

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE SITUATION.

The body of our late President left Washington yesterday morning, and arrived in Baltimore at ten o'clock. From the railway station in the latter city an immense civic and military procession attended its conveyance to the Exchange, where it remained until two o'clock in the afternoon. Thence it was conveyed to Harrisburg, reaching there last evening. To-day the body will arrive at Philadelphia, and will remain there till next Monday, when it will be brought on to New York, arriving here about ten o'clock on Monday forenoon.

Arrangements on the part of our leading official and unofficial organizations for the imposing obsequies to take place on Tuesday next are rapidly progressing. The joint committee of the two Boards of the Common Council hold a meeting yesterday, and, to a considerable extent, perfected that portion of the programme which is their special charge.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

In view of the dreadful plague which is now raging in Russia, Collector Draper, of this port, has directed his subordinate officers to be especially vigilant in investigating and reporting the cases of any vessels arriving here supposed to be infected.

The House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island has rejected the confederation scheme of the Quebec Conference by the decisive vote of twenty-three against five.

The Toronto Leader closes an article upon confederation as follows:—"If this island had been alone in its refusal, the result would have been nothing, since it could not long have stood out. It is the general hall in all the maritime provinces that has become significant, and which points to a confederation for a period which must be brief, since to one can see the end of it."

The Inman line steamship Edinburg, Captain Roskill, will sail to-day at noon for Queenstown and Liverpool, taking the mails for the United Kingdom and the continent. The steamer New York, for Bremen, also sails at noon to-day. The mails for both vessels will close at the Post office at ten A. M.

The sailing day of the steamer for California falling on Sunday, the Ocean Queen will sail to-day, 22d inst., at noon, for Aspinwall direct, from the company's new wharf, foot of Canal street, North river. The mails for San Francisco, &c., will close at the Post office at the usual hour.

The abstract of the fifth annual report of the Charities and Correction Commission of this city, for the year 1864, which we publish this morning, is replete with criminal and eleemosynary statistics of the greatest interest to the people. Messrs. Simon Draper and Moses H. Grinnell, who served for some time on this commission with much ability and satisfaction to the citizens, have retired from the position.

Human nature sometimes descends to shocking depths of degradation. Creatures in human form have been known to steal rings from the bodies of the dead. Much akin to this base cupidty is a species of theft which has developed itself in this and the adjoining cities since the universal clothing of buildings in mourning for our murdered President. This consists of robbing stores and dwellings of the drapery with which their exteriors are clad. A number of arrests for this despicable offence have been made in this city and Brooklyn within the past few days.

Yesterday Henry Snyder and Jacob Smith, Cornelius and Frederick Van Ruyck and Jacob Evely, were arrested and committed on the charge of tearing down these emblems in Chatham and Grand streets.

Philip Snodker, of 19 Desbrosses street, was yesterday committed to the Tombs for trial, charged with stealing one hundred and twenty dollars from his friend, Matthew Thompson, while the latter was under the influence of liquor, in a saloon on the corner of Broadway and Reade street, where the two were drinking together.

The stock market was dull yesterday at the first board and firm during the remainder of the day, closing strong at 14 1/2, and closed at 150 on the steady. Gold opened at 147, and closed at 150 on the steady. Gold and gold coins, which have been suspended for some days, out of respect for the memory of President Lincoln, were resumed last evening. The closing quotation of gold sales was 149 1/2.

Yesterday was a more active day, and there was more business done than most people expected. The markets were firmer, and there was quite a good demand, at higher prices. Domestic produce was irregular, however, some kinds being higher, while others were lower. Foreign goods were in more demand and higher prices were realized. On Change the four market was dull and so a little lower. What was irregular. Corn was scarce and firm, while oats were dull and dropping. The pork market was quiet, but firm. Beef was heavy, while lamb was firm, with a fair inquiry. Freight was dull and rates were nominal. Whiskey was dull and heavy.

