CLEVELAND LEADER,
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
AT NO. 142 SUPERIOR ST.,
BY
E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS MORNING AND
(Each being complete in itself)

As an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns more reading matter, and its Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Press) is presented in a more intelligible manner than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

TERMS:

DAILY—Morning or Evening, by mail, per year			$10 00
" " " "	"	6 mo	5 00
" " " "	"	3 mo	2 50
" " " "	"	1 mo	1 00
TRI-WEEKLY		per year	5 00
WEEKLY		per year	2 00
To Agents and News-dealers, per 100			3 00

Daily, delivered by carriers, (Morning or Evening) 15 cents per week.
Tri-Weekly 12½ cents per week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cobb, Andrews & Co.
(LATE J. B. COBB & CO.,)
241 SUPERIOR STREET,
JUST RECEIVED,
HISTORY
—OF—
JULIUS CÆSAR,
—BY THE—
EMPEROR NAPOLEON.
Also, NEW EDITION of the
UNITED STATES
DISPENSATORY
—AT—
COBB, ANDREWS & CO.'S,
ap25 241 SUPERIOR STREET.

H. T. Hower & Co.
Have just received a Fresh Stock of
Nottingham Lace and Muslin Curtains,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
NEW PRINTS & COTTONS,
With all kinds of
DRY GOODS CHEAP
CLOAKS.
All the Latest Styles of Spring Garments of our own manufacture, on hand and manufactured to order. For the
BEST STYLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES
CALL AT
236 Superior Street, Corner Seneca.
H. T. HOWER & CO.
ap25

WORKING INTEREST OIL CO.
OF OIL CITY.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT CHARLES F. NEY, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been appointed Agent of the Working Interest Oil Company, of Oil City, for the sale of Stock of said Company, and also for the sale of Shares of Oil Wells, which the Company are operating.
JOSEPH EGGERT, President.
C. E. DUNHAM, Secretary.
This Company obtain Leases on the best Territory, paying a royalty. They sell shares in each well of one sixteenth (1/16th) each, holders of shares in wells only paying assessments as called upon.
To persons at a distance, desiring direct interest in wells, it offers the only safe mode of investment, as the Company retain a one-quarter interest in each well, and work the well for the benefit of all interested.
Several shares in good Leases for sale. Guarantee given that the wells will be prosecuted at once without delay. C. F. NEY, Agent,
ap25-219 134 Ontario street, Cleveland.

THE BALANCE OF OUR SPRING STOCK of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
ap25 S. MANN.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING A large line of
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,
Linens, Drills and Cottonades
Which we will job at Eastern prices.
ap25 S. MANN.

NEW GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY, AT
Hower & Higbee's.
A large and choicely-assorted Stock of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
RECEIVED THIS DAY, AT
239 Superior Street.

PASTURAGE---1865.
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open his Pastures for the season on Monday, May 1st. Prices, for Cows, 75 cents; for Horses, $1,50 per week, payable every Monday in advance. All animals received to be in every respect at their owner's risk. Apply to A. and G. Fuhrman, Herdsmen, at the entrance gates, near Woolsen's Foundry, or at their house on the Heights.
ap25-219 S. S. STONE.

THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER will be issued Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly, at the old offices of publication, on and after TUESDAY, APRIL 25th.
☞ Being the only Daily Democratic paper in Northern Ohio, it presents unequalled facilities for advertising. W. W. ARMSTRONG,
ap25-204 Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27TH, 1865.
DRY GOODS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.....By O. CUTTER & SON
O. Cutter & Son will sell on Thursday, April 27, at their Auction Room, No. 134 Bank street, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, &c., consisting of Prints, Brown Sheetings, Brown Drilling, Bed Ticking, Sheet Wadding, Laces, Edgings, Ribbons, White Knitting Cotton, Gent's Book ties, Gent's Collars, Sewing Silk, Gloves, Com'ts, Buttons, Ladies' Collars, Bonnet Silk, Mens and Boys' Soft Hats, Caps, Travelling Satchels, &c., the whole to be sold without any reserve whatever.
Terms—Cash, bankable funds, at time of sale.
ap25-205

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1865.
GOVERNMENT HORSES
AT AUCTION.....By O. CUTTER & SON
On University Heights.
O. Cutter & Son will sell on Monday, May 1st, on University Heights, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., 56 Government Horses.
☞ Terms cash (Greenbacks,) at time of sale.
ap25-204

