear Admiral W. B. Shubrick.
Brigadier General W. A. Nichols.		Col. Jacob Zeilin.

CIVILIANS.
O. H. Browning.
George Ashmun.
Thomas Corwin.
Simon Cameron.
MOURNERS.
Family and relatives of the late President.
Illinois State Delegation.
Kentucky State Delegation.
OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT.
President Johnson.
The Cabinet Ministers.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Ex-Presidents.
Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Supreme Court.
Senate of the United States.
House of Representatives.
State Governors.
State Legislatures.
Assistant Secretaries of the Departments.
Officers of the Smithsonian Institute.
Sanitary and Christian Commissions.
Washington City Authorities.
State Delegations.
Clerks and Employes of the several Departments.
Societies.
Citizens.

Order of the Funeral Ceremonies.

The order of the funeral ceremonies is as follows:—

Reading a portion of the Scriptures, by Rev. Dr. Hall.

Opening prayer, by Bishop Simpson.

Funeral address, by Rev. Dr. Gurley.

Closing prayer, by Rev. Dr. Gray.

The corpse will be conveyed to the Capitol, where Dr. Gurley will repeat the service and pronounce the benediction.

Programme for the Transportation of the Remains to Springfield.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

The programme for the transportation of President Lincoln's remains from Washington has been issued. The railroads over which the remains will pass are declared military roads, subject to the order of the War Department, and the railroads, locomotives, cars and engines engaged on said transportation will be subject to military control of Brigadier General McCallum. No person will be allowed to be transported on the cars constituting the funeral train, save those who are specially authorized by the orders of the War Department. The funeral train will not exceed nine cars, including baggage and hearse car, which will proceed over the whole route from Washington to Springfield.

The remains will leave Washington at eight A. M. of Friday, the 21st, and arrive at Baltimore at ten o'clock.

Leave Baltimore at 3 P. M., and arrive at Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M.

Leave Harrisburg at 12 M., 22d, and arrive at Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia at 4 A. M. of Monday, the 24th, and arrive at New York at 10 A. M.

Leave New York at 4 P. M. of the 25th, and arrive at Albany at 11 P. M.

Leave Albany at four P. M. of Wednesday, the 26th, and arrive at Buffalo at seven A. M. of Wednesday, the 27th.

Leave Buffalo at ten minutes past ten the same day, and arrive at Cleveland at seven A. M. of Friday, the 28th.

Leave Cleveland at midnight same day and arrive at Columbus at half past seven on Saturday morning, 29th.

Leave Columbus at eight P. M. same day and arrive at Indianapolis at seven A. M. on Sunday, the 30th.

Leave Indianapolis midnight of the same day, and arrive at Chicago at 11 A. M. of Monday, May 1.

Leave Chicago at 9:30 P. M. of May 2, and arrive at Springfield at 8 A. M. of Monday, May 3.

At the various points on the route where the remains are to be taken from the hearse car, by State or municipal authorities to receive public honors, according to the arranged programme, the said authorities will make such arrangements as may be fitting and appropriate to the occasion, under the direction of the military commander of the division, department or district, but the remains will continue always under the special charge of the officers and escort assigned by the War Department.

The route from Columbus to Indianapolis is via Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, and from Indianapolis to Chicago via Lafayette and Michigan City. In order to guard against accidents trains will not run faster than twenty miles per hour.

THE CHURCHES.

Decorations of Episcopal Churches.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Old Trinity was draped with considerable taste, although there was not that amount of display which one might expect from such a wealthy corporation. The mourning was confined to the pillars inside of the edifice and to the doorways on the outside facing Broadway. There was service in the afternoon, but the attendance was rather slim.

CALVARY CHURCH.

Last evening this edifice, in which the Right Rev. Bishop Coxe officiates, was being appropriately decorated with drapery, and the programme in which it is to be presented gives promise that it will be strikingly mournful and significant. In accordance with strict ecclesiastical usage on the death of a layman the "sacred furniture"—the pulpit, lectern and altar—will not be robed in the habiliments, which are reserved as tributes to departed clergymen, but all the other portions of the temple will be dressed in black. From the galleries to the organ chamber semicircular folds of crape will be displayed. The altar rails and the screen and arch above the apsis will be similarly decorated. One of the principal features of the ornamentation will be seen opposite the font, in the centre aisle, where the dead are placed during the burial service. It will consist of a tall staff, around which an American flag, draped and festooned with streamers of white, will be clustered. This is designed to represent the national grief. Service will commence at noon.

CHRIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

The scene presented by the interior of this building is at once solemn and impressive. The [illegible] massive pillars and lofty domes afford such facilities for the exhibition of decorative art that it needs but the skilful and artistic manner in which the profuse display of mourning emblems has been arranged to make the whole scene a marvel of funereal ornamentation. Standing at the entrance and looking towards the chancel the *tout ensemble* is most striking, the omnipresent emblems of mourning being relieved against the white ground of the walls, the subdued light from the stained glass of the domes, shedding a softened halo over the whole. The communion table, chairs and chancel are completely enveloped with black cloth. The reading desk and pulpit are also covered with black, on which are placed floral crosses *in memoriam*. The arches over the entrance doors are festooned with black and white looped up in the centre with double rosettes. At the back of the communion table heavy folds of black cloth, decked with floral emblems, fall from the cornice to the floor, leaving the space clear to the top of the arches, which are hung with white and black. The tablets on the walls are also draped in mourning. The pilasters which support the arched roof are laced with black to the points from which the arches spring, the spaces between the black draping standing out in strong contrast. The pillars at the sides of the church are covered entirely with black, and in the centre near the top of each is a white rosette, the large space between them being relieved by a bow of black crape pendant from the centre. The centre pilasters are connected with each other by streamers which droop from their summits, crossing each other in the centre. The organ case and front of the organ gallery are also curtained with black. Eleven hundred yards of crape and muslin have been used in the decoration. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Ewer, will officiate at noon.

ZION CHURCH.

Zion church, in Madison avenue, was draped with great taste. From the centre of the roof, over the chancel, leading down to the pulpit on one side and the baptismal font on the other, were suspended long folds of crape. The arches and columns were also draped in deep mourning, which gave the edifice a solemn and impressive appearance.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

Trinity chapel, in West Twenty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue, was draped on the outside, large folds of black crape having been hung in festoons over the entrance, but the interior of the edifice was devoid of display.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

Here is a scene which may challenge impressiveness and create sorrow. Not since the death of its reverend rector, Dr. Anthon, has this ancient edifice worn such a suit of solemn black as it now presents from chancel to porch and gallery to organ chamber. The altar is covered with the dark tokens of death and gloom. Its semi-circular rails have folds of crape which are intersected with white streamers. The pillars are wrapped with oblique sable cloth, which extend from the capitals to the base, and along the gallery panels there are chains of crape. The windows, the porch, the aisles, in a word, every available niche where some token of mourning may be suspended, are gloomy with drapery. All the emblems by which death is announced are artistically wrought and prominently displayed in every part of the edifice. The Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, the rector, will officiate at noon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

On entering this temple of the Episcopal faith the visitor cannot fail to be impressed with the solemnity which a broad chancel dressed in a pall of crape and shrouded colors should inspire. The edifice, with its pillared arches and dim, religious light, is peculiarly suited for ornamentation. From the roof, [illegible] the decalogue panels and the lectern a display of elaborate mourning, relieved by loops and bows of white and profuse streamers, appears in graceful folds, and these are varied by the national colors, which fall droopingly beneath. On the Gospel and epistle side of the altar a large United States flag is spread, the centre being veiled with sable cloth. The pulpit and the reading desk are also draped with the emblems of mourning. The Rev. Dr. J. C. Smith, the pastor, will officiate at noon.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

In Fifty fourth street, near Second avenue, is a small but neat little edifice known as the Church of the Good Shepherd. The building itself is not very imposing, but the members of the congregation had exerted themselves to decorate it very neatly and appropriately. The front of the church was festooned with black and white, and the inside was draped between the windows with black crape dotted with stars on a white ground, gathered at the middle and festooned with a rosette of white with streamers of black and white ribbon. The organ front was trimmed with festoons of mourning, and the pulpit and chancel rail were hung with black crape. The tab-

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

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THE METROPOLIS.

THE SYMBOLS OF WOE.

The Tenements of the Dead and Mourners at the Bier in Morning.

Sympathy of the British Residents and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

The Remains of the Late President to Arrive on Saturday Night.

&c., &c., &c.

THE CITY DRESSED IN GRAIN.

BROADWAY AS A MOURNFUL CATACOMB AND A [illegible]

In the begining the sights for the day and of the [illegible] the [illegible] Broadway [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

[illegible]

WILLIAM WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

[illegible]

Meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

Obituary

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXX ....No. 109

New York, Wednesday, April 19, 1865.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The WEEKLY HERALD for the present week, in addition to the details of the surrender of Lee, will give full accounts of the Assassination and Death of President Lincoln, and of the Murderous Assault on Secretary Seward, accompanied with the interesting incidents attendant on the mournful event, and of the deep indignation of the people throughout the country, with descriptions of the supposed assassins. Agents, in order to be supplied, are requested to send in their orders before twelve o'clock to-night.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

As this is the day on which the funeral of our late lamented President takes place in Washington, there will be a solemn observance of it and a general suspension of business throughout the loyal States. Several of the Governors have issued proclamations recommending to the people of their respective Commonwealths abstention from their ordinary secular pursuits and the tolling of the church bells from noon till one o'clock in the afternoon. Governor Fenton, of this State, has not, as was suggested, officially directed the observance of to-day, instead of to-morrow, as the occasion of the appropriate solemnities in consideration of the national affliction; but there will no doubt be a pretty general suspension of business throughout the State. In this city and the surrounding cities all the national and municipal government offices, the law courts and other public institutions, and the majority of commercial and other business places will be closed, the bells will be tolled between twelve and one o'clock, and minute guns will be fired. It is unnecessary to say that all the streets will be draped in the emblems of mourning; for they have worn these tokens of the people's grief since immediately after the death of the President was announced. There will also be religious services, commencing about noon, in nearly all the churches of this city and Brooklyn.

It is expected that the remains of President Lincoln will arrive in this city at ten o'clock on next Monday forenoon, on their way from Washington to the place of interment at Springfield, Illinois.

