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THE SITUATION.

The body of President Lincoln remained yesterday in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, which was thronged by thousands of sorrowing spectators. This morning the remains, in charge of the special committee delegated to accompany them to Illinois, will leave Washington, passing through Baltimore, and arriving in the evening at Harrisburg, Pa., where they will remain to-night. They will reach Philadelphia to-morrow evening, and remain there till Monday morning. Thence they will be brought to this city, where it is expected they will arrive about ten o'clock on next Monday forenoon. Preparations for the reception of the body of the President in this city and the attendant ceremonies have already commenced. The funeral procession on Tuesday next will probably be larger and more imposing than any similar affair which has ever yet been witnessed here. The entire National Guard of New York and Brooklyn, together with other military organizations and numerous civic associations, will participate.

An order was yesterday issued by the War Department offering a reward of fifty thousand dollars for the arrest of Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, and rewards of twenty-five thousand dollars each for the arrest of two of his accomplices, named G. A. Atzerot and David C. Harold. The order also states that liberal rewards will be paid for any information leading to the arrest of these criminals or any of their confederates, and warns all persons against concealing them or assisting in their escape. These sums of money offered by the Secretary of War are additional to any which may be offered by Governors of States or municipal bodies. The setting of a price upon the heads of these murderous villains by the Governor of every State and the municipal authorities of every city and town throughout the country would be eminently proper and patriotic. The following are the rewards offered for their apprehension up to this time, so far as we are informed:—

By the War Department	$100,000
By the Governor of Pennsylvania	10,000
By the Washington City Councils	20,000
By the Baltimore City Councils	10,000
Total	$140,000

A despatch received in Baltimore last night, from General Tyler, dated at the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Baltimore, states that one of his men had just captured and brought in a person identified as George A. Atzerot, one of the conspirators in the assassination plot.

A man at first supposed to be Booth, the murderer of the President, was yesterday arrested at Tamaqua, Pa.; but later investigation threw doubt upon the identity, and we have not yet learned that the apprehended individual has been proven to be the culprit. Our columns this morning contain many interesting particulars regarding Booth's character and career.

Orders have been issued prohibiting for the present further disclosures, except to the War Department and headquarters of military departments, of any information regarding arrests of persons supposed to be connected with the great assassination plot. The object of these orders is to prevent the frustration of the arrangements for the capture of the criminals by premature publication of important facts.

Further improvement in the cases of Secretary Seward and Assistant Secretary Frederick Seward was apparent yesterday. The Secretary was able to sit up during a portion of the day, being decidedly better. He is now considered out of danger.

President Johnson was called upon yesterday by many delegations of citizens, representing various States and associations, for the purpose of pledging to him the support of themselves and those on whose behalf they appeared. A large number of naval officers also called in a body, as likewise did the diplomatic corps, and paid their respects to the new President. To each delegation Mr. Johnson made a suitable address, and all were pleased with their visits and the cordial reception they met. Additional indication of what will be the policy of President Johnson in his treatment of the leading rebels may be gathered from some of his remarks made yesterday. "If," he says, "the murderer of a single individual must suffer the penalty of death, what should be inflicted upon him who tries to assassinate a nation?" "The time has come for us to understand that all crimes are submerged in treason, and that he who has committed treason has committed all crimes."

Among the foreign representatives who called upon President Johnson yesterday was Sir Frederick Bruce, the new British Minister, who presented his credentials, and at the same time gave utterance to his deep sympathies with the people of the United States in the terrible grief into which they had been so suddenly plunged. In reply, the most friendly feelings towards England were expressed by the President.

The capture of Columbus, Georgia and Eufala, Alabama, by a portion of General Thomas' cavalry, no doubt the column under General Wilson, is reported from Savannah; but the date is not given. The capture of Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, by General Wilson, was announced in the HERALD some days ago, and if it is his force which has taken Columbus and Eufala it would appear that he struck eastward for some distance, after taking possession of the former two towns. Columbus lies on the Chattahoochee river, which there, and for a considerable distance below, forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama. It is two hundred and ninety miles west of Savannah and ninety southwest of Macon, with both of which it has, or had, railroad connection. Before the war it contained a population of nine or ten thousand, had a large cotton trade and several large manufactories. Eufala is also on the Chattahoochee river, on its Alabama side, and is directly south of Columbus. Before the occupation of the latter place a severe fight is said to have taken place with Forrest's rebels, four or five hundred of whom are reported to have been made prisoners.

The dissolution of the last remnants of the once formidable rebel organization of the army of Northern Virginia took place on the 13th inst., the paroling of Lee's surrendered troops being completed and the residue of them leaving for their homes on that day. According to the official report, General Lee surrendered to General Grant twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifteen men, one hundred and fifty-nine pieces of artillery, seventy one stand of colors and fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighteen stand of small arms. The number of wagons, caissons, &c., is estimated at eleven hundred, and of horses and mules at four thousand.

