

AUCTION SALES
BY H. W. SEVERANCE.
May 16 and 18.
GENERAL SALE
At Sales Room.
ON TUESDAY - - MAY 16,
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
A VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE AND
ONE EXPRESS WAGON.
AND ON THURSDAY, MAY 18,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND
SUNDRIES.

FOR SALE!
ENGLISH LEATHER BELTING!
THE BEST EVER IMPORTED IN THIS
country and guaranteed to last.
4 AND 6 INCHES WIDE.
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST.
Best Quality Cement and Lime.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS JUST RECEIVED
and offer for sale,
Portland Cement,
Newark Cement,
Newark Cement.

Co-Partnership Notice.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE
known as CHUNG HOON & CO., expires this day
by limitation. All outstanding accounts will be settled by Chung
Hoong of Young Street.

Notice.
Lately received from China via San Francisco
A FEW PIECES OF
VERY SUPERIOR WHITE PONGEE!
Suitable for Gentlemen's Undershirts and Pajamas.

East Maui Plantation.
Sugars and Molasses.
CROP NOW COMING IN. AND OFFERED
For sale in quantities to suit by
H. HACKFELD & CO.,
Agents.

THE A 13 YEARS VESSEL
DENNIS BRUNDRIT,
LEWIS WHITEWAY, Master.
Was to leave Liverpool April 1 for this Port,
WITH A COMPLETE CARGO,
ESPECIALLY SELECTED
FOR THIS MARKET.

**BUTTER, BUTTER,
BUTTER!**
MYER'S AND JONES'
MOLOKAI BUTTER.
HAVING THE SOLE CONTRACT FOR
the Sale of this Butter.
CELEBRATED DAIRIES!
I have now a continuous supply and am selling at
37 1-2 Cents per Pound!
A. D. CARTWRIGHT.
FAMILY GROCERY AND FEED STORE,
ODD FELLOW'S HALL.

NEW GROCERIES!
NEW GROCERIES!
FAMILY GROCERY AND FEED STORE!
ODD FELLOW'S HALL!
Scotch Assorted Fancy Biscuits,
2 AND 4 lb. TINS, Viz:
Captain's Biscuit
Lunch Biscuit
Fancy Biscuit
Tea Biscuit
Arrowroot Biscuit
Mixed Biscuit
Ginger Biscuit
Queen's Biscuit
Picnic Biscuit
Wine Biscuit

YARMOUTH HERRINGS in tins,
Fresh HERRINGS in small tins
English Table Salt in glass jars
Best English Pickles
Mushrooms in small tins
French Pens in small tins
Westphalia Sausages in tins
SPICED OYSTERS, 1 AND 2 lb. Tins
Lard in 4 lb tins
Finest Crushed and Loaf Sugar
Best Qualities of Jams and Jellies
Manna, Split Peas, Pearl Barley, and Corn
Yellow Honey, Soda, and Castile Soaps
**CHOICEST OOLONG, JAPANESE AND
POUCHING TEAS!**
Cross & Blackwell's
Hockin & Wilson's
Coward's
Lewis Brothers'
Underwood's
PICKLES.
For Sale at Wholesale and Retail
By A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.
ARRIVAL OF THE D. C. MURRAY!
TERRIBLE NEWS!

Hawaiian Steam
GENERAL INTER-ISLAND NAV. CO.
The Steamer
'KILAUEA!'
Will leave Honolulu
ON MONDAY, - - - May 15th.
AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,
For LAHAINA,
ULUPALAKUA,
MAALAEA BAY,
KALEPAHO,
KEALAKEKUA,
KAILUA, HONOPI,
AND KAWAIIAE.

Returning Saturday Morning.
The steaming Trip of the Steamer will be on the
22d and 29th May, and 5th, 12th and
19th June.
JANSON, GREEN & CO.,
Agents H. S. and G. L. N. Co.

MR. OSWALD SCHOLZ IS AUTHOR-
ized from this day forward to sign our firmly procuration.
ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST.
Honolulu, May 13, 1865.

FOR SALE!
ROMAN AND PORTLAND CEMENT.
Low Moisture Swedish Iron.
Hoop Iron, 1, 1 and 1 inch,
Fencing Wire, No. 4, 5, and 6.
Cognac Brandy in demijohns, In Bond.
Alcohol in demijohns,
Chart Wines in cases, St. Julien, Pointe Cartel,
Chateau Margaux and Chateau Latour,
Assorted Champagne, Dry Madeira and Pale Sherry.
467-52. ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST.