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.
Large Sale of Elegant Mirrors, Engravings, Frames, &c.
AT AUCTION.....By O. CUTTER & SON
At Store No. 146 Superior street, opposite the Weddell House.
O. CUTTER & SON will sell on Tuesday, April 25, at Store No. 146 Superior street, opposite Weddell House, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire stock in said store, consisting of elegant Oval and Square Frame Mirrors, in Gilt, Rosewood and Mahogany Frames, fine Steel Plate and Colored Engravings in rich Frames. Also, the entire stock of the Gilding Department of said establishment, consisting of unfinished Frames, Mouldings, Moulds, Materials, &c., presenting a rare opportunity to purchase splendid Mirrors, Engravings, Frames, &c., at great bargains, as the entire stock must be sold without any reserve whatever. Terms cash, bankable funds, at time of sale. ap22-204

Cleveland Morning Leader.

VOL. XIX. CLEVELAND, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25 1865. NO. 99.

DAILY LEADER.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

The Lowest Depth of Meanness.

The assassination of President Lincoln seemed to cap the climax of malignant and horrible wickedness. But the telegraph this morning brings us news of a new plot of the "chivalry," which, if possible, touches a lower depth of crime and meanness. A Dr. Blackburn, of Wilmington, N. C., had, it is said, collected at Bermuda, four bales of infected rags, which he was intending to ship to New York, in order to introduce the yellow fever into this country. The plot was luckily discovered and frustrated. But its intense meanness rivals anything in history. The scoundrel who planned it intended to war not on men but on women and children, not openly and on fair terms, but secretly and safely, not with fire and sword, but with a more terrible scourge—the pestilence. The cool calculating malignity of the cowardly scheme is too horrible to think upon.

Wilson at Macon.

We have hardly got over cheering for Sheridan, Custer and Stoneman before a new cavalry leader demands our attention and applause. Wilson, after taking Selma and Montgomery and capturing Forrest and his command, has swept on a hundred and seventy miles east, to Macon, in the heart of Georgia, one of the most important points left to the Confederacy, arriving there on Thursday, the 20th. Here, it had been once reported, Jeff. Davis had established his wandering capital. Of course this is false, and Jeff. is probably still in North Carolina. In his present position, however, Wilson has a splendid chance to block his escape, should he dodge Stoneman. Unluckily, he is paralyzed by that most ill-starred armistice of Sherman's. His prisoners, including such men as Howell Cobb and General Gustavus Smith, will be allowed to escape, and Jeff. Davis to slip through his fingers.

The Plain Dealer.

This establishment has been purchased of the heirs of the late J. W. Gray, by Mr. W. W. Armstrong, Esq., late Secretary of State, and formerly of the Tiffin *Journal*, who will hereafter publish and take editorial charge of it. The old subscribers will be supplied by him to the amount due them.

Mr. Armstrong is a vigorous writer, and we doubt not will make the *Plain Dealer* one of the most able Democratic journals in the State. He has our best wishes for his success in all except his political undertakings.

Drape your Houses in Mourning.

A gentleman wished us to suggest to those living on the line of the procession, especially on our magnificent Euclid street, that they take extra pains in draping their residences in mourning. We know of no street in the country that can be made to show off so well as Euclid, and hope the above suggestion will be thoroughly carried out.

A Suggestion to the Ladies.

A number of ladies have requested us to suggest that the ladies all either wear black dresses or some badges of mourning during the day of the funeral obsequies of our murdered President, next Friday. We think the idea is a very appropriate one, and hope that it will be carried out generally.

Day of Humiliation and Mourning.

The President has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, May 25th, as a day of humiliation and mourning for the death of President Lincoln. It is highly appropriate that the nation should thus formally and united give expression to its grief, and we rejoice that the President has recognized the fitness of so doing.

Howell Cobb, who was captured by Wilson at Macon, is the identical gentleman that made the very eloquent speech at Augusta a few weeks since, in which he exclaimed: "Put me in the grave, but never put on me the garments of a submissionist." We ardently hope that his wish may be complied with.

We can scarcely credit the statement made in a telegram from New York, to the effect that the remains of the President will not be exposed to view from the time of leaving New York until they reach Springfield. We certainly hope it may be false.