By direction of the President and by order of the Secretary of War, the sales of confiscated property formerly owned by rebels, have been postponed until the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be completed.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Yesterday, in accordance with the proclamation of Governor Fenton recommending that it be devoted especially to religious services, in consideration of our recent national affliction, was generally observed throughout the State as a solemn holiday. In this city and Brooklyn the observance was almost universal, nearly all the stores being closed, scarcely any business being transacted, and the majority of the churches being open.

Important intelligence regarding Maximilian's Mexican empire is contained in our late Paris and Berlin despatches. It is said that Maximilian's Minister in London has resigned his position, declaring that no considerations sufficiently weighty to induce him to retain the position could be offered, as he is satisfied that the Mexican empire is collapsing, and that Maximilian will soon abdicate and return to Austria, he having been completely disappointed in his two most important expectations—the recognition of the United States and the support of the Pope and Mexican clergy. As confirmatory of this report that Maximilian contemplates soon abandoning Mexico forever, we have the positive announcement that he has ordered his representatives at the various European courts to give official notification that he retracts the renunciation of his family rights to the throne of Austria, which he made just previous to leaving Europe.

The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer Ocean Queen, Captain Weir, will sail to-morrow, 22d instant, at twelve M., from the new and commodious pier No. 43, foot of Canal street, North river, for California via the Isthmus of Panama, connecting at the latter port with the fine new steamship Sacramento. By a new arrangement, commencing on the 1st of May next, the steamers of this line will sail on the 1st and 16th of every month thereafter.

A man named Henry Kealy was yesterday committed to prison charged with having killed his wife by stabbing her with a pocket knife yesterday afternoon, at their residence, No. 122 East Fourth street.

Philip Treanor, in default of one thousand dollars security for future good behavior, was yesterday committed to the Blackwell's Island workhouse for having assaulted a young lady in Twenty-fifth street, and tearing from her breast a Lincoln mourning badge, using at the same time insulting and seditious language.

James Thompson was yesterday arrested and committed on suspicion of having set fire to his liquor store, corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth street.

William Golden was yesterday committed for trial, charged with stealing a watch worth one hundred dollars from Mrs. Sarah C. Bross, in Broadway, near Grand street.

A young man giving his name as J. K. Adams, was yesterday committed to prison in Jersey City on the charge of attempting to extort money from various residents of that place by respresenting himself to be a New York detective police officer.

While a workman was drilling out the fuse of a shell in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., yesterday, it exploded, instantly killing four men and dangerously wounding several others, some of them, it is thought, fatally.

There was no business transacted in Wall street yesterday, the banks, alike with the stock and gold boards and broker's offices, being closed.

President Johnson's Policy—An Authoritative Speech—Andrew Jackson Over Again.

President Johnson, in his admirable speeches in Washington, while emphatically pronouncing in favor of the punishment of traitors, wisely declared that the specific measures of his administration would be shaped by the development of events. We have, however, in our special report—which we republish this morning—of his Nashville speech of June last, accepting his Baltimore nomination and platform, a bold and unreserved exposition of his views and purposes upon the leading questions of the day. From what we know of the character of the man, we feel perfectly safe in the prediction that the programme foreshadowed in this speech will be the policy of his administration, and that neither friends nor foes will shake him from his resolution to carry it out.

What is this programme? It is the broadest and most emphatic interpretation that a Southern war democrat, who has passed through the fire of the rebellion, could give to the leading principles of the Baltimore republican platform. First, he holds the impregnable ground that his nomination from a seceded State carries with it the doctrine that secession has not taken a solitary State out of the Union. All the rebellious States are in the Union, have never been out of it, and we have been fighting to keep them in, and to put down the rebellious elements fighting to take them out. Here, then, President Johnson demolishes the theory of Senator Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens and some other Northern abolition radicals, that from their rebellion against the general government the insurgent States have ceased to be within the pale of the Union. Mr. Johnson's position upon this important matter will materially simplify the task of the reorganization of the rebellious States.

In the next place, the revolting slaveholding aristocracy of the South have no reason to expect any very large concessions of charity from Andrew Johnson. The time has come, he says, for the punishment of this aristocracy, based upon slave labor, and it must prepare to give up the ghost. He is for putting them down, for confiscating their lands, and "dividing out their possessions among worthier laborers of any and all colors." Such were Mr. Johnson's declarations on this interesting subject in June last, on his acceptance of the Baltimore nomination. He said, too, on that occasion, "I shall stand on the principles I here enunciate (elected or defeated) let the consequences for good or evil be what they may." Fixed in his convictions of right, he will follow them to the end.

