New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that Gen. Carrington published a card, saying that the charges against him are all infamous attempts to obliterate the credit of his services in Indiana. His friends say the matter grew out of a misunderstanding with paymasters, and that all the money for which he is responsible is deposited in bank ready to be turned over.

The blockade-runner Banshee, with one thousand bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau, N. P., on the 30th ult., from Galveston. She reports Galveston garrisoned by twelve hundred troops. Twelve Union ships were off the bar. Six steamers had sailed recently from Havana for Galveston.

The Richmond Whig publishes the oath of allegiance, which it says citizens will be required to swear and subscribe to. The Provost-Marshal's office is crowded with people anxious to take it, and the only question among citizens seems to be who shall be first to secure their citizenship.

Advices from Goldsborough state that Gen. Sherman's army was to move on the 10th of April, with only one pack mule to each company and a single wagon to each regiment. The whole army had been abundantly supplied with provisions and the requisites for a long march.

The Rebel Col. Forrest and staff have arrived at Memphis, under a flag of truce granted by Gen. Wright, for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Washburne upon the subject of exterminating guerrillas. The result of the conference is not known.

Gen. Weitzel has been removed from the command of Richmond, and Gen. Ord succeeds him. Various reports are afloat as to the cause of the change, but nothing definite seems to be known.

General Johnston is reported to have retreated southward toward South Carolina, on learning of the surrender of General Lee's army.

Capt. J. H. Gliman, late Commissary of Subsistance of the Middle Department, has been appointed Depot Comissary at Richmond, Va.

Gen. Lee arrived in Richmond on Wednesday, and proceeded immediately to his home.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Europa from Liverpool, March 1, and Queenstown, March 2, arrived at Halifax yesterday, bringing two days later news.

The United States minister at Lisbon has demanded from the Portuguese Government satisfaction for the outrage committed against the American flag. The commanders of both our vessels deny any attention of sailing when fired at.

The Richmond correspondent of *The London Times* predicts that even if Richmond should fall the closing scenes of the war will not be played out save in the times of our children's children.

The Pope, in an Allocution, has severely censured the policy of the Emperor of Mexico. With regard to the rumor that the Pope would seek an asylum in England Lord Palmerston declared that for the Pope to come to England would be both an anachronism and solecism.

The United States bonds, under the favorable influence of the American news, advanced to 56.

The reports about the serious illness of Napoleon are confirmed. Upon the advice of his physicians, he is to leave Paris for seven months.

The city of Montevideo has surrendered to the chief of the insurrection, Gen. Flores, and it is occupied by Brazilian troops.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. Baker has recently arrested the firm of Walden & Willard, prize claim agents and brokers of this city, on a charge of bribing officials and swindling sailors whose names they forged. Willard has been lodged in the Old Capitol, but Walden succeeded in making his escape. Several of the parties already arrested by Col. Baker have been lately convicted by the court-martial investigating their cases at Washington.

Mr. F. T. Bailey, who was until recently connected with the Treasury Department, with his office in the Custom-House in this city, has, it is understood, been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.

Some of the foreign journals have reported that it is the intention of our Government to acknowledge the Mexican Empire. A recent act of the President does not, however, support that assertion, for he has recognized José A. Goddy as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

The adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day at 1 o'clock. The report of the Special Committee on Cotton Confiscation, and other business of an important character, will be acted upon.

The New-Orleans True Delta claims to have official intelligence that Gen. Rheagena, commanding the chief army of Juarez in Central Mexico, has abandoned the contest, and that his whole army have given up fighting and returned to their homes.

The *Epoca* of Madrid states that the Rebel ram Stonewall made two ineffectual attempts at sailing from Ferrol before she finally left, being obliged to put back on account of unseaworthiness, and because of her ballast rolling.

A fire occurred in Rochester yesterday, destroying the cabinet warehouse of J. E. Haydon, and damaging the stocks of neighboring merchants. Loss $30,000; insured for $20,000.

Of the workmen at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard 3,000 have "struck" for higher wages, and still stand out; the remainder—3,500—are at work as usual.

The rumor that Daniel S. Dickinson has been appointed by the President, United States District Attorney for this District is confirmed.

The Senate, in Executive session, yesterday rejected the Governor's nominations for Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, by 14 to 15.

The New-York Central Railroad bill passed the Senate yesterday afternoon by a vote of 18 to 14.

Secretary McCormick of Arizona Territory arrived here yesterday in the Golden Rule.

Sales of Seven-Thirties were made yesterday to the amount of $3,642,000.

