New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXV.....No. 7,514. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ASSASSINATION.

What the Government Can Prove.

A CRUSHING WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE.

Startling Developments to be Made!

THE CANADIAN ASSASSINS.

Saunders, Tucker, and Cleary.

A LITTLE SPECIAL PLEADING

INCIDENTS OF THE CONSPIRACY.

Our Special Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5, 1865.

The Commission for the trial of the assassins will probably meet on Monday. Major Burnet is Judge Advocate; the other officers are not yet announced.

The President has been strongly urged by prominent gentlemen here to subject to arrest and trial such men as "Brick Pomeroy" of *The La Crosse* (Wis.) *Democrat*, and the editor of *The Chicago Times*, who, during the past year, have publicly advised and incited the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The subject is receiving serious consideration.

All attempts to disparage the weight of testimony in possession of the Government, implicating the leading spirits of the Rebellion in the assassination plot will not only prove futile but recoil upon every apologist of the nefarious scheme.

When Secretary Stanton several days since announced that the plot had been discovered to stretch from Richmond to Canada, he spoke from the record. Judge Holt has since received the great mass of evidence, and knows it to be of crushing weight.

President Johnson fully comprehended the gravity of the charges made in his proclamation.

It is confidently affirmed in the highest Government circles that when this evidence is given, it will not only make our trans-Atlantic cousins, who have so long enveloped the Rebels in a halo of heroic glory, stand aghast, but it will astound the civilized world.

The trial is to be an open one, and *The Globe* corps of stenographic reporters will take down all the evidence.

Associated Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5, 1865.

The trial of the assassins will commence here next week, and, it is generally understood, on Monday, although circumstances may compel a postponement until the middle of the week. The court will be well selected of gentlemen of superior ability, and the trials will be rapidly pushed forward.

Extensive arrangements have been made by the Government for their report of the proceedings, six stenographers being engaged. It is supposed that the trial will take place at the arsenal at the foot of Four-and-a-half-st., where the assassins are now in custody, closely guarded by a regiment.

A Letter from W. C. Cleary.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, May 5, 1865.

W. C. Cleary, one of the parties for whom President Johnson offers a reward, publishes a letter that there is not a particle of truth in the statement that he concerted and incited the assassination of President Lincoln, and he asserts that he knew nothing whatever of it till it had been committed.

Saunders and Tucher make a Counter-charge.

MONTREAL, Friday, May 5, 1865.

George N. Saunders and Beverly Tucker are out with another manifesto to-day addressed to Andrew Johnson, in which they accuse him of "a hellish plot to murder their Christian President," but give no particulars. They agree to go to Rouse's Point, or some other place, and be tried on the charge made in the President's recent proclamation, if the United States Government will pay for their defense and guarantee their safety.

Jeff. Davis Implicated.

The Washington correspondent of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* makes the following statement: "The confession of Harrold and the documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fasten beyond cavil the plot and its full sanction upon Jeff. Davis and his Canada Commissioners."

Booth's Accomplices.

From Thursday's Washington Chronicle.

The propeller John S. Ide, Capt. James Wilson, arrived at the Sixth-st. wharf yesterday, having on board eight of the parties who are charged with aiding Booth in his escape through Maryland and Virginia after the assassination of President Lincoln. One of these parties was a man whom Booth gave ten dollars in gold to induce him to take him a few miles into the country. The ice also brought up the boat in which Booth crossed the Potomac into Virginia. It is a small batteaux, with two oars, and is in a very dilapidated condition. The oars look as though they had been made of several distinct pieces of wood, and the boat itself does not seem as though it would bear up under even a slight gale. The boat was locked up in one of the sheds on the wharf, but before it could be secured relic hunters had clipped off pieces from the seats and other parts of the boat.

The Draft Found on Booth.

The Toronto Leader, in the course of a characteristic article replying to *The Globe*, says:

"The organ closes its article with a paragraph of the meanest kind—that species of writing which all honorable men eschew. It has reference to the draft found on Booth, which, it is stated, was drawn by the Ontario Bank on a London banker in October last. Upon this the organ expresses the hope, after its peculiar Peckniffian fashion, that the money was his own, and that it was not given to him by the 'mischief-makers' here. A journal which had any respect for the country in which it is published ought not to be the first to seek to destroy its character. It knows very well that Booth was himself in Canada at the time referred to, seeking professional employment, and that, moreover, he was not the man to commit an act of assassination for a paltry $60. He was far above the reach of want—indeed he may be said to have lived in affluence—and any act of daring or foolhardiness on his part would not have been committed for money, not from a deep consciousness of wrong-doing. The charge sought to be conveyed by the courting language of *The Globe* is, we are sure, a double libel—a libel on Booth and a libel on this province. At all events, if Canada has been implicated in the foul assassination of Mr. Lincoln, her papers not be in the front rank of those who would seek to bring it into trouble."