In regard to slavery he is equally explicit. Slavery, he says, is dead. He endeavored to save it in Congress, and by holding it under the protection of the Union; but they (the slaveholding aristocracy) rejected all good advice. "They have murdered slavery in trying to destroy liberty. Now let them bury it." He advised the people, in the reorganization of Tennessee, to leave slavery out; and, under his instructions as Military Governor, they have done it. Tennessee is now in full operation as a free State, slavery being absolutely abolished and prohibited within her borders. Such, then, will be the policy of President Johnson in the reconstruction of the other rebellious States. They will be restored to all their rights as they were, excepting their rights of slavery. They must abandon these in their work of reorganization, because slavery is dead. Let them come back as free States, and they may, each State for itself, reorganize their labor system as they like, on the basis of liberty, and settle the question of suffrage to suit themselves.

He would exclude all traitors from this work of reconstruction, and turn it over exclusively into the hands of loyal men. If there were only five thousand such men in the State, five thousand would do. "The traitor who had rebelled ceased to be a citizen and was an enemy." So rigidly exacting was Governor Johnson upon this point that he regretted the clemency of President Lincoln as exercised in his qualified amnesty proclamation, because they who take the required oath are not to be trusted. With regard to the *status* of the negro, Governor Johnson's philosophy was this:—"Let all men have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let merit be rewarded without regard to color." In Tennessee, as reorganized, the elective franchise is left to the discretion of the Legislature, which is the proper way to settle it. But to clinch the nail on the abolition of slavery, Mr. Johnson advocates the amendment of the federal constitution still pending before the States for its three-fourths vote.

Lastly, touching our foreign affairs, Mr. Johnson, at this Nashville meeting, spoke with his usual frankness. He said that "he was in favor of the Monroe doctrine throughout, and he predicted that the day was not far distant when, with this rebellion crushed, we shall say to Napoleon that he cannot establish a monarchy in Mexico." If the Emperor of the French, therefore, has not been informed of President Johnson's position upon this subject, let him be assured that it means the enforcement, if necessary, of the Monroe doctrine.

Such is the accepted and declared platform upon which Andrew Johnson, a Southern abolition war democrat, from the ranks of the people, has reached the Presidency. Radical as he is against monarchies, aristocracies, traitors, treason and slavery, he is still a conservative in regard to the reorganization of the rebellious States. The leading rebels of the South, especially of the slaveholding aristocracy, will be held to a stern account; but the masses of the Southern people, recognizing in Andrew Johnson one of themselves, will gladly return to the blessings of the Union under his administration. Thus we may reasonably expect that, with the regular meeting of Congress in December, there will be a full delegation of members on hand from every Southern State; and that, as a national democrat of the old Jacksonian school, President Johnson, the master now, will be the recognized master of the situation.

Another Change in Mexico—Maximilian About to Retire.

The condition of Mexico at this moment affords us a view of one of the most curious and extraordinary pictures ever seen. The history of that country is *sui generis*, separate and distinct from that of all other nations—as volcanic and unsettled as the vast sierras and undulating plains of its territory. Nothing seems permanent there. One revolution merges into another, President succeeds President with wondrous rapidity, the clash of arms continually resound through the land, and the masses of the people seek in vain for peace and repose. For nearly half a century this has been the case in Mexico.

The American war, which carried our triumphant flag to the plains of Anahuac, taught the prominent leaders of public opinion some useful lessons; but they did not profit much by their experience. The great obstacle to progress there has, in fact, been too deeply rooted. It is in the aggrandizement of the clerical party, which has enriched itself at the expense of the people, and, through fear of the certain consequences, will not allow its victims to rise. Most of the revolutions of which we read have had their origin in this fruitful cause of dissension. It was this, in fact, which gave rise to the liberal or constitutional party represented by Juarez, and to which the churchmen are so bitterly opposed; it was this also that led to the invitation of Maximilian into Mexico by the "notables," and the erection of an imperial throne on the free soil of the commonwealth.

