

THE DARK DAY.

The sable borders of our columns recall to our minds the dread fact we would so willingly disbelieve, if we could; but in the sad faces of our brethren we read the unspoken query, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day?"

"Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust, Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?" Abraham Lincoln is basely murdered; William H. Seward, his counsellor, rests on the brink of the grave. Our heart bleeds as we write; but our sorrow is not for these men, but for the people of America.

But after all there is a stern fitness about "The deep damnation of his taking off." Born of insolent Pride, raised in the lap of Perfidy, reared by the hand of crime, fed with the blood of the freemen, and fanned with the sighs of the slave—Rebellion—false and cruel inception, merciless and defiant in its career—culminates in the mutilation of the sick and defenceless, and in the assassination of the man who, sheathing the sword of justice, proffered to the baffled traitor the hand of mercy and the veil of oblivion to hide his reproach.

Long has this doom been heralded. Advertisements in the public prints, of rewards to be given for the deed, and of candidates for the wages of sin have insulted the eyes of the freemen of the North, and they who attempted arson, in New York, have finished with cowardly assassination, in Washington. It is a lesson to those who listen to the vile trash of demagogues, that can never be effaced from their recollection. Thousands will execrate the deed and honestly evoke maledictions on the bloody butchers who perpetrated the crime; but the stain remains, and oceans of tears of shame and regret can never efface the foul stigma that henceforth clings to the cause.

There is a just retribution involved in the act itself. Instead of Abraham Lincoln proffering forgiveness, Andrew Johnson grasping the sword of retribution, with one hand, and the reins of power with the other, frowns upon them from the Presidential Chair. Where the generous foe who dismissed the soldiers of Lee to their homes stood peacefully leaning on their weapons, they see stern battalions of tried warriors, with indignation in their hearts and opportunity to slake their thirst for vengeance. No need of the ballot now; for every soldier wanted, a hundred volunteers will spring to the ranks. The powers that spoke of intervention will record their detestation of the crime, and forever abandon the idea of intermeddling.

We dread to read the next dispatches. Already, rumor speaks of riots and the destruction of Democratic presses in California, and what new tales of horror the next few days may bring us, we know not. Either the rebellion is over now, or else we may expect to hear of deeds of blood and exterminating fury, to which this war can offer no parallel. It is a sad blow for the North; but for the South, the prospect is as dark and as gloomy as the portals of death.

The memory of our martyr is engraven on the adamantine tables of undying fame. Abraham Lincoln, worthy successor of George Washington, thy children despair not of victory or of the Republic. On the long list of worthies now gone to their rest, whose graves are hallowed by the blessings of the Nation, thine is the proudest place and a household word is thy title.

"Ode of the few, the immortal names That were not born to die."

Route by the Colorado River.

A communication on this subject will be found in our columns to-day, and we have received another of the same tenor; but we are decidedly of opinion that the merits of the proposed line of transit, so far as regards this Territory, are somewhat overstated. By the Missouri river route, we can bring our goods to a point not much more than half as far from Virginia City as Salt Lake, and close to some of our most important towns and settlements.

Mining Prospects.

From all parts of the Territory we receive the most cheering accounts of the brilliant prospects of success that even now encourage the miners. In our own gulch such dirt as has been drifted out during winter pays well wherever washed, and specific items will appear in our columns in a very short time, of the authenticity of which we shall take especial precaution to satisfy ourselves.

FORT BENTON AND MONTANA TRANSPORTATION CO.—A reference to the advertisement of this Company will give all the essential particulars immediately needed by the traveller to the States; but on general principles we feel bound to say something about this new subject. We esteem the enterprise thus far inaugurated to be one of the most important steps that can be taken in the path of Territorial prosperity.

INTERFERENCE WITH ELECTIONS.—The President has signed and approved the act to prevent officers of the army and navy and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States from interfering in elections in the States.

