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THE SITUATION.

Yesterday was Easter Sunday, the anniversary of the resurrection of our Saviour from terrestrial death to celestial and eternal life—always a glad occasion to every Christian heart. But still, notwithstanding all the joyful associations which cling around the day, yesterday was a sad and solemn Sabbath for this nation. In this city, as throughout the country, sorrow brooded over the spirits of the people. The metropolis presented the unprecedented spectacle in our history of a great city draped in the sable emblems of mourning for a murdered Chief Magistrate of the Republic. Along every thoroughfare, miles and miles of woe were festooned in black and white, speaking forcibly the affection of the people for their dead President. The same evidence of grief were worn by the streets of our suburban cities, and of every city, town and village of the loyal States. In the churches the services and the discourses of the pastors were appropriate to the melancholy occasion, and were of the most affecting character.

Next in intensity to the grief over the assassination of the President yesterday was the anxiety to learn the latest in regard to the probable results from the attempts on the life of Secretary Seward and his sons. We are happy to be able to state that the Secretary is considered out of danger. It appears that the stabs which the would-be assassin intended should deprive the nation of Mr. Seward's valuable services actually resulted in physical benefit to the invalid Secretary by relieving his system of an unhealthy accumulation of blood in his head, which had collected during his confinement to his bed of several days, in consequence of being thrown from his carriage. Hopes also are now entertained of the recovery of Mr. Frederick Seward, Assistant Secretary of State. The wounds of Major Augustus Seward, the other son of the Secretary, who received injuries at the hands of the assassin, are not now considered dangerous.

The despatches which we publish this morning furnish additional details regarding these tragic affairs. We also give the official account of the inauguration of President Johnson. The funeral of President Lincoln will take place in Washington on Wednesday of this week at noon, at which hour the congregations of churches throughout the country are officially invited to assemble at their places of worship for the purpose of solemnizing the occasion with appropriate ceremonies.

The persons supposed to be the murderer of the President and the attempted murderer of Secretary Seward have not yet been arrested.

In the midst of the mourning over the assassination of President Lincoln we receive the announcement of another grand triumph of the national arms. A despatch from Cairo states that General Canby's troops captured Spanish Fort, with the rebel garrison of three thousand, and entered the city of Mobile on the 9th instant. In the city three hundred guns were captured. The rebel troops in the city fell back up the river in gunboats. The same despatch confirms the previous reports that General Wilson has captured in Alabama the rebel General Roddy's entire command.

There was a rumor at Fortress Monroe on last Friday brought down the James river from City Point, that the rebel army under General Johnston had been surrendered to General Sherman. This report, however, needs confirmation. We have previously had similar reports General Schofield's command, of General Sherman's army, commenced its northward movement from Goldsboro on the 9th inst. The other two columns, under Generals Howard and Slocum, followed on the succeeding day. Large quantities of supplies for General Sherman's army have been sent through the Dismal Swamp Canal in barges, the anchorage of which is in the vicinity of Roanoke Island.

It appears that General Ord's revocation, alluded to in yesterday's Herald, of the permission granted by General Wainwright for the Virginia rebel Legislature to hold a session in Richmond, was promulgated after consultation with General Grant, and by his direction. General Ord, on assuming special supervision of affairs in and around Richmond, also issued an order inviting the people in the surrounding country to bring in their supplies of marketing, as formerly, and calling upon the various industrial classes to resume their occupations, and assuring all of protection. The beneficial effects of this latter order are said to have been almost immediately perceptible. Another order from General Ord informs all soldiers of the rebel army of Northern Virginia who were not present with that organization at the time of its surrender that they can avail themselves of all the benefits of that act by appearing within the national lines, reporting themselves and laying down their arms.

About three thousand rebel prisoners were held in Libby prison on last Saturday. It is said that the rush of Richmondites to take the oath of allegiance to the government is now so great that it is difficult to meet the demand for the necessary blank forms.