Early yesterday morning a man supposed to be Surratt, the person who attempted to take the lives of Secretary Seward and his sons, was arrested near Washington, identified by members of Mr. Seward's family and placed in close confinement.

On Monday last Booth, the alleged assassin of the President, and a considerable party of his fellow conspirators, were believed to be concealed in St. Mary's county, Maryland. Our latest Washington despatches state that Booth's capture was last night hourly expected.

A well known resident of Baltimore, who confesses his complicity with the plotters against the life of the President, but whose name is for the present withheld, was arrested in that city yesterday and locked up for further examination.

Secretary of State Seward and Assistant Secretary Frederick Seward were both considered to be still gradually improving yesterday. The latter had somewhat regained consciousness.

President Johnson was yesterday waited upon by Governor Oglesby and other prominent citizens of Illinois. In response to an address from these gentlemen the new President spoke at considerable length, and in a most forcible and able manner. While he stated he did not consider it proper to define what would be his course of action on various matters, he distinctly announced his previously expressed conviction that traitors to the government should receive the fullest measure of punishment, and to some extent foreshadowed his administrative policy.

General Sherman's army entered Raleigh, the capital of North Carolina, on last Thursday, meeting with very slight opposition. The rebel General Johnston retreated northwestwardly with his forces to Hillsboro, at which place he was when last heard from. He had not yet surrendered to General Sherman, but we are informed that the military authorities in Washington have intelligence that a meeting of the two commanders was to take place at Chapel Hill, N. C., on last Saturday, when it was believed that arrangements for the surrender would be perfected.

There was a report in Newbern on last Saturday that General Kilpatrick's cavalry had captured Mr. Vance, the rebel Governor of North Carolina, while he was on his way to General Sherman, conveying an offer of General Johnston to give up the State. It was said that subsequent to this proposition being made by Johnston he was visited by Jeff. Davis, under whose direction it was countermanded. It was well understood that Jeff. had been recently with Johnston's army. In yesterday's HERALD we gave a Savannah report that the rebel President was at Macon, Georgia, on the 10th inst. This may also be true, as Jeff. had plenty of time to transact all his business with Johnston and reach Macon ten subsequent to the issuing of his proclamation at Danville, Va., on the 5th inst.

The rebels have destroyed their navy yard at Halifax, N. C., on the Roanoke river, being apparently convinced that they have no further use for such an institution. A ram and a gunboat in process of building shared in the destruction.

General Canby's official reports of the capture by the forces under his command, on the 8th and 9th inst., of the formidable rebel defences of the city of Mobile, Spanish Fort and its dependencies and the works surrounding the town of Blakeley, appear in this morning's HERALD. At the time of closing these despatches General Canby had not yet taken possession of the city of Mobile; but we have both official and unofficial accounts announcing its occupation by his troops on the 12th inst., thus confirming the reports of the same published in the HERALD on Monday and yesterday. In Spanish Fort over five hundred prisoners and thirty guns were captured, and in the Blakeley fortifications twenty-four hundred prisoners and twenty guns.

We publish this morning official and unofficial details of most important work in the closing operations against the rebellion recently effected in Virginia and North Carolina by the national forces under General Stoneman. General Stoneman left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 20th of last month, moving through Southwestern Virginia and into Northwestern North Carolina, destroying all along his route bridges and many miles of railroad, capturing many rebels and large quantities of supplies. On the 12th instant he reached Salisbury, North Carolina, which he occupied after a short resistance. Here he captured fourteen pieces of artillery, over eleven hundred prisoners, and immense supplies of rebel ammunition, provisions, clothing, medical stores and seven thousand bales of cotton. Most of these supplies had just been sent from Raleigh for the purpose of being out of General Sherman's reach. Such as General Stoneman's men could not use or carry away were destroyed. They also destroyed a large arsenal, six depots, engines and many cars and several bridges between Danville and Greensboro and Salisbury and Greensboro, and several miles of railroad track between the latter two places, thus seriously interfering with the escape from Sherman of Johnston, should the latter design attempting to get his army out of North Carolina.

In last Saturday's HERALD we gave an extract from a Mobile paper of the 4th inst., fully confirming previous reports of the capture of Selma, Alabama, by General Wilson's national cavalry. Some further particulars of the affair are given by a Mobile bay correspondent. Among the rebel property which fell into General Wilson's hands in that town were twenty-three pieces of artillery, large quantities of ammunition, cotton, machinery and military stores of much value, some of which had been sent thither from Mobile for safety.

The surrender of the different small rebel military bands in Kentucky, in accordance with the recent order of General Palmer, appears to be progressing. We have accounts of the surrender of two or three more guerrilla chiefs, and it is reported from Paducah that the rebel General Lyon has also surrendered.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate met yesterday, and, after adopting a resolution that each member and officer of the Senate wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the space of thirty days, adjourned until noon to-day.

In the Assembly the Governor's private secretary presented a number of bills, including those of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society of New York, the Young Men's Father Mathew Total Abstinence Mutual Benefit Society, No. 1, also the bill to increase the fares on street railroads in Erie, Albany and Rensselaer counties.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Persia, from Queenstown on the 9th of April, is due at this port to-day. Her news is three days later.

Henrietta Tiest, a German girl, charged with stealing from Mr. Meyer Strauss, of East Fifty-third street, various articles, valued at six hundred dollars, and Ernest Argandier, suspected of stealing three hundred dollars from his roommate, at No. 11 Walker street, were both yesterday locked up in the Tombs for trial.

Some additional arrests were made by the police yesterday of persons charged with using treasonable language while speaking of the recent murder of President Lincoln. Of these a man named Moore, alias Count Hunsbrough, was locked up, in default of one thousand dollars bail, Martin Roker, a German, was required to give one thousand dollars bail for future decent behavior, and Thomas J. Adams and William O. Cernley were each sent to Blackwell's Island for six months.

A fire occurred yesterday forenoon in the building 210 South street, extending through to Water street, and adjoining the buildings in which the extensive fire of last Sunday took place. It is estimated that property to the value of one million dollars was destroyed by yesterday's fire.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday over the body of John Page, who died from the effects of a blow inflicted on his head with a cart rung by an unknown man, on the afternoon of the 25th ult., at the corner of West and Liberty streets. The murderer has not been arrested.

The loss of life from the late inundation at Sorel and the adjacent islands, in Canada East, was much greater than at first reported. Fully fifty persons were carried away by the flood and drowned. At l'Isle Dupas three [illegible] water and seventeen persons drowned.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 17th inst., by which thirteen or fourteen persons were injured, six of them dangerously.

The stock market was weak and irregular yesterday but it rallied late in the afternoon. Governments were firm. Gold opened at 146¾ and closed at 147⅞.

Very little business was done yesterday in any department, and it was evident that scarcely anything will be done this week, at any rate before Friday, as 'Change will be closed to-day and to-morrow, in respect to the late President, and in observance of Thursday as a fast day. On 'Change the flour market was dull yesterday, and 5c. a 10c. lower. Wheat was nominally 2c. a 3c. lower. Corn and oats were quiet but steady. The pork market opened heavy and lower, but closed more active and firm. Beef was steady. Lard was scarcely so firm, with a limited inquiry. Freights were dull, and whiskey was 2c. higher, but quiet.

With a more liberal supply and a less active demand the beef cattle market ruled heavy this week, and prices were considerably lower—say 2c. a 3c. per pound. The market opened ½c. lower, but fell off another cent, and finally another, making the decline about 3c. Prices varied from 15c. to 20c. a 24c. Cows and veals were about the same. Sheep and lambs were ½c. a 1c. lower, and slow of sale. Hogs were higher, varying from 12½c. to 13½c. a 14c., but closed heavy. The total receipts were 5,130 beeves, 124 cows, 1,076 veals, 7,670 sheep and lambs, and 2,000 hogs.

The Extinction of the Rebellion—A Proclamation from President Johnson Expected.

The people of the United States, in their great bereavement, are anxious to hear the voice of their new President. They expect to hear from him, and it is eminently appropriate that he should gratify their wishes, in view of our recent glorious victories, which have literally extinguished the rebellion, and in view of the heavy national calamity, which has so suddenly advanced Mr. Johnson to the head of the government. We have no doubt that, with the consummation of the services immediately due to the memory of the dead, the duties devolving upon our living President, with his formal establishment in the White House, will require him to speak to a complimentary popular call; but the extraordinary circumstances of his promotion, and the great importance of the questions upon which he is called to act, suggest a more deliberate and formal mode of communication with the people at large than a conventional response to a visiting detachment of citizens or soldiers.

We trust, therefore, that President Johnson will at an early day issue a formal proclamation to the country, embracing the glorious work accomplished to the armed subjugation of the rebellion, and the great work which has fallen into his hands of the reconstruction of the rebellious States. In this connection an official declaration from the President, discriminating between the clemency which will be shown to the deluded and helpless masses of the South, rescued from the service of treason, and the responsible traitors by whom they have been so cruelly tortured, impoverished and betrayed, would do a world of good in ridding the land of the rebel leaders and in bringing their repentant followers to a graceful and cordial submission to the sovereign authority of the United States.

The time has fully come for such a proclamation. With the capitulation and dissolution of Lee's army, the capture, dispersion or surrender of all the remaining armed forces of Jeff. Davis became simply a question of a few days or weeks. Now, with the forces of Dick Taylor and Forrest, in the heart of Alabama, broken up and scattered to the winds; with Mobile, the last stronghold of the insurgents, in our possession, and with the army of Joe Johnston surrendered, or at the point of an inevitable surrender, resistance to the armed forces of the Union will cease. The rebellious States are disarmed, the war and its business of destruction come to an end, and peace and its great offices of reconstruction are at hand. The proclamation, therefore, which in the last public speech of President Lincoln was strongly foreshadowed, should be the initial landmark of President Johnson's administration.

The Great Funeral To-Day—Its Universal Observance.

This day, as the public are aware, is set apart for the funeral of the late President of the United States. At noon the last impressive services for the dead will be performed in the great reception room of the Executive Mansion at Washington, and at two o'clock precisely all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln will be carried thence in sorrowful procession on its way to Christian sepulture with the ashes of his ancestors. At that moment the grief of the nation will be supreme, and the sympathetic bereavement of the millions who mourn the loss of that good and noble patriot be more than ever severely felt.