Unfortunately for the enemies of the republic, at home and abroad, it must be said that this newest invention of monarchy on this continent is not destined to live very long, nor to fare very well while it continues to exist. Like everything else in Mexico, a change now threatens the "new order of things." Maximilian has found out his mistake, and like a sensible man—which he has recently shown himself to be—will be but too glad to throw up the glittering bauble of the Mexican crown, and return to his quiet retreat at Miramar and the expectancy of some day succeeding to the more durable throne of the Hapsburgs. That he would be forced to leave his new empire very soon we always felt convinced; but that he would have had the good sense to decide on doing so without any promptings from an American army was not so readily to be expected. Yet that this is his determination may be gathered from many premonitory causes. The letter of our Paris correspondent, published this morning, contains very important information in this respect. He there states, on the highest authority, that one of the principal representatives of Maximilian in Europe had sent in his resignation, alleging as a reason that nothing could induce him to continue the representative of an empire which he knew was on the eve of falling to pieces. This is significant, as Mr. Arranjoiz is expected to know something of the internal workings of affairs, and rats, we are aware, desert a sinking ship. Then we know that there is wide spread discontent among the churchmen in Mexico—the former adherents of the Emperor—because of his recent acts of tolerance and the sequestration of religious estates, and he will receive no countenance nor assistance from them. In this quarrel the Pope takes sides against the young Emperor, and as he is not possessed of sufficient nerve to brave the minor and major excommunications with which the controlling power of the Vatican is well supplied, he must assuredly go down in the struggle. A reaction is also going on in Belgium concerning the legion raised there for service in the Franco-Austrian empire. The Belgian papers are by no means satisfied with the arrangement, and the *Independance*, among others, begins to think that if a government is to be forced on the Mexicans Belgium ought not to have any part in it.

Thus we find that "manifest destiny" is working out another problem, and the republic will be preserved in Mexico without any other intervention than that of common sense. Exotics, like monarchies and empires, are not thriving plants here. They may bloom for a while, but they must die, for their roots will never take hold on the popular heart. That Mexico requires regeneration is fully admitted. But this work must be accomplished under the beneficent rule of the republic, and not by the agency of the stiff and formal ceremonies of an empire. Let Maximilian retire, therefore, as soon as his preparations are made. If he had taken our advice he would have avoided the Mexican crown, and thus have shown much more wisdom. As it is, he had better follow the impulse which is now upon him, and thus save himself much trouble and a humiliation which his worst enemy would hesitate to inflict upon him.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Addresses of New York, Maine and New Jersey Delegations and the Diplomatic Corps to the President.

MR. JOHNSON'S REPLIES.

Foreshadowing of His Policy in These Speeches and in His Nashville Speech of June Last Accepting the Baltimore Nomination.

NO STATE OUT OF THE UNION.

A Regular Cromwellian Treatment of Traitors, the Slaveholding Aristocracy and Slavery in the Work of Reconstruction.

A Fair Warning Also to Louis Napoleon,

&c., &c., &c.

President Johnson, during the last few days, has been kept busy day and night in receiving, not only the diplomatic corps and the officers of the army and navy, Governors of States and State delegations, but innumerable civic associations of minor importance.

It is all right and proper that these calls should be made upon the President, but each one seems to be afflicted with a mania for speech making. Hence we have daily a dozen speeches made to the President, and as many replies from him, many of them long enough for a regular oration. To report in full all the proceedings on each of these occasions would fill two or three newspapers with reading matter, interesting only to those immediately participating. The fact is apparent here that the speech making to the President by society committees has been vastly overdone.

VISIT OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

The members of the diplomatic corps called upon President Johnson, at his rooms in the Treasury building, this afternoon. Sir Frederick Bruce, the new Minister from England, with his *attachés* called a few minutes before the balance arrived, and presented his credentials. He was to have been presented to Mr. Lincoln at the White House on Saturday last, but the untimely and tragical death of Mr. Lincoln on Friday night prevented his meeting him as had been arranged, and he was this morning introduced to President Johnson. They had a cordial interview for a few moments before the other embassadors arrived. It was exceedingly cordial and pleasant on both sides. Sir Frederick made the following remarks upon the occasion:—

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is with deep and sincere concern that I have to accompany my first official act with expressions of condolence. On Saturday last the ceremony that takes place to-day was to have been performed, but the gracious intentions of the late lamented President were frustrated by events which have plunged this country into consternation and affliction, and which will call forth in Great Britain feelings of horror as well as profound sympathy for the victims. It becomes, therefore, my painful duty, sir, to present the letter from my sovereign, of which I am bearer to you as President of the United States, and it is with pleasure that I convey the assurances of regard and good will which her Majesty entertains toward you, sir, as President of the United States. I am further directed to express her Majesty's friendly disposition toward the great nation of which you are the Chief Magistrate, her hearty good wishes for its peace, prosperity and welfare. Her Majesty has nothing more at heart than to cultivate those relations of amity and good understanding which have so long and so happily existed between the two kindred nations of the United States and Great Britain; and it is in this spirit that I am directed to perform the duties of the important and honorable post confided to me. Permit me, sir, to say that it shall be the object of my earnest endeavors to carry out my instructions faithfully in that respect, and express the hope, sir, that you will favorably consider my attempts to meet your approbation, and to give effect to the friendly intentions of the Queen and Her Majesty's Government. I have the honor, sir, to place in your hands the letter of credence confided to me by her Majesty.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