The Legislature of Ohio was to adjourn *sine die* on the 13th instant.

Recruiting was formally suspended by the County Volunteer Committee yesterday.

Gold yesterday was steady upon the street at 146, with moderate sales. The "Gold Room" was not open. Stocks were in active demand at higher rates, and a large business was done. The suspension of the draft and recruiting, and the restoration of trade with the South, have given new confidence in all directions, and people are promptly reorganizing their business upon a peace basis. Government stocks which sold at 105½ for 5-20s, to arrive, advanced to 107 this morning. The 10-40s are 93¾, the 6s of 1881, 106¼@106½. Certificates sold at 99½@99¾, and are scarce. Money was not wanted by stock houses to-day, and quotations are unchanged. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, $2,115,910 67—for Customs, $311,000; Payments, $6,658,162 93—on account of Loan, $1,637,000; Balance, $74,091,012 43. Freights are dull.

The defeat of the Health Bill is taken as final, and this city is given over for another year to the corrupt and pestilential administration of the City Inspector. Republicans strike hands with Democrats to deny this city the boon of clean streets and pure air and reasonable security from disease and death. At the members who voted down our right to health shall point for long years the skeleton fingers of the thousands of dead who will die wholly because a just measure of reform is less cared for by legislators than their personal profit.

The New-York Central laid a track and ran a heavily laden train right through the Senate yesterday. There were just eighteen passengers—dead heads of course, but for the amount of specie carried we must refer those interested to the way bills. All efforts to put on the brakes were unavailing. Mr. Folger tried hard, but to no purpose. The majority were bound to go ahead, and went. The bill is a simple repudiation on the part of the company of part of the consideration which they agreed to pay for consolidation, and was carried in defiance of argument and protest by the votes of men who will yet have to render an account to their outraged and indignant constituents.

Gov. FENTON yesterday commenced the good work of vetoing the bills to authorize the running of more Horse Railroads through our already groaning streets. We greet him with the Irishman's wish, "More power to your elbow!" Our City is pretty thoroughly gridironed with such roads already, and can well afford to wait and take breath before putting down any more.

We have done rather more than our share at fighting these schemes in the past, and have of late given our attention mainly to other matters; we are very glad to see the Governor taking hold of the work thus heartily.

And now let us say, once for all, and without judging the bill just vetoed, that we look to Gov. Fenton for the arrest of every measure or project which is driven through the Legislature by mercenary influences, and which appeals to the cupidity of members rather than to their sense of right and good policy. No matter what may be the merits of a bill, if it be sustained by appeals to the avarice of members, it should be vetoed for that reason, and we trust will be.

We found—for a marvel—in *The Herald* two or three days ago a list of the officers in Lee's army taken prisoners by Gen. Grant. We copied it, giving due credit, as we were glad to do, the opportunity occurring so seldom—the last one, we believe, was the siege of Yorktown in 1781—no, 1862. And after all, it seems, we were taken in. *The New-Haven Register* says of the list:

"*The New-York Herald* publishes a pretended list of the General Officers surrendered with Gen. Lee. It is evidently taken from an old roster of the army, as it includes a number of names of men not with Lee. Gens. Barksdale and Evans are dead. Northrop resigned, and left the service some time since. Mosby is reported to have fought an engagement near Fairfax Court-House since the surrender."

COL. JANEWAY'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of this lamented officer will take place to-day in Jersey City. Private services will be held at the residence of his father, William R. Janeway, esq., No. 13 Essex-st., to which the relatives and near friends of the deceased are invited. The public ceremonies will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex sts.

From an officer who was with Col. Janeway, we learn that he was killed while rallying his regiment, which had partially given way under pressure from a heavily superior force concentrated near Jetersville. The two lines were very close, and while he was in the act of seizing the colors and carrying them forward, a bullet from a Rebel pistol entered his brain. He died instantly. It was the last action in which his regiment was engaged—almost the last battle of the war—yet it brought death to one who seemed to bear a charmed life. Young, brave, honorable, beloved—dead. Who shall reckon the private griefs that are hidden in the splendor of this hour's public gratitude and joy. The nation shall hold them sacred for ever.

County Volunteer Committee.

SUSPENSION OF RECRUITING—MR. BLUNT'S FINAL SALUTE.

The Volunteer Committee yesterday formally suspended all recruiting upon the reception of the following order:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, April 14, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 47.—In compliance with instructions received from the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal General of the United States, the business of recruiting and drafting will be discontinued until further orders.