Additional interesting details of the ceremonies attending the surrender of General Lee's army are given by our correspondents. The work of paroling the rebels commenced on the 11th inst., and it was thought that three or four days altogether would be required to complete it. The number of men under General Lee's immediate command covered by the surrender was estimated at only about sixteen thousand, including officers, privates and teamsters. The surrendered artillery is supposed to comprise one hundred and seventy pieces. Seven hundred wagons also formed part of the Union prize. So nearly exhausted were the provisions of the rebels that while the surrender was in progress a large number of them had to be supplied with food by General Grant's commissaries. The majority seemed to more welcome than regret the surrender. Rebel officers transacted a brisk business in disposing of their horses to the officers of the national army, and showed their appreciation of the finances of Jeff Davis' confederacy by a universal refusal to take rebel money in payment. The Second and Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac left Appomattox Court House on the 11th inst., moving back towards Burkeville Junction, leaving the Fifth Corps behind to take charge of affairs till the surrender was terminated. The ultimate destination of this portion of General Grant's forces has not yet been made public.

General Lee, in his farewell order to the rebel Army of Northern Virginia, after his surrender, tells them that he has parted from no distrust of them, but because he was satisfied the circumstances were such that he could accomplish nothing further which would compensate for the loss of life which would have attended a prolongation of the contest.

Corroboration of the rumor noticed in last Friday's Herald, that General Lee had gone to Danville, Va., as

a peace commissioner, is furnished in the despatch of one of our Richmond correspondents. It was previously reported that General Lee had gone thither to induce Johnston to surrender his army, and thus avoid a useless effusion of blood. It is now said that the principal object of his visit is to endeavor to prevail on Jeff Davis himself to desist from further prolonging a hopeless struggle.

A flag of truce from Colonel Farrel, in command of the rebel troops formerly under Imboden, was sent into the lines of General Hancock's army, in the Shenandoah valley, on last Saturday, the object of which, it is understood, was to arrange preliminaries for the surrender of his force, as constituting a portion of Lee's rebel Army of Northern Virginia. The rebel General Rosser refused to comply with the terms of General Lee's surrender, and expressed his purpose to maintain his organization; but it is said that his troops deserted him en masse, and that he then fled for North Carolina to join Johnston. Many of Lee's paroled men have arrived at their homes in the valley. Guerrilla bands still prow through that region, murdering and robbing.

The news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received in General Hancock's army on Saturday morning, and had the effect of highly exasperating the feelings of his soldiers against the secessionists of the surrounding country; but no violent measures were reported to be taken.

It is stated that General Washburne has resigned the command of the national troops at Memphis and vicinity.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Germania, from Southampton April 5, reached this port yesterday evening. Her news is three days later.

The London Times appears to have had an intuitive perception of the approaching dissolution of the rebel confederacy, as it foreshadows the near triumph of Grant and Sherman to the people of England.

A diplomatic demand for satisfaction in the case of the Niagara and Sacramento had been made on Portugal. A Lisbon letter to the London Times says that when the federal vessels moved the commander of Baten tower, who had received instructions, called the artillerymen to the guns and fired a twelve pound shot at the Niagara, which sailed in front. She did not, however, stop, and six more shots were fired from the tower. At the seventh shot the Niagara turned round, came back and cast anchor. The Sacramento followed. It appears that three of the seven balls struck the Niagara.

Napoleon declares that it is now "too late" for intervention in America.

The Spanish Cortes passed the bill for the abandonment of San Domingo.

Richard Cobden, M. P., the celebrated English reformer, died on the 21st of April, at 90 1/2.

Consols closed in London, April 4, at 90 1/2 a 90 1/2 for money.

The Liverpool cotton market was greatly depressed on the 4th instant, and closed heavily with irregular quotations. Breadstuffs were easier, with a dull market. Provisions were dull.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our files from the West Indies, dated in Jamaica the 6th of April, show that under the working of the English governmental system in the British Islands, as well from that of France in Martinique and Guadeloupe, the condition of the people is deteriorating daily. The produce of the soil diminishes in quantity, the people are made poor and more poor, property, in some instances, has become valueless, and the export trade is fast diminishing. Some cotton had been shipped from Jamaica for England.