The announcement by the Secretary of War that the assassination of the President was plotted in Canada and sanctioned in Richmond, but confirms the statement recently made by leading New York papers to the same effect. Comment upon the fact is needless. The people have already anticipitated it, and are ready to act upon it.

Iron-clad Fever.

Dr. Holden, of Newark, N. J., formerly of the United States Medical Service, at a recent meeting of the Essex Medical Union, read an interesting paper on a peculiar disease which has appeared on board our iron-clads. The disease, which was denominated "Iron-clad Fever," for the want of a name, never occurred anywhere else, or at least has never been before made the subject of report or record. It made its appearance soon after the first iron-clads were anchored in Southern harbors. It was very fatal; only about one-eighth of those attacked recovered. The earliest or prominent symptoms were, the entire loss of voice, with pain in the head, neck and spine. Dissection proved that an important spinal nerve was the subject of disease. Great prostration was evident among those who were exposed, but were not the subjects of attack. Cases not too far advanced recovered when taken ashore. The disease wholly ceased when certain important improvements were introduced, accomplishing more perfect ventilation, and the water-tanks were lined. Dr. Holden attributes the disease to the influence of the iron surroundings, and the use of the water, so impregnated with iron-rust as to be of a dark-red color, and thick consistence; also, to the want of ventilation, which was probably the real cause. When more efficient means were adopted to force air into the cabins by the use of the engine-blowers, the disease was no longer observed.—*New York Tribune.*

JUDGE YE.—We have received the following note, which we give entire:

EDITOR LEADER:—Please suggest that the ladies of Cleveland dispense with hoops on Friday. A LADY.

The Very Latest
BY TELEGRAPH.
THIS MORNING'S REPORT.
The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.
LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

MACON TAKEN!

Howell Cobb and Gustavus Smith Prisoners.

The Assassination Conspiracy Originates in Canada.

It Was Sanctioned in Richmond.

Plot to Introduce Yellow Fever Into New York.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE!

Its Reception in New York.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Conditions of the Sewards.

STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Further Particulars of his Success.

Moseby's Surrender

THE TERMS AGREED UPON

Proclamation by President Johnson.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special to the Cleveland LEADER.]

COLUMBUS, April 24.

Captain H. B. Adams, Assistant Provost Marshal General at Nashville, in reply to a communication addressed to him inquiring what class of persons should be recommended for a pass, reports: First, In urgent cases the nearest of kin will be permitted to visit sick soldiers. Second, No passes will be issued to persons desiring to visit soldiers who are not sick. Third, Persons wishing passes to visit Nashville and other points South, on private business, must make personal application at this office. Unless the private interests of such persons are likely to suffer without their personal attention, or they have military authority to transact business in this department, passes will not be granted.

The 197th Ohio has been organized and leaves for the field to morrow. Its field and staff officers are as follows:

Colonel—Benton Holsted, of Cincinnati.
Lieutenant Colonel—G. M. Barber, of Beres.
Major—Robert Hill, formerly of the 80th Ohio.
Surgeon—W. G. Bryant.
Assistant Surgeons—George W. Pease, of Cleveland, and Amos Lawrence of Cincinnati.
Adjutant—Ebenezer Hamford, of Cincinnati.
Quartermaster—Richard D. Short, of Columbus.

These officers have all had a smell of gunpowder.

Pay Agent Williams certified into the Treasury to-day $95,784, allotment money received from the 189th Ohio.

A move is on foot here which will probably result in the erection of a monument in the Capitol Square as a tribute from the people of Ohio to the memory of the late President Abraham Lincoln. It is proposed that no person be allowed to subscribe more than one dollar.

Associated Press Report.

THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

TRENTON, N. J., April 24.

The funeral train reached here at 5:30 o'clock this morning. Gov. Parker and staff, of New Jersey, were taken on board at the dividing line.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 24.

The funeral train arrived here on time. An immense crowd was at the depot, and minute guns were fired while it was here and until it left. The train consisted of nine cars and left at 7:55.

We are in sight of Newark—private residences, and public buildings, and stores, and workshops are draped in mourning—some of them elaborately. Flags at half mast and other evidences of sorrow exhibited. Among the more prominent features, was the United States Hospital suitably decorated. In front were a large number of soldiers, some of them on crutches. All the patients who could move, were drawn up in double file, every one of them standing uncovered. They seemed to be deeply affected by the touching spectacle.