OIL SHOOKS, OIL SHOOKS!
FOR SALE BY
C. BREWER & Co.
BOLLES & CO!
Have Received by Bark
WHISTLER, Commodore Paty,
14 DAYS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
FINE FINE BREAD, Cal. & Chile FLOUR.
HOBACK BILLOW'S HAMS,
Mildersoll's Soder Tobacco,
Fine Navy Tobacco, a superior article,
Manilla and Hemp Cordage, assorted sizes.
465-54.

BOLLES & CO!
Offer For Sale
POLAR OIL, COAST OIL, SPERM OIL.
In quantities to suit purchasers. 465-51.
Plaster and Cement.
FOR SALE BY
BOLLES & CO.
Assorted Meats,
CLAMS, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, &c., &c.
For Sale by BOLLES & CO.
TEAS.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT. For sale by BOLLES & CO.
ROSEBENE OIL.
FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.
Paints and Paint Oil.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT. For sale by BOLLES & CO.
CANVAS.
BEST ENGLISH AND GERMAN CANVAS. For sale by BOLLES & CO.
Seizing Stuff and Marline.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT. For sale by BOLLES & CO.
GUNNY BAGS.
FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.
Philadelphia Hams in Pickle.
FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.
CRUSHED SUGAR.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY. For sale by BOLLES & CO.
German and Manila Cigars.
FOR SALE BY BOLLES & CO.

**NEW AND DESIRABLE
STATIONERY!**
Just Received
PER "ONWARD!"
AND FOR SALE AT THE
BOOK STORE!
FINE CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPER,
Fine Bill and Account Current Paper,
Standard yellow, White, and Blue Paper,
Writing, Letter and Note Paper, with Envelopes to match.
—ALSO—
A Fine Lot of BILL HEAD PAPER. 466-1m
NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.
**WILSON'S SERIES OF SPELLERS and
READERS, including**
Primary Speller for Beginners,
Standard Speller, Wilson's Primer,
Wilson's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
—ALSO—
Wilson's School Charts, for teaching object lessons. Beautifully illustrated. In sets of 22 cards. H. M. WHITNEY. 462-2m
**DR. ANDERSON'S NEW BOOK ON THE
Hawaiian Islands.**
Price \$2.00.
FOR SALE BY
H. M. WHITNEY.
Hawaiian Phrase Books.
**A FRESH SUPPLY, BOUND IN NEAT
and convenient style. For sale by**
H. M. WHITNEY.
MAPS OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.
A FEW OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDI-
tions maps on hand. No tourist should be without one.
PRICE \$1.50. For sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

THE PACIFIC
Commercial Advertiser.
ARRIVAL OF THE D. C. MURRAY!
TERRIBLE NEWS!

**ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN!**
Attempted Assassination of
SECRETARY SEWARD!

The clipper bark *D. C. Murray*, Capt. Bennett, arrived on Monday afternoon, and reports 16 days passage. She brings San Francisco dates to the 20th April. The *Smyrnaite*, hence, arrived at San Francisco on the 17th. The Comet had not arrived.

Assassination of the President.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin." It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took a late train of cars for New Jersey. The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, exclaiming, "Sic semper tyranni!" and immediately leaped from a box which was in the second tier to the stage beneath, ran across to the opposite side of the stage, making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rushed to their feet, rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming "Hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description. Of course there was an abrupt intermission of the theatrical performance. There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard of "Stand back!" "Give him air," "Has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre. The Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend him. On the examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the top of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting; also on the partition, and on the floor; a common single-barrelled pocket pistol was found on the carpet. A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hope was not given up. The community was in a state of intense excitement, and a large number of persons were gathered in front of the theatre until fifteen minutes after 8 o'clock. The President's condition was such that he was unable to speak, and he was unable to move. The President's condition was such that he was unable to speak, and he was unable to move.