The Kingston (Jamaica) Journal of the 5th of April reports that a call of the Dominican government for a loan of one hundred thousand dollars has been promptly and generously responded to by the people, notwithstanding their sufferings and general impoverishment by the war. Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the extensive five-story coopers establishment No. 650 Water street, and communicated to an adjoining lumber yard and to the bonded warehouse, Nos. 549, 551 and 553, on the opposite side of the street, consuming nearly all the contents of the several buildings and the lumber in the yard. The value of the buildings and stocks of goods destroyed it is thought was at least a million and a half of dollars. It is understood there were no insurances on the greater part of this amount.

There were also fires early yesterday morning at 254 Madison street, doing damage to the extent of one hundred and fifty dollars; at 234 avenue A, entailing a loss of two hundred dollars; and on board the Propeller Essex, in the North river, which was injured to the amount of one thousand dollars.

President Andrew Johnson—His Character—His Views and His Union Policy.

The stunning blow which has fallen upon the country in the death of President Lincoln derives not a little of its force from a painful solitude in regard to his successor. At a crisis like this, when a man is needed at the White House not only of great experience and sound views upon public affairs, but a man of sleepless vigilance, and with his wits always about him, like the trusty night pilot of a great steamer in a rough sea upon a dangerous coast, the question recurs is Andrew Johnson equal to these requisitions? We think he is, and we look for great things from him. The 4th of March stands out in gloomy relief against this opinion; but in his favor we have the evidence of twenty years of a public life in numerous responsible positions, State and national, and still ascending, till he stands on the summit of the pyramid. He appreciates and will gird up his loins for the great responsibilities of his new position. He begins well. On Saturday last, in taking the oath of office, "he appeared in remarkably good health," and exhibited "a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centered in him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies." Subsequently he appeared at a Cabinet meeting, at which "he stated his intention of carrying out the policy which had been inaugurated by President Lincoln." He also requested the present members of the Cabinet to retain their positions. It further appears that in a later conversation with a distinguished person President Johnson said he saw no necessity at present for an extra session of Congress. From these incidents it will be perceived that he not only has a proper estimate of his new and great responsibilities, but that, with the landmarks and the assistants left him by President Lincoln he feels strong enough to enter upon his work without the aid of Congress.

There was another observation of President Johnson, on Saturday last, which, in connection with his well known views upon the cause and the leaders of the rebellion, we cannot overlook. He said that "he would not commit himself to a policy which would prevent him visiting condign punishment on traitors. He had been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and his previous course might be regarded as an indication of his future conduct upon this subject." Thus it will appear that traitors in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln have not improved their chances of escaping the halter. That murder, that act of blind ferocity, was the most stupid and will probably prove the most disastrous to them of all the stupid atrocities they have committed.

That Andrew Johnson is settled and inflexible in his views of "condign punishment" we cannot doubt. When the cotton States, following

in the lurid wake of South Carolina, began to fly off into the abyss of secession, like planets from their courses around the sun, and when, except one, the whole posse of Southern demagogues in the Senate at Washington were changed to insolent and threatening conspirators, the exception was Andrew Johnson, who, from the first, faced them and fought them right and left. For instance, in a sweeping speech against them, running through two days (February 5 and 6, 1861, while Buchanan was still President), Mr. Johnson said that his views of the destructive tendencies of secession dated back to 1833, and speaking of an appeal to the border slave States to join the Southern confederacy, he said, "This is simply a question of interest, and not of friendship, for the border slave States," and that, "whenever a line of division is drawn in this country it will be a line of civil war, and the work of the extinction of slavery will be on that day commenced."