At 10 o'clock we arrived at Jersey City Here the arrangements seemed to be perfect. Nothing had been neglected which could give due effect to the ceremonies of the occasion.

The coffin was removed from the hearse-car by eight soldiers. It was partially covered with the American flag and with flowers. In the presence of the military and of civilians, including the escort which had followed the remains from Washington, it was slowly carried between open ranks, while many male voices sung a funeral hymn. All heads were uncovered.

When the corpse was leaving the station again the Harmonia and Hoboken Quartette Clubs, forming a chorus of about two hundred voices, sung a funeral dirge.

At Jersey City the Joint Committee of the Common Council of New York, with the entire Common Council, his Honor the Mayor, and a delegation of State officials had met previous to the arrival of the train.

The remains were received on behalf of the State of New York, by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State, and then consigned to the Committee.

The hearse was placed on a ferry boat and taken in charge by Major General Dix. As the boat neared the city of New York, bells were chimed and tolled and minute guns fired.

On the arrival of the remains at Delrosses street, the Seventh Regiment National Guards, acting as a guard of honor, escorted the cortege through several of the streets to the City Hall, where the united German societies, numbering nine hundred voices and occupying the steps and places in front of the City Hall, chanted a dirge appropriate to the occasion.

The remains were soon afterward exposed to public view.

Thousands of persons visited the catafalque to view the body.

NEW YORK, April 24.

Business in this city was generally suspended on the arrival of the funeral cortege. Broadway was crowded to the utmost by people anxious to see the funeral car and accompanying escort. Windows and house-tops were filled with people. The utmost quiet prevailed, and the dense masses remained uncovered as the procession slowly wended its way to the City Hall. The hearse, which was drawn by six horses, on arriving in front of the City Hall was relieved of the coffin by eight soldiers, who conveyed it the Governor's Room. One thousand singers sang a mournful dirge as it was borne to its temporary resting place.

The City Hall in its interior is elaborately draped and festooned with mourning emblems. The room in which the remains of the President are deposited is thoroughly draped in black. The centre of the ceiling is dotted with silver stars, relieved by black drapery, which is finished with heavy silver fringe. The curtains are of black silk velvet, fringed with silver and gracefully looped. The coffin rests on a dais on an inclined plane. The inclination is such that the face of the departed patriot is in view of visitors while passing for two or three minutes.

The coffin was laid on a dias in the Wreaths of immortelles were placed on the coffin by ladies present.

At ten o'clock guards were placed and the general public allowed ingress to view the remains.

The appearance of the dead President bears no marks of pain, but the eyes are sunken, face somewhat discolored and sallow about the lower part, dark around the eyes and cheeks, and the lips are very tightly compressed. The remains will not again be exposed to view until their arrival at Springfield. Thousands are in the streets awaiting an opportunity to view for the last time the face of Abraham Lincoln, but the arrangements for this purpose have been so poorly conceived, and wretchedly carried out, that thousands will be disappointed, notwithstanding they will be in view all night, and until noon to-morrow.

The arrangements for the procession to-morrow are on a grand scale, and it will, from present advices, comprise from 50,000 to 75,000 people on foot.

The streets through which the procession is to pass are to be cleared of all vehicles, and all persons not in the procession, be restricted to the walks. The ranks of the procession will be formed twenty deep. Minute guns will be fired during its passage, and bells tolled.

The military portion will comprise 10,000 soldiers.

Additional decorations of mourning have been placed upon all the hotels and buildings throughout the city, and the day will be exclusively devoted by our community to a last tribute of solemn respect to the remains of the great departed.

After the embalmers had prepared the body for public inspection, and while the lid of the coffin was still open, a full length photograph of the corpse was taken by one of our photographers. Some twenty-five minutes were consumed in the effort owing to the subdued light. The lid was then closed except to show the face of the President, and the crowd allowed to enter. Many of the visitors were females, a large proportion of whom wept bitterly. One or two endeavored to kiss the corpse but were prevented.

The masses came up with noiseless steps and streaming eyes. It was a most impressive sight.