To which the President replied as follows:—

SIR FREDERICK A. W. BRUCE:—The cordial and friendly sentiments which you have expressed on the part of Her Britannic Majesty give me great pleasure. Great Britain and the United States by the extended and varied forms of commerce between them, the contiguity of portions of their possessions, and the similarity of their language and laws are drawn into contrast and intimate intercourse at the same time. They are from the same causes exposed to frequent occasions of misunderstanding only to be averted by mutual forbearance. So eagerly are the people of the two countries engaged throughout almost the whole world in the pursuit of similar commercial enterprises, accompanied by natural rivalries and jealousies, that at first sight it would almost seem that the two governments must be enemies, or at best, cold and calculating friends. So devoted are the two nations throughout all their domain, and even in their most remote territorial and colonial possessions to the principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty, that, on the other hand, the superficial observer, might erroneously count upon a continual concert of action and sympathy, amounting to an alliance between them. Each is charged with the development of the progress and liberty of a considerable portion of the American race. Each, in its sphere, is subject to difficulties and trials not participated in by the other. The interests of civilization and of humanity require that the two should be friends. I have always known and accepted it as a fact honorable to both countries that the Queen of England is a sincere and honest well-wisher to the United States. I have been equally frank and explicit in the opinion that the friendship of the United States towards Great Britain is enjoined by all the considerations of interest and of sentiment affecting the character of both. You will, therefore, be accepted as a minister friendly and well disposed to the maintenance of peace and the honor of both countries. You will find myself and all my associates acting in accordance with the same enlightened policy and consistent sentiments; and so I am sure that it will not occur in your case that either yourself or this government will ever have cause to regret that such an important relationship existed at such a crisis.

Both President Johnson and Sir Frederick Bruce expressed themselves well pleased with the consultation.

Soon after the other representatives of the foreign nations made their appearance, and marched through the long halls leading from the State Department, thence across the building through the hall leading from the middle entrance on the east side of the building to the Secretary of the Treasury's room, now occupied by the President. They were escorted by Mr. Hunter, acting Secretary of State, he walking arm in arm with Baron Von Gerolt, Minister from Prussia. The following ambassadors were also present:—M. Edward de Stoeckl, Minister from Russia; Senor Don Tassara, Minister from Spain; Senor Luis Molina, Minister from Costa Rica; Colonel W. R. Rasloft, Minister from Denmark; Colonel Bertinatti, of Italy; Senor Matias Romero, of Mexico; General Eustorgio Salgar, of Colombia; Baron de Wittersedt, of Sweden; Baron Wyddenbruck, of Austria; T. G. Asta Burnaga, of Chile; M. L. de Geofroy, *Chargé d'Affaires*, from France; Senhor Barboyada, *Chargé d'Affaires*, from Brazil; Mr. Rosing, *Chargé d'Affaires*, from the Hanseatic republic; Alfred Berghmans, of Belgium, and Mr. Garcìo, of Peru. They were mostly attended with their secretaries and other *attachés*, all arrayed in full court dress, most of them wearing the badge of mourning on their left arm.

The Minister from Portugal, and M. Von Limburg, of the Netherlands, were not present. Probably they did not receive notice of the intended visit.

Baron Von Gerolt read the following formal address of condolence, sympathy and good wishes of the representatives of the foreign governments under the present trying times:—

ADDRESS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

MR. PRESIDENT—The representatives of foreign nations have assembled here to express to your Excellency their feelings at the deplorable events of which they have been witness, to say how sincerely they share the national mourning for the cruel fate of the late President—Abraham Lincoln—and how deeply they sympathize with the government and people of the United States in their great affliction. With equal sincerity we tender to you, Mr. President, our best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the United States, and for your personal health and happiness. May we be allowed also, Mr. President, to give utterance on this occasion, to our sincerest hopes for an early re-establishment of peace in this great country, and for the maintenance of the friendly relations between the government of the United States and the governments which we represent.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

To which the President replied:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE DIPLOMATIC BODY—I heartily thank you, on behalf of the government and people of the United States, for the sympathy which you have so feelingly expressed upon the mournful events to which you refer. The good wishes also which you so kindly offer for the welfare and prosperity of the United States, and for my personal health and happiness, are gratefully received. Your hopes for the early restoration of peace in this country are cordially reciprocated by me. You may be assured that I shall leave nothing undone towards preserving those relations of friendship which now fortunately exist between the United States and all foreign Powers.