The moving of the funeral *cortége*, in the order decreed by the authorities, will be made known to the people by the tolling of bells and the booming of minute guns from the forts and ships-of-war. During the burial service at the capitol similar devotional exercises will be held in all the churches of every denomination throughout the country. Such is the request of the acting Secretary of State, and there is no doubt that wherever the order has been published it will be adopted. The accounts which we receive from other cities state that in all of them the most extensive preparations have been made for co-operation in the solemn celebration. The same tidings reach us from every town, village and hamlet. The popular feeling has everywhere been manifested, as it is in New York, by "the trappings and the suits of wo." Houses, churches, public buildings and institutions are in every place draped in mourning. Such a general and spontaneous concurrence in public sentiment has never before been seen, and it is therefore certain that the funeral will be the most extensive and universally observed of any event of the kind that is known in our history.

In paying this last sad tribute of affection and justice to the memory of good Abraham Lincoln, the American people are weaving wreaths of honor for themselves and their posterity. Green are the laurels and the willows that droop around the tomb of the "Father of the Country," planted there by the hands of faithful men who have long since been gathered to their rest; but their grateful sons, for all coming time, shall with their tears "keep his memory green." So, too, with the great successor of Washington, whose bones are to be carried to their burial to-day. The sorrow, the lamentation and the heartfelt grief of the people this day will be but the auspicious forerunner of the distinctive honor which history, in its impartial course, hereafter will accord to his memory. He has been true and faithful to the republic in his life; let all good men and true unite in lamenting and honoring him in his death.

The State Rights Doctrine Developed—Secession, Insurrection, Assassination.

The pernicious doctrine of State rights has been at the bottom of most of the evils which have afflicted this country. Always the doctrine of a minority, it has never been used except to the detriment of the nation. The majority of our people have consistently distrusted it, and could never be induced to accept it as legitimate. Behind it the internal enemies of this government have found a convenient ambuscade from which to direct their attacks. Traitors of all sorts have employed it as a serviceable pretext. Like General Lee, they have tried to make their loyalty to a particular State an excuse for their disloyalty to the government. In this war the doctrine of State rights has been fully developed, and we see that it means secession, insurrection and assassination.

The State rights doctrine originated in the first constitutional conventions. There it was avowed as the individual opinion of a few men who tried to prevent the adoption of the present constitution. These expressions of individual opinion, which did not receive the endorsement of the majority, nevertheless became part of the proceedings of the conventions in the records, and thus a mere opinion was raised to the dignity of a doctrine. The constitution being adopted, the State rights doctrine was next asserted in the Kentucky resolutions of 1798. Jefferson took hold of it; but, as we have previously proven, he owed his election to a combination of causes with which this doctrine had little or nothing to do. So soon as he was elected he forgot all about State rights, which were next heard of in the treasonable, blue-light, Hartford Convention. The movement failed, and the State rights doctrine was then transferred from the extremists of Hartford to the extremists of South Carolina, who used it to justify nullification. Again crushed out by Jackson, the doctrine came back to the North, and was seized upon by the opponents of the Fugitive Slave law. In course of time it travelled South again, and gradually developed itself, first into secession, then into insurrection, and finally into assassination.

South Carolina seceded from the Union upon the State rights doctrine. The other slave States followed to protect her in the enjoyment of that doctrine. Our forts, arsenals, custom houses and other national buildings and property were stolen by the seceders upon the plea of State rights. By virtue of the same doctrine Fort Sumter was fired upon and civil war inaugurated. When national troops were sent to repossess these forts and places, the State rights doctrine was employed to justify the murder of our soldiers. Thousands of lives have since been sacrificed, and the Southerners have only had the same flimsy justification. Yet when the seceded States formed a confederacy and adopted a constitution which recognized this doctrine, they soon discovered that it was impracticable, and Jeff. Davis was among the first to trample it under foot. Nevertheless, the rebel press and the rebel sympathizers at the North did not desert it. In the name of State rights they opposed the war, clamored against centralization, denounced President Lincoln as a despot, and invoked the dagger of Brutus. Their invocations were not unanswered. The assassin appeared and performed his bloody work. And as the doctrine of State rights had already proved to be secession and insurrection, it was singularly appropriate that the villain who completed the development of the doctrine by assassination should avow himself a State rights man, in the very act of the murder, by shouting "*Sic semper tyrannis*"—the State motto of the commonwealth of Virginia.

Mr. Lincoln's Death—The Stability of Our Government.

Secretary McCulloch has written the following letter to a gentleman of this city:—

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR—You will perceive that the new administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of the government are not stopped for a moment. My hope is, and my belief is, that this great national calamity will teach to the world a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our republican form of government, that it will show that the assassination of our Chief Magistrate does not affect in the slightest degree the permanence of our institutions or the regular administration of the laws, that no crime which would have taken any other [illegible] government like ours. Very truly, yours,

H. McCULLOCH.

No blow aimed at the life of any one man ever fell with such a weight of horror and amazement upon a whole nation as did that by which the life of Mr. Lincoln was taken. In one sense the people were completely prostrated by it. There was a generous appreciation of the homely, genial, large natured qualities of Mr. Lincoln throughout the country, and those who considered thoughtfully his character and position, and the weight of care endured for the country with such a gentle patience and quiet, felt towards him a sentiment scarcely less than personal affection and sympathy. Intensified in its effect by this fact, Mr. Lincoln's death overwhelmed the people more, perhaps, than any other man's death ever will. And yet, as the Secretary justly phrases it, the wheels of the government were not stopped for a moment by this event. Our country—our government—our cause—do not depend upon the life of any one man. Such is the simple but grand lesson that the event emphasizes so terribly. Assassination, accepted in Europe as the "qualification" of governments, does not qualify ours. Assassination, that in the Old World changes dynasties and systems with such facility that the murderer's dagger has in reality the power ascribed by fable to the will or wand of Merlin, has, in the New World, only the power to take the life of a man. He may be the best beloved man of a nation, and so the blow may startle the people terribly; but even then it will not stagger the government. Here is a point in which a free government certainly has no equal.

Not only does the murder of Mr. Lincoln not stop the wheels of the government or stagger the nation in its purposes, but it will certainly stimulate the nation to more vigorous purposes. Sumter and the Stars and Stripes that waved above it were fired upon, and the nation rose as one man; for every one felt how deeply and how really that flag was the type of the nation, and that a blow aimed at that was aimed at the country, and at all that every one held dear. Four years of the fiercest conceivable war has made the South pay terribly for that blow, and have shown to what an extent the nation will assert its dignity and vindicate its honor. But now the rebellion, actuated still by the same spirit, has aimed at the nation an even more cruel blow. Then it struck only at our emblem, but now it has stricken down the chosen man and true representative of the people. It has stricken down the man set up by the people, in whom was concentrated the dignity of the people and their will and their laws. It has made the second assault upon the nation's life, striking the people in the person of their representative man. And just as Sumter stimulated the nation to a war that it would have chosen to avoid, so this second assault must and will stimulate it to go on against the rebellion until it has exterminated the very spirit in which their damnable atrocities originate.

THE POETRY OF THE HOUR.—The calamity which has befallen the nation in the death of the President has developed an amount of spontaneous feeling which has manifested itself in a variety of ways, and none perhaps more remarkable than in the effusion of poetic sentiment which it has evoked. We have received a large number of poems—and many of them of a really high order of merit—on the subject of the President's death, and no doubt other journals have been similarly favored; but, of course, with the immense pressure of news claiming our space it is impossible to publish them.

GOOD FEELING OF THE BRITISH RESIDENTS.—The British residents of this city held a meeting yesterday on the subject of the late national calamity, at which a most proper and commendable feeling was exhibited. The action of those gentlemen, as well as that of the authorities and people of the British provinces, on this lamentable occasion will do much towards softening the acerbity of feeling between this country and England and her American dependencies which had grown up of late under previously existing circumstances.

NATIONAL MONUMENT TO MR. LINCOLN.—We have received a voluntary contribution from one of our citizens for the purpose of inaugurating a fund for a monument to the late lamented President, which we have not acknowledged in any other form than in these brief lines. It occurs to us that a movement of this kind is a little premature at the present moment; for there is no doubt that a grand national monument, in the erection of which the whole country will participate, will be raised at the appropriate time, and in an appropriate manner.

FUGITIVE TRAITORS AND THE RIO GRANDE.—Terms have been accorded by the proper authorities in good faith to many rebel soldiers who are now in our hands or paroled as prisoners of war. Many more will doubtless be in the same position soon; and to these military delinquents fairly taken in battle, or surrendered in good faith, it would be unjust and impolitic not to extend the amnesty contemplated by Mr. Lincoln. But the political leaders of the rebellion must be hunted down to the last man. Pity towards them is cruelty towards the country. Extermination is the only policy that is just or safe. Davis, his Cabinet, the rebel Congress and Senate, all civil officers, all officers of State governments and the editors and other political aspirants, who "fired the Southern heart" and inflamed the people to their rash treason, must be pursued relentlessly. It is nonsense to suppose that we can trust any one of them, or that they can be bound by oaths who began their crimes with perjury. They are perjured, conscious, intentional traitors—have been from the start, and will be till they have "felt the halter draw." They have organized all the evil, and forced the farmers to pay and the soldiers to fight. Let the revenge fall on them, with the added weight of determination with which the recent tragic event animates the nation.

But now, as the whole military organization of the rebellion breaks up, and there are not soldiers left to make any place in the Southern States safe, the traitors are all trying to escape out of the country. It is impossible to do so by sea, as we hold all the ports, and it is equally impossible for them to escape to Canada. Their only chance is to go through Texas and cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. Is it not time that the government adopted the proper measures to close that only door of escape? Mobile is taken, and we have now consequently a large fleet in the Gulf, without any very urgent necessity for it; but all the smaller vessels of that fleet, sent up the Rio Grande, and acting in concert with troops posted at proper points on shore, could perform an excellent service at the present time in the capture of these fugitives. Will not the government see to it that no traitor escapes whom it is in any way possible to capture?

WASHINGTON.

Important Speech of President Johnson.

His Policy Towards the Rebels Foreshadowed.