The guard of honor which is divided into twelve watches of two hours length each, comprises some seventy army and navy offices, including Generals Peck, Van Vliet, Meagher, Sweeny, Anderson, Morris, Hunt, Cooke, Fitz Henry Warren, Satterlee, Ullman, Butterfield and Tyler. Admirals Spalding and Breese; Commodores Eagle, Nicholson, and Ensign Gold.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

This morning a delegation of loyal Southerners called on President Johnson, by appointment. Every Southern State was represented. The delegation was introduced by Judge Underwood of Virginia, who said the visitors were for the most part exiles but that they hoped speedily to return as recent utterances of the President had encouraged that hope, and that they would not advise the hanging of all but that the leaders should be punished.

President Johnson, in reply, said his feelings fully accorded with those of the delegation and that justice should be meted out to the leaders of this nefarious rebellion, on account of the peculiar circumstances under which he had assumed the reins of office.

His position was somewhat embarrassing, and he therefore thanked the visitors for the encouragement offered. He could only reiterate what he had said upon former occasions. He thought he knew what mercy and the pardoning power was for. He had heretofore occupied executive positions, and he had been accused of leaning too much to the side of mercy. But the pardoning power should be exercised only with stern, inflexible justice. The time has come when the American people should understand the true character of the crime of treason. The idea had been promulgated, and by the leaders of the rebellion themselves, that treason would become sufficiently famous. These men were the aristocracy of the South. God save us from such an aristocracy as that.

In referring to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, President Johnson attributed it to the fell spirit pervading the rebellion. President Lincoln was individually but one man, and no one would hesitate to say that he who take life of one man should also forfeit life. Then how much more should those be punished who have raised their impious hands and attempted, by assassination, to take away the life of the nation. We may grant an amnesty and extend clemency to the masses who were forced into the rebellion intelligently. To them stern justice should be meted out.

In conclusion, the President said he hoped the time would speedily come when treason would be driven from the land; he should do all in his power to cause the speedy return of peace.

In an interview with the President, today, Senator Harlan, after mentioning his nomination by President Lincoln and confirmation by the Senate, to be Secretary of the Interior, from the 15th of May next, stated his desire to disembarrass President Johnson by placing the office at his disposal. The President remarked that he wished the arrangements made by his predecessor to continue.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By my direction the acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and, whereas, our country has become one great house of mourning where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation;

Now, therefore, In order to mitigate that grief on earth, which can only be assuaged by communion with our Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of the Senators and Representatives in Congress communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capitol, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, May 25th, next, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country be respected as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommend my fellow citizens there to assemble in their respective places of worship there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, April 25, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Eighty-ninth.

[Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Sec'y of State.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It has been determined to appointed a day of national mourning and fast. President Johnson will issue a proclamation this evening designating the day.

The *Post's* special says. Arrangements have been made for prosecuting the war with overwhelming energy.

A messenger from Sherman's army brings the intelligence that that army was encamped about Raleigh, and Johnston's army at Chapel Hill, 30,000 strong.

Late Savannah papers say that the news of Lee's surrender passed over the telegraph line at Macon, Georgia, on the 13th, and was hailed by many with joy.

The railroad between Macon and Columbus was cut on the same day by our cavalry coming from Dalton and going toward Macon.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 12th says: Jeff Davis has gone either to the trans-Mississippi department or to Europe, taking with him about half a million in specie.

The Lake City, Florida, *Columbian* announces that Gov. Milton, of Florida, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

Captain Smith, of the brig J. Titus, from Bermuda, reports that the United States Consul there had learned that one Doctor Blackburn, of Wilmington, N. C., had collected four bales of infected clothing from hospitals, which he intended to ship to the United States for the purpose of spreading the yellow fever in the cities. The clothing was seized and was to be burned.

The eminent Episcopal divine, W. M. Creighton, D. D., died at Beechwood, near Tarrytown, yesterday, in the 74th year of his age.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Jeff Davis was at Hillsboro, N. C., during the conference between Sherman and Johnston and Breckinridge.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The steamer City of Washington, left Liverpool at noon on the 12th, Queenstown on the 13th, arrived here to-night.

Melbourne advices to the 23d of February, detail the troubles between the Government and the rebel cruiser Shenandoah. Application to repair was granted and the vessel was placed on the slip and the work proceeded. On the 13th of February, however, a police warrant was issued for the arrest of a British subject alleged to have been enlisted on the Shenandoah. The officers of the vessels refused to let the warrant be executed. Orders were then issued that the British subjects should cease working on the repairs and a strong police was placed to see the order carried out, and to enforce neutrality. Subsequently all persons who had illegally joined the crew were removed from the vessel and the repairs allowed to proceed. The vessel would be ordered to leave the port at the earliest date. Considerable excitement had attended the affair.