By order of Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. J. Dodge.
WM. SCHEFFLER, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

By reason of this order the Committee enlisted no men, whatever, yesterday, although the rooms were literally crowded with recruits.

Immediately after reading the order above Mr. Blunt fired a final salute of over 300 guns in honor of the suspension of recruiting.

The total amount of money appropriated for the purposes of volunteering is from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, but under the recent State Bounty Law the sum expended upon the present quota ($2,500,000) will be refunded. For the relief of the families of volunteers over $5,000,000 have been appropriated.

THE OCEANUS.—Capt. Babcock, of the steamer Golden Rule, reports that he passed the Oceanus one hundred miles south of Hatteras, on Wednesday last, about 3 p. m. She was going very finely, and probably reached her destination on Thursday, as was anticipated.

APPOINTMENT OF A COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.—Mr. F. T. Bailey who was until recently connected with the Treasury Department, with his office in the Custom-House in this city, has, it is understood, been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards.—[Post.

Rejoicings at Cincinnatti.

CINCINNATTI, Friday, April 14, 1865.

Business was entirely suspended to-day. The city was universally decorated with flags and great enthusiasm prevailed. The procession was an immense affair, comprising the entire police force, Gens. Hooker and Wallich with their staffs, four regiments of National guards, discharged veterans, Ward organizations, the Fenian Brotherhood, the Fire Department, and a large number of colored citizens. All the bells in the city were rung and salutes were fired at 6 o'clock this morning, at noon, and at 6 o'clock this evening. To-night the city is brilliantly illuminated, and there is generally a display of fireworks.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The President Shot!

Secretary Seward Attacked.

FIRST DISPATCH.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

The President was shot in a theater to-night and perhaps mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

TO EDITORS: Our Washington agent orders the dispatch about the President "stopped." Nothing is said about the truth or falsity of the dispatch.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The President was just shot at Ford's Theater. The ball entered his neck. It is not known whether the wound is mortal. Intense excitement.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

The President expired at a quarter to twelve.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 15—12:30 a. m.

The President was shot in a theater to-night, and is perhaps mortally wounded.

The President is not expected to live through the night. He was shot at a theater.

Secretary Seward was also assassinated.

No arteries were cut.

Particulars soon.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

Like a clap of thunder out of clear sky spread the announcement that President Lincoln was shot while sitting in his box at Ford's Theater. The city is wild with excitement. A gentleman who was present thus describes the event: At about 10½ o'clock, in the midst of one of the acts, a pistol shot was heard, and at the same instant a man leaped upon the stage from the same box occupied by the President, brandished a long knife, and shouted, "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" then rushed to rear of the scenes and out of the back door of the theater. So sudden was the whole thing that most persons in the theater supposed it a part of the play, and it was some minutes before the fearful tragedy was comprehended. The man was pursued, however, by some one connected with the theater to the outer door and seen to mount a horse and ride rapidly away. A regiment of cavalry have started in all directions, with orders to arrest every man found on horseback. Scarce had the news of this horror been detailed, when couriers came from Secretary Seward's, announcing that he also had been assassinated. The following are the authentic particulars:

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

The President attended Ford's Theater to-night, and about 10 o'clock an assassin entered his private box and shot him in the back of the head. The ball lodged in his head, and he is now lying insensible in a house opposite the theater. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. Laura Keene claims to have recognized the assassin as the actor, J. Wilkes Booth. A feeling of gloom like a pall has settled on the city.

ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

About the same hour a horseman rode up to Secretary Seward's, and, dismounting, announced that he had a prescription to deliver to the Secretary in person. Major Seward and Miss Seward were with their father at the time. Being admitted, the assassin delivered the pretended prescription to the Secretary in bed, and immediately cut his throat from ear to ear. Fortunately the jugular vein was not severed, and it is possible Mr. Seward may survive. Secretary Stanton was undisturbed at his residence. Thus far, no other murderous demonstrations are reported. It is deemed Providential that Gen. Grant left to-night for New-Jersey. He was publicly announced to be present at the theater with the President. Ten thousand rumors are afloat, and the most intense and painful excitement pervades the city.

EIGHTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

The assassin is said to have gained entrance to the President's box by sending in his card requesting an interview. The box was occupied by Mrs. Lincoln and Col. Parker of Gen. Grant's staff. The villain drew his pistol across Mrs. Lincoln's shoulder and fired. Col. Parker sprang up and seized the assassin, but he wrested himself from his grip and sprang down upon the stage as described. His spur caught in the American flag as he descended, and threw him at length. He unloosed the spur and dashed to rear, brandishing his knife and revolver.