Treason is a Crime and Traitors Shall Suffer Its Penalty,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

VISIT OF CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS TO THE PRESIDENT—THEIR ADDRESS AND MR. JOHNSON'S REPLY.

In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens of Illinois, held at the National Hotel yesterday afternoon, the citizens of that State assembled at Willard's Hotel preparatory to paying their respects to his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Governor Oglesby, accompanied by Senator Richard Yates, General Isham N. Haynie, ex-Senator O. H. Browning, Hon. D. S. Phillips, General J. T. Farnsworth, Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson, General Gamble, Colonel John S. Loomis, Colonel James H. Bowen, Governor Pickering, of Oregon; General Julius White, Hon. J. M. Hanna, Major S. Walt, Major W. C. Carroll, Major P. Flynn, and a large concourse of citizens repaired to the room of President Johnson, in the Treasury Building. Governor Oglesby presented the delegation and addressed the President as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I take much pleasure in presenting to you this delegation of the citizens of Illinois, representing almost every portion of the State. We are drawn together by the mournful events of the past few days to give some feeble expression to the feelings we, in common with the whole nation, realize as pressing us to the earth, by appropriate and respectful ceremonies. We thought it not inappropriate before we should separate, even in this sad hour, to seek this interview with your Excellency, that, while the bleeding heart is pouring out its mournful anguish over the death of our beloved late President, the idol of our State and the pride of the whole country, we may earnestly express to you, the living head of this nation, our deliberate, full and abiding confidence in you as the one who, in these dark hours, must bear upon yourself the mighty responsibility of maintaining, defending and directing its affairs. In the midst of this sadness, through the oppressive gloom that surrounds us, we look to you and to a bright future for our country. The assassination of the President of the United States deeply depresses and seriously aggravates the entire nation. But under our blessed constitution it does not delay nor for any great length of time retard its progress—does not for an instant disorganize or threaten its destruction. The record of your whole past life, familiar to all, the splendor of your recent gigantic efforts to stay the hand of treason and assassination and restore the flag to the uttermost [illegible] represent, and, we believe the people of the United States, that we may safely trust our destinies in your hands, and in this and we came in the name of the State of Illinois, and, we confidently believe, fully and faithfully expressing the wishes of our people, to present and pledge to you the cordial, earnest and unremitting purpose of our State to give your administration the strong support we have heretofore given to the administration of our lamented late President, the policy of which we have heretofore, do now and shall continue to endorse.

President Johnson replied as follows:—

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN—I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me, through you, sir, those words of encouragement, I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us, and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this, of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feeling of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. (Sensation.) The throbbings of my heart, since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us, cannot be reduced to words, and oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, and saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well timed are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could not but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right. Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty firmly, steadfastly—(applause)—if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction. In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astonished at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and revered, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its causes through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to that source which is the spring of all our woes. No one can say that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested he should not undergo the extremest penalty the law knows for crime, none will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say, every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught—if they do not already feel—that treason is a crime and must be punished—(applause)—that the government will not always bear with its enemies—that it is strong, not only to protect, but to punish. (Applause.) When we turn to the criminal code, and examine the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime, with its appropriate penalty. We find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. (Applause.) With other and inferior offences our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. (Applause.) I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that *treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty.* (Applause.) While we are appalled, overwhelmed, at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men—I care not by what weapons—to attempt the life of the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? (Applause.) I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings towards any. In general terms I would say that public morals and public opinion should be established upon the sure and inflexible principles of justice. (Applause.) When the question of exercising mercy comes before me it will be considered calmly, judiciously, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that *what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State.* (Applause.) In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. (Applause.) In regard to my future course I will now make no professions, no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer, for those principles which have governed me heretofore and will guide me hereafter. In general I will say I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and, constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that government was made for man, and not man for government. (Applause.) This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest national defence human wisdom can devise. (Applause.) So long as each man feels that the interests of the government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our government and love liberty, our constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail, the government will fail, and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth. After having preserved our form of free government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand to defend itself against all foes and punish treason. (Applause.) In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, and by the operation of the constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life—especially my course during the present unholy rebellion—is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience, four years ago, uttered and written down in advance the events of this period, the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in the "Arabian Nights." I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur, and it becomes necessary for me to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

The members of the delegation were then severally introduced to the President by Governor Oglesby.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Directly after the Illinoisans had retired the President received a large number of delegates of the Christian Commission, temporarily residing in Washington. The Rev. Mr. Borden, of Albany, delivered a brief but eloquent and impressive address, saying that they recognized him as called, in the Providence of God, to have rule over the nation, that in the past public services of the President they had their foundation of hope for the future, and now, as they looked on the face of his illustrious predecessor, whose sad death had moved the country to tears, they believed that God had sent him, as Moses, to lead the people and his successor, as Joshua, to give them a land of promise, that in the administration of justice mercy would follow the success of our arms, their prayer was for an enduring peace and all the blessings of free government.

The President replied that such were his feelings. In consequence of the late afflicting events he could not respond in appropriate terms. Perhaps the best reply would be silence. He, however, acknowledged his thanks for the kind sentiments expressed. Although he might fail, he would promise that he would undertake to perform the grave and responsible duties devolving upon him with all the zeal of an honest heart. He had knowledge of and appreciated the offices of the Christian Commission. He always had an abiding faith in the people, and looked on the government as based upon the principles of human rights. This nation's mission is not yet completed. It is in our hands. When we look at the country's condition it gives a complete contradiction to the assumption of our enemies. In the midst of treason and rebellion we find that we will triumph at last. Although we have had a civil war which has covered the land with gloom, and while the entire country was rejoicing over the triumph of the struggle, there has been an assassination the most atrocious and diabolical the world has ever witnessed. While the nation was jubilant the Chief Magistrate was stricken down like a star from its sphere. An interregnum, a hiatus, was created in the government. In France, for instance, under similar circumstances, there would have been scenes of anarchy. But not so here, where the government is founded on justice and right. We have developed the great truth that it is strong enough to preserve its existence while suppressing all public disorders within our widely extended limits. Government is made for the people, and not the people for the government. He was not sectarian, he claimed a charity coextensive with the human family. He believed, in the language of another, that religion is an arch of promise, spanning humanity, with its ends resting on the horizon. Religion is seen in its acts more than its profession, and good deeds never fail to receive recognition. He then repeated his sentiments regarding his future political course, similar to those addressed to the Illinois delegation, saying the time had come when intelligent men like those before him should exert their moral influence in erecting a standard by which everybody should be taught to believe that treason is the highest crime known to the law, and that the perpetrator should be visited with the punishment which he deserves.

The sentiments met the hearty response of "Amen."

The gentlemen were then severally introduced to the President, and all expressed themselves highly gratified with the interview.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL GRANT.

General Grant is to leave here on Friday for Burlington, N. J. He will probably go next week to Richmond, which he has not yet visited. The President and Cabinet are anxious he should remain as much as possible in Washington, in order that they may have his advice in Cabinet meetings at this important crisis of national affairs.

THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Colonel Browning, of this city, who for the last four or five years has been the confidential secretary of President Johnson, is still acting as his private secretary.

Hon. Preston King, of New York, is perhaps the most intimate friend and adviser of the President at the present time, and is one of his old Senatorial friends.

RETURN OF GENERAL TOWNSEND AND PARTY FROM FORT SUMTER.

General E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States; James G. Nicolay, late private secretary to President Lincoln, and others, returned from Fort Sumter to-day. The first intelligence they received of the assassination of the President was reported to them at Hampton Roads. It appeared so utterly incredible, however, that they placed little confidence in it until it was confirmed on their arrival at Fortress Monroe. Mr. Nicolay, like Major Hay, staggered under this heavy blow. His very intimate relations with Mr. Lincoln during the last four years had resulted in a strong personal attachment, and the loss to him is that of his best friend.

THE NEW CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF PERU.

Señor Don Jose Antonio Garcia yesterday presented his credentials to the Acting Secretary of State and was received as the *Chargé d'Affaires* of the republic of Peru to the United States.

MOBILE.

OCCUPATION OF THE CITY BY OUR TROOPS.

Official Report of General Canby.

Capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely.

THE GUNS OF THE RODOLFO SAVED.

FORT TRACY DISMANTLED.

THREE THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN.

LIST OF OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED, &c., &c., &c.

The Official Despatches.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17, 1865.

Major General Pope, &c., &c., &c.:

The following is received from Major General Canby, report the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which form a part of the defences of the city of Mobile.

GENERAL CANBY'S DESPATCH.

MOBILE, April 9, 1865.

Major General E. R. S. CANBY:

Spanish Fort and Blakely are in our possession, the right, the guns and the garrison of Spanish Fort, and thirty eight field pieces, and the garrison of Blakely, five thousand prisoners and twenty field pieces, and the guns of the rebel fleet, are safe, and we are now in the city of Mobile.

E. R. S. CANBY.

Major General E. R. S. CANBY:

Livingston Crossroads, April 9, 1865.

I have the honor to report the capture of the rebel fortifications and works in front of my lines, with five hundred prisoners and two guns.

E. CANBY, Major General.

EDWARD R. S. CANBY, Major General, &c., &c., &c.:

Major General Dana, Mobile, April 9, 1865.

Orders have been issued to the proper authorities of the occupation of Mobile, to place the city in a condition for occupancy of Major General Canby. Any public property of the rebels found here will be turned over to you.

EDWARD R. S. CANBY.

Gen. A. J. Dwyer's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, Mobile, April 9, 1865.

The guns of the gunboat Rodolfo are being taken off Spanish Island. Indian Island is occupied by a strong command of the white and colored troops, bringing up troops and supplies.

The total number of prisoners of war and rebels left behind, is nearly five thousand.

A dense cloud of smoke hangs over the city of Mobile, the result of the fire of the retreating rebels.

The total number of prisoners of war and rebels left behind, is nearly five thousand.

A dense cloud of smoke hangs over the city of Mobile, the result of the fire of the retreating rebels.

The rebels have burned all the cotton in Mobile, and have destroyed the gunboat Nashville, which was in the Mobile River, and the iron clad Tennessee, which was in the Alabama River.

Fifteen hundred prisoners have been sent to Dauphin Island, and the remaining prisoners will be sent there as soon as transportation can be procured.