Mr. Cleary.

From The Toronto Leader, May 3.

This Southern gentleman, against whom the Grand Jury returned a true bill a few days ago on a charge of breach of the neutrality laws, arrived in Toronto yesterday for the purpose of giving himself up to the authorities. He offered bail, but it was not satisfactory. The matter, however, will doubtless be arranged to-day. He is not in custody.

Surgical Analysis of the Cause of the Assassin Booth's Death.

To the Editor of The Philadelphia Press:

SIR: Booth's wound and death were so peculiar that they deserve notice and attention. A post-mortem examination was made, but the result has not been published; yet sufficient is known to enable us to state what were the parts injured, his sufferings, and his painful, horrid death.

The ball from the cavalry revolver entered on the left side, back of the head and below it, and passed out on the right side. He fell a helpless mass, unable to move, exclaiming: "I am finished!" He was carried out of the burning barn and laid upon the grass, and survived the wound four hours. He requested several times to be turned or moved from side to side, on his stomach, and asked to see his hands. When raised, he gazed upon the helpless dead members, exclaiming, "Useless—useless," and asked more than once of those about him "to kill him," thus to end his pain and sufferings.

From these statements from those who were about him and who witnessed the "funny doctor" probe his wound, we know that he had a wound of the spinal cord, about the second cervical vertebra, which was doubtless fractured. Such a wound would produce complete paralysis of the arms, legs, and lower portion of the trunk, while respiration and the action of the heart would continue, as the nerves which proceed to those organs pass off from the cranium and not from the spinal cord. The mind was clear and undisturbed, save from the shock of the wound and pain; but the brain was uninjured. It was a living, active mind, with a dead, helpless body, with the most excruciating, agonizing pain that a human body can be subject to. We once saw an officer with a similar wound lower down in the spine; his sufferings were terrible, and he prayed and implored all about him to "kill him" and end his misery.

In Booth's case the nerves of organic life, respiration and circulation were uninjured, and the only muscles over which he could exert any volition were those of the head and face. From the moment the ball struck him he was dead and helpless, with a mind clear, in intense suffering, a living witness of his own just punishment for his atrocious deed. Was there not the avenging hand of God upon him from the moment he exclaimed upon the stage of Ford's Theater, "I am avenged?" In the leap upon the stage the fibula, the small bone of the leg, was fractured. For ten days and nights the forests and swamps were his home, with pain and dread, and anguish. When discovered the barn was fired; before him a sea of flame, ready to engulf him; beyond the grave a still greater sea of flame awaiting him; and at that instant he received his peculiar, his wonderful wound, which we have described. Could the end of such a life have been more painful, more dreadful, more appalling? Was there not in it all the hand of an overruling Providence?

MEDICUS.

FROM RICHMOND.

Fifth and Second Corps Homeward Bound—Business Still Dull—A Court of Conciliation Established by Gen. Halleck—School of Instruction for Colored Troops at City Point.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., May 3, 1865.

The old pine woods south of Manchester are luminous to-night with the camp-fires of the returning veterans of the Fifth Army Corps. To-morrow they will be gratified with their first view of the city for which they so long and so nobly battled. Their first view, did I say? No, for in the long column are scores to whom the town will only serve to bring back to memory the long days and longer nights of privation and suffering endured in the former prisons of the enemy. Following the Fifth will march the Second Corps, both on their way to Alexandria, where they will enjoy for a season the rest and relaxation to which they are so eminently entitled by their arduous service in the field. The battle-fields of Cold Harbor, North Anna, Spottsylvania and Fredericksburg will probably be passed on their way to their point of destination.

Business in Richmond remains as dull as ever, but the recent judicious orders withdrawing the restrictions upon commerce, must give an impetus to trade generally. Several sales of the leases of building sites have already occurred, the lessee binding himself to erect a building of brick, and holding himself responsible for the payment of all taxes which may be imposed by the Government. A number of ugly looking frame shanties have been erected on Main-st., by enterprising traders, but more substantial structures will doubtless soon supply their places.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Deut, Military Commander of the city, hotels are now allowed to furnish their guests with wines and fermented liquors by the bottle only. Since the occupation of the city by Union troops scarcely an instance of drunkenness has occurred, owing to the stringent orders in reference to the sale of spirituous liquors.

The following general order was issued yesterday by Gen. Halleck:

HDQS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES, RICHMOND, VA., May 3, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 3—1. A court of conciliation, consisting of three arbitrators, will be established in the City of Richmond.

II. This court will arbitrate such cases as may be brought before it in regard to the right of possession of property, both personal and real, and to the payment of rents and debts where contracts were made upon the basis of Confederate currency, which now has no legal existence. This court will take no jurisdiction of questions of title to property, nor will its decision be any bar to legal remedies, when the civil laws and civil courts are re-established.