To the Associated Press.

NINTH DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theater for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the American Cousin.

It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but he took the late train of cars for New-Jersey.

The theater 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, and exclaiming, "Sic semper tyrannis," and immediately leaped from the box, which was on the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theater, 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 rose to their feet, rushing toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him, hang him!"

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination to the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard: "Stand back and 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 brains were oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite to the theater, and the Surgeon-General of the army and other Surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barreled 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 hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible.

At midnight the Cabinet, together with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax and Farnsworth, Judge Curtis, Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Meigs, Col. Hay and a few personal friends, with Surgeon-General Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons exhausted every possible effort of medicinal skill, but all hope was gone.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theater until 8¼ o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going.

Although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had announced that Gen. Grant and they were to be present, and, as Gen. Grant had gone North, he did not wish the audience to be dispirited.

He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him; but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashman of Massachusetts bid him good night.

TENTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 15—1 a. m.

One of our reporters is just in from the Presidential Mansion, who says an orderly reports the President still breathing, but beyond all probable recovery. The circumstances of Secretary Seward's assassination are thus narrated by a member of his household: A man on horseback rode to the Secretary's house, rang the bell and told the servant attending upon the door that he had a prescription from Dr. Verdi, Mr. Seward's attending physician for the suffering Secretary, which he must deliver in person. The servant took him up stairs, and ushered him into Mr. Frederick Seward's room, where he delivered the same message, but was assured by young Mr. Seward that he could not see his father. He then started to retire, when he turned with an inaudible mutter and levelled a blow at Frederick with a slung shot. A scuffle then ensued, in which the assassin used his knife and very seriously wounded the Assistant Secretary, then rushing by him he passed through the door into the father's room. He found the Secretary in charge of his male nurse, and with an instantaneous rush he drew his knife and cut the Secretary's throat from ear to ear, then, lunging his knife into the nurse, he darted out, when he encountered young Major Seward, who seized him and endeavored to detain him, without knowing the horrid tragedy he had enacted. He again used his knife and blindly, but was most eager to escape, and as soon as he had cut himself lose fled to the outer door, mounting his horse and was off before the inmates could give anything of an alarm. In fact the wonderful suddenness with which both acts of brutality were enacted, is perhaps the most surprising feature of this dire National calamity.

ELEVENTH DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865—1¼ a. m.

The President is slowly dying. The brain is slowly oozing through the ball-hole in his forehead. He is of course insensible. There is an occasional lifting of his hand, and heavy stentorous breathing; that's all.

Mrs. Lincoln and her two sons are in a room of the house opposite to Ford's Theater, where the President was taken, and adjoining that where he is lying. Mr. Sumner is seated at the head of the bed. Secretary Stanton, Welles, Dennison, Usher and McCullock, and Mr. Speed are in the room. A large number of surgeons, generals, and personal family friends of Mr. Lincoln fill the house. All are in tears. Andy Johnson is here. He was in bed in his room at the Kirkwood when the assassination was committed. He was immediately apprised of the event, and got up. The precaution was taken to provide a guard of soldiers for him, and these were at his door before the news was well through the avenue. Capt. Rathbone of Albany was in the box with the President. He was slightly wounded.

We give the above dispatches in the order in which they reached us, the first having been received a little before midnight, for we know that every line, every letter will be read with the intensest interest. In the sudden shock of a calamity so appalling we can do little else than give such details of the murder of the President as have reached us. Sudden death is always overwhelming; assassination of the humblest of men is always frightfully startling; when the head of thirty millions of people is hurried into eternity by the hand of a murderer—that head a man so good, so wise, so noble as ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Chief Magistrate of a nation in the condition of ours at this moment,—the sorrow and the shock are too great for many words. There are none in all this broad land to-day who love their country, who wish well to their race, that will not bow down in profound grief at the event it has brought upon us. For once all party rancor will be forgotten, and no right-thinking man can hear of Mr. Lincoln's death without accepting it as a national calamity. We can give in these its first moments, no thought of the future. God, in his inscrutable Providence, has thus visited the Nation; the future we must leave to Him.

Later.—The accounts are confused and contradictory. One dispatch announces that the President died at 12½ p. m. Another, an hour later, states that he is still living, but dying slowly. We go to press without knowing the exact truth, but presume there is not the slightest ground for hope. Mr. Seward and his son are both seriously wounded, but were not killed. But there can be little hope that the Secretary can rally with this additional and frightful wound.