The London *Times* points out the hardship inflicted on shippers by Seward's order that vessels arriving in America with any passenger unprovided with a passport are not allowed to discharge their cargoes. It charges the American Government with a policy of isolation in commercial matters.

The French Chamber debated the amendment to the Address in regard to French policy in Mexico. M. Ranber energetically repelled the anticipation of war between France and the United States, and claimed that France had maintained a strict neutrality, and that Lincoln's messages indicate a great desire for peace. France, under regard for her security, has not formed an impious wish that the civil war should continue. He maintained that the United States had no interest in annoying Mexico; repudiating the idea of war, and showing the necessity for the French flag remaining a few months longer in Mexico. The amendment was repelled.

The Calcutta correspondence of the London Times gives some startling facts on the progress of Russia towards India.

English funds continued firm and advancing, but on the 11th a slight check was experienced from the tenor of the news from Canada per the City of London

Money continued abundant at unchanged rates—rather more demand for discount trade at Manchester, shows no improvement in any respect.

Wheat heavy and 1s per quarter lower.
Flour unchanged.
Sugar firm at former prices
Coffee quiet.
Tea active and firm.

The arrival of the Tallahassee at Liverpool was reported in the latest telegrams by the Persia. It is reported that she is rechristened the Amelia, and will shortly be placed in the merchant service. She continues, however, to fly the Confederate flag.

The Times publishes a letter from Mr. O'Sullivan, late American Minister to Portugal, on the affair of the Niagara and the Sacramento at Lisbon. He refutes the idea that there was any backing down on the part of Portugal, and asserts that the Government acted with unimperishable dignity and propriety throughout. It was bound to apologize for firing from the fort after the vessels signified an acknowledgement of the summons.

O'Sullivan says a friend at Quebec informed him that the Stonewall waited outside in Cascaes Bay several hours beyond the legal twenty-four, in the vain hope that she would be followed out by the Federal vessels, and he wishes Captain Craven well out of the attack made on him by the Northern press for declining the proffered challenge.

Under the Africa's news 5-20s improved, while the Confederate loan slightly declined.

The Times says an effort is being made to renew blockade-running with a class of vessels constructed for beaching on the Florida coast.

FROM GEORGIA.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.

The Chattanooga Gazette has rebel news from Wilson up to the 20th inst. West Point, Griffin, and Macon, it is believed fell into our hands. The rebel General Tyler was killed, and 142 men captured at West Point. Two bridges, the depot and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery railroad were destroyed at the former place. One thousand rebels were captured in Columbus and paroled.

Governor Brown of Georgia has called out all the militia between the ages of 16 and 60.

On the 19th inst. a body of the raiders were on the West Point and Atlanta road forty-three miles south of Atlanta. Wilson appeared to be heading towards Savannah. The rebel papers give no dates.

The Atlanta papers know of the assassination of President Lincoln, but make no comments. They deny the surrender of Lee's army, and say he was all right on the 10th inst., and that Grant had lost 6000 men in battle at Amelia Court House.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, April 24.

Steamer Henry Ames, New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived with thirteen hundred paroled federal prisoners from the camp at Vicksburg. The men belong to Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Two hundred bales of cotton passed for Evansville and Cincinnati.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.

The committee of arrangements announce that the funeral of the lamented President will take place in this city on Saturday, May 6th. The body will lie in state in the Hall of Representatives from 10 o'clock Wednesday until 10 o'clock Saturday.

7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

Jay Cooke reports the sales of Seven-thirties to day at $4,271,650. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $300,000 from New York, and $100,000 from Baltimore; the largest Western subscriptions were $800,000 from Memphis, $150,000 from Cleveland, and $100,000 from Detroit; also 2,993 individual subscriptions.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The Stock Board and Gold Board have each adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Special Report.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 24—12 P. M.

Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Sherman states that Wilson held Macon on 20th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the armistice, and he has telegraphed to me, through rebel lines, for orders. I have answered him that he may withdraw out of Macon, and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice.

This Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond.

One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

[Signed] E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 24.

FINANCIAL.

There is a suspension of business in all departments. The first act of the Stock Board was to adjourn till Wednesday morning; the Petroleum Boards adopted the same course.