BIG BULLION SHIPMENT.—Yesterday morning Wells, Fargo & Co. made the heaviest shipment of bullion that they have ever made from this city in one day. From this city alone was sent 51 bars, weighing 3,547 pounds, and worth \$111,197 81; while of Gold Hill bullion they sent out 18 bags, worth at least \$40,000, and seven bags from Reese river. In all not less than \$150,000. This we call pretty big for one day.

A correspondent writing from Toronto, Canada West, says: "This winter has been the coldest known here for many years. For the past twenty days the thermometer has ranged from twenty degrees above to twenty degrees below zero. Capital sleighing every day since Christmas."

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE Great Calamity!

MR. SEWARD YET LINGERS.

Impressive Scenes at the Death of the President.

MR. LINCOLN'S DEATH OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED TO VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HE TAKES THE OATH OF PRESIDENT.

J. Wilkes Booth and John Surratt Supposed to be the Assassins.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE—NO SYMPATHY WITH SECESSIONISTS.

The New York Press on the Nation's Grief.

Washington, April 15.

The Provost Marshal General issues a circular, which says: It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada.

The assassin of the President left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat has been identified as belonging to a suspected man, and accurately described by other parties not allowed to see it before describing it.

Two gentlemen, who went to Secretary Stanton's house to apprise him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met near his residence a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away.

The mournful news was also immediately telegraphed to Baltimore. The cavalry there was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed and other measures taken for the arrest of the assassins.

The Chronicle says it is suspected that the conspiracy originated in Maryland. An examination of witnesses not morning each before an informal tribunal this morning elicited the following:

The murderer of the President was J. Wilkes Booth. His hat was found and identified by several persons who had seen him within the past two days. The spur which he dropped was also identified as the one he obtained at the stable where he got the horse last evening.

The person who attacked Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty revolver, the chambers of which were broken from the barrel, as if by striking.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, immediately on its being known that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where the military guard excluded all but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased.

All places of business are closed—the streets assuming a sombre hue—hotels, public offices, stores and banks being draped in mourning.

Suitable resolutions were adopted at the Corn Exchange Gold Room by the regular board of brokers, who then immediately adjourned.

An immense meeting was held in Wall street this forenoon, which was addressed by Butler, Dickinson and others. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a committee of thirteen eminent merchants appointed to go to Washington to attend the funeral.

The Governor has issued a proclamation revoking the proposed day of thanksgiving on the 20th for recent victories, and changing it to one of humiliation and prayer.

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, upon whom the Constitution devolved the office of the President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. S. P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions.

At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of departments in a cabinet meeting at the Treasury department. Among other business the following was transacted:

First.—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were offered to the several secretaries, as far as related to their respective departments.

Second.—William Hunter was appointed Acting Secretary of State, during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary.

Third.—The President finally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and they would go on in discharge of their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable events that had changed the head of the government.

All business in the departments was suspended to-day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. No important change in Fred. Seward's condition.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended. (Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Washington, April 15.

The oath of office was administered at 11 o'clock in a solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen present in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so suddenly devolved upon him.

He made a brief speech in which he said: The duties of office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I will lean upon you; I feel that I shall need your support.

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health and has a high realizing sense of the hopes that are centered upon him. His manner was 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 issue his first proclamation to the American people to-day.

It is expected, though not a thing definitely determined upon, that the funeral of the late President will take place about Thursday next. It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposited in the Congress Cemetery.

The Post's special says, the messenger of the State Department who was in attendance on Secretary Seward, is dead. Mr. Seward is in a very precarious condition.

Another dispatch says, Mr. Seward's wounds are bad, but not mortal. He is composed, but has lost much blood. No arteries have been cut.

Frederick Seward's skull is fractured badly in two places above the temple. He is insensible. Fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Among the letters found in Booth's trunk pending to criminate him, was one apparently from a lady, supplicating him to desist from the perils in which he was about to engage, as the time was unpropitious—the mine not ready to be sprung.