THE SIEGE OF MOBILE.

Fierce Bombardment of the Spanish Fort—The Mobile Papers Announce the Capture of Selma.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8, via CAIRO, Friday, April 14, 1865.

A special dispatch to *The New-Orleans Times*, from the Spanish Fort, dated April 5, says:

"A furious fire was opened on the Rebel forts last night from our entire line. During the bombardment a small magazine in the Spanish Fort exploded. The damage is unknown. Quiet prevailed on the 5th. Deserters report from 18,000 to 20,000 troops in and about Mobile, including all the State reserves, and about 2,000 in the Spanish Fort. The loss outside the Spanish Fort up to the 4th inst. amounted to about 500 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss exceeds ours."

Adjt.-Gen. Thomas arrived at New-Orleans on the morning of the 7th.

Mobile papers of the 4th inst., announce the capture of Selma, Ala., with 23 pieces of artillery and a large amount of Government property.

BILLIARDS.

The Billiard Championship of Pennsylvania—Estephe Again Victorious.

The match for the billiard championship of the Keystone State, between Victor Estephe, the present holder of the Champion Golden Cue, and his last challenger, Edward H. Nelms, the superintendent of the Guard-House billiard rooms, was decided on Thursday evening last in the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia. This is the third time since Mr. Estephe became entitled to the billiard championship of the State at the tournament held in Philadelphia last October, that he has been called upon to defend his right and claim to the title and position, and on each occasion he has been successful. His first contestant was Robert T. Ryall, the professional engaged at the Continental Hotel billiard-rooms, who first aspired to the possession of the emblematic Golden Cue; he, however, sustained an easy defeat. John F. Montgomery, the St. James's Hall professional, next essayed to deprive him of the Cue, but met with an overwhelming defeat of over 500 points in the game of 1,200 up. His present opponent, Mr. Nelms, was the most dangerous of any he has yet encountered, and victory only declared itself in favor of Mr. Estephe by 39 points in the game of 1,200 up. Mr. Michael Phelan of this city was the referee, and although some few of his decisions did not give entire satisfaction to the Nelms party, yet all who know the referee's honorable character and perfect knowledge of the game, are satisfied with the impartiality and correctness of his decisions.

FROM NASSAU.

Blockade-Running Intelligence.

Nassau, N. P., papers are received. The French bark Eugene of Marseilles, with a cargo of about 3,000 bags of coffee, 2,000 pieces of mahogany, (crotch,) about 12,000 lb. wax, 1,800 dried hides, and about 30 tuns of logwood, was totally wrecked on the N. E. point of Great Inagua on the morning of the 25th of February last. The captain and part of the crew were saved; the mate and two seamen were drowned.

The blockade-runner Banshee, with 1,000 bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 30th from Galveston. She reports Galveston garrisoned by 1,200 troops. Twelve Union ships were off the bar. Six steamers had sailed recently from Havana for Galveston.

The Hon. O. N. Shannon, Cincinnati; Gen. B. F. Stringfellow, Atchison, Kansas; Dr. N. Greene, Louisville, and Wm. D. Griswold, Terre Haute, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14, 1865.

A CABINET MEETING.

A statement that a very exciting Cabinet meeting was held to-day has gained general credence, but we are trustworthily informed that while the conniving of the Rebel Virginia Legislature was freely canvassed, and decided differences of opinion expressed as to the propriety and policy of permitting such a convocation, there was nothing decided upon, or anything like angry discussion indulged in.

JOHNSTON'S FORCE.

Gen. Lee confessed to Gen. Grant that Johnston's entire force would not number more than 10,000.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler called upon Mr. Welles to express his gratification at the vindication the Federal uniform had received at the Secretary's hands in the dismissal of the Copperhead Engineer who raved so furiously upon seeing negroes wearing soldier's clothes.

PROCESSION OF WORKINGMEN.

A procession of some 1,500 operatives at the Washington Arsenal are out to-night with music, transparencies, rockets, &c. They paid their respects to the President, Gen. Grant, and Secretaries Stanton and Welles.

ON TO RICHMOND.

The War Department continues to refuse passes to Richmond to all applicants. Reporters and journalists—the most earnest and devoted Unionists of the country—all share the same fate. *The Richmond Whig*, however, comes up daily with its long list of Northern arrivals, Copperheads and well-known Secessionists constituting its principal array. The fact does not increase loyal amiability.