Our New President.—The Man and the Principles for a Grand Administration. Andrew Johnson, called at a moment's notice, under the shock of an unprecedented national calamity, to the head of the government, has, from the discretion and activity with which he enters upon his great responsibilities, shown himself entitled to the unquestioning support and confidence of the country. We see already that he comprehends and is equal to the crisis; we see that he is a patriotic, earnest, resolute man; and we anticipate from him the full accomplishment of the work turned over into his hands, and in a way which will be decisive, glorious and enduring.

We have already shown, from his declarations of principles and purposes, that traitors need not look for too much mercy at his hands. The policy of the administration was mercy, but not it is justice. It has been made so by a league of rebel assassins striking for a reign of terror, chaos and anarchy in the loyal States. The elements capable of attempting such atrocities must now be expelled or destroyed. It is the will of the people; it is the policy and purpose of President Johnson. All the conspirators of the South, responsible as the contrivers or managers of this prostrate rebellion, whether as confederate-rebel rulers or local leaders, would do well to quit the country without delay. This advice is the best that we can now do for them in the way of charity. They should stand "not upon the order of their going, but go at once." The country has become too hot to hold them. The perils of treason await them if they stay. Their only alternative is to leave. The masses of the deluded or helpless followers of Jeff. Davis will be more leniently treated; but even they will be put to a rigid test of loyalty. But if, upon this test, there shall be found in any rebel State even five thousand men, good and true, they will be deemed sufficient for the purposes of reconstruction on the basis of the exclusion of slavery.

Upon this programme, following his own successful initial experiment in Tennessee, and considering the fact that the rebellious States are now completely in his hands, it is proba-

ble that they will all be duly reorganized by President Johnson, and in full operation as loyal States and free States before the regular meeting of Congress. We expect that, thus reconstructed, by December next, they will all, including even South Carolina, have their full delegations of members on hand at Washington, elected to both houses. We expect, too, that by that time the recommendation of President Johnson will be equivalent to their admission, and that, with a clear field before him, the work will be neatly and thoroughly done. We further expect such a policy on his part, in the encouragement of industry and immigration into the waste places of the South, that even during the present year they will begin to blossom into a new life of beauty and prosperity.

Thus much for President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. What next? He is an honest believer in the doctrines of retrenchment and reform. Assisted by General Grant, our new President will follow up the work of retrenchment commenced with the surrender of Lee's army by President Lincoln. Thus, from the complete suppression and dissolution of the rebel armies, it is probable that a reduction of full five hundred millions of dollars will be reached by December in the annual expenditures of the Treasury. Then we may expect a lightening of our burdens of war taxes to a very great extent, a corresponding reduction of our paper money in circulation, and a speedy return to the metallic basis and specie payments. We draw these conclusions from the suppression of the rebellion, the near approach of peace and the well known political creed of President Johnson, which comprehends not only retrenchment and reform, but hard money and a lightening in every available way of the burdens of the people.

Rotation in office being another article in the creed of our new President, when the proper time shall have arrived, we may look for some changes in the Cabinet, for some among our diplomatic agents, and some among the federal officeholders generally, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. In entering upon this policy of rotation, we are sure that the services and claims of our brave soldiers and sailors will not be overlooked. In this view of the subject, should General Grant be sent out as our Minister to England and General Sherman as our Minister to France, President Johnson will not only gratify public opinion at home, but will be extending to England and to France a graceful compliment, which, in each case, will be duly recognized and respected. In this connection we expect no trouble with France in reference to Mexico. Maximilian is beginning to see that his position is untenable, and Napoleon is too wise to run the hazards of a rupture with the reunited States on the Monroe doctrine.

Such is the magnificent programme which we expect from President Johnson: a clearing out of all prominent and dangerous traitors; a reorganization of the rebellious States on the basis of loyalty, good faith and universal liberty; a new life of prosperity to the South; an immense reduction in the expenses of the Treasury; a great relief to the people in the lessening of their taxes; a cutting down of our paper circulation to the specie standard, rotation in office, a new epoch, a new organization of parties, and such a general development of industry, enterprise, wealth and happiness, power and glory, the length and breadth of the land, as politicians and philosophers have never dreamed of in their wildest calculations. All the heavy work to these great results has been done by Abraham Lincoln—that which remains to Andrew Johnson is comparatively light and easy. He is a man of energy, and he will thoroughly do the work assigned him.