The Washington Intelligencer extra says, evidence obtained renders it highly probable that the person who attempted to murder Mr. Seward is John Surratt, of Prince George county, Maryland. About midnight two men crossed Anna Costa bridge—one of whom gave his name as Booth—the other as Smith. The latter is supposed to have been Surratt.

A telegram from J. W. S., Washington, says, Secretary Seward's face is gashed, but his throat is not cut. He saved himself by rolling from the bed.

Several impromptu street meetings were held to-day, and addressed by prominent gentlemen, the unanimous sentiment being to hold the rebel leaders to a just account for their crimes.

The steamer Etna sailed at 5:30 p. m., with full official dispatches to our Ministers at foreign ports.

Gen. Grant arrived here by special train about noon, and immediately proceeded to the President's house.

A second extra of the Evening Star says: Col. Ingram, Provost Marshal of the defenses north of the Potomac, Judge Olin of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Justice Miller, are engaged to-day at the Police headquarters in Tenth street, taking the testimony of a large number of witnesses.

Lieut. Tyrrell, of Col. Ingram's staff, last night proceeded to the National Hotel, where Booth had been stopping and took possession of his trunk, in which was found the Colonel's military dress coat, two pairs of handcuffs, two boxes of cartridges, and a package of letters—all of which are now in possession of the military authorities.

One of the three letters, bearing date of Hookstown, Maryland, seems to implicate Booth—speaks of "the mysterious affair in which you are engaged," and urges Booth to proceed to Richmond and ascertain the views of the authorities there upon the subject of carrying his designs into execution at that time, for the reason, as the writer alleges, that the government had its suspicions aroused.

The writer seems to have been implicated with Booth in the mysterious affair referred to, as he informs Booth in the letter that he would prefer to express his views verbally, and then goes on to say that he was out of money, had no clothes, and would be compelled to leave home, as his family were desirous that he should dissolve his connection with Booth.

This letter was written on note paper of a small, neat hand and bears the signature of "Sam."

Dispatches from every portion of the North show a most bitter feeling of hostility to secession sympathizers. There have been no serious outbreaks, but individual instances are mentioned where persons expressing secession sentiments have been summarily dealt with.

A sympathizer in Washington was shot dead by a soldier for rejoicing over the death of Mr. Lincoln and the soldier was not arrested.

Geo. Welles was arrested and sent to the Penitentiary of New York for a similar offense.

Another man, a Wall street gold broker, gave vent to secession sentiments and preparations were immediately made by the crowd to hang him to a lamp post; but he was rescued by the police.

Three rebel prisoners were hung at Indianapolis for expressing gratification at the success of the assassins.

The Herald of this morning risks no editorial comments on the assassination of the President. The Times makes no comment. The Tribune says:

Sudden death is always overwhelming. The assassination of the humblest of men is always frightfully startling; but when the head of thirty millions of people is hur-

ried into eternity by the hand of a murderer, and that head man so good, so wise, so noble as Abraham Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of our nation, in the condition of affairs at this moment, the sorrow and shock are too great for many words.

For once all party rancor will be forgotten. No right thinking man can hear of Mr. Lincoln's death without accepting it as a national calamity.

The World says: But yesterday the country was in the height of joyful exultation over the decisive efforts which seemed to promise peace and a restored Union to a suffering 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 in the assassination of our Chief Magistrate. The splendor of our triumph 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 his 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, betrayed no madness or frenzy. All the 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 ultimate subjugation, by so much do they brand with deeper and more damning infamy its plotters, its leaders and its sympathizers.

Other papers speak in high terms of the illustrious dead, who, by unswerving honesty of purpose and earnest desire to do his whole duty under the light of conscience and truth, for the best interests of the country, had won the esteem of all right-minded men.

The Herald's special says: The scene at the President's bedside is described by one who witnessed it as most affecting. It was surrounded by the Cabinet Ministers, all of whom were bathed in tears—not even excepting Mr. Stanton, who, when informed by Surgeon-General Barnes that the President could not live until morning, exclaimed, "Oh! no, General; no, no!" and, with an impulse as natural as it was unaffected, immediately sat down on a chair near his bedside and wept like a child.