The following officers have been wounded since yesterday's report:

Colonel W. Marshall, 7th Minnesota, commanding 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 16th Army Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Hoyt, 7th Minnesota.

Lieutenant W. Stoughton, 4th Iowa, in severely.

Lieutenant H. Pierce, 7th Minnesota, in severely.

Captain Ma. F. Wilson, 4th Iowa, in severely.

Captain Ma. F. Wilson, 4th Iowa, in severely.

Lieutenant H. Bruce, 4th Iowa, in severely.

Captain T. Hillman, 7th Minnesota, slightly.

Captain T. Hillman, 7th Minnesota, slightly.

Captain Ma. F. Wilson, 4th Iowa, slightly.

Captain Ma. F. Wilson, 4th Iowa, slightly.

Captain Ma. F. Wilson, 4th Iowa

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

WANTED—A WAITRESS FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY [illegible] Apply at 36 Bond st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL, AS COOK AND [illegible] good wages. Apply at [illegible]

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN [illegible] Apply [illegible] Jersey City.

WANTED—A GOOD HONEST, TRUSTWORTHY WO[MAN] [illegible] Apply [illegible] at 25 10th st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN, AC[customed] [illegible]

WANTED—A COOK, CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS [illegible] Apply at No. 7 West 11th st., between Broadway and University place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, GERMAN OR [illegible] as nurse and seamstress in a small family [illegible] Call at [illegible]

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A RE[spectable] [illegible] girl, to do chamberwork and nurse, with good city references. Apply at 221 West 12th st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, BY THE MONTH, WHO [is] capable of cutting and fitting. Inquire at 110 East [illegible] st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ATTEND A BAKERY, ONE [who] understands the business thoroughly, and can [give] the best references as to honesty and capability, may obtain a first rate situation by applying at 508 6th av.

WANTED—THREE SMART, ACTIVE GIRLS, AT NO 9 Barclay st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSE[work], to go a short distance in the country. Apply at 10 West 45th st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS CLOAK MAKERS; MUST understand Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. 129 9th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, ONE WHO understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Apply at 74 West 35th st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER AND to do general housework; also a chambermaid. Apply between 3 and 4 o'clock at 221 West 14th st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A STEWARD WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A GOV[ernment] steamer, also a number of colored waiters [illegible] competent persons, with good references [illegible]

A BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND A FRUIT AND CAN[dy] store, from 12 to 15 years of age, [illegible] smart and honest boy a good salary will be paid. Apply early this morning to John Aspell, Erie Railway depot, Jersey side.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST MOURNING Badge out. Open all day Wednesday. Black satin and silver. JOHN SIMPSON, 481 Canal st., top floor.

BOY WANTED—FROM 13 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE, IN a fancy goods importing house. One who resides with his parents and can come well recommended. Address box 2,095 Post office.

BOY WANTED—MUST WRITE WELL, NOT A [illegible] school boy hand, and be smart and intelligent; wages $3 a week. Office Social Science Review, 161 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—BETWEEN THE AGES OF 16 AND 18; must write a good hand, be quick and correct at figures, and bring good written recommendations. Call at the Herald office on Thursday, between 9 and 10 A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE. Apply at 181 Broadway, between 8 and 10 o'clock.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED IN [the] retail business, a German, speaking English, preferred. Inquire of Peter Morse, Mckisson & Robbins drug store, Fulton st.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, WHO HAS HAD EX[perience] in the dry goods jobbing business, also a porter. Apply to P. Van Valkenburgh & Co., 79 and 81 Leonard st.

WANTED—A SMART RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE salesman, one who has been in the city retail trade, a young man preferred, best references [illegible] honesty. Inquire of [illegible], 157 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD address, with good city reference, to assist and make himself generally useful in a mineral water store. Address, with reference, D. J. A., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED PORTERS; NONE but those familiar with packing dry goods need apply. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., 328 Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, AT 29 CORTLANDT ST. PORTER & DIGBY.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALES[men], at 467 6th av. None but experienced hands need apply, for two days.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, [illegible]

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, WITH EVERY CONVE[nience] for housekeeping for gentleman and wife, no children taken. Americans preferred. Apply at 366 Grand street, private entrance.

HOUSE IN THIRTIETH STREET, CARPETS, &C., TO be sold—Small three story, well located, near Lexington avenue, all improvements, in perfect order. Apply at office American Needle Company, 442 Broadway.

PRIVATE AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let at 872 Broadway, one block above Union square; the finest location in the city. Gas, baths, &c.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—CONSISTING OF FRONT and back kitchen, parlor and three bedrooms, to a small respectable family; rent $45 per month, water in kitchen. Apply on the premises, 233 East Thirtieth street, after 9 o'clock A. M.

STEAM POWER—TO LET, A LIGHT, DOUBLE FLOOR, of about 5,000 square feet, either in whole or in part; a Room 30x80 feet, and a small Basement, at 57 to 61 Lewis street, near Delancey.

[T]O [LET—] water, in house 145 East Thirty first street, near Second avenue. Rent $18 per month. Apply on the premises, or to E. H. BABCOCK, Brooklyn, cor. of Court and Montague sts.

STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB CELLAR TO LET—AT 25 Chambers street. Apply to WM. H. NAFIS.

STATEN ISLAND—TO BE RENTED, A SMALL FUR[nished] Cottage, with two acres of land and stable, on Howard avenue, fifteen minutes' walk from the second landing. Apply to L. VON HOFFMANN & CO., No. 8 Hanover street.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, STORES AND LOFTS close to the great business centre of Broadway and Canal street, one to twenty horse, of the steadiest kind. Rates reasonable. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, office 103 Walker street.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OF NO. 40 WEST Fourth street, suitable for a physician. Apply at No. 1 West Fourth street.

TO LET—A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS, SECOND AND third Floors, of house 105 West Thirtieth street, would let separately or together to American families, without children; has all the modern conveniences. For permits apply to SMITH & MEAD, 351 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—IN FLUSHING, L. I., TWO DESIRABLE Dwelling houses—one containing 11 rooms, rent $45. The other, 17 rooms, $350. Apply to J. MILNOR PECK, Flushing steam planing mill.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, IN A PRIVATE house, to a gentleman, without board. Inquire at 16 East Seventeenth street, between Union square and Fifth avenue.

TO LET—A VERY COMFORTABLE SECOND FLOOR, unfurnished, at 149 East Twenty first street, between Third and Second avenues. All modern improvements.

TO LET—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, ELE[gantly] furnished, to one or two single gentlemen, without board. Inquire at 73 East Twelfth street.

TO LET—AT THE HIGHLANDS OF NEVERSINK, ON the Shrewsbury river, Nete Thompson's Landing, a furnished Cottage of eight rooms, seven acres of ground, fruit trees, stable, bathing and boat houses, with river and surf bathing. For particulars apply to Mrs. SLOAN, on the premises or at 23 East Twenty seventh street. Boat Meta runs from the foot of Murray street.

TO LET—IN TWO BROWN STONE HOUSES, FIRST and Basement Floors, $30 per month, also a Suit of four Rooms, $15, gas fixtures and chandeliers, to small families only. Apply on the premises, 601 and 603 Second avenue, near Thirty seventh street, or to A. L. ELY, corner Fourth avenue and Forty-second street.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, IN THE BROWN STONE house 345 Grand street, Williamsburg, the Second and Third Floors, each with half of fourth floor, $300 and $250; large rooms, marble mantels, &c. Apply to Mr. JONES, on the premises, from 5 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE MEDIUM SIZED THREE story brick House 33 Douglass street, Brooklyn, high stoop, with modern improvements, part of rent may be paid by board. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR HOUSE 191 EAST FOUR[teenth] street, bath, water closet and gas on same floor, to a small family, no children. References required. Inquire between 6 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS AND A TEA ROOM, FIRST floor, also a Parlor on second floor, handsomely furnished, without board. Apply at 63 Clinton place.

TO LET—HALF OF A HOUSE AT WILLIAMSBRIDGE, Westchester county, convenient to the Harlem Railroad depot. Inquire of the Ticket Agent.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE 100 PERRY street, to a small family.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, TWO COTTAGES AT Clifton. Rent $320 each. Apply to M. S. TOWNSEND, 47 Broadway, or to W. B. TOWNSEND, near the premises.

TO LET—STORE, CORNER OF FIRST AVENUE AND Thirty third street, a good stand for a grocery or liquor business. Apply to A. SHERMAN, 16 Ninth street.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, NEAR LONG BRANCH. Furnished Farm House in a private family. Place surrounded with trees and near the sea. Address Wm. B. Eaton, 349 Broadway.

TO LET—ELEGANT AND CONVENIENT OFFICES en suite, from May 1, at 96 and 97 Liberty street, only a minute's walk from general telegraph and Post offices, also two entire Lofts, 25x85. Rents very low. Inquire at 160 Broadway, third story, front room.
MOREY, SPERRY & BLISS.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, A BEAUTIFUL COUN[try] Residence, furnished complete, [illegible] located at Tarrytown, also three cottages [illegible] near the depot. Apply to J. A. KENYON, 83 Nassau street.

TO LET—THE THIRD STORY, WITH CROTON WATER [illegible], of house 166 Prince street, to a small family [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

TO LET—FURNISHED [illegible] HIGH STOOP [illegible] Apply to F. & H. LEVY [illegible]

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS [illegible]

TO LET—34 WEST TWELFTH STREET, TO GENTLE[men] [illegible]

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UN[furnished] [illegible] Ninth street, Williamsburg [illegible]

TO LET—THE STORE AND REAR BUILDING AT 561 Hudson street, suitable for a furniture or ware [illegible] Immediate possession given. Apply to [illegible], up stairs.

TO LET—A LARGE CORNER STORE, GOOD LOCA[tion] for business, rent low. Also second and third [floor] [illegible] 1,750 Greenwich street.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE BROWN stone first class House, on Brooklyn Heights, for six months [illegible] Address box 216 Brooklyn Post office.

TO LET—CHOICE ROOMS, AT 817 AND 819 BROAD[way], corner of Twelfth street and 45 East Twelfth street, for business, artists, &c.
JOHN S. KELSO, 95 Cedar street.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FOURTH PLACE, TO A gentleman and wife, only, the second floor (four rooms), and the front basement; price $25 per month. Apply to J. J. BURNET, 34 Liberty street, New York.

TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE, CITY AND country combined—a large House on Eighty sixth street, second east of First avenue, with stable and eight lots of ground, rent $500 per annum, price of furniture $1,600. The house will not be let unless the furniture is purchased. Apply as above.

TO LET—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, 25x50, to a small family, without children, furnished complete. Rent $50 per month. Immediate possession. Inquire at 253 West Twenty second street, after 10 A. M.

TO LET—TWO LOFTS AT 37 WALKER STREET. Apply to W. H. MERWIN, 63 Liberty street.

TO LET—FURNISHED TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITH[out] board, two large Rooms, on third floor, with bathroom adjoining, also a front Basement, with bedroom attached, unfurnished. Apply at 12 East Sixteenth street.

TO LET—IN PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY, A GEN[teelly] furnished and pleasantly situated House, containing nine rooms, half acre lot, with good garden, fruit, &c., five minutes' walk from depot, 1½ hour from city. Inquire of [illegible], Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET—THE BALLARD HOTEL IN RICHMOND. This fine hotel, with about 150 rooms, will be rented for a term of years, with the Mirrors, Furniture [illegible] Steam Works, &c. The house, which is nearly new, will be repaired and put in complete repair. It offers a fine opportunity for any person wishing to engage in this business. For further particulars apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSES AND STORES 29 AND 30 DIVISION street, 8 and 107 and 220 York street, 47 Broadway, 87 Walker street, 27 Vandewater street. Floors and Rooms for families. Inquire at 193 Bleecker street.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF 57 WEST FORTY FIRST street, to a small family. Rent $475.
B. JONES & SON, corner Broadway and 43d st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—ONE HOUR FROM FERRY by horse cars, House, barn and ample grounds. Would take summer board for part of rent, if desired. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, corner of Court and Montague streets.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A THREE STORY, HIGH stoop House, all the modern improvements, in Thirty ninth street, near Third avenue. Also a Villa, with an acre of ground, choice fruit trees, &c., at Fremont, five minutes' walk from depot. Also a Small House, with stable and about one acre of Ground, at Lansingburg, in the principal street of the town. Apply to R. HUDSON, Merchants' Exchange, 52 Pine street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BRICK Store and Dwelling 347 Water street, 25x66, possession May 1.
E. H. TAYLOR, No. 8 Pine street.

TO LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, SITU[ated] on Weehawken Heights, two miles from the Hoboken Ferry by horse car railroad every 15 minutes, 3 acres of choice garden land, fine fruit, berries and grapes, fine water, nice Dwellings, with modern improvements and all the necessary outbuildings to make the premises agreeable. Apply in Hoboken to JOHN EHLERS, 117 Hudson street, or to JULIEN CHENIER, 55 Washington street.

TO RENT—FINELY LOCATED COUNTRY SEATS, furnished and unfurnished, within one hour of the city, from $200 to $3,000 rent.
S. F. IRELAND, 6¼ Pine street, room 12.

TO RENT—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone full front House, handsomely furnished, has billiard table; in complete order, fine location, on Murray Hill. Rent $500 per month.
S. F. IRELAND, 6¼ Pine street, room 12.

TO RENT—LOW, TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (IF Professors of Languages or Mathematics) Unfurnished Rooms, with Kitchen, in a first class situation and close to [illegible]

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FURNISHED PARLOR AND Bedroom to a respectable gentleman and wife, references given and required. Apply at 312 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE 128 West Forty eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; rent $1,200. Apply to HORACE GALPEN, 103 Chambers street.

TO RENT—A BANKER'S OFFICE, ON WALL STREET, near Broadway, about 25x40, on a lease. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine street.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, THREE ON FIRST FLOOR and two in the basement, to a family of adults. Terms $18 per month. Apply for two days, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., at 134 West Thirteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

TWO FRONT ROOMS AND BACK BASEMENT TO let—Bath and gas in the house. Inquire at 40 Perry street.

TWO COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BEDROOMS TO let—in a private family, without board, to one or two respectable gentlemen, with the use of gas and bathroom; location very central. Inquire at 178 East Twentieth street. References exchanged.

PERSONAL.

CHARLEY—I RECEIVED YOURS OF THE 25TH ULT., and am obliged, write again or come and see me.
ELLEN M.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM BARRY, NA[tive] of Carrigtwohill, county Cork, Ireland, who left Davenport, England, about the 27th of May, 1858. Any information concerning him would be thankfully received by his brother, JOHN BARRY, Fort Norfolk, Va.
FORT NORFOLK, Va., April 15, 1865.

IF THEODORE SAUNDERS, WHO ARRIVED IN THE city last October from New Mexico, will send his address to John Murris, No. 10 Remsen street, Williamsburg, L. I., he will hear from his old chum.

MISSING—SINCE APRIL 17, W. H. OLIVER, AGED 35 years; height 5 feet 9 inches, had on black overcoat, gold mixed pants, black vest, boots and soft hat, white shirt with name on. Any intelligence will be thankfully received by his wife, 191 Mott street.

NEW YORK, 15TH APRIL, 1865—TO J. MEYER—I cannot progress with your collections for lack of means. Have communicated with B. [illegible] L. MEYER.

THE OCCUPANT OF HOUSE NO. 70 COLUMBIA street, Brooklyn, has received the Pen, and is grateful for the compliance with his wishes.
NEW YORK, April 18, 1865.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN EIGHTH STREET, A SMALL SCOTCH Terrier. A reward of $5 will be paid to the finder at 63 Clinton place.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, 16TH INST., BETWEEN Third avenue and 121st street and Second Avenue M. E. Church, a square Breast pin, containing hair, marked C. Wood. The pin is highly valued, being the gift of a deceased mother. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with James Wood, druggist, Third avenue and 121st street.

LOST—A PIG OF TIN, IN GOING FROM BARCLAY street ferry to 114 Washington street. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving word at 24 Old slip.
W. I. & J. B. UNDERWOOD.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, AT OR IN THE vicinity of St. John's church, Brooklyn, a small Gold Watch, cylinder escapement. As it is the gift of a friend the finder will be rewarded much more than its actual value and no questions asked. Address box 5,735 Post office, or apply to Carman & Whelpley, 85 Pearl street.

STOLEN, IN MOTT HAVEN, THURSDAY EVENING, April 13, an old fashioned Gold Watch, valued as a family relic. No. of watch 528, Richard Holt, maker, London. Any person returning the watch to No. 60 Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, will be liberally rewarded. Pawnbrokers are requested to stop the same.

REWARDS.

A REWARD OF $75 WILL BE PAID, IN ADDITION to the sum already offered for the arrest of the villain J. Wilkes Booth, who assassinated Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, at Ford's theatre, Washington, D. C., on the evening of the 14th of April, 1865.
GEORGE WM. MATTHEWS, Williamsburg, L. I., N. Y.

$10 REWARD—LOST, THE MINUTE BOOK OF THE vestry of Zion church, Greenburg, New York. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at F. & L. Macy's, 45 Warren street, New York.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY F. A. JACKSON & Co., Brokers, No. 9 Third avenue, for information that will lead to the detection of the person or persons who stole the [illegible] from the front of their office on the night of Monday, April 17. F. A. JACKSON & CO., Brokers, 9 Third avenue, New York.

$25 REWARD—LOST, ON MONDAY, APRIL 17, between Twenty second and Eighth streets, [illegible] The finder will receive the above reward on returning them to 10 West Twenty second st.

$10 REWARD—LOST, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 18th instant, in a Third avenue car, an open faced Gold Watch with a hair chain attached. The finder will please address [illegible], box 111 New York Post office. No questions asked.

$100 REWARD—LOST, ON THE 18TH, A PACK[age] [illegible] supposed between Chambers and [illegible] Broadway. The above reward will be paid [illegible] returning the same to [illegible]

EXPRESSES.

A. BERNARD'S [illegible] EXPRESS—FURNI[ture] [illegible] Furniture [illegible] packed and shipped [illegible] stored. Office [illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible] TO LIVERPOOL—TOUCHING AT [Queenstown] [illegible]—The Liverpool, New York [and Philadelphia Steamship Comp]any [illegible] despatching their full [powered Clyde-built iron steamships] as follows:—
[illegible] Saturday, April 22
[illegible] Saturday, April 29
[illegible] Saturday, May 6
[illegible] from pier 44 North [river]

RATES OF PASSAGE.
[illegible] Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

[illegible]

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—CU[nard] steamship
CHINA from New York April 19
EUROPA from Boston [illegible] April 26
[illegible]
Cabin $[illegible] Second Cabin $[illegible]
[illegible]
Cabin $[illegible] Second Cabin $[illegible]
Payment in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From pier 47 North river.
HELVETIA Saturday, April 22
PENNSYLVANIA Saturday, April 29
Cabin $[illegible], steerage $25 gold, or equivalent in currency.
For passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, Dublin, Belfast and Londonderry, from pier 20 North river. BRITANNIA, Capt. Laurence [illegible], April 21. Saloon [illegible] $65, [illegible] cabin $90, steerage $[illegible] in gold or its equivalent in currency. Apply to F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP [illegible] York, [illegible] commander, carrying the [illegible] mail, will sail from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, on
SATURDAY, April 22, at 12 o'clock M.
for
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN
at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:—
For the first cabin $105, second cabin, $62 50, steerage $37 50.
Will be followed by the BREMEN, May 6.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.—THE GEN[eral] TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S [illegible] first class side wheel steamships between NEW YORK and HAVRE.
FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE Wednesday, April [illegible]
WASHINGTON Wednesday, [illegible]
LAFAYETTE Wednesday, June [illegible]
First cabin (including table wine) [illegible]
Second cabin (including table wine) [illegible]
Payable in gold or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines (Grand Hotel); at Havre, WILLIAM ISELIN & CO.

THE HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S steamship GERMANIA, taking passengers to [illegible] Havre, Southampton and London, April 29. First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent. For freight apply to KUNHARDT & CO., 15 Exchange place. Passage office, C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, 181 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, will leave pier No. 4 North river, on Wednesday, April 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship HAVANA, M. R. Greene commander, will sail for the above port from pier 8 North river, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
THOS. ASENCIO & CO., 17 Broadway.

STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, FOR HAVANA.—NO[tice].—In consequence of the funeral of the President of the United States, the steamer Morro Castle will be detained until Thursday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock. N. B.—Mails will close at the Post office on Thursday, at 10 A. M.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The side wheel steamship MORNING STAR, Captain Nelson, will leave pier 46 North river, on Saturday, April 22, at 2 P. M.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 10 Barclay street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Captain A. Blanchard, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on SATURDAY, APRIL 22, at 3 P. M. Her passenger accommodations are unsurpassed. Passage $75. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMSHIP MONTEZUMA WILL be regularly despatched for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 22d of each month at 2 P. M.
For passage, payable in gold—
First Cabin $[illegible]
Second Cabin $[illegible]
Apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at 54 South street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, April 13, 1865.
FOR CALIFORNIA VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW ARRANGEMENT COMMENCING MAY 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI MONTHLY.
Regular sailing days 1st and 16th of every month from the Company's new and commodious pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.
DEPARTURES.
April 22 . . . . OCEAN QUEEN . . . . Weir
(Connecting at Panama with Sacramento).
May 1 . . . . ARIEL . . . . Jones
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City)
May 16 . . . . COSTA RICA . . . . Tinklepaugh
(Connecting at Panama with Constitution)
For further information, freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARA[gua].—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will despatch on the 20th of every month, from pier No. 29 North river, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. Babcock master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, 177 West street, corner of Warren street.

FOR LIVERPOOL. TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship HIBERNIA sails April 22.
X LINE—FOR LONDON.
Ship AMERICAN EAGLE sails April 27.
For passage apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE FIRST CLASS packet ship ORIENT, at pier No. 8 North river, sails 20th. Apply at THOMPSON'S Passage office, 275 Pearl st.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, &C., BY STEAMSHIPS and SAILING PACKETS, at reduced rates.
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.'S celebrated lines of LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every five days.
Drafts payable throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at the lowest possible rates.
TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., 86 South street, New York.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
Trains for Albany, Troy and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave Twenty-sixth street depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

FOR WHITESTONE, FORT SCHUYLER, WILLETT'S Point, City Island, Hart's Island, David's Island, New Rochelle.—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Captain [illegible], will leave Peck slip at [illegible] A. M. daily for the above places. Returning, leave New Rochelle at 3 P. M.
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS to [illegible] above points, including College Point, [illegible], from pier 24 (Peck slip) at 10 A. M., [illegible] at 10 [illegible] street at 10 10 and Thirty second street at 10 15.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH—ON AND AFTER Monday, April 10, the above steamer will leave [illegible] East river (Peck slip) for Bayles's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3½ P. M. until May 1 next. Returning, will leave [illegible] o'clock A. M. Stages for Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FUR[niture] for sale—Property of a family [illegible]—Rare chance for parties commencing housekeeping—[illegible] covered brocatel and reps, [illegible] Carpets, Pianoforte, Paintings, [illegible] Dinner [illegible] China, Glass, Silver Ware, at a sacrifice. [illegible] Twenty third street, near Sixth av.

FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE.—RICH VELVET Medallion, Parlor, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, Pier Glasses, with Cornices and Vases, Lace Curtains, [illegible], rosewood Piano Louis XIV style, [illegible], mahogany Piano and Stool, marble top [illegible], Washstand, Chairs, Sewing Machine, [illegible] Bedsteads, Oilcloths, Window Shades, plated Tea Set, Cake Basket, Castor and Coffee Urn, Feather Beds, Mattresses, with other and Kitchen Furniture, at 276 [illegible] street.

FURNITURE AT PRIVATE SALE—PARLOR AND Bedroom Suit, complete [illegible] Friday and Saturday [illegible] street.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—A FAMILY LEAVING the city, consisting [illegible] 51 inches wide by 7 feet in length, carpets, Tables and very large Bureaus and other Furniture, at 62 East Sixteenth street, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FURNITURE—WANTED TO HIRE, SUFFICIENT genteel Furniture for a small house. The best care will be guaranteed. Address M. E. D., Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—A PLYMPTON SECRETARY BEDSTEAD, in perfect order. Apply at 39 Greene street, New York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEARLY NEW BLACK WAL[nut] and green damask Drawing Room Suit of Furniture. Apply at 21 Wyckoff street, Brooklyn.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE CAN BE HAD IN THE [illegible] 99 St. [illegible] avenue and 18 Fourth avenue. For [illegible] apply at No. 25 West Twenty ninth street, corner of Broadway.

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN,
THE THREE FURNITURE SALES
Advertised for Wednesday, April 19, are
POSTPONED
For [illegible]
THURSDAY, APRIL 20,
At the same hours.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
A part of which was imported from Paris and the balance made to order by Herter & Roux.
ELEGANT MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS,
WILTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, April 26, [illegible] at the private residence [illegible] West Twenty [illegible] street, [illegible]

DRAWING ROOM.
[illegible]

DINING ROOM.
[illegible]

BED CHAMBERS.
[illegible]

STAIRS AND HALL WAYS.
[illegible]

ALSO,
all the elegant bronze and orm. lu Chandeliers, Gas Brackets, &c., throughout the house, together with the Kitchen Utensils, &c. [illegible]

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on [illegible]

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
HANDSOME CABINET FURNITURE.
[illegible]

MINER & SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEERS.—WILL sell at auction, on Friday, April [illegible]

NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
[illegible]

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
[illegible]

A [illegible] Whereas, this [illegible] has armed with [illegible] the sorrow [illegible] late President [illegible]

Resolved, [illegible] with feelings of horror and [illegible] [illegible] upon the life of our country's Chief Magistrate [illegible] deplore this great calamity that has befallen [illegible]

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased President in their sudden and awful bereavement [illegible]

Resolved, That we will take part in any ceremony that may be ordered by the constituted authorities in honor of our deceased President.

COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WESLEY CARPENTER,
BENJAMIN WINNE, PETER CAMPBELL,
MICHAEL MAHER, WILLIAM VANDERVOORT.

BADGES,
BADGES,
BADGES.
A neat and appropriate Mourning Badge, to be worn on the coat or bosom, with a miniature portrait of Abraham Lincoln, will be sent to any address in the United States on receipt of 25 cents [illegible] with eagle 50 cents. Prices [illegible] per dozen or $15 per hundred [illegible] $3 per dozen or $21 per hundred. All orders promptly attended to. Cash must accompany all orders by mail or draft on some house in the city. Agents wanted. [illegible] Broadway, room [illegible]

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, April 17, 1865.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
In consequence of the national bereavement in the assassination of President Lincoln, and the observance of his obsequies on the 19th inst., the removal of ashes and garbage [illegible] during ordinary times, and the [illegible] are hereby respectfully requested to keep within doors until after the 19th, their ashes, garbage and refuse, after which time the work will be resumed as usual.
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

LINCOLN MOURNING CRAPE, PIN OR BADGE—A perfectly new thing. Call early and see, at [illegible] street, New York, rear building. [illegible]

MOURNING BADGES WITH PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN and the words "Our Nation Mourns, born February 12, 1809, died April 15, 1865." [illegible] per hundred. All orders must be accompanied by the cash. [illegible]

NEW MUSIC IN MEMORIAM.—A FUNERAL MARCH, composed on the death of Abraham Lincoln, [illegible] Music by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, [illegible] Price 35 cents; mailed free. Will be issued [illegible] the 19th. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, [illegible] Broadway.

"OUR LAMENTED PRESIDENT."—PHOTOGRAPH cards of the late President sent free for 25 cents each or $15 per 100 [illegible] for $1. Address [illegible] 608 Broadway, N. Y.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE WILL, ON THE part of the city authorities, meet at room No. 8, City Hall, at 11 A. M. daily, for the purpose of receiving communications from various bodies of our fellow citizens who may be disposed to take part in the obsequies of the late President of the United States.
Alderman JEREMIAH,
Councilman BRINKMAN,
Councilman GREEN,
Conference Committee.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BROOKLYN DENTAL ASSOCIATION are requested to be punctually present at the meeting, this (Wednesday) evening, at Dr. [illegible], corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fourth avenue. [illegible] appropriate to the national calamity will be offered for adoption.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—AT A SPECIAL meeting of the Social Club, of which James A. [illegible] is President, it was resolved, in consequence of the sudden death of our Chief Magistrate, that the reception which was to be held at Irving Hall on April 19 be postponed until May 2.
JAS. HIDE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN STEEL.—SPRING, TOE, CALKING, TIRE and Sleigh Shoe Steel of all sizes and kinds made of the best materials at the Norway Iron Works, Boston, and for sale by the proprietors, NAYLOR & CO., Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

COAL, WOOD, &c.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE.
The Associate Managers of the city, in view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and [illegible] respect for the memory of our late President, have unanimously resolved to close their several places of amusement until further notice.
W. WHEATLEY, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
[illegible] MONDAY, April 24, 1865. [illegible] will appear to-morrow morning. [illegible] on Friday morning [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
GRAND NATIONAL
POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW,
under the auspices of
THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 24,
and continuing
THE ENTIRE WEEK
in the
SPACIOUS SALOONS OF THE MUSEUM.
It will be the most
UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY
of
PURE BRED FOWLS
ever witnessed in this country.
OVER $[illegible] CASH PREMIUMS
will be distributed.
Admission to the NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW, including all the usual attractions of the Museum, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
In consequence of the great calamity which has befallen the nation by the death of the Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States, the Board of Directors deem it but proper [illegible] the sentiments of the whole community to postpone the last Concert of the season from Saturday, April 22, [illegible]
SATURDAY, APRIL 29.
The general morning rehearsal will take place at the Academy also on Saturday, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM SCHARFENBERG, President.
L. Brinn, Secretary.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—MISS TERESA McKENNA'S CONCERT.—MISS TERESA McKENNA respectfully announces to her friends and the public that her Concert, which was postponed [illegible] the late national calamity, will positively take place on Wednesday, April 26. Tickets already issued will be admitted.

THE CONCERT FOR ST. AUGUSTINE'S BENEVOLENT Society, Morrisania, is postponed to Wednesday evening, 26th inst.