RAISING BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

The Navy Department issues proposals to-day, for raising on Government account the sunken blockade-runners along our coast.

GEN. GRANT GONE NORTH.

Gen. Grant and lady left this evening for Burlington, N. J., where his children are at school.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Mr. Seward is in constant communication with the President, and is supposed to have shaped the Executive Policy in regard to recent political movements in Virginia, as well as the President's plan of reconstruction.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary Stanton is strongly adverse to permitting the Rebel Legislature of Virginia to assemble at Richmond under the auspices of the Government.

LEE'S SURRENDER.

Lee surrendered less than 8,000 fighting men to Grant. Less than 5,000 muskets were surrendered. It is the opinion of many patriots here that the morale of our success only should be celebrated, and that with exceeding modesty. Grant had 125,000 men under his command.

GEN. GORDON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Gen. Gordon, who was appointed to convict Gen. Butler of maladministration in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, among other things cut off the supplies of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Norfolk. The lady superior of this starved charity came here to-day and appealed to the President to order food to be given to the children under her charge.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Positively there is no present purpose to call an extra session of Congress. Schuyler Colfax, who is here, will go home to-morrow to complete his arrangements for his journey across the Plains.

A RETROSPECT.

Four years ago to-night Gen. Butler rose from the trial of an unfinished cause in Boston that he might instantly hurry out a Brigade of Massachusetts soldiers to march to the rescue of this imperiled capital. He has this evening written his resignation. The cause left unfinished is still before the Boston Courts, and Gen. Butler returns thither to complete his argument next week.

NEWS EXPECTED.

The Government is in hourly expectation of important news from Gen. Sherman. Gen. Lee has not yet passed to Johnston's army, but it is expected that that he will communicate with Johnston, and advise a surrender upon the terms granted the Army of Northern Virginia.

Fort Sumter Celebration in Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Friday, April 14, 1865.

The restoration of the old flag to Fort Sumter was celebrated here to-day by a National salute at noon, by a display of all the flags on public and private buildings, and by the raising of the Stars and Stripes one thousand feet above the city by a monster kite bearing the name of U. S. Grant.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 14, 1865.

The Pacific mail steamship Sacramento sailed to-day with a large number of passengers for New-York and $1,153,000 in treasure, of which nearly $700,000 go to New-York.

The steamship Moses Taylor sailed for San Juan del Sur with numerous passengers.

The market continues variable and unsettled, and traders pursue a continuous policy. Prices of Eastern goods are slowly falling.

Sailed, ship Flying Eagle, for Boston.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 14, 1865.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the 7.30 loan to-day $3,642,000, including a single subscription of $500,000 from New-York, and large Western subscriptions—one from Pittsburg of $160,000, and one from Chicago of $110,000. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100 was 2,500.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 12, 1865.

Recent explorations have demonstrated that the Colorado River is navigable for small steamers and sailing vessels for 600 miles above its mouth, to a point within 400 miles of Salt Lake, and it is quite certain to be the highway of a great trade between Utah, Arizona and California.

Recent heavy falls of rain have greatly benefitted the crops throughout California.

The City of San Francisco finally, after a long and vexatious litigation, has issued her bonds to the amount of $100,000 in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Eighteen hundred laborers are now at work on this enterprize.

The exports of treasure for the quarter just ended show a falling off of about $6,500,000, as compared with the same period last year.

Fire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Friday, April 14, 1865.

The cabinet warehouse of James E. Haydon, of this city, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The stores of Humphrey, Reedy & Co., stove dealers; Hastings & McRae, paper dealers; B. Roby, saddlery and hardware dealer, and the agency of the American Tract Society, were damaged. Total loss, $30,000. Insurance $20,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Richmond News.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 14, 1865.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday contains little of importance. It announces the arrival of Gen. Lee on the night previous.

The Whig publishes the oath of allegiance, which it says citizens will be required to swear and subscribe to. The Provost-Marshal's office is crowded with people anxious to take it, and the only question among citizens seems to be who shall be first to renew their citizenship.

The Canadian Delegates at Halifax.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, April 14, 1865.

A dispatch from Halifax states that the Canadian Delegates arrived there last night on board the steamship Asia, on their way to England. They had a public reception, at which speeches were made in favor of the Confederation scheme. They were escorted by a procession a mile in length, and much enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion.

New-Orleans Markets.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 8, via Cairo, April 14, 1865.

The New-Orleans markets are at a stand-still. Low Middling cotton is quoted at 42c. per lb. and good Superfine Flour at $9 per bbl.