VISIT OF NEW YORK UNION LEAGUE DELEGATES TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

The committee of the Union League of New York who are here, were this morning presented to President Johnson, and delivered the following address:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1865.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—

SIR—Delegates from the Union League Club of New York—not a party organization, but united by a common principle of loyalty—we have come to pay our last tribute of love and honor to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. We have come also to assure you, as you enter upon your unprecedented task, that amid every difficulty and danger you may rely upon the same unswerving support that the loyal citizens whom we represent so cordially gave to your lamented predecessor. Unexpectedly placed by Providence in a position for which the recent past affords no precedent, since President Lincoln knew not the lesson taught to us by his death, and by the attempted murder of Mr. Seward, you are called to perfect a national policy that shall restore peace and order to the country torn by a spirit of rebellion, which, however, vanquished in arms, still aims to harass and destroy the republic, on the one hand by the recent conspiracies of organized assassins, and on the other by cunning attempts, under professions of loyalty, to seize again the reins of power. We are assured, sir, not simply by your words, but by what you have practically accomplished, that you will prove yourself equal to the situation; that you will not shrink from the duties of the executive of this nation, however painful. They ask no pledge or promise other than those offered by your past career, especially as Military Governor of Tennessee, which you brought back to us free and loyal. The American people have entire confidence that what has been already accomplished by the sacrifice, from which they had not shrunk, of their sons and brothers is not to be lost in any degree by a hesitation on the part of the government to execute sternly the great task of justice; by the exhibition of mercy to criminals, which may be cruelty to thousands; by any concession to what you have denounced as the greatest of crimes—treason against the nation. The loyal people of New York recognize the fact that upon all who have encouraged this rebellion or extenuated its guilt; upon all who have connived at the villanies of the Golden Circle, or besought, in the interest of the rebels, foreign intervention; upon all who have betrayed the true hearted supporters of the government rest the responsibility of having prolonged the war, with its fearful waste of blood and treasure, and of having encouraged the fiendish spirit which revenges itself for defeat in the field by raids on the border, piracies by sea, riot and arson in our cities, and now by assassinations at the national capital. We feel assured that, knowing as you do by personal observation in your own home, the infernal spirit of this rebellion, you will never reinvest its chief agents with a political control in the States which they have ruined; that you will never permit our loyal countrymen of the South, nor the new class of citizens created by this war, whose fidelity and courage have assisted so prominently to crush the rebellion to be punished by subjection to the very traitors from whose unexampled treason they have saved the country. The resolution of the club appointing this committee declared unanimously their belief that the assassination of Abraham Lincoln would intensify the solemn conviction of the American people that the rebellion and slavery, its cause, must be terminated by the strong arm of the land without delay, hesitation or compromise, instantly, absolutely and forever.

In behalf, sir, of our association and of ourselves, we reverently invoke upon your administration the favor of Heaven, and we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, faithfully and respectfully, your fellow countrymen, John Jay, Jonathan Sturges, Charles Butler, James W. Butman, Theodore Roosevelt, Frank E. Howe, John A. Weeks, George Cabot Ward, Otis D. Swan, Parker Handy, E. E. Detmold, Le Grand B. Connors, Samuel Wetmore.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The PRESIDENT replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—In reply to you, and through you to the organization which you represent, I can only say, as I have said to others, that your encouragement is peculiarly appropriate at this time. I have been thrown into the position I now occupy by circumstances that you are all familiar with. There has been a great deal done. There is a great deal to do of a complex and difficult character. The circumstances which have occurred are saddening to us all, and no one appreciates them more deeply than I do. But just the other day our President was in the midst of life and the confidence of his countrymen. Now he has been removed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. Under these circumstances I am called to occupy a post of peculiar peril. When we look at the past and then turn and try to understand the future, we see how much I need the encouragement which you tender in behalf of those you represent; and if I know myself, I am profoundly grateful for it, and return you my hearty thanks. You have referred to my past history and my connection with this rebellion. In reference to that I can only say that the policy which I have indicated heretofore will be my guide in the future. The idea that justice shall be observed is one which has strongly impressed me, and I must be permitted to remark that the time has come when the nature of crime should be understood in this country, and that, too, by the great mass of the people. We have definitions of crime in the law books, and penalties are affixed to them. We know that perjury is a crime, that arson is a crime. We know, too, that murder is a crime. All these are crimes and have penalties affixed. When we look at the present murder, the present assassination, and trace it back to its source, no one can be mistaken as to the spirit from which it emanated. There is no one but would say, in reference to the individual who has perpetrated this infamous, this diabolical, this barbarous act, that he must suffer the penalty annexed to the offence; then if you would say this, that the assassin of a single individual, the murderer of a single man, must suffer the penalty of death, what should be inflicted upon him who tries to assassinate a nation and take away its life. We must consider the nature of the crime and the demands of justice, and not the misery, woe, or sin of the individual who is guilty; we must look at it in the exercise and carrying out of stern inflexible justice. The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the highest of crimes, in other words that all crimes are submerged in treason, and he who has committed treason has committed all crimes. Please accept my thanks, gentlemen, for the encouragement you have given me, and the aid you offer, though the task may be difficult. I appreciate it with an honest and a sincere reliance on that power whose guidance in this struggle is so manifest to us all. No one can doubt that an overruling Providence has controlled, the destinies of this country. We may talk of the ability of men, but the progress of this rebellion has shown that they are only instruments in the hands of God. If I know the honest impulses of my heart, when the time comes to act upon measures that come before me, though I may not have the same ability and talent as some, it a hearty obedience to conscientious conviction is worth anything in the administration of the government, you shall have it. I thank you again, gentlemen, for what you have said, and trust you will bear my thanks to the organization you represent.