Senator Sumner was seated on the right of the President on a couch near his head, holding the right hand of the President in his own. He was sobbing like a woman with his head bowed down almost on the pillow of the bed on which the President was lying.

The last writing done by the President was addressed to Hon. Geo. Ashman, in reply to a request of the latter for an interview. The message was written on a card on the President's knee, in his carriage, about a quarter past 8, just as he was starting for the theatre. The note was as follows:

"Allow Mr. Ashman and friends to come to me at 9 a. m. to-morrow, April 15th, 1865."

Reports are in circulation that Booth has been captured; but they lack confirmation.

Miss Harris, who was in the box with the President, makes the following statement: Nearly an hour before the commission of the deed, the assassin came to the door of the box, looked in and took a survey of the position of its occupants. It was supposed at the time that it was either a mistake or an exercise of impertinent curiosity. The circumstance attracted no particular attention at the time.

Upon entering the box again, Major Rathbone rose and asked the intruder his business. He replied, placing his pistol close to the back of the President's head, and actually in contact with it, he fired and instantly sprang upon the cushioned balustrade of the box, when he made a backward plunge with his knife, aimed at the face or breast of Mr. Lincoln. Major Rathbone, springing forward to protect the President, received a stab in the arm. The murderer then 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 she thought Mr. Lincoln had fallen out, and she thought if she could see him on the floor, and barely saw the culprit jump to the stage, when, alas! over the turned her eyes to the box, saw Mr. Lincoln's head had dropped forward upon his breast, and at once realized what had transpired. From the moment the President was shot until his death, he was insensible and exhibited no signs of pain. He recognized no one, and in fact it is believed that he had not opened his eyes. The blood troubled his breathing, often making it exceeding difficult.

Washington, 16. Gen. Ord has issued the following order: All officers and soldiers of the army of Northern Virginia, who were not present at the surrender of that army by Gen. Lee on the 9th of April, are hereby informed that the terms of capitulation are extended to them, and that they can at once avail themselves of the same by coming within the lines of the United States forces at or near Richmond, laying down their arms and receiving their paroles.

The gentleman who communicates the above information says Lee did not, after the surrender, repair to North Carolina, but has been remaining at Appomattox Court House, to carry out the terms of the capitulation. It is supposed that by this time he is in Richmond, Gen Grant having extended to him the courtesy of an escort of 100 cavalry. The best possible feeling exists between the two Generals.

Nothing definite has recently been heard from Johnston's army, but there is an impression that it will be disbanded or melt away by desertion, provided a spirit to conciliate the discordant elements be manifested.

FROM THE PACIFIC. In San Francisco, on Saturday, upon receipt of the news of President Lincoln's assassination, the stores and public buildings were closed and flags in the city and harbor were displayed at half mast.

A mob suddenly collected and destroyed the material of the Democratic Press, Monitor, News Letter and Occidental, copperhead newspapers, before they could be stopped by the military and police. All was then made quiet and no more disturbances occurred.

The whole city is in mourning and great anxiety is expressed for the news of the condition of Secretary Seward.

United States District Court.

CHIEF JUSTICE HOSMER, PRESIDING. People vs. William Nuttall.—Defendant pleaded guilty to an assault on William Grant. Fined \$500 and costs.

C. L. Duncan vs. Joseph Taggart.—This case occupied four days in trial. The plaintiff sued for damages alleged to have been sustained from an assault by defendant. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages \$500 and costs.

QUESTION OF RANK.—Some of the Eastern papers are advocating the establishment of the rank of General in the service of the United States. It is argued that there should be Brigadier-Generals for brigades, Major-Generals for divisions or corps, Lieutenant-Generals for departments, and a full General to be commander-in-chief. The suggestion we believe to be a good one. It is not impossible that the new office will be created, with additional Lieutenant-Generals. For the navy there should be a full Admiral, with Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals. At present Vice-Admiral (ranking with Lieutenant-General) is the highest rank in the navy. At the commencement of this war the highest commission known in our naval service was that of Captain. Since the war broke out, the offices of Commodore, Rear-Admiral and Vice-Admiral have been created.