The Surrender of Joe Johnston and His Army. Intelligence was received last night that General Johnston had surrendered all his forces to General Sherman. This news, it is understood, reached General Sherman on Thursday night from General Sherman.

It was reported several days ago that Johnston was about to surrender his army to Sherman; but for some time we have not received any definite news as to the result of the negotiations. Our latest dates from Goldsboro are to the 16th, and up to that time the affair does not seem to have been consummated. It is probable that the reason why we have not been advised of the surrender before this is that Johnston has been higgling after better terms than those proposed. He belongs to a class of men with filibustering proclivities, and has always associated with the Cuban filibusters and Mexican adventurers, such as Quitman and Smith, and Lovell, and others of that kind; and it is not at all unlikely that he endeavored to induce Sherman to grant terms whereby he could slip off somewhere southwards, with a view to a new filibustering expedition to Mexico or somewhere else. But Sherman's terms to Johnston were those of Grant to Lee, and on these Johnston has undoubtedly surrendered himself and his whole army.

With this surrender and the fall of Mobile the only remaining rebel force now in the field is that under Kirby Smith, west of the Mississippi. That army has been nothing but a band of cotton speculators for some time, and the probability is that on the receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, the surrender of Lee and Johnston, and the capture of Mobile, it will immediately fall to pieces and scatter.

The Pope Pore—Where is He to Go?—It appears to be a settled question with the Powers of Europe that the Pope cannot remain in Rome very much longer, and they are severely harassed as to where he is to locate himself in future. A committee waited on Lord Palmerston recently, asking if the Holy Father could not obtain a place in England to reside. But Palmerston shook his head and said, No; he could not permit him to live in England, but suggested that he might afford him an asylum in the island of Malta. Napoleon would not have him in France for any consideration. He is too much afraid of him. Another papal visit to France in his uncle's time brought no good luck with it. The Emperor of Russia would not have him, of course; for he is a pope himself in his own dominions. The King of Italy is only too anxious to get him out of that country as soon as possible; and so, with all the other crowned heads, the Pope Pore has wherewith to lay his head in Europe. It is evident, then, that his best course would be to come out to this country. He will get a safe asylum and will be protected in any part of the United States. For the matter of that, our little chateau at Fort Washington is entirely at his disposal.

The Editor and the Emperor—Napoleon and Greeley on the Roman and American Republics. In the glorious republic of letters no titles are recognized save those of books, and on its equal plain the Editor and the Emperor stand on a level. The pious and rose-tinted poems of the fair Queen of Navarre can claim no higher rank than we accord to the memoirs of Moll Flanders, who was a pickpocket, something much worse, and also not pious. Shakespeare is emperor by as many titles as there are dramas from his hand; while King James, of England—in whose reign he partly lived, and who was much the bigger Indian of the two at that time—is found to have achieved less literary fame by his "Counterblast against Tobacco," and other essays of a similar gravity. So, too, in our own day, "The American Conflict," by Horace Greeley, may prove, to the progressive thinkers of all nations, a work of equal interest with Napoleon's "Life of Caesar," now being republished in this city, which has had the revision of half the classical savans of Europe, and for its author an Emperor who does not scruple to seize and shape all historical records to suit the needs of the Napoleonic dynasty.