Here Andrew Johnson spoke as a prophet, and here, too, he gave us satisfactory proof of his sagacity as a far-seeing statesman. Next, in a rousing Union speech on the 2d of March, 1861, which created an unparalleled outbreak of popular enthusiasm in the Senate galleries, we find him speaking as the executive officer of the law. In that speech he said:—"Show me the man who makes war on the government and fires on its vessels, and I will show you a traitor. If I were President of the United States I would have all such arrested, and when tried and convicted, by the eternal God I would have them hung."

The man thus publicly declaring himself in 1861 is now President of the United States, and commands all the necessary powers to carry that oath into effect. There was a fair prospect, under President Lincoln, of a policy of unexampled charity to the leading rebels of the South; but it is apparent that under Andrew Johnson they will be turned over to justice. The assassination of President Lincoln abolishes all party lines in the North and unites its people in support of his successor and his policy. Thus sustained he has only to be true to himself in order to give the fullest satisfaction to the country.

The Great Crime—Abraham Lincoln's Place in History.

Abraham Lincoln, in the full fruition of his glorious work, "has been struck from the roll of living men by the pistol shot of an assassin. That is the unwelcome news which has, for the last two days, filled every loyal heart with sadness, horror and a burning thirst for retribution. That is the news which has swept away from the public mind every sentiment of leniency or conciliation towards the conquered brigands of the South, and in whose lurid light, as by the phosphorescent flames recently enkindled in the crowded hotels of this city by men with rebel commissions in their pockets, we are again reminded of the absolute barbarity and utter devilishness of the women we have now tightly clutched in our victorious grasp. The kindest and purest nature, the bravest and most honest will, the temper of highest gentility, and the spirit of largest practical beneficence in our public life, has fallen a victim to the insane ferocity of a bad and mad vagabond, who had been educated up to this height of crime by the teachings of our "copperhead" oracles, and by the ambition of fulfilling those instructions which he received "from Richmond." Of him, however, and the bitter fruits to the South and to all Southern sympathizers which must follow his act as inevitably as the thunder storm follows the lightning flash, we do not care in this moment of numbing regret and overwhelming excitement to allow ourselves to speak. The deliberations of justice must be held in some calmer hour; while, for the present, we can but throw out some few hurried reflections on the character of the giant who has been lost to our Israel, and the glorious place in history his name is destined to occupy.

Whatever judgment may be formed by those who were opposed to him as to the calibre of our deceased Chief Magistrate, or the place he is destined to occupy in history, all men of undisturbed observation must have recognized in Mr. Lincoln a quaintness, originality, courage, honesty, magnanimity and popular force of character such as have never before, in the annals of the human family, had the advantage of so eminent a stage for their display. He was essentially a mixed product of the agricultural, forensic and frontier life of this continent—as indigenous to our soil as the cranberry crop, and as American in his fibre as the granite foundations of the Appalachian range. He may not have been, and perhaps was not, our most perfect product in any one branch of mental or moral education; but, taking him for all in all, the very noblest impulses, peculiarities and aspirations of our whole people—that may be called our continental idiosyncrasies—were more collectively and vividly reproduced in his genial and yet unswerving nature than in that of any other public man of whom our chronicles bear record.

If the influence of the triumph of popular institutions in our recent struggle prove so great over the future destiny of all European nations as we expect it must, Mr. Lincoln will stand in the world's history, and receive its judgment, as the type man of a new dynasty of nation-rulers—not for this country alone, but for the whole civilized portion of the human family. He will take his place in a sphere far higher than that accorded to any more conqueror; and, indeed, without speaking profanely, we may well say that, since the foundation of the Christian era, no more remarkable or pregnant passages of the world's history have been unfolded than those of which Mr. Lincoln on this continent has been the central figure and controlling influence. It is by this measurement he will be judged, and by this standard will his place be assigned to him. Under his rule our self-governing experiment has become, within the past four years, a demonstration of universal significance that the best and strongest rule for every intelligent people is a government to be created by the popular will, and choosing for itself the representative instrument who is to carry out its purposes. Four years ago it appeared an even chance whether Europe, for the next century at least, should gravitate towards democracy or Caesarism. Louis Napoleon was weak enough to hope the latter, and has destroyed himself by the folly of giving his hope expression. The triumph of the democratic principle over the aristocracy in our recent contest is an assurance that time has revolved this old earth

on which we live into a new and perhaps happier—perhaps sadder—era; and Jefferson Davis, with his subordinate conspirators, flying from their capital before the armed hosts of the nation which had elected and re-elected Abraham Lincoln, may be regarded as a transfiguration of imperialism, with its satellite aristocracies, throwing down the fragments of a broken sceptre at the feet of our American—democratic—principle of self-rule.