After the Gold Board adjourned from Saturday to Wednesday there was no transactions in Stocks; in the streets they were merely nominal, and scarcely sufficient to afford a basis for quotations. A few sales of Gold have been made at 1.49½@149½.

The feeling in stocks is decidedly strong, and quotations generally above those of Saturday.

To-morrow will be observed in business circles as a close holiday in consequence of the obsequies of the late President.

There was little or no demand for money to-day, and the rates of interest are unchanged.

SHERMAN'S ARMISTICE.

All the morning papers speak editorially of General Sherman's armistice with Johnston.

The Tribune says: We can hardly guess whether Johnston was to surrender to Sherman, or Sherman to Johnston.

The Times says: Johnston evidently believed himself dictating terms rather than receiving them, and laying the basis of a new Government on the theory of State Rights, as absolute as Calhoun's own theory. Floyd himself never conceived a plan or basis for rebellion superior to this. Sherman's act, viewed in purely military bearings, must be regarded as one of the most dangerous insubordinations.

The Herald says: Sherman, distinguished as an admirable soldier, has most fatally compromised himself in entering the forbidden field of diplomacy as a peace maker. His splendid military career is ended, and he will retire under a cloud for having undertaken to act outside of his legitimate sphere.

The World disapproves of Sherman's course, but sharply rebukes Secretary Stanton for assailing him so violently. It says that the Government with its intentions and committals could not have adopted Sherman's plan of settlement, but it was due to his past services and patriotic intentions to treat him with more consideration and candor.

The Daily News thinks Sherman assumed too much authority, though it sees no objection to the terms proposed.

The Press says from Jeff Davis down to his orderly every man is frankly forgiven without penalty, on the simple condition of going home for the present to repair damages and recruit resources for another future onslaught.

THE ARMISTICE.

The specials to the Herald, Tribune and Times, says: The terms of General Sherman's armistice has met with a general repudiation, and universal expression of surprise that General Sherman should for a moment have entertained such propositions.

THE CROWD TO SEE THE REMAINS.

NEW YORK, April 24—11 P. M.

Immense crowds are still about City Hall awaiting a chance to see the remains of the President. Crowds are passing into and out of the building. Quite a number of ladies were brought out in a fainting condition. City Hall will be kept open all night and the remains be exposed to view until ten o'clock to-morrow.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State sat up for several hours to-day, and is much improved. Mr. Fred. Seward is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

THE REMAINS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

The body of President Lincoln remained in state until 10 o'clock this morning. At 3 o'clock the line of march was taken to the Trenton Railroad Depot.

The train consisted of nine elegant cars provided by the Camden & Amboy Railroad all tastefully draped.

The funeral car last night was additionally decorated, heavy silver fringes being placed at the end of the black coverings of the several panels, and the festoon being fastened with stars and tassels of similar material. The materials were contributed by citizens of Philadelphia.

Governor Parker came on board at Morrisville, with Adjutant General Stockton, Quartermaster General Perrine, and others of his staff. They were accompanied by United States Senator J. P. Stockton, and were received by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who had joined the funeral party at Harrisburgh.

MOSEBY'S SURRENDER.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The *Times's* Washington special says Moseby secured a basis of agreement similar to that obtained by Johnston.

A person who was present at the consultation informs the correspondent that the memorandum or basis of agreement was drawn up by General Chapman in presence of twenty-two Federal, and twenty Rebel officers, and provided that Moseby should surrender upon the same terms as Johnston if the latter should surrender; that two days armistice should be allowed to submit the agreement to General Hancock for his approval; that if Hancock approved then ten days were to be allowed Moseby to get a reply from Johnston, and in the mean time no marauding should take place in Fauquier and Loudon's companies, and that if failed to surrender or got whipped then Moseby would surrender on the terms upon which Lee surrendered.

The *World's* Washington special says a letter from Burksville, Virginia states that some of the paroled men from Lee's army have been detected in tearing up the railroad between that place and Richmond. The parties were not caught but if arrested they are liable to be tried and and immediately shot for a violation of their parole. The same letter adds that the last remnant of Lee's army, composed of some dozen regiments and one old ambulance, had the day before taken their melancholy departure for home.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, April 24.

A good many of Lee's old officers declare that they can never live in the South or the North, and that they shall either go to Europe or to Mexico, though they prefer to join the North and enforce the Monroe Doctrine upon the latter.