Attempted Assassination of Secretary Seward.
About 10 o'clock, a man rang the bell, and the bell having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Viede, Secretary of the Board of Health, and that he had a letter for the Secretary. He handed the letter to the Secretary, and at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the matter. He insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. He pushed the servant one side, walked heavily towards the Secretary's room, and met there by Mr. Fred Seward, of whom he had been previously mentioned. He made the same representation which he did to the Secretary. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull, and falling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Mr. Seward, a paymaster in the United States Army, and Mr. Hunsell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stab wounds in the neck, but severing it, it is thought and hoped, no artery, though he bled profusely. The assassin rushed down stairs, mounted his horse and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President. It is believed the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of the others, although both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the Government called at Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house where he was lying. An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house. A strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his house. The city to-night presents a scene of the wildest excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation against the assassin. Seward's house, took place at about the same hour—10 o'clock—thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate those gentlemen. Some evidence of the guilty party who attacked the President are in possession of the Board of Police.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 16—Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
Suspension of Business.
New York, April 15.—Business is entirely suspended all over the country.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Provost Marshal General has issued a circular which says it is believed that the assassin of the President and Secre-

tary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada, and a thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States is ordered.
The assassin of the President left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat has been identified as belonging to the suspected man, and is accurately described by other parties who are not allowed to see before describing it. The spur was dropped in the stage, and this, also identified as one procured at the stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening. Two gentlemen who went to Secretary Stanton's house to apprise him of the attack on President Lincoln, met, near his residence, a man named Bell in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hurried away.

It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theatre, and occupy the same box, but the press of office business prevented him. He had been seated in a private box, and had ordered to paralyze the people by at once striking down the heart and arm of the whole country. As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, the Assistant Provost Marshal General, and his assistants were at work in the city, and in a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city, and every precaution was taken to preserve order. All the streets were patrolled by troops, the police were immediately put on active duty, and every road leading from Washington was strongly picketed. The steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped, and the mournful news immediately telegraphed to Baltimore. The cavalry there were immediately put on active duty, and every road picketed. Other measures were taken for the arrest of the assassins.

The *Chronicle* says it is suspected that the conspiracy was organized in Maryland. An examination of the order of General Burger, and of the informal tribunal this morning, which elicited the following:
The murderer of the President was J. Wilkes Booth. His hat was found and identified by several persons who had seen it on the night of the assassination. A spur which he dropped was also identified as one obtained at the stable where he got his horse last evening. This man had played several times at Ford's Theatre, and therefore was well acquainted with the interior of the building.

The person who attacked Secretary Seward left behind him a slouch hat and an old rusty revolver, the chambers of which were broken from the barrel, as if by striking. The loads were drawn from the chamber, and the smaller than the chambers, and the others, balls smaller than the chambers, and wrapped in paper to prevent their falling out.
The *Evening Star* says the President breathed his last at 7:30 this morning, closing his eyes as if in an unconscious sleep, which was responsive to the pressure of perfect repose. There were no indications of pain. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the N. Y. Avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on its being known that he was extinct, knelt beside his bed and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln, Mr. May, his Private Secretary, and others were in waiting, and again offered a prayer for the President's remains.

The President's remains were removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theatre to the Executive Mansion, at half-past nine, in a hearse wrapped in the American flag, escorted by a small number of cavalry, General Augur and other military officers, on foot, and a dense crowd, accompanied the remains to the White House, where the military guard excluded all but the persons of the household and the personal friends of the deceased. The body was embalmed, with the view of its removal to Illinois.
CHICAGO, April 15.—Dispatches have been received from almost every city, and town and hamlet in the North. The news of the murder of the President has been received with profound feelings of sorrow, and a solemn interest pervades financial circles, but for the present the course of remark is confined to expressions of deep sorrow at the loss of one so vitally connected with the future of the country as he was in his history. Men appeared to sympathize as brothers over the loss of the head of our common family; all seem to realize how much, in spite of party distinctions, they all respect the character of Abraham Lincoln. Business transactions are a little thought of as in a bereaved household. It was vain and unbecoming, at this early hour of the nation's grief, to consider the probable effect of the sad event upon the currency of the country. Men's minds are too profoundly occupied with the event itself to bestow a thought upon any of its consequences.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Miss Harris, who was in the box with the President, makes the following statement: Nearly an hour before the assassination of the President, the assassin came to the door of the box, looked in and took a survey of the position and of its occupants. It was supposed at the time that it was either a mistake or the exercise of impertinent curiosity.
The circumstance attracted no particular attention at the time. Upon entering the box again Major Rathbun rose and asked the intruder his business. He rushed past the Major without making a reply, and placing his pistol close to the back of the President's head, and with it, fired. He then instantly sprung upon the cushioned balustrade of the box, where he made a backward plunge with his knife, aimed at the face or breast of Mr. Lincoln. Major Rathbun springing forward to protect the President, and the assassin, who had his arm extended, jumped upon the stage and effected his escape. The rapidity with which the attack was committed upon the President was astounding. Mrs. Lincoln saw the form of a person go down from the box, and thought Mr. Lincoln had fallen out, and looked to see if she could see him on the floor, and barely saw the culprit jump to the stage.
When all was over she turned her eyes to the box, and saw Mr. Lincoln had fallen forward upon the floor, and at once realized what had transpired. From the moment the President was shot, up to the time of his death, he was insensible, and exhibited no signs of pain. He recognized no eye, in fact it is believed that he had not opened his eyes. The blood troubled his breathing, often making it exceedingly difficult.