These two books are now before us, so far as published. Napoleon's first volume is able and thoughtful in no common degree, and will probably aim to give us, as it progresses, a "Philosophy of Imperialism," thinly veiled under a pretence of recording the life of one Julius Caesar, with all its immediate surroundings and remoter consequences; while Greeley's "American Conflict" might far more correctly be styled a "Philosophy of Popular Institutions," with full particulars in regard to the interesting nigger boy who has infested all the political controversies of this continent during the past half century. Both are books well deserving attention: Napoleon, in his first volume, reciting with masterly simplicity and condensation the political and party history of the so-called "Consular Republic" in its early days, to prove that popular institutions have an empire for their natural culmination and highest stage of development; while Greeley, looking into human affairs as we see them on this continent, with eyes not blinded by personal interest, discovers that popular institutions, in their true sense, are now for the first time actually existing among us, and that their grand climacteric can never be achieved until absolute legal equality shall have been conceded to all members of the human family.

The premises on which Napoleon starts are erroneous, and consequently—despite the admitted subtlety and skill of his argument—all his conclusions are more or less vitiated. We have to-day in this country the first true republic or radically democratic government that has ever been seen on earth—all the so-called republics of Greece having been oligarchies in which the few controlled and the many were nothing, or worse than nothing—mere helots and white slaves of the same race with their masters. Nor was Rome ever a republic. In its early days, it was a mere walled city governed by kings or mayors who held office for life. These kings were finally abolished by the controlling oligarchy of a few families, who formed themselves into a Common Council, called Senators or "Conscrip Fathers"—the Fifth Avenue of the sacred city, doing all the voting, while the denizens of its Mackerelville and Five Points had no political rights. It was this municipal system under which a single city made laws for the whole world, and not a national republic, which the dynasty of the Caesars overthrew; and it is to be further remarked, that Augustus, knowing that history never repeats itself, wisely avoided a return to the old and worn out title of "king," but adopted in its place that of "imperator," or commander, which was a voluntary designation of respect then given by the Roman soldiers to their successful generals. Napoleon, therefore, is wrong in thinking that in the case of Rome, or any other case of antiquity, a popular democratic republic, such as our own, was ever merged into an empire; and Greeley is quite right in believing that now, for the first time, we have reached a point of enlightenment rendering possible and certainly successful a government based on the legal and political equality of all adult males who permanently reside within its limits.

The two books under notice are, indeed, of a remarkable character; and, to obtain the full significance of either, both should be read. They are from the pens of remarkable men—type-men, so to speak, of their respective countries, as to-day organized and governed. Both, as introductions to the main body of their subject, give us a complete, although condensed, synopsis or grouping together of the political and party combinations of the countries they respectively treat of; while neither encumbers this portion of his preliminary narrative by any reference to the accidents of battles or of individual fortunes, save when such reference may be necessary for the comprehension of new moral, political or party revolutions. Looking at both as mere literary works of art, the palm must be conceded to the Emperor, whose style is faultless, and who brings to the evolvment of his peculiar theories extensive erudition, the elaborate polish of years, and a general atmosphere of thought which has all the semblance of calm and philosophical reflection; while the outpourings of the Editor are evidently the hurried compilations of brief leisure moments in a life of active political and journalistic labor, and will be found by no means free from the passions of partisanship and the errors inseparably attendant on extreme haste.

In their spirit, however, apart from their style, and the conclusions to which they respectively aim to lead their readers, the Editor is easily the conqueror of the Emperor; for he has truth and the progressive tendencies of the world on his side, and the stars in their courses seem battling in favor of popular institutions and against the imperial reaction of Napoleon's ideas and political system. Indeed, to say the truth, the French Emperor groping in the ruins of the past to find arguments for the support of his dynastic and untenable dreams, can only be likened to some enthusiastic fossil-hunter, producing bits of stained mosaic, broken urns and noseless household gods from the ruins of Herculaneum, who keeps continually proclaiming, as he re-arranges these and patches them together, that they furnish the highest type of civilization, and the one to which mankind, "if they are wise and wish to be happy," must at once return; while Greeley, on the contrary, not a little resembles some sturdy, though uncouth pioneer of the Far West, letting daylight into primeval forests with his

axe, turning up the rich soil of virgin prairies and marking out the site for some new city, to whose long streets of dazzling marble and vast warehouses replete with busy wealth, the steam horse and electric telegraph will soon be carrying and flashing the population, resources and intelligence of our progressive age.