NOTICE.—MR. MORGAN'S TESTIMONIAL CONCERT is postponed until Monday evening, May 22.

THE BALL SEASON.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NATIONAL calamity, the ball of the Merry Twenty of Jackson Hall will be postponed until Tuesday, 25th inst.
[illegible], President.
Henry [illegible], Secretary.

THE COMPLIMENTARY INVITATION BALL TO R. [illegible] which was to take place on Wednesday, April 19 [illegible] is [illegible] postponed till Wednesday, April 26 [illegible]
THE COMMITTEE.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE [illegible] [illegible]

MUSICAL.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—A. H. GALE, No. [illegible] street, splendid 7 octave [illegible]

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

SADNESS.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

...at the back of the sanctuary were curtained with ... and surmounting the tables was a finely executed engraving of the late President, and the words —

OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

[illegible]

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

[illegible]

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE FEELING ELSEWHERE.

[illegible]

THE METROPOLIS.

Army Orders.

[illegible]

Proclamation of Mayor Gunther.

[illegible]

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Meeting of California Citizens.

[illegible]

Meeting of the Engineers' Association.

[illegible]

JAMES MURPHY, President.

Meeting of the "Ancient Order of Faithful Fellows."

[illegible]

Action of the Mozart Hall Executive Committee.

[illegible]

For Account of Decorations, Proceedings of Public Meetings, &c., see Second Page.

The Loyalty of Mr. Edwin Booth.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JUDGE EDMONDS AND EDWIN BOOTH.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1865.

[illegible]

J. W. EDMONDS.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH'S REPLY.

APRIL 16, 1865.

[illegible]

EDWIN BOOTH.

BROOKLYN.

[illegible]

JERSEY CITY.

[illegible]

STONEMAN.

SALISBURY, N. C., CAPTURED.

Nineteen Cannon and More than a Thousand Prisoners Taken.

Immense Quantities of Munitions and Supplies Secured.

Seven Thousand Bales of Cotton Among the Spoils,

&c., &c., &c.

The Official Despatches.

SECRETARY STANTON TO GENERAL DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

Major General Dix, New York:—

The following despatches containing details of the expedition under command of Major General Stoneman, have been forwarded to the department by Major General Thomas:—

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, April 18—1 30 P. M.

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

I forward the following report from Major General Stoneman, just received, for the information of the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant General, and take pleasure in specially inviting their attention to the importance of the work performed by General Stoneman, who, in spirit, fully executed the orders given him before starting on the expedition.

The officers specially mentioned by General Stoneman—Major Keogh, Captains Morrow, Allen and Chamberlain—have heretofore on many occasions distinguished themselves by gallantry and good conduct in battle.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, EAST TENNESSEE ... FIELD, CAMP AT STATESVILLE, N. C., April 13, VIA JONESBORO, ALA., April 18—7 A. M.

To Major General THOMAS, Commanding Department of the Cumberland:—

I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last despatch from Boone, N. C. From Boone it became necessary to cross the Blue Ridge into the Yadkin river bottom, in order to obtain supplies for men and horses. There we were detained three days by freshets. From thence we struck for Christiansburg. On the route I detached Colonel Miller, with a portion of his brigade, to Wytheville and Major Wagner, with a portion of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Palmer's brigade, to Big Lick. These three points were struck almost simultaneously. Col. Palmer attacked, and after some fighting captured Wytheville, destroyed the depot of supplies at that point, and at ... Meadow. Major Wagner, after striking the railroad at Big Lick, pushed on towards Lynchburg, destroying on his way the important bridges over the Big and Little Otter, and got to within four miles of Lynchburg with the main body, and effectually destroyed the road between New river and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensboro, on the North Carolina Railroad.

Arrived near Salem, N. C., I detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridges between Danville and Greensboro, and between Greensboro and Yadkin river and the large depots of supplies along the road. This duty was performed with considerable fighting, the capture of four hundred prisoners, and to my entire satisfaction. With the other two brigades, Brown's and Miller's, and the artillery under the command of Lieutenant Reagan, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about three thousand troops under the command of Major General W. M. Gardiner and fourteen pieces of artillery, under command of Colonel (late Lieutenant General) Pemberton, the whole formed behind Grant's creek, about two miles and a half from Salisbury. As soon as a proper disposition could be made I ordered a general charge along the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole fourteen pieces of artillery, one thousand three hundred and sixty-four prisoners, including fifty-three officers.

All the artillery and one thousand one hundred and sixty-four prisoners are now with us. The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but scattered and escaped into the woods.

We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed fifteen miles of railroad track and the bridges towards Charlotte, and then moved to this point. From here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba river, and be in a position to operate towards Charlotte and Columbia, or upon the flank of an army moving south.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by us:—Four large cotton factories and seven thousand bales of cotton, four large magazines, containing ten thousand stand of small arms and accoutrements, one million rounds of small arm ammunition, one thousand rounds of fixed artillery ammunition and seven thousand pounds of powder, thirty-five thousand bushels of corn, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds of cured bacon, one hundred thousand suits of gray uniforms and clothing, two hundred and fifty thousand army blankets, twenty thousand pounds of harness leather, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre, also a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice and other stores and medical supplies, valued by the rebel medical directors at one hundred thousand dollars in gold. In addition to the arsenals at Salisbury, the military workshop was being fitted up, and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed.

The depots along the route traversed by our various parties have furnished us with abundance. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road I have no means of estimating. I can say, however, that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville. We have a surplus of lead animals, and sufficient besides to haul off all of our captures, mount a portion of the prisoners and about a thousand contrabands, and this after crossing Stone Mountains once and the Blue Ridge three times, and a march made by headquarters since the 20th of last month of five hundred miles, and much more by portions of the command. The rapidity of our movements in almost every instance caused our advance guard to herald our approach and make the surprise complete. General Gillem, the immediate commander of the division, who is entitled to a full share of whatever is due, will make the detailed report of the expedition.

The only casualties in my staff was Captain Morrow, Assistant Adjutant General, who, while gallantly assisting Major Keogh, my aid-de-camp, leading the Eleventh Kentucky cavalry, in the fight at Salisbury, was on his twentieth birthday, severely but not dangerously wounded in the left knee. These two young officers, as was also Major Bascom, Assistant Adjutant General my chief of staff, Captain Chamberlain, my chief quartermaster, and Captain Allen, Assistant Adjutant General, I wish to bring to your special attention, and through you to the General in Chief.

GEO. STONEMAN, Major General.
G. H. THOMAS, Major General.

The Press Despatch.

LENOIR, Tenn., April 16, 1865.

The expedition under Major General Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 20th of March, struck the East Tennessee road on the 14th inst., at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem, Va. Between these places thirty-three bridges were burned, and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed. Many prisoners were taken and considerable quantities of corn and other stores destroyed.

On the 8th Gen. Stoneman moved via Jacksonville, Danbury and Mocksville, arriving at Grant's creek, three miles from Salisbury, N. C., the rebel line for the defence of the town, at six o'clock A. M. on the 12th inst. This line was defended by artillery and infantry, but was soon forced, and our forces entered Salisbury at ten o'clock A. M., capturing eight stands of colors, nineteen pieces of artillery, eleven hundred and sixty-five prisoners, one thousand stand of arms and accoutrements, one million rounds of small ammunition, and one thousand rounds of fixed ammunition (shells), sixty thousand pounds of powder, seventy-five thousand complete suits of clothing, three hundred and fifty thousand army blankets, twenty thousand pounds of bacon, one hundred thousand pounds of salt, twenty thousand pounds of sugar, twenty-seven thousand pounds of rice, ten thousand pounds of saltpetre, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred thousand dollars worth of medical stores and seven thousand bales of cotton.

Thirteen ... of artillery were brought ... the other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh. One large arsenal, with the machinery complete, six depots, two engines and trains, several bridges between Greensboro and Danville, and also some on the other side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed.

We lost very few in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Capt. R. Morrow, Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. Stoneman's staff.

Coroners' Inquests.

FATAL ASSAULT WITH A CARTRUNG—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR.

Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of a man named John Page, thirty-five years of age, who died from the effects of violence inflicted upon him on the afternoon of the 28th of March. The testimony taken before the Coroner goes to show that deceased, who was intoxicated, was passing the corner of West and Liberty streets, when a stranger, with a cartrung in his hands, stepped up behind deceased and struck him a powerful blow on the head, knocking him down. The assailant then rolled his victim into the gutter, and after depositing his murderous weapon behind the bar of a porter house on the corner, ran up Liberty street and escaped. The assault was witnessed by Mr. James E. Walker, a carman, residing at No. 25 Clark street, and he was the first man to assist in removing Mr. Page from the gutter. The latter was insensible from the time he was struck up to the hour of his death. The testimony failed to show any cause for the assault, and the matter is, therefore, still involved in mystery. Nothing could be learned as to the name or whereabouts of the perpetrator, although diligent search has been made for him by the police of the Twenty-seventh precinct. Mr. Walker describes the murderer as a man about five feet eight inches in height, thick set, with dark hair and mustache, but no whiskers. He wore a slouched hat with wide brim and was very well dressed. House Surgeon Hagle made a post mortem examination on the body, and found an extensive fracture of the left temporal bone, which was sufficient to cause death. The jury found "That deceased came to his death by fracture of the skull from a blow on the head by some person unknown to them, on the 28th day of March, 1865, at the corner of West and Liberty streets." No relatives or friends of deceased appeared before the Coroner. Consequently nothing is known of him except his name.

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE IN THIRD AVENUE—SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

A partial investigation in the case of Maurice Beauserain, the French broker, who was found lying dead in front of the house, No. 648 Third avenue, under suspicious circumstances, as reported in yesterday's HERALD, was made yesterday before Coroner Gover. It now appears that deceased, who was a man of intemperate habits, had been taken to the house in Third avenue by ... and ... a room ..., and ... he opened the window and jumped to the pavement, receiving fatal injuries. ... and gold watch, which it was alleged had been ..., were found ... Deputy Coroner John Beach made a post mortem examination on the body, ... Owing to the absence of important witnesses the inquisition was further adjourned.

A LITTLE BOY RUN OVER BY A TRAIN OF CARS AND KILLED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

[illegible]