WASHINGTON, April 17th.—George F. Robinson, the soldier and nurse who was in attendance on Secretary Seward on the night of his attempted assassination, has related circumstantially the proceedings of that night, and it appears that it was through his brave and determined endeavor that the consummation of the murderous designs of the fiend were frustrated. According to Robinson's narrative, Mr. Fred Seward, Major Seward and Mr. Hunsell were seated in the private box at the theatre. Robinson opened the door to learn the cause of the disturbance, and a man struck at his breast. In his hand he had a long knife-blade, which appeared to be about a foot in length and an inch wide. Robinson deterred the man from striking by holding up his arm to parry the blow, and the consequence was that a wound was inflicted in the centre of his forehead, close to the hair. The knife glided and he clenched the hand which held the dagger, which came down upon Robinson's shoulder and endeavored to force him to the floor. Finding he could not handle Robinson in that attitude, he dropped his position, and with the hand which was around his neck caught hold of Robinson's right arm, and struck behind Robinson's head, and endeavored to force him to the floor. A few moments, Robinson forcing him towards the door, which was open, with the intention of throwing him over the banisters. When they had nearly reached the door, Major Seward entered the room, and Robinson, snatching up a chair, endeavored to strike the assassin's hand. Major Seward immediately clutched the assassin, and the latter struck Robinson in the stomach, knocking him down. He then broke away from Major Seward and rushed down stairs. During the scuffle, which he cannot say Robinson received a wound of quite a serious character, some two inches in length, in the upper part of the right shoulder blade, and another not so serious a little lower down on the same side, and a slight one on the left shoulder.

While struggling with the man near the bedside, he had seized the wrist of his right hand, in which was a dagger, and did not release his hold until he was knocked down by the assassin, near the door,

and after Major Seward had come to his assistance. He returned to the room when he found the assassin had escaped, and found that Secretary Seward had cut off the bed on the floor, dragging with him the bed-clothes, and was lying in a pool of blood. Upon going to Mr. Seward, he found no pulse in the wrist, and stated to Miss Seward, who had reentered the room and asked if her father was dead, that he believed he was so clear that he can hardly escape. Robinson ascertained that his heart was still beating, and Mr. Seward then said: "I am not dead; send for the police and surgeon, and close the house." He then placed Mr. Seward on the bed, telling him he must not talk. Mr. Seward said: "I am not dead; send for the police and surgeon, and close the house." Robinson remained with Mr. Seward until the morning, when he was removed to the Douglas Hospital.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says it is reported that the assassin who entered Mr. Seward's house had been arrested. It is certain that one of the assassins, probably Seward, has been arrested. Samuel Matton, of Hockenside, Md., the one who wrote the letter found in Booth's trunk, signed "Sam," has also been arrested.
WASHINGTON, April 18th.—4 10 A. M.—It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that but two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime—Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and a companion of his whose name is unknown, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk, that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then, because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from. Booth and his accomplice were at a lively stage at six o'clock last evening, and left there with horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour. It would seem that they had been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore. The other has not yet been traced. (Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, which lasted over two hours, the future policy of the Government towards Virginia was discussed, the best feeling prevailing. It is determined to adopt a very liberal policy, as recommended by the President. It is said that this meeting was the most harmonious held for two years, the President exhibiting throughout that magnanimity and kindness of heart which has ever characterized his treatment of the rebellious States, which have been so illy requited on their part. One of the members of the Cabinet remarked to a friend that he met at the door, that the Government was to-day stronger than it had been for three years past.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—To-day no one is allowed to leave the city by rail conveyance or on foot, and the issuing of passes from the headquarters of the Department of Washington has been suspended by General Augur.
NEW YORK, April 15.—The dispatches which have been received from all parts of the country are expressive of the grief of the people at the nation's calamity.
NEW YORK, April 15.—The *Herald*, this morning, makes no editorial comments on the assassination of the President.
The *Tribune* says "Sudden death always is overwhelming. The assassination of the humblest of men is always frightfully startling; but when the head of a people is hurled into eternity by the hand of a murderer—that head a man so good, so wise, and so noble as Abraham Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation—in the condition of affairs at this moment, the sorrow and shock are too great for many words. Nearly all our hearts can be brought to the point of weeping, and all our hearts will be forgotten, as no right thinking man can hear of Mr. Lincoln's death without accepting it as a National calamity."
The *World* says that "yesterday the country was in the height of joyful exultation over the decisive efforts which seemed to promise peace and a restored Union to the people. To-day, every loyal heart must suffer a terrible shock, and swell with grief at the calamity which has been permitted to befall us. By the assassination of the Chief Magistrate the splendor of our triumphs is robbed of half its lustre. It is a deeper loss than if our first soldier had fallen by a hostile bullet, as did the gallant Sedgwick; a greater loss than if an army had perished in the shock of battle."
"The cry of the murderer as he leaped from the President's box and ran across the stage betrays no madness or frenzy; all circumstances show that the same political fury and hate which lit the flames of the great rebellion, inspired these hellish deeds. By so much as these detract from the splendor of our triumph in its utter subjugation, by so much do they brand with deeper and more damning infamy the plotters, its leaders, and its sympathizers."