VISIT OF NEW JERSEY DELEGATES TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

This morning at eleven o'clock a delegation of one hundred citizens of New Jersey, composed largely of gentlemen from Jersey City and in the State, called upon President Johnson at the Treasury Department.

Governor Parker introduced the New Jersey delegation, addressing President Johnson as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT—I present to you a delegation composed of some of the most respectable and influential citizens of the State of New Jersey. They came to this city for the purpose of manifesting their sorrow for the great calamity that has befallen the nation and expressing their respect for the memory of the late Chief Magistrate by participating in the solemn ceremonies of his funeral. We have thought proper before leaving for our homes, to call upon you, on whom now devolves the important duties of that high position, for the purpose of assuring you that in the future, as in the past, New Jersey will make every sacrifice of treasure and of blood to maintain the government in its conflict with treason. We are a law loving and law abiding people, and will sustain the regularly constituted authorities of the country in all lawful measures to vindicate and establish the legitimate authority and power of the nation. Whatever differences of opinion may exist among the people of our State as to questions of national policy, they are united in the determination to maintain at all hazards the integrity of the Union. We can appreciate to some extent the vast responsibility of your position at this crisis. We know that great difficulties will continually rise in your path. I assure you, sir, that in every constitutional act which will tend to suppress the rebellion, preserve the Union and establish a speedy peace on a just and enduring basis, you will have the support of the authorities and people of the State of New Jersey. May He who rules the destinies of nations preserve your life and health, and so guide and direct that your administration will conduce to the welfare and happiness of the whole people and be a blessing to the world.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S REPLY.

President Johnson, in reply, said:—

GENTLEMEN—I can scarcely find language to express my feelings and thanks upon this occasion. Your words of comfort and kindness are especially auspicious at this time. Having been called to this post by Providence, I am overwhelmed with a sense of the obligations and duties devolving upon me, and I feel deeply the kind expressions of support and confidence which you have given. It was but the other day that our late Chief Magistrate was inaugurated, after having served one term with acceptance to nearly all the people of this country. And now he has been struck down like a star from its sphere, leaving questions of great political importance to be settled. I am especially thankful for your encouragement at this time, and you will please accept my thanks for your tendered aid and support.

VISIT OF OTHER DELEGATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

In addition to the formal call of the diplomatic corps to-day the President was visited by officers of the navy, headed by Vice Admiral Farragut and Admirals Goldsborough, Porter, Shubrick, Davis and Smith. There was no speech-making.

Besides the calls of delegations from the States of New York and New Jersey, Mr. Johnson was called upon by a delegation from Massachusetts, over one hundred in number, including Governor Andrew, ex-Governor Clifford, ex-Lieutenant Governor Brown, Rev. John Pierpont, Mayor Lincoln, Brigadier General Wilds and Aldermen Dana, Porter and Stebbins. Long speeches were exchanged.

The Maine delegation, headed by the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, late Vice President of the United States, waited upon the President to-day for the purpose of tendering to him the same hearty support which they so freely gave to his illustrious predecessor.

THE REPORTS ABOUT THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1865.

The new President, Andrew Johnson, differs from Mr. Lincoln in all respects, and it is not likely that he will conduct the government in the same mild spirit as the former President very long. His friends here are of opinion that he is contemplating a change in the Cabinet. Old Blair, who is an old acquaintance of Mr. Johnson, and his nearest adviser, I now learn, is favorable to a change as soon as possible. Thurlow Weed breakfasted with President Johnson the other day, before he left for New York, and his friends say that he thinks that there will be no immediate change in the Cabinet. It is well known that there is a strong hostility existing between Mr. Stanton and the Blairs. It is generally supposed that it was Mr. Stanton's influence which procured the removal of Montgomery Blair, and it is thought that the Blair family will return the compliment as soon as possible. The late President, in his great kindness of manner and indulgence of feeling allowed Stanton to play a great many pranks; but Andrew Johnson is not the man to permit that sort of thing in his Cabinet. Benjamin F. Butler, of Big Bethel, is here, and his friends say that the President has promised him the War Department. If old Blair favors him he may have a good chance. So, at least, I hear it said. Preston King, of New York, has been several times with Mr. Johnson. He is an old friend and correspondent of his. It is generally supposed that President Johnson will soon have all the States returned to the Union, and the Senators and Representatives from the South taking their seats in the next Congress; for he is a prompt and efficient man. Andy Johnson is better known to the masses in the South than any man since Andrew Jackson's time. They have more confidence in him, and will act more promptly at his suggestion, than that of any other public man in the country. Andrew Johnson will, no doubt, administer the government with an iron will. He will advocate, out and out, the Monroe doctrine, and is determinedly opposed alike to the secessionists of the South and the peace democrats of the North.