The Tribune's Washington special says that so many paroled prisoners have arrived there, their former place of residence, that the Government will have to take some action to rid the city of their presence.

It has been deemed proper to place a guard around the residence of Chief Justice Chase.

About twelve per cent. of the clerks in the Bureau of Deserters have been dismissed as unnecessary.

The name of the dismissed hospital steward, who committed suicide and was suspected of complicity in the assassination, is George P. Love.

The steamer Blackstone, from Hilton Head, 20th, brings Savannah papers of the 19th.

The Savannah Herald, of the 12th, says that intelligence was received there on the 15th confirming the news of the fall of Montgomery. The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federal troops on the 11th. The rebels retreated in the direction of Columbus. The Government stores were being removed from Columbus, the fall of which place was expected by the next news from Augusta.

A Savannah letter of the 19th says: The receipt of the intelligence of the sad calamity that has befallen the nation, has cast the profoundest gloom over the city. Bags are suspended at half-mast, and other emblems of mourning are seen everywhere.

A meeting was held at Hilton Head at which resolutions condoling with the nation and the family of the deceased, and calling for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, were adopted.

On the 20th seven arrests were made at Hilton Head.

On receipt of the sad intelligence in Savannah, requested the papers to withhold it until the next morning, and doubled the guard throughout the city.

The steamer Blackstone passed the Admiral Dupont laden with troops on the afternoon of the 19th at Tybee bar.

STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 23.

Among the trophies of Stoneman's expedition are twelve battle flags and banners, one old United States flag, found in the house of a loyal citizen at Salisbury. The famous pen where so many unfortunate Union prisoners pined away their lives was burned. A few United States prisoners were found skeletons of their former selves. Almost all of them died on their way to Knoxville. They preferred to die under the shade of the Stars and Stripes than to be left in the loathsome hospitals of Salisbury.

SEWARD'S HEALTH.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 24.—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton,

SIR:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is free from pain and stronger this morning. Mr. F. Seward passed a quiet night.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. R. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

ESCAPE OF JEFF.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis crossed the Mississippi river at Tinker's Bend, which was occupied by the Texas cavalry, on the night of the 16th, escaping the observation of the naval forces.

FIRE.

CINCINNATI, April 24.

Huston Hall at Dayton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $70,000. Insured for $25,000.

EULOGISTS OF MURDER.

Sympathizers with Assassination in the North---How they are Treated.

We extract from our exchanges almost at random a few incidents which show how the Northern people suppressed traitorous manifestations of joy at the news of the assassination of President Lincoln:

MASSACHUSETTS TRAITORS.

George Stone was tarred and feathered at Swampscott, on Saturday, for cheering at the death of the President; and Major Otis Wright, of Lowell, Superintendent of the Middlesex Horse Railroad narrowly escaped hanging for expressing joy at Mr. Lincoln's death. Fifteen minutes were finally given him in which to leave the city, never to return.

A LITTLE SALUTARY HEMP.

A notorious copperhead living in the vicinity of Waterbury, on hearing of the President's death, displayed a flag with the words, "The Devil is dead," upon it. A party of young men proceeded to the residence of the scoundrel, and made a demand for the flag. The man denied having exhibited any; whereupon a rope was fastened about his neck and he was threatened with hanging unless he "showed his colors." He still stuck to the denial, but as he felt the halter drawn tighter about his neck he confessed his infamy and brought out the flag. After giving him a thrashing his visitors withdrew.

TRAITOROUS SOLDIER PUNISHED.

At Camp Burnside, Indianapolis, on Wednesday, a soldier of the Forty-third remarked that he would "have a hoe-down" over the news of President Lincoln's assassination, and began frisking around, and indulging in extravagant demonstrations of joy. His comrades swung him up by the neck, so that his toes just touched the ground, and kept him there until he was black in the face, and his spirit was just fluttering on the borders of eternity. Others who expressed their gratification at the news were served likewise. Five, in all, were elevated.

A BLACKSMITH EXILED.

A Copperhead blacksmith at Brookfield expressed joy at the death of President Lincoln, and on Monday morning he was given his choice of a coat of tar and feathers or immediate departure from the town, never to return again. He chose the latter.

A WOMAN CORRECTED.

The Terre Haute *Express* says that a