CHICAGO, April 15.—Dispatches from every portion of the North show the most bitter feeling against Secession sympathizers. There has been no serious outbreak, but individual instances are mentioned where persons expressing Secession sentiments have been summarily dealt with. A sympathizer at Washington was shot by a soldier for refusing to obey the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the soldier was not arrested. George Welles was arrested and sent to the Penitentiary in New York city, for a similar offence; another man, a Wall street gold broker, gave vent to his feelings by firing a shot at a lamp post, but he was rescued by the police. Three rebel prisoners were hung, at Indianapolis, for expressing their gratification at the success of the assassins. The universal feeling is that it is necessary to meet sternest justice to all sympathizers with the rebellion.
HALIFAX, April 15th.—The Governor had appointed to-day for giving his assent to the bills passed, with the usual ceremonies, but upon the receipt of the news of President Lincoln's murder, he sent the following message to the Council:
"Government House, Halifax, N. S. Saturday, April 15—My Dear Sir: The very shocking intelligence just received by me of the murder of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin, and my sense of the loss which our country has sustained by the death of a man, whom I have always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions, indispense me to undertake any public ceremony such as I had contemplated in the intended visit to the Legislature, and I therefore, therefore, to signify my respect for the memory of that great man, and to express my sympathy with the friends of the Union, I have directed that the men of all parties may feel that a suspension of further public business for the day would be a mark of sympathy not undesigned by the Legislature to offer, and one which none could misconstrue."
RICHARD GRAVES McDONNELL,
"To Edwin Kinney, Pres't Legislative Council."

HALIFAX, April 15.—Upon the announcement of the death of President Lincoln, Parliament adjourned. The Bays on the Government House, Citadel, American Consulate, and on the American shipping in port, were placed at half-mast. Deep sympathy prevails in the minds of all the friends of the Union. The blockade-runner *Colonel Lamb* was gallily decked with flags, which were ordered down by the naval authorities.
WASHINGTON, April 17.—The *Herald's* National says: We can state, on the highest authority, that it has been ascertained that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the Vice President. The names of several of the appointed assassins are, we understand, known, and after the present investigations are concluded and published, the public will be astonished at the developments. From motives of public interest, we refrain from mentioning many of them that reach the ears of the President create the greatest consternation there. The people expressed their fear of the consequences.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—A gentleman who was at Point Lookout yesterday morning, was informed by an officer of a gunboat that Booth and the other conspirators, about thirty in number, were in St. Mary's county, heavily armed, endeavoring to cross 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 were repulsed, but succeeded in capturing several of them. Our security was reinforced yesterday morning, and were understood to have them completely surrounded, and escape deemed impossible. A highly important arrest was made here to-day, but the name of the party is at present withheld. It is believed that the arrest of the conspirators against the life of President Lincoln, and acknowledged himself to be the author of the letter signed "Sam," which was found in Booth's trunk.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—We think both Secretary