What is the sum total of these two curious books on the mind? The Emperor, with his mighty legions at his back, has been the leader of the nations during the past thirty centuries; the Editor, with his burning thoughts printed in front, will be the leader of the nations in the fifty centuries to come.

MONUMENTS TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Before the remains of Abraham Lincoln have been laid in the earth the devotion of the people is manifesting itself by preparations to erect monuments to his memory. His adopted State of Illinois has already commenced the work by declaring her intention to raise a monument in the city of Chicago. The city of Boston is about to raise a hundred thousand dollars for the same purpose. In this metropolis the work has been started on the principle of one dollar subscriptions, no larger sum to be accepted from any individual; so that each name will represent one dollar and no more. Money is already pouring in for this laudable purpose, in pursuance of the following call:—

At a meeting of citizens on the 19th inst. a proposition was made and adopted to erect a suitable monument in or near one of the public squares of this city commemorative of our late deceased, lamented President, Abraham Lincoln; and with a view to enable the masses of the people—the poor as well as the rich—to participate in such an enduring expression of public homage, it was decided that the subscription of each individual be limited to one dollar. All subscriptions made for this purpose, with the name of each subscriber, will be enclosed, addressed to Timothy G. Churchill, Esq., President of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 181 Broadway, Treasurer.

CHARLES H. MARSHALL, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, JOHN E. DEVELL, JOHN C. HAMILTON. NEW YORK, April 20, 1865.

The attachés of the HERALD have all contributed a dollar each to the fund, which will be duly handed to the Treasurer. In several wards organizations are already formed and money collected, the Fifteenth ward starting with a collection of one thousand five hundred dollars. We have no doubt that a munificent sum will be raised in this city, and that we shall have a grand monument to our late President in one of our squares, or in the Park, worthy of the metropolis; which, together with those erected in other cities, will be as guide-posts throughout the land, directing our people to souvenirs of worth, integrity, justice and public virtue.

GREAT EXTENSION OF THE PARK—A SPLENDID IMPROVEMENT.—We are glad to see that the Legislature has passed the bill to authorize the construction of a grand circular drive from the northerly end of the Park, along the bank of the Harlem river and around by way of Tubby Hook, along the margin of the Hudson, through the beautiful valley of Washington Heights, back to the Park again at one of the westerly entrances. The bill only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. He will doubtless sign it, and thus will be inaugurated an undertaking that will prove of incalculable good to our city. It will be the grand boulevard of this continent, eclipsing the famous drives of the capitals of Europe in magnitude, beauty and rural attractiveness. The work will be commenced immediately, under the direction of the Commissioners of the Park, and will be prosecuted with the skill, fidelity and promptitude that have always characterized the undertakings of that board. In view of the increased and laborious duties of the board, it would be well for the Legislature, in making up its budget of appropriations, to raise the salaries of the Park Commissioners, or at any rate that of the gentleman who does the principal part of the work. It is a cause for congratulation among those friendly to this splendid improvement to know that it is to be entrusted to such judicious hands, and not confined to those of the old fog commission that wanted to cut up Washington Heights and convert that romantic and historic region into a nest for miserable hovels and low grogeries.

FOREIGN POLICY AND FOREIGN MINISTERS.—Andy Johnson is a stern Southern war democrat of the old school, and is decidedly in favor of rotation in office. It is very probable, then, that he will make an entire change in our lists of foreign representatives. He will most likely observe that the politicians who now represent this government abroad are not the great men of the country, but that our military leaders are really the true representatives of the nation, and best illustrate the new grand character which the country has assumed. Let him, for example, send Grant as minister to England, Sherman as minister plenipotentiary to France, Sheridan to Russia and Thomas, Terry, and other distinguished commanders to the different courts of Europe. By doing so he will pay a compliment to those nations which they will not fail to appreciate, he will be following out a policy which made the Roman republic so great, and he will be educating these military commanders as statesmen; so that in the event of Grant, or any of them, being selected for the succession, they will make good presidents as well as accomplished generals.