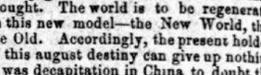
The London Times says the idol of American worship embraces a continent—say, a world; it includes all the future; it claims to subjugate the entire realm of human thought. The world is to be regenerated on this new model—the New World, then the Old. Accordingly, the present holders of this august destiny can give up nothing. It was decapitation in China to doubt that the Emperor was brother to the Sun and Moon, and it is political death in America to doubt that all nations will receive the law from Washington, annex themselves to its mild realm, and bow to its easy yoke. The Times says this in a spirit of sarcasm, but the dream of the American will be realized.

During the late visit of Lieut.-Gen. Grant to Congress, Gen. Schenck offered a motion never before made for any person—that the House invite the Lieutenant-General into the Speaker's desk. The motion was carried with a shout. The General hesitated, and Schenck took no refusal, and Speller Colfax had the rare gratification of saying: "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I present to you the hero of our armies in the field—Lieutenant-General Grant." The Democratic Press refers to this under the heading of "Toujours in Congress." Poor Beriah!—Territorial Enterprise.

Mr. T. A. Blakely, the inventor of the Blakely Gun, writes to the London Morning Post that Fort Fisher was armed with more powerful guns than any mounted on any Fort in England or any English ship, and yet they failed to injure Porter's fleet. A very significant fact, by the way.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT BENTON AND MONTANA



TRANSPORTATION LINE.

For St. Louis and Intermediate Points.

Steamer DEER LODGE, Thos. W. Res, Master, will leave Fort Benton on or about the 15th of May.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. J. ROE & CO., WALLACE STREET.

The steamer BENTON, W. Howard, Master, will remain above Fort Union, running in connection with the boats of this line, which will secure to passengers the certainty of going through, and to shippers the delivery of their freights.

We are prepared to insure all shipments made by this line in responsible offices.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Montana Territory,

is hereby given, that on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1865, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Fort Benton, in said Territory, I will proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property, to-wit: 2,225 Buffalo Robes, 11 packages Elk Skins, 20 packages Deer Skins, 4 packages Antelope skins, 23 packages Wolf skins, 9 packages Beaver and 1 Beaver, 24 Elk skins, loose; 94 Deer Antelope and Big Horn, loose; 1 domestic hide; 1 Bear skins, 5 Wolf skins, 15 Appachesimo, 30 pieces dressed, loose, do., 9 Elk skins, dressed; 1 pack Bear skins and 1 loose; 42 parchment, 66 dried Antelope and 3 packs Calf skins; 1 steam saw mill.

Taken in attachment as the property of Le Barge, Harkness & Co., at the suit of John J. Roe & Co. WM. BERKIN, Special Officer.

Fort Benton, April 25, 1865.

JOHN E. GILBERT,

Assistant Assessor of U. S. Internal Revenue for the First Division of the Collection District of Montana, embracing Madison County. Office first floor east of City Drug Store. Virginia City, April 27, 1865.

FOR FORT BENTON.

THREE MULE TEAMS will start on the 3d of May for the above point, in time for the first boat down the river. Inquire of A. SAUER, 36-1st Corner of Coover and Nevada Streets.

LUMBER.

WE have commenced business again at our old stand known as the WHITE PINE LUMBER YARD. Have on hand 30,000 feet seasoned white pine lumber. HOLTER & EVENSEN, Corner of Jackson and Coover streets, Virginia City, M. T.

The Montana Office Company will meet at the Recorder's Office in Nevada City, Madison County, Montana Territory, at 1 o'clock P. M., on May 5th. M. H. LOTT, Secretary.

New Ranch, Mining and Estay laws, and legal Blanks of every description, for sale at the City Book Store.