The patriarchal system of government was, we may presume, as simple as the lives of those over whom it was exercised, and has left but very imperfect traces of its existence. Of the democratic or priestly form of government, we have had types in the characters of Moses and Mohammed—both powerful and original men, and true representatives of the ambitions, needs and poetically superstitious temperaments of the nations they respectively ruled. With Rome came the full development of the imperial system, based on military subjugation and absorption; the system which Louis Napoleon believes is about being revived—wholly oblivious, apparently, that his volume of moody and fantastic dreams is printed on a steam press, and not copied painfully from waxen tablets, as were the memoirs of Julius Cæsar, by the styli of a single copyist. With the spread of Catholicity came the feudal system, of which Charlemagne was but an accident and by no means the creator—that system having been a necessity for the perpetuation of Church property and the protection of the non-belligerent religious Orders. With the discovery of printing, immediately followed by Luther's insurrectionary upheaval in the religious world, commenced the mental and moral preparation of mankind for the acceptance of popular institutions and the right of self-government—in a word, for the democratic principle of which Cromwell was the first forcible expression, and Napoleon Bonaparte, in his earlier triumphs over kings and empires, the armed and irresistible assertion. False to the ideas which caused his elevation, this Napoleon was hurled from the throne he sought to build on the ruins and with the materials of prostrate popular liberty; and it was thus reserved by an All-wise Providence for this latest found of the continents of our earth, to give the first successful example of that truly popular system of government—soon to be in control of all nationalities—which had the moral sublimity and practical virtues of George Washington to guide it through its experimental stage; and the perhaps externally grotesque, but morally magnificent figure of Abraham Lincoln to be both its representative and martyr in the present supreme moment of its permanent crowning.

This estimate of the place inevitably to be occupied in the world's history by the great National Chief whose loss we mourn may not prove either a familiar or pleasant idea for the mere partisans of the present day to contemplate; but it will be found none the less a true and philosophical estimate. In the retrospective glance of history the "accidents," as they are called, of his elevation will all have faded out of sight; and the pen of the historian will only chronicle some such record as the following:—From the very humblest position in a family subsisting by agricultural labor, and himself toiling for daily bread in his early youth, this extraordinary man, by the gifts of self-education, absolute honesty of purpose, perfect sympathy with the popular heart and great natural endowments, first rose to eminence as a lawyer; then graduated in Congress; was next heard of as the powerful though unsuccessful rival for national Senatorial honors of the democratic candidate for the Presidency, over whom he was subsequently triumphed in 1860; and four years later we find him, in the midst of overwhelming financial embarrassments, and during the uncertain progress of the bloodiest and most desolating civil war ever waged, so completely retaining the confidence of the American people as to be triumphantly re-elected to the first office in their gift. They will claim for him all the moral influences, which—acting through material forces and agencies—have led to the abolition of slavery, and the permanent entroning of popular institutions on this continent; and, in their general summing up of this now unappreciated age in which we have our feverish being, and in their plectres of those events wherein the clamorous partisans of the past week were prone to urge that Mr. Lincoln had been but a passive instrument, his name and figure will be brought forward in glowing colors on their canvases, as the chief impelling power and central organizer of the vast results which cannot fail to follow our vindication of the popular form of government.