NOTICE TO QUIT.—The spirit and sentiment of Andy Johnson's late talks with the politicians from the different parts of the country evidently is intended to mean a notice to quit for the political rebel leaders. Therefore the sooner they clear out of the country the better for them, with Jeff. Davis at their head and Pryor at the tail.

SEWARD.

Official Bulletin of Surgeon General Barnes. THE MORNING REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, APRIL 21—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—SIR:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comfortable night, and is doing well. Mr. Frederick Seward rested well, but is much exhausted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

THE EVENING REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, APRIL 21—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—SIR:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had no fever to-day. His wounds are healing and are less painful. Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and not so restless to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

Mackinaw Straits Open. MILWAUKEE, April 21, 1865. The Straits of Mackinaw are open. The propeller Montgomery arrived here to-day from Fort Saratoga.

Reported Surrender of Johnston and His Whole Army. Kilpatrick Pursues Johnston Towards Greensboro. Reopening Railroad Communication with Raleigh. Action of the People for the Suppression of Guerrillas, &c., &c., &c. Our Special Washington Despatches. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865.

Information received this afternoon from General Sheridan's army, states that he had received a dispatch last night from General Sherman announcing the full surrender of Johnston's army.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch. GOLDSDORO, N. C., April 19, 1865. JOHNSTON'S CAPTURE CERTAIN. The occupation of Raleigh is the only event of the hour. Johnston has fallen back in the direction of Greensboro, pursued by Kilpatrick, who is reported to have gone some thirty miles without overtaking him. The situation and disposition of our forces are such, however, as to insure his capture, even if he does not intend to surrender. We have heard nothing more about the order of General Lee requiring him to do so, but it is still the fixed impression, not only with the military but with the citizens and some of those who have been the most bitter in opposition to our cause, that there will be no more fighting, and that Johnston will follow the example of his superior officer and yield without another struggle.

REPAIRING THE RAILROAD TO RALEIGH. The railroad is being rapidly extended or repaired from this point to Raleigh. Mr. F. H. Batcher is the superintendent here. He has the cars already running some eight miles. With the capture of Raleigh we get possession of some locomotives and rolling stock, and trains are running from near Smithfield, which is about twenty-five miles from this place. The gap will be spanned in a few days, and railroad communication will then be perfect with the capital.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN GOLDSBORO. Goldsboro is a pretty little town of some two thousand five hundred inhabitants, who are now, with few exceptions, zealous for the Union and peace. The capture of Lee's army has wrought a wonderful change. With the capture of a place the people here, as a general thing, spoken of as a means of obtaining the good will of the invading force. But here the feeling is now a sincere one for "reconstruction," as they call it, and peace. One of the most unexpected features of their submission is their readiness to abolish slavery. Even those whose wealth consisted of negroes are among the foremost in declaring for the return of North Carolina to the Union without slavery. As an illustration it is said, as a source of labor it is valueless, owing to the destruction which the war and its proclamations have created in the mind of every colored man in the South. This is the confession of the people here; and hence slavery or its abolition can prove no stumbling block in the road to peace.

The city is at present garrisoned by troops of General Terry's corps. The commander of the district is Brevet Major General H. W. Birge, of the former Nineteenth army corps.

GENERAL TERRY'S CORPS. The "Old Tenth" army corps, which merged its organization with the Eighteenth before Richmond last autumn, has been reorganized under the command of Major General Terry. In compliance with the following extract from a recent order of the War Department, it is composed as follows:—The Second division, Nineteenth army corps, and Second brigade, First division, Twenty-fourth army corps, will constitute the First division, Tenth army corps; the Second division, Twenty-fourth army corps, will constitute the Second division, Tenth army corps; and the Third division, Twenty-fifth army corps, will constitute the Third division, Tenth army corps.

MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GUERRILLAS. The guerrillas have been somewhat troublesome during the past few weeks. Our pickets have been spirited away, telegraph wires cut and the railroad torn up. The people are now determined to do what they can to suppress their operations. These guerrillas are generally dismounted men living in the vicinity of our lines, who make the condition of the times an opportunity for robbery and other crimes. An appeal to them will not be without its effect, it is thought, and for that purpose a meeting of citizens was held to-day. After a brief debate and the appointment of a committee, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow, when the committee will submit a document, to be issued in the form of a circular, for distribution in places where it will meet the attention of those for whom it is intended. The circular will impress upon these wandering bands the following, among other facts:—The hopeless aspect of the rebel cause; the folly of continuing the struggle any longer; the benefits of a speedy restoration of peace; the good results to the country of the prompt establishment of law and order. It is to be hoped that the desired effect will be produced, and that we shall be spared the annoyance of a guerrilla warfare even of the most limited proportions.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865. THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET. It is now known—It is now known, as a certainty exists as to the intention of Secretary Seward will be able to resume the duties of the State Department, it will become necessary for President Johnson to appoint a Secretary of State, either temporary or otherwise. The public need, therefore, not be surprised to hear of the appointment of Preston King either as Acting Secretary of State, or Secretary de facto, within a few days. An effort is made to get up considerable gossip in regard to changes by the retirement of other members, but of that there is no prospect for some time to come.

It is hardly probable that Senator Harlan will assume the duties of the Interior Department now that Mr. Lincoln is dead. He having two years left of his term in the Senate, he will prefer to remain there. This will make it necessary for a new appointment; for that position on the list of May. As the Secretary of State, he can undoubtedly remain as long as he desires to. It is understood, however, that soon after the surrender of General Lee, considering that the rebellion was in effect over, he sent in his resignation; but Mr. Lincoln requested him to withdraw it, which he did for the present. Now that Lee and Johnston have both surrendered, and the real work of the War Department is over, he may, as soon as the country recovers from the severe blow in the loss of Mr. Lincoln, renew his resignation; but not for some time yet.

CONDITION OF MR. LINCOLN. Mrs. Lincoln continues quite feeble. She has been confined to her bed ever since Saturday morning, the shock having completely prostrated her. President Johnson has kindly requested that she remain at the White House until she has sufficiently recovered to decide as to her future movements.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERIDAN. General Sheridan will arrive here to-night from the front.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS. The First division of the Nineteenth army corps arrived here to-day.

ARMY PROMOTION. Brevet Major Rodenbaugh, of the Second regular cavalry, who lost an arm at Cedar creek, has been brevetted a brigadier general of volunteers, and will probably be assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac.

APPOINTMENT OF MARSHAL OF INDIANA. One of the last official acts of President Lincoln was the appointment of Col. Ben Spooner as United States Marshal for Indiana. Col. Spooner was to shortly all of Gen. Sherman's battles in the West, and lost his left arm at Kopeew Mountain.

SHERMAN.

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REPAIRING THE RAILROAD TO RALEIGH. The railroad is being rapidly extended or repaired from this point to Raleigh. Mr. F. H. Batcher is the superintendent here. He has the cars already running some eight miles. With the capture of Raleigh we get possession of some locomotives and rolling stock, and trains are running from near Smithfield, which is about twenty-five miles from this place. The gap will be spanned in a few days, and railroad communication will then be perfect with the capital.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN GOLDSBORO. Goldsboro is a pretty little town of some two thousand five hundred inhabitants, who are now, with few exceptions, zealous for the Union and peace. The capture of Lee's army has wrought a wonderful change. With the capture of a place the people here, as a general thing, spoken of as a means of obtaining the good will of the invading force. But here the feeling is now a sincere one for "reconstruction," as they call it, and peace. One of the most unexpected features of their submission is their readiness to abolish slavery. Even those whose wealth consisted of negroes are among the foremost in declaring for the return of North Carolina to the Union without slavery. As an illustration it is said, as a source of labor it is valueless, owing to the destruction which the war and its proclamations have created in the mind of every colored man in the South. This is the confession of the people here; and hence slavery or its abolition can prove no stumbling block in the road to peace.