III. The court will issue the usual process for the attendance of parties and witnesses and the execution of its decisions, appoint its clerk and other officers, and adopt rules for its proceedings. The fees charged will be simply sufficient to pay expenses. Any surplus will be given to the poor. All parties bringing suit in this court, and all attorneys and agents appearing for them, will be required to take the Amnesty oath. No fees will be charged to the poor.

IV. In its decisions the court will be governed by the principles of equity and justice. All alike, white and colored, will be allowed the benefit of its jurisdiction. All proceedings will be simple and brief and directed solely to ascertaining and securing exact justice.

V. The Provost-Marshal will refer to this Court all questions which come properly within its jurisdiction, and will adopt its decisions so far as concerns the disposition of property belonging to private parties now in his hands.

VI. As soon as the civil courts are reestablished the Court of Conciliation will cease its functions.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

J. C. KELTON, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

By direction of Maj.-Gen. Ord, all detached regiments and companies of colored troops doing duty around the city, will be relieved and sent to City-Point, to report to Gen. Weitzel, commanding the colored corps, who will immediately proceed to organize a school of instruction for the men of his command. E. O. G.

Arrest of Ould — Gov. Pierpont — The Freedmen—The Oath of Amnesty—Gen. Meade—The Potomac Army—Hampton and Bragg.

The Richmond Whig of the 4th states that Robert Ould, late Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, and Wm. M. Hatch, his assistant, and several other attachés of the bureau, had been arrested on an order from Washington, upon a charge connected with the administration of affairs devolving upon them.

Gov. Pierpont is expected in Richmond in the next ten days. Several other Governors are expected to accompany him.

The emancipated negroes, it is said, each take a horse or mule from their former masters, carry them to Richmond and sell them.

An order from Gen. Halleck allows all persons, without regard to rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late Rebel Government, to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to proper channels for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute a claim for executive clemency.

Gen. Meade had arrived in Richmond.

The van of the Army of the Potomac reached Manchester on the 3d from City Point, en route for Washington. The heavy equipments and paraphernalia go by water.

THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

We are glad to learn that a movement is on foot for the reorganization of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, looking to the immediate repair of their railroad. The Board of Public Works of Virginia have authorized Mr. Charles H. Lewis, Secretary of the Commonwealth, to notify all loyal stockholders to forward to him immediately, at Alexandria, their names, with a statement of the number of shares held by them, with a view to the immediate organization of the Company. Apart from the fact that many of our citizens are stockholders, the repair of this road is important to Richmond as connecting it by a quick and popular route with the seat of government and the great North.

BEAUREGARD, HARDEE, HAMPTON, HOKE, AND BRAGG.

The above-named Generals have figured so conspicuously in the Rebellion now in process of being snuffed out, as to make their respective fates matters of interest to all who have either participated in the late war, or watched its surgings and shiftings from a safe distance. Beauregard, Hardee, and Hoke were included in the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army. Bragg is said not to have been included, but being somewhere in the neighborhood of the scene of surrender, it is expected he will come in and avail himself of the privileges accorded to the army.

Wade Hampton, Lieutenant-General, and lately commanding the cavalry of Johnston's army, was also left out, and there are many rumors and speculations as to the cause. One report is that Hampton, incensed at Johnston's determination to surrender, forced himself into his presence and insulted him grossly, when the latter shot and killed him with a revolver. We attach no importance to this story. It does not fit the character of either of the men.

Some color has, however, been given to it by the fact that Johnston, when asked what had become of Hampton, replied, "I have gotten rid of him, he will trouble us no more," or something to that effect. We feel well assured that Hampton is at this time in command of the cavalry escort which attended Jeff. Davis when he left Greensborough for parts unknown; and Johnston's evasive and somewhat mysterious answers are easily accounted for by his unwillingness to throw any light upon the route of escape taken by Davis and his followers.

It is far from improbable that Beauregard, too, has gone with Davis. If he has not been willing to share the fortunes of his chief, he can have no spark of gratitude. Davis loved him as never David loved Jonathan, and strove desperately and persistently to make a great General out of him. He failed sadly, but through no fault of his, and it is the least that Bragg can do to cleave unto him now in the day of his ruin.

THE SOUP HOUSE.

We understand that the soup house of the Richmond Soup Association, in Metropolitan Hall, which supplied many hundred rations of soup to the poor of Richmond for several months previous to the evacuation, will be reopened under the auspices of the Christian Commission, a society whose efforts in the alleviation of the wants of the poor of the city are already conspicuous.

A COLORED SOLDIER STABBED.