And surely some hundred years hence, when the staid and scholarly disciples of the historic Muse, bring their grave eyes to scan and their brief tapelines to measure the altitude and attitude, properties and proportions of our deceased Chief Magistrate, their surprise—taking them to be historians of the present type—will be intense beyond expression. It has been for centuries the tradition of their tribe to model every public character after the style of the heroic antique. Their nation-founders, warriors and lawmakers have been invariably clad in flowing togas, crowned with laurel or oak wreaths, and carrying papyrus rolls or the batons of empire in their outstretched hands. How can men so educated—these poor, dwarfed ransackers of the past, who have always regarded greatness in this illusory aspect—ever be brought to comprehend the genius of a character so externally uncouth, so patently simple, so unfathomably penetrating, so irresolute and yet so irresistible, so bizarre, grotesque, droll, wise and perfectly beneficent in all its developments as was that of the great original thinker and statesman for whose death the whole land, even in the midst of victories unparalleled, is to-day draped in mourning? It will require an altogether new breed and school of historians to begin doing justice to this type-man of the world's last political evangel. No ponderously eloquent George Bancroft can properly rehearse those inimitable stories by which, in the light form of allegory, our martyred President has so frequently, and so wisely decided the knottiest controversies of his Cabinet; nor can even the genius of a Washington Irving or Edward Everett in some future age eloquently insinuate into the formal dignity of a Greek statue the kindly but powerful face of Mr. Lincoln, seamed in circles by humorous thoughts and furrowed crosswise by mighty anxieties. It will take a new school of historians to do justice to this eccentric addition to the world's gallery of heroes; for while other men as interesting and original may have held equal power previously in other countries, it is

only in the present age of steam, telegraph and prying newspaper reporters that a subject so eminent, both by genius and position, could have been placed under the eternal microscope of critical examination.

As to the immediate effect of Mr. Lincoln's death, our institutions are fortunately of a character not depending on the life of any individual for their maintenance or progress. We shall miss his wise guidance and the radiations of that splendid wit which has illumined so many of our darkest hours during the past four years of struggle. We shall forever excrete "the deep damnation of his taking off," and may doubtless—for we are but human—more rigorously press upon the vanquished in this contest who have been promoters of the bloody deed the full penalties of their heinous crimes. Nevertheless the progress of the American government is upward and onward casting flowers as it passes upon the grave of each new martyr, but never halting in the march of its divine and irresistible mission. In Vice President Andrew Johnson—henceforward President of the United States—we have a man of similar origin with Mr. Lincoln; equally a child of the people, equally in sympathy with their instincts, and perhaps better informed as to the true condition and governmental necessities of the Southern States. Self-educated, and raised by personal work through years of laborious industry and sacrifice, no accident of a moment can be accepted by the judgment of our people as reversing Mr. Johnson's claims to the confidence and respect of the country. In Secretary Stanton and General Grant he has two potent and reliable advisers, who will give the first steps of his administration such wise support and guidance as they may need; and while we all must mourn with sad and sickened hearts the success of the great crime which has removed our beloved and trusted President from the final scenes of the contest he had thus far conducted to a triumphant issue, let us not forget that by the circumstance of death the seal of immortality has been stamped upon his fame; nor is it any longer in the power of changing fortune to take away from him, as might have happened had he lived, one of the most solid, brilliant and stainless reputations of which in the world's annals any record can be found—its only peer existing in the memory of George Washington.

A MOURNING CITY.—The spontaneity of feeling which prompted the citizens of the metropolis to clothe their dwellings and stores with the "habilliments of woe" on Saturday, upon the announcement of the death of the late President, was something unexampled. It was an act of devotion to the memory of the dead wholly unbidden by the public authorities, and not preconcerted by any class or body of the people. Striking as was the spectacle on that day, it was nothing to that presented yesterday, when people had more leisure to display the mournful decorations. Almost every house in the city—not alone in the principal thoroughfares—but in the remotest streets, was appropriately festooned with draperies of white and black intermingled, the emblems of sorrow for the great calamity which the country has sustained in the sudden demise of its chief ruler.