The city is at present garrisoned by troops of General Terry's corps. The commander of the district is Brevet Major General H. W. Birge, of the former Nineteenth army corps.

GENERAL TERRY'S CORPS. The "Old Tenth" army corps, which merged its organization with the Eighteenth before Richmond last autumn, has been reorganized under the command of Major General Terry. In compliance with the following extract from a recent order of the War Department, it is composed as follows:—The Second division, Nineteenth army corps, and Second brigade, First division, Twenty-fourth army corps, will constitute the First division, Tenth army corps; the Second division, Twenty-fourth army corps, will constitute the Second division, Tenth army corps; and the Third division, Twenty-fifth army corps, will constitute the Third division, Tenth army corps.

MOVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF GUERRILLAS. The guerrillas have been somewhat troublesome during the past few weeks. Our pickets have been spirited away, telegraph wires cut and the railroad torn up. The people are now determined to do what they can to suppress their operations. These guerrillas are generally dismounted men living in the vicinity of our lines, who make the condition of the times an opportunity for robbery and other crimes. An appeal to them will not be without its effect, it is thought, and for that purpose a meeting of citizens was held to-day. After a brief debate and the appointment of a committee, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow, when the committee will submit a document, to be issued in the form of a circular, for distribution in places where it will meet the attention of those for whom it is intended. The circular will impress upon these wandering bands the following, among other facts:—The hopeless aspect of the rebel cause; the folly of continuing the struggle any longer; the benefits of a speedy restoration of peace; the good results to the country of the prompt establishment of law and order. It is to be hoped that the desired effect will be produced, and that we shall be spared the annoyance of a guerrilla warfare even of the most limited proportions.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, April 21, 1865. THE PRESIDENT AND THE CABINET. It is now known—It is now known, as a certainty exists as to the intention of Secretary Seward will be able to resume the duties of the State Department, it will become necessary for President Johnson to appoint a Secretary of State, either temporary or otherwise. The public need, therefore, not be surprised to hear of the appointment of Preston King either as Acting Secretary of State, or Secretary de facto, within a few days. An effort is made to get up considerable gossip in regard to changes by the retirement of other members, but of that there is no prospect for some time to come.

It is hardly probable that Senator Harlan will assume the duties of the Interior Department now that Mr. Lincoln is dead. He having two years left of his term in the Senate, he will prefer to remain there. This will make it necessary for a new appointment; for that position on the list of May. As the Secretary of State, he can undoubtedly remain as long as he desires to. It is understood, however, that soon after the surrender of General Lee, considering that the rebellion was in effect over, he sent in his resignation; but Mr. Lincoln requested him to withdraw it, which he did for the present. Now that Lee and Johnston have both surrendered, and the real work of the War Department is over, he may, as soon as the country recovers from the severe blow in the loss of Mr. Lincoln, renew his resignation; but not for some time yet.

CONDITION OF MR. LINCOLN. Mrs. Lincoln continues quite feeble. She has been confined to her bed ever since Saturday morning, the shock having completely prostrated her. President Johnson has kindly requested that she remain at the White House until she has sufficiently recovered to decide as to her future movements.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERIDAN. General Sheridan will arrive here to-night from the front.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST DIVISION, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS. The First division of the Nineteenth army corps arrived here to-day.

ARMY PROMOTION. Brevet Major Rodenbaugh, of the Second regular cavalry, who lost an arm at Cedar creek, has been brevetted a brigadier general of volunteers, and will probably be assigned to the command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac.

APPOINTMENT OF MARSHAL OF INDIANA. One of the last official acts of President Lincoln was the appointment of Col. Ben Spooner as United States Marshal for Indiana. Col. Spooner was to shortly all of Gen. Sherman's battles in the West, and lost his left arm at Kopeew Mountain.