Seward and Fred Seward are better. They are sleeping quietly at this hour, 10 o'clock A. M.
The New President.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—3 P. M.—Official notice of the death of the late President Lincoln was given by the heads of the Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice President, on whom the Constitution devolves the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and the acts of office as President of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of the Departments at a Cabinet meeting at the Treasury Department. Among other business, the following was transacted: First—The resignation of the resignation of the late President were offered to the several Secretaries, as far as they related to their respective Departments. Second—William Hunter was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and in consequence of the sudden Secretary. Third—The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the departure of the late President, and changed the head of the Government. All business in the Departments is suspended to-day.
The arguments report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. There is no important change in Mr. Frederick Seward's condition. The ministers have not yet been appointed. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Official communication was sent to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, this morning, stating that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the President, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible. Mr. Johnson replied that it would be agreeable to him to have proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House. Soon the arrangements were made, and Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact and repaired to the appointed place, in company with Secretary McCullough, Attorney General Speed, S. P. Blair, Montgomery Blair, Senators Foote, Ramsey, Bates, Stewart of Nevada, Illinois, and the Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, of Illinois. The oath of office was administered at eleven o'clock, in a solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen present in a manner which showed that the President's death had not been made a brief speech, in which he said: "The duties of the office are mine, and I will perform them: the consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I lean upon you; I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming." Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high sense of the honor that is conferred upon him in a manner so solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies. It is probable that President Johnson will inaugurate his administration to the American people to-day. It is expected, though nothing is definitely determined upon, that the funeral of the late President will take place on Thursday next. It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposited in Congress Cemetery.

Mr. Johnson's Inaugural.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following is a full report of Mr. Johnson's remarks on taking the oath of office yesterday:
"Gentlemen: I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform the great and responsible tasks which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to the indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have only to say that I shall be left to develop a policy as my administration progresses. Messages or declarations must be made by me as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is a reference to the course which I have taken in the past, in connection with the rebellion. This course has been a guarantee for the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon the great principle of right, which lies at the basis of our free government. The best years of my life have been spent endeavoring to establish the perpetual principles of free government. I believe that the Government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consonant with those of the great republic, and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ameliorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people, and an honest and upright man, I believe that the principles of free government have been my lot. The duties have been mine; the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political faith, and I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people."
NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Post's* special says that President Johnson yesterday said to a clergyman who begged of him to be merciful to the rebels, that mercy "is the enemy of the truth, and the truth is the enemy of the State. He also declared to a prominent member of Congress that he was willing to act with the utmost magnanimity towards the common people of the rebel States, but the unrepentant leaders must be punished.
From Sherman.
NEW YORK, April 17.—After some negotiation, Joe Johnston has surrendered his entire army to Sherman, thus virtually closing the war. The rebel Generals express their desire to submit to the United States authorities.

From Thomas.
HUNTSVILLE, April 11.—To General Thomas.—The following has just been received from Col. Hoover at Somersville:
"Men directly through from Selma report that that place was captured by Gen. Wilson's forces on the 22d ult. Forrest and Hobbie's rebel army were captured. Our men disarmed, charged the entrenchments, and carried all before them."
"There is also a report that Montgomery has been captured."
From Canby.
CAIRO, April 16.—Mobile dates to the 9th state that Spanish Fort fell on that day. We captured eight hundred prisoners, twenty-four cannon and a large amount of ammunition. Our loss in front of the fort during the siege was four hundred and fifty. The rebels admit the loss of about the same number. Our forces then moved upon Fort Blakely, and carried it by direct assault, losing about one thousand men. The entire garrison of Fort Blakely was captured, including two Generals and four batteries of light artillery.

From Stoneman.
LENAEC, Tenn., April 16.—The expedition under Gen. Stoneman, which left Knoxville on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad on the 14th inst., at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem. Between these points 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 6th Gen. Stoneman arrived at Jacksonville, Danbury and Macksville, moving at Grant's Creek, three miles from Salisbury, the rebel line for the defence of the town, at 6 A. M. on the 22d. This line, which was defended by twenty-seven 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 salt-petre, fifty thousand bushels of wheat, one hundred thousand dollars worth of medical supplies and seven thousand bales of cotton. Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all the rebel stores needed for the immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh. One large arsenal with machinery complete, six depots, two engines and trains, and several bridges between Greensburg and Danville, and also on either 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, A. A. G. of Stoneman's staff.