In all the churches yesterday the usual funeral ceremonies of Easter assumed a special aspect. The sermons of the pastors and the hearts of the congregations were all infused with the sad spirit which prevails everywhere. Touching allusions were made by the different preachers to the terrible event which has plunged the whole nation into mourning. The virtues of Mr. Lincoln were beautifully expatiated upon, and the manner of his death described in language that drew tears alike from the sternest and most sensitive auditors. It may be truly said of Abraham Lincoln that the words of the great dramatist—"the evil which men do lives after them"—find no significance in his death; for whatever of weakness or error human nature entailed upon him, as upon all men, is forgotten. The good is not to be "interred with his bones." The memory of his genial nature, his honest purpose, his ever earnest desire to do unto others as he would be done unto by them, in a sublime Christian spirit of charity and forgiveness, will remain with this people until the last record of their national existence is effaced.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.—EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN CANADA.—There can be no better evidence of the high estimation in which President Lincoln's character has been held abroad than the manner in which the news of his assassination has been received in the British provinces. From the encouragement which the rebel raiders met with from a portion of the Canadian population the impression had become very general that almost all classes there were animated by a bitter feeling of hostility to the North, and against Mr. Lincoln especially. The demonstrations of sincere sorrow elicited by the intelligence of his death show that this feeling was greatly exaggerated. The Governor of Nova Scotia, as soon as he heard of it, sent a message to the Legislature suspending all business, and expressing his sense of the loss which the cause of order and good government had met with in the death of a man "whom he had always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions." An English blockade-runner, which had the atrocious bad taste to bedeck itself with flags in token of joy at the event, was compelled instantly by the naval authorities to lower them. In Montreal, Toronto and St. John the feeling of horror is described as intense, and the evidence of mourning are general. In Montreal steps are being taken to give expression to the sympathy felt with us at our loss through the medium of a public meeting, convoked by the Mayor. These evidences of the appreciation in which our late lamented Executive was held will go far to wipe out any excuses for resentment that we may have had against the people of the provinces.

INCIDENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MURDER.—There are several incidents in connection with the death of President Lincoln which cannot fail to strike the mind of every one to whom they are recalled as very remarkable. First, as to the time of his assassination, which was Good Friday, the anniversary of the day upon which the Saviour, not of one nation, but of all mankind, was crucified; the anniversary, too, of the day when the national flag was taken down from Fort Sumter in 1861, and the very same day on which it was restored upon the broken battlements by General Anderson in 1865. And last, in the place where the assassination occurred; for it must be remembered that Mr. Lincoln was slain in a theatre, and by the hand of an actor—an actor, also, who had

often figured in assumed tragedy upon the same stage where his defiant announcement of the real tragedy he had then accomplished was made as he cried out "No compers grammas!" in the presence of the horror-stricken audience. All these incidents will recur now with peculiar force.

HURT DOWN THE ASSASSIN.—The miscreants who assassinated Mr. Lincoln and attempted the life of Secretary Seward are still at large. The military and police authorities of Washington and all over the country are actively engaged in attempts to effect their capture, and they should be assisted in every possible manner by every citizen. Let each man resolve himself into a special detective policeman, sparing no vigilance or labor until these detested wretches are hunted down and scourged for justice. It is a duty which every man owes to his conscience and his country.

MOBILE.

CAPTURE OF THE CITY.

Three Thousand Prisoners and Three Hundred Guns Taken.

The Rebel Garrison Retreat Up the River in Gunboats.

Confirmation of the Capture of Gen. Roddy and His Whole Command, &c., &c., &c.

CHICAGO, April 16, 1865.

A special despatch from Cairo says:—

Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th instant.

The Spanish fort was captured with three thousand prisoners.

Three hundred guns were captured in Mobile.

The garrison fell back up the river on gunboats, and by way of Chickasaw bayou.

General Wilson has captured all of Roddy's command.

SHENANDOAH.

The President's Assassination Among the Soldiers.

THE MEN COUNSELLED TO CALMNESS.

The Paroled Men of Lee's Army Arriving at Their Homes, &c., &c., &c.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatch.