THE NASHVILLE SPEECH.

From the NEW YORK HERALD, June 16, 18

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 9, 1864.

The brief announcement contained in this morning's papers that Andrew Johnson had been nominated on the republican ticket with Mr. Lincoln, created no surprise and but little remark in this city. It was generally considered a foregone conclusion that the ticket would embrace the name of Governor Johnson, it being pretty generally known that great efforts had been and were being made by his friends to secure him the nomination. The announcement of his success, therefore, was received as a matter of course, and no particular demonstration was made in public until this evening.

Samuel Carter, the proprietor of the Saint Cloud Hotel, has always been a staunch Union man. He says that during the morning he was revolving in his brain the names of the true, staunch loyal men of Tennessee whom he knew. The roll summed up nineteen names, and out of those nineteen good and holy men one has been chosen by the Baltimore Convention to be its candidate for Vice President. Carter calculated that he had only missed the nomination by eight on, and that it became his duty to celebrate the occasion. So when night approached the hotel was illuminated, a brass band was obtained, a crowd gathered around, and Governor Johnson introduced to it. The usual welcome of three cheers and a few chords from the band welcomed as him he arose and began what, under all the circumstances, I supposed would be a ten minutes speech of thanks for the honor and compliment; but during the two hours in which he occupied the stand he gave vent to a letter of acceptance of the nomination which has several points of interest, and which I endeavor to give you from meagre notes. I shall not attempt to give you the stereotyped introduction, apologies and conclusion, but the main points of his speech.

THE MORAL OF LINCOLN'S RENOMINATION.

The demonstration which has been made to-night, Governor Johnson was pleased to think, was not made in his behalf, but was an acknowledgment on the part of those present of their devotion to the government, the country and the cause in which every true patriot was engaged—the maintenance of the principles of liberty. This war is a great struggle for the existence of free government, *and in the renomination of the man who had for three years guided the bark of State, the Convention had declared, not only to the people of the United States, but to all nations of the earth, that we are determined to carry out and maintain the principles of free government.*

THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED IN HIS OWN NOMINATION.

As for his own humble self, Governor Johnson declared that there was also a principle declared, and then gave us the substance of what you have had from Parson Brownlow, in the Convention, regarding the right of secession. Johnson declared that it was an important principle, and one not to be disregarded. *The representatives of all the States in that Convention had declared in his nomination that they did not recognize that one State could withdraw or secede from the United States. In other words—which the Governor's modesty forbade him to declare—he represented that principle, and that it had secured him the nomination. He had held that doctrine from the first, and now the nation's representatives had, in convention assembled, declared with him that no State could secede,* and, in going into a State which had rebelled to select a candidate for the Vice Presidency, had asserted that Tennessee never had been out of the Union and had never a right to secede. They had acted as the representatives not of States, but of the whole government, and recognized no right of a part to dismember the whole.

HE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION.

So far as he was concerned he declared he had not sought the honor which had just been conferred upon him. No man could honestly say that Andrew Johnson had ever electioneered with him to obtain his influence to secure power and place. On the contrary, he had felt that he had higher duties to perform than those of a mere aspirant for office. And having been thus conferred, unsought and unasked, he appreciated the honor that much higher; "and," he added, raising his voice, "I shall not decline it. In accepting, come weal or come wo, success or defeat, *I shall stand on the principles I here enunciate, let the consequences for good or evil be what they may.*"

SOUTHERN ARISTOCRACY.

He had no doubt that there were thousands in the State, and no doubt many in the crowd that listened, who had a sovereign contempt for him; but while scorning their contempt he felt his superiority to them. He had always understood them—this aristocracy based on slave labor. There also existed in the State another class whose respect he commanded, and he was proud to say that that class, antagonistic to the aristocracy, were for a free government, in which merit, not wealth, would constitute worth. *A large proportion of one of the elements of the rebellion were the aristocrats,* who were opposed to a government in which they were ruled by a man who had risen from among the humble classes of the people. A distinguished Georgian had told him in Washington, after the election of Mr. Lincoln and just before his inauguration, that the people of Georgia would not submit to be governed by a man who had risen from