Yesterday afternoon considerable excitement was created in the neighborhood of the Central Depot by the stabbing of a colored man, said to be a Federal soldier, by a man in Confederate uniform. The colored soldier, it is said, called the Confederate a rebel—a d—n rebel, when the party to whom the epithet was applied drew a knife and stabbed him deeply in the side, near the vitals.

He then ran and disappeared, and report said he jumped into one of the street culverts. The guards were turned out, infantry and cavalry, the neighborhood surrounded and searched, and muskets fired into the culverts, but no trace of the fugitive could be discovered, or had not been up to a late hour of the evening. The colored man, who is very dangerously stabbed, was removed to the hospital.

ARREST OF MARYLANDERS.

Among the parties who went North after the surrender of Richmond and Lee's army, and were arrested in Baltimore, are J. R. Weems, acting Assistant Surgeon in the Confederate army; John Carter, a Richmond Government detective; Charles Gilland, George A. Healey, William H. Byrne and Robert A. Fisher, paroled Confederates from Richmond, were ordered North, and James Clark ordered to return South. George W. Chatworthy and Capt. W. M. Carey, Confederate soldiers, were ordered out of the military department, and William S. Polk was arrested for coming into it, and ordered to go North.

Surgeon Jno. Ballistle and James Frick, from Richmond, were ordered to prepare for a voyage to South America. William Ashby, 1st Virginia Confederate Regiment; J. C. Shaw, 1st Maryland Confederate Cavalry; Charles Smith, 16th Louisiana Regiment; Michael A. Gwinn, 1st Maryland Confederate Cavalry; Jno. C. Given, Confederate Artillery service, have also been arrested under General Orders No. 67, and in violation of its provisions.

THE SEWARDS.

The Secretary Suffering—His Son Better.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State and Mr. F. W. Seward are doing well.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

EVENING BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 5—9 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has suffered a good deal from the fractured jaw to-day. Mr. F. W. Seward is decidedly better to-night.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

Death of a Bank President.

BOSTON, Friday, May 5, 1865.

J. Amory Davis, President of the Suffolk Bank, died this morning, after a brief illness.

Music.

GERMAN OPERA.

Halevey's grand spectacular opera "La Juive" was given at the Academy of Music last evening, with the following strong cast: Bechs, Mme. Bertha Johansen, Cardinal Brogni, Carl Formes, Eleazer, Frank Himmer, Princess Rudolfa, Mme. Rotter, Prince Leopold, Theodore Hebelman, with clever subordinates and a powerful chorus and a vast number of supernumeraries.

The music of "La Juive" is of a purely sensational character; while it lacks in quiet intensity—in the real evidence of earnest passion, it has immense power in its ensemble pieces, and its passages of tearing emotion are fearful tests of the vocal and physical strength of the soprano and tenor especially. There are some touches of pure melody, which closely simulate passion, tenderness and sentiment, but the glimpses are very rare. We confess we have but little sympathy for individuals who are always in mortal agony, and yell out their crushing pangs at the top of their voices and with all the strength of their lungs, as is the case in this robustious opera. It is contrary to nature; the most miserable creature that ever lived has some moments of repose from agitation, and few people are in the habit of shrieking out "how miserable I am!"

Carefully all this Opera was sung, so far as regards the principal singers are concerned, it must be confessed that in vocal strength and endurance they are unequal to Halevey's music. It is no disparagement to their abilities, for they are good, conscientious and capable artists; but this music overtasks all but stentorian lungs, and to our mind, clever as it is, it has so little spontaneity, so little reality, that it would not be deemed a calamity if it should disappear from the operatic repertoire. Formes did not appear, for reasons not explained. It would, indeed, be difficult to explain why singers do not sing.

The true reason is, of course, that they do not choose; they have their whims and their little vagaries, they defy the manager, and they snap their fingers at the public, which has not the pluck nor the dignity to rebuke such insolence, by hissing the perpetrator from the stage. A few such decided demonstrations would effectually cure the whimmiest of our public singers.

The concerted pieces, and the choruses especially, were really admirable. We could forgive the rest of the opera for the real pleasure which this department afforded us. The orchestral performance was also well worthy of praise.

There will be a Matinee at the Academy of Music this morning, on which occasion the beautiful opera of "Faust" will be performed with the usual strength of cast, and for the last time, positively. We may expect to see the Academy crowded.

There will also be a Matinee at Irving Hall, when Mr. James M. Wehli, the celebrated pianist, and Madlle. De Katow, the violoncellist will appear assisted by other artists. This will be their last appearance in New-York for many months.

Miss Nina Foster, a young lady of excellent abilities as an elocutionist, will give a Reading at Steinway's Room, Fourteenth-st., on Monday evening next, assisted by Madme. De Lussan and Mr. Alfred H. Pease. The merits of Miss Nina Foster should attract a large audience, and we trust to see the house overflowing.

OUR DEAD PRESIDENT.

Conclusion of Bishop Simpson's Address.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From Chicago.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHICAGO, May 2, 1865.

Yesterday and to-day this city has been the center where meets the great North-West, to pay the last tributes of love and honor to the murdered President. I cannot hope to convey to your readers in other sections an adequate conception of the funeral they have made for him him here. The emotion that we saw in Baltimore, the multitude and the pageant that we saw in Philadelphia and New-York, the elaborate testimonials that swelled his honored dust in cities farther West, all these combine and culminate here at Chicago. Large deputations are here from all the cities of the North-West. Not one person will be able to see the face of their state pride and idolatry. Yes, pride and idolatry; for no less expressive words express the feeling of these demonstrative Western men and women toward Abraham Lincoln. I refrain from copying the inscriptions and describing the decorations, and would only speak of the feeling. That is apparent, potent, palpable, that is spontaneous, irrepressible, that is universal yet individual, that is as immeasurable as it is indescribable. Half a million of people in the city, 50,000 in the procession, perfect order, undisturbed solemnity, religious quiet—a funeral that endears everybody—this is Chicago to-day. Those who have been with the cortege from Washington remark to each other that this is more striking, more beautiful, more mournful, is greater than anything that had met before.

It seems to me that the events of the last few weeks are to give color to those of the next years and years. I mean that they have political significance—that in the words of one of the mottoes in the war "Pardon died with Abraham Lincoln" and in the words of another motto, there is soon to be "Reinstatement to realize the suffrage for the negro, and equality before the laws to all." The people are ready for all this and the politicians and the party that stand in the way of this determination will be swept out of sight by the tempest of resistless majorities. The West and the North-West, and the Border States of Maryland and Missouri are up to this point to-day, and the rest of the country will not lag far behind. These sentiments as to the drift of popular thought and determination have found expression since we have been West in the conversation of the representative men who accompany the funeral train. Said a Senator, not hitherto supposed to be very radical: "These people would make John Brown President, if he were alive." Said a second Senator, in reply: "Yes, and Wendell Phillips could get more votes in this region than you could, notwithstanding you have a clean anti-Slavery record." Such then is the drift in this section. I but repeat it. I only say that those who have thought that contrary to the proverb this revolution would go backward, had better gauge the drift of events before they commit themselves. I refer now only to those who try to stand the popular current before they declare themselves, and have no reference to those who have a high standard of conduct. Yet those last will do well to study the effect of the assassination of the President in whom all trusted upon the estimate of the masses, and consequently upon the terms of pacification of Rebel States which will be acceptable to loyal men, which will be acceptable to those who have borne the heat and burden of the day, have won the day, and then saw their leader fall by the Parthian arrow of a defeated conspiracy.

C. A. P.

Address of Bishop Simpson.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Friday, May 5, 1865.

The following is the concluding portion of Bishop Simpson's address at the grave of the late President Lincoln:

Already acquainted with the principles of law, he devoted his thoughts to matters of public interest and began to be looked on as the coming statesman. As early as 1849 he presented resolutions in the Legislature asking for emancipation in the District of Columbia, although, with rare exceptions, the whole popular mind of his State was opposed to the measure.

From that hour he was a steady and uniform friend of humanity and was preparing for the conflict of later years. If you ask me what mental characteristic his greatness rested, I answer on a quick and ready perception of facts and a memory unusually tenacious and retentive, and on a logical turn of mind which followed unerringly and unwaveringly every link in the chain of thought on any subject which he was called on to investigate.

I think there have been minds more decided in their character, more comprehensive in their scope, but I doubt if there has been a man which could follow step by step with logical power the points which he desired to illustrate. He gained the power by a close study of geometry and by a determination to persevere in the truth. It is said of him that in childhood, when he had any difficulty in listening to a conversation to ascertain what people meant, if he retired to rest he could not sleep till he tried to understand the precise points intended, and when understood to convey it in a clear manner to those who had listened with him.

Who that has read his message fails to perceive the directness and the simplicity of his style, and this very trait which was scoffed at and derided by his opposers is now recognized as one of the strong points of that mighty mind which has so powerfully influenced the destiny of this nation, and which shall for ages to come influence the destiny of humanity. It is not, however, chiefly by his mental faculties that he gained such control over mankind. His moral power gave him prominence. The convictions of men that Abraham Lincoln was an honest man led them to yield to his guidance.

As has been said of Cobden, whom he greatly respected, he made all men feel and own the sense of himself, and recognize in him, individually, a self-relying power. They saw in him a man whom they believed would do what which was right, regardless of all consequences. It was this moral feeling which gave him the greatest hold on the people, and made his utterances almost oracular. When the nation was angered by the perfidy of foreign Powers, in allowing privateers to be fitted out, he uttered the significant expression, "One war at a time," and it stilled the national heart. When his own friends were divided as to what steps should be taken as to Slavery, that simple utterance, "I will save the Union if I can with Slavery, but if not, Slavery must perish, for the Union must be preserved," became the rallying word.

Men felt that the struggle was for the Union, and all other questions must be subsidiary. But after all the acts of a man shall his fame be perpetuated? What are his acts? Much praise is due to the men who aided him. He called able counselors around him and able generals into the field—men who have borne the sword as bravely as ever any human arm has borne it. He had the aid of prayerful and thoughtful men everywhere. But under his own guiding hands the movements of our land have been conducted.

Turn toward the different departments. We had an unorganized militia—a mere skeleton army; yet under his care that army has been enlarged into a force which for skill, intelligence, efficiency and bravery surpasses any which the world has ever seen. Before its veterans the renowned veterans of Napoleon shall pale [applause], and the mothers and sisters on these hillsides and all over the land shall take to their arms again braver men than ever fought in European wars.

The reason is obvious: money or a desire for fame collected their armies, or they were rallied to sustain favorite theories or dynasties; but the armies he called into being fought for Liberty, for the Union, and for the right of self government; and many of them felt that the battles they won were for humanity everywhere, and for all time, for I believe that God has not suffered this terrible Rebellion to come upon our land merely for a chastisement to us or a lesson to our age. There are moments which involve in themselves eternities. There are instants which seem to contain germs which shall develop and bloom forever. Such a moment comes in the time of time to our land when a question must be settled. The powers of affliction, all the earth, the contest, was for human freedom—not for the Republic merely, not for the Union simply, but to decide whether the people, as a people, in their entire majesty were destined to be the Government, or whether they were to be subject to tyrants or autocrats, or to class-rule of any kind.

This is the great question for which we have been fighting, and its decision is at hand, and the result of the contest will affect the ages to come. If successful, Republics will spread, in spite of monarchism, all over this earth. [Exclamations of "Amen!" "Thank God!"] I turn from the Army to the Navy. What was it when the war commenced? Now we have our ships of war at home and abroad, to guard privateers in foreign sympathizing ports as well as to take care of every part of our own coast. They have taken forts that military men said could not be taken, and a brave Admiral, for the first time in the world's history, lashes himself to the mast, there to remain as long as he had a particle of skill or strength to watch over his ship while it engaged in the perilous contest of taking the strongforts of the enemy.

I turn to the Treasury Department. Where should the money come from? Wise men predicted ruin, but our National credit has been maintained, and our currency is safer to-day than it ever was before. Not only is this so, but through our National bonds if properly used we shall have a permanent basis for our currency, and they are also an investment so desirable for capitalists of other Nations, that under the laws of trade, I believe, the center of exchange will be transferred from England to the United States.

But the great act of the mighty chieftain on which his fame shall rest long after his frame shall molder away, is that of giving freedom to a race. We have all been taught to revere the sacred character of Moses, of his power and the prominence he gave to the moral law, how it lasts, and how his name towers among the names in Heaven, and how he delivered three millions of his kindred out of bondage, and yet we may assert that Abraham Lincoln, by his proclamation, liberated more enslaved people than ever Moses set free, and those not of his kindred or of his race. Such a power or such an opportunity God has seldom given to man.

When other events shall have been forgotten, when this world shall have become a net-work of republics, when every throne shall be swept from the face of the earth, when literature shall enlighten all minds, when the claims of humanity shall be recognized everywhere, this act shall still be conspicuous on the pages of history, and we are thankful that God gave to Abraham Lincoln the decision, wisdom and grace to issue that proclamation, which stands rich above all other papers which have been penned by uninspired men. [Applause.] Abraham Lincoln was a good man. He was known as an honest, temperate, forgiving man, a just man, a man of noble heart in every way; as to his religious experience I cannot speak definitely, because I was not privileged to know much of his private sentiments.

My acquaintance with him did not give me the opportunity to hear him speak on this topic, I know, however, he read the Bible frequently; loved it for its great truths and for its profound teachings; and he tried to be guided by its precepts. He believed in Christ, the Saviour of Sinners, and I think he was sincerely trying to bring his life into the principles of revealed religion. Certainly, if there ever was a man who illustrated some of the principles of pure religion, that man was our departed President. Look over all his speeches. Listen to his utterances. He never spoke unkindly of any man; even the Rebels received no words of anger from him, and the last day illustrated, in a remarkable manner, his forgiving disposition. A dispatch was received that afternoon that Thompson and Cleaver were trying to make their escape through Maine, and it was proposed to arrest them. Mr. Lincoln, however, preferred rather to let them quietly escape than seeking to have the very men who had been plotting his destruction; and this morning we read the proclamation offering $25,000 for the arrest of these men as aiders and abettors of his assassination. So, that in his expiring acts he was saying "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." As a rule I doubt if any President has ever shown such trust in God or in public documents so frequently referred to Divine aid. Often did he remark to friends and to delegations, that his hope for our success rested in his conviction that God would bless our efforts because we were trying to do right. To the address of a large religious body he replied, "Thanks be unto God, who, in our national trials, giveth us the churches." To a minister who said he hoped the Lord was on our side he replied that it gave him no concern whether the Lord was on our side or not, for, he added, "I know the Lord is always on the side of the right," and, with deep feeling, added: "But God is my witness that it is my constant anxiety and prayer that both myself and this nation should be on the Lord's side." In his domestic life he was exceedingly kind and affectionate. He was a devoted husband and father. During his Presidential term he lost his second son, Willie. To an officer of the army he said, not long since: "Do you ever find yourself talking with the dead?" and added, "Since Willie's death I catch myself every day involuntarily talking with him, as if he were with me." On his widow, who is unable to be here, I need only invoke the blessing of Almighty God that she may be comforted and sustained. For his son, who has witnessed the exercises of this hour, all that I can desire is that the mantle of his father may fall upon him. [Exclamations of "Amen."] Let us pause a moment in the lesson of the hour before we part. This man though he fell by the hand of an assassin, still he fell under the permissive hand of God. He had some wise purpose in allowing him so to fall. What more could he have desired of life for himself? Were not his honors full? There was no office to which he could aspire. The popular heart clung around him as around no other man. The nations of the world have learned to honor him. If rumors of a desired alliance with England be true, Napoleon trembled when he heard of the fall of Richmond, and asked what nation would join him to protect him against our Government. Beside the goodness of such a man, his fame was full, his work was done, and he sealed his glory by becoming the nation's great martyr for liberty. He appears to have had a strange presentiment early in political life, that some day he would be President. You see it, indeed, in 1859. Of the slave power, he said, "Broken by it? I too may be asked to bow to it. I never will. The probability that we may fail in the struggle, ought not to deter us from the support of a cause which I deem to be just. It shall not deter me, if I ever feel the call within me elevate and expand to those dimensions, not wholly unworthy of its Almighty architect. It is when I contemplate the cause of my country deserted by all the world beside, and I standing up boldly and alone, and hurling defiance at her vicarious oppressors. Here, without contemplating consequences, before high Heaven and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land, of my life, my liberty, and my love." And yet, secretly, he said to more than one: "I never shall live out the four years of my term. When the Rebellion is crushed my work is done." So it was! He lived to see the last battle fought and to dictate a dispatch from the home of Jefferson Davis—lived till the power of the Rebellion was broken, and then, having done the work for which God had sent him, angels, I trust, were sent to shield him from one moment of pain or suffering, and to bear him from this world to that high and glorious realm where the patriot and the good shall live forever. His example teaches young men that every position of eminence is open before the diligent and the worthy, to the active men of the country. His example urges the country to trust in God and do right. Standing as we do to-day by his coffin and his sepulchre, let us resolve to carry forward the policy which he so nobly and wholly began. Let us do right to all men. Let us vow, in the sight of Heaven, to eradicate every vestige of human slavery, to give every human being his true position before God and man, to crush every form of rebellion, and to stand by the flag which God has given us. How joyful we ought to be that it floated over parts of every State before Mr. Lincoln's career was ended! How singular is the fact that the assassin's foot was caught on the folds of the flag, and that for this we are indebted for his capture! The flag and the traitor must ever be enemies. The flag and the traitor must ever be enemies. The flag will probably suffer by the change of rulers, for traitors will probably suffer by the change of rulers, for one of sterner mold, who himself has deeply suffered from the Rebellion, now wields the *sword of justice*. Our country, too, is stronger for the trial through which it has passed. A republic was declared by monarchies too weak to endure a civil war; yet we have crushed the most gigantic rebellion in history, and have grown in strength and population every year of the struggle. We have passed through the ordeal of a popular election, while swords and bayonets were in the field, and have come out unchanged; and now, in an hour of excitement, with a large minority having preferred another man for President, the bullet of the assassin has laid our President prostrate; has there been a mutiny? Has any rival proposed his claims? Out of an army of nearly a million of men, no officer or soldier has uttered one word of dissent, and in an hour or two after Mr. Lincoln's death, another leader, with constitutional powers, occupied his chair, and the Government moved forward without one single jar. The world will learn that republics are the strongest governments on earth. And now, my friends, in the words of the departed, "with malice toward none," free from all feeling of personal vengeance, yet believing the sword must not be drawn in vain, let us go forward in our painful duty. Let every man who was a Senator or Representative in Congress, and who aided in beginning this Rebellion, and thus led to the slaughter of our sons and daughters, be brought to speedy and certain punishment. Let every officer educated at public expense, who, having been advanced to position, has perjured himself and turned his sword against the vitals of his country, be doomed to this. I believe in the will of the American people. Men may attempt to compromise and to restore these traitors and murderers to society again, but the American people will arise in their majesty and sweep all such compromises and compromisers away, and will declare that there shall be no peace to Rebels; but to the dead traitors shall be no peace to Rebels; but to the deluded masses we shall extend arms of forgiveness. We will take them to our hearts and walk with them side by side, as we go forward to work out a glorious destiny. The time will come when, in the beautiful words of him whose lips are now forever closed: "The mystic cords of memory, which stretch from every battle-field and from every patriot's grave, shall yield a sweeter music when touched by the angels of our better nature." To the ambitious there is this fearful lesson of the four candidates for Presidential honors. Two of them, Douglas and Lincoln, once competitors, but now sleeping patriots, rest from their labors. Bell perished in poverty and misery as a traitor might perish. And Breckinridge is a frightened fugitive with the brand of traitor on his brow. That will be vouched by the angels of our better nature. [Cries of "good, good."]

IMPORTANT FROM MOBILE.

Union Movement to Selma.

WILSON EXPECTED TO CRUSH FORREST

The Rebel Gen. Maury at Meridian

A special dispatch to *The Chicago Times*, dated Cairo, May 2, states:

I learn from a gentleman who has just arrived here from Mobile, that all the troops which invested that city, except those of Gen. Granger's command, left Mobile on the 14th ult., with 20 days' rations, for an expedition up the Alabama River. The expedition is accompanied by some of our best gunboats, and it is supposed that it would reach Selma before the 25th ult.

The greatest efforts possible were being made to capture the Rebel troops who evacuated Mobile, and Gen. Wilsch was expected to make short work of Forrest. We may look for startling news from that direction in a short time.

Meridian papers of April 30, and Jackson of the 22d, contain the following: Col. W. S. Patton, commanding the Third District Mississippi State troops, has ordered the commanders of Companies to keep one-third of their men on duty, and the remainder ready at a moment's notice. Militia officers are to report to Sheriffs.

Gen. Maury, who commanded at Mobile, has established his headquarters at Meridian. All the officers and men in Alabama and Mississippi, belonging to the commands in North Carolina and Virginia, are ordered to report to Genl. Maury immediately.

Deaths of Soldiers

For the week ending May 5, 1865,

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK. REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 397 GRAND-STREET, N. Y.

Alton, Jason, Co. B, 16th Iowa; residence when enlisted, Benton, Benton Co., Iowa.

Aldrich, Armon K., Co. A, 6th Wisconsin; residence when enlisted, Scott, Crawford Co., Wis.

Allen, J. A., 152d New-York; residence when enlisted unknown.

Byrne, James, Co. D, 9th Michigan Cavalry; residence when enlisted, Monroe, Mich.

Brown, Henry, (Rebel.) Virginia; residence unknown.

Black, John S., Co. C, 16th Connecticut; residence when enlisted, Stafford, Conn.

Bobo, Samuel, 30th Independent; residence when enlisted, Wheatfield, Niagara Co., N. Y.

Boulkin, S. H., Co. F, 57th Virginia (Rebel); residence unknown.

Bozeman, M., (Rebel.) 23d Georgia; residence when enlisted, Henry Co., Va.

Burkhard, Corp. Jos. Co. H, 7th Ill.; residence when enlisted, Springfield, Ill.

Boothwick, Wm., Co. E, 12th Ind.; residence when enlisted, Legenier, Ind.

Crimm, S., (Rebel) South Carolina Militia; residence unknown.

Curry, Jason, Co. D, 10th Michigan; residence when enlisted, Smyrna, Ionia Co., Mich.

Cook, George, Co. E, 53d Indiana; residence when enlisted, Sportsville, Jefferson Co., Ind.

Canada, James, Co. H, 5th Kentucky; residence when enlisted, Mount Sterile, Wayne Co., Ky.

Clifton, George, (Rebel.) 45th North Carolina; residence unknown.

Clark, Jerome J., Co. I, 73th Illinois; residence when enlisted, Macomb, Ill.

Cook, Franklin, Co. K, 17th Missouri; residence when enlisted, Gentryville, Gentry Co., Mo.

Duff, Jenyn, (Rebel.) Stafford's Battery; residence when enlisted, Gordonsville, Va.

Daley, Peter, 36th New-York National Guard; residence when enlisted unknown.

Davidson, W. T., (Rebel.) 9th Alabama Cavalry; residence when enlisted unknown.

Faust, Jacob, Rebel