WINCHESTER, Va., April 15, 1865.

THE NEWS OF THE ASSASSINATION AMONG THE TROOPS OF THE VALLEY.

The sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached Major General Hancock early this morning. The intelligence spread rapidly among the troops of the command, and a combined feeling of despondency and desolation depicted itself on the countenances of the officers and troops. The regimental colors of the troops were forthwith draped in mourning, the headquarters colors were furled and draped, the garrison flags put at halfmast, and all drills and bustles of the camp suspended, except that pertaining to the indispensable camp duties.

THE SOLDIERS COUNSELLED TO CALMNESS.

The officers of the troops counselled the troops to calmness, and not to permit their feelings to give force to acts against the rebels that would detract from the high character of American soldiers, but to leave justice to be meted out by those in high authority, who would without delay bring the guilty to justice. This good advice had a good effect, notwithstanding the regrets of our gallant troops at the tragic death of our beloved Chief Magistrate was forcibly depicted on every countenance.

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS OF THE RECENTLY ANNOUNCED POLICY.

It is unfortunate for the rebel portion of the inhabitants of this section that this untoward event has occurred at a time when General Hancock was doing all in his power, by a conciliatory policy, magnanimous and brave, to induce the people to return to their allegiance and enjoy the blessings and liberties of peace, which, by their own acts, for the past four years they have been deprived of. Many of those who have heretofore professed rebel sentiments beg the indulgence of the public until the assassination is fully investigated, when they hope to prove that the federal act was not prompted by the rebel government, but committed by parties laboring under a hallucination or local issue. It is charitable, therefore, to make this request public and await the verdict in the premises.

REBEL OFFICERS AND THEIR COMRADES OFFERING TO SURRENDER.

A flag of truce was received at our picket lines on the Shenandoah road this morning from Colonel O. Farrel, commanding the troops comprising General Imboden's late command. His force consists of two regiments. It is understood that he stated that if his troops were a portion of those surrendered by General Lee, he was ready to surrender his command on the terms agreed upon by his superior officer. His command is encamped in the upper valley.

REBEL OFFICERS TO COMPLY WITH LEE'S SURRENDER, AND HIS TROOPS DESERT HIM.

Major General Rosser (C. B.), who was in the vicinity of Staunton when he received the news of Lee's surrender, informed his troops that he would not comply with the terms, but should resolutely fight to the bitter end. He subsequently started for Lynchburg to assist in the defence of that place, but had not proceeded far when his troops deserted him en masse and returned to their homes. Rosser, finding himself in a dilemma, subsequently started for North Carolina to join Johnston's army.

THE PAROLED MEN OF LEE'S ARMY ALREADY ARRIVING AT THEIR HOMES.

Many of the paroled men of Lee's army who reside in the valley reached Staunton a day or two ago, and were sending their way homeward, never again to take up arms against the legal government of the country.

THE IMPROVATIONS OF OVERLEAF.

The rebel guerrilla bands in the valley and West Virginia are committing depredations upon all citizens indiscriminately. The hopes of a rebel confederacy having vanished, their only pretence is murder and robbery. The command general is using the means at his command to rid the department of these marauders, who, when caught, will meet their deserts in a summary manner.

The troops in the valley are in excellent discipline.

SHERMAN.

The Reported Surrender of Joe Johnston, &c., &c., &c.

PORTSMOUTH, N. C., April 14, 1865.

By an arrival here to-day from Wilmington, N. C., intelligence is received that General Sherman took up his line of march northward from Goldsboro last Monday.

A large amount of supplies have been sent through the Dismal Swamp Canal in barges, and around the capes in steamers, for the use of his army. The anchorage place for the vessels is in the vicinity of Roanoke Island, at which place they will await the orders of General Beckwith, General Sherman's Chief Commissary.

The steamer George Leary, which arrived from City Point, Va., this afternoon, brings down a rumor of the surrender of Johnston to General Sherman; but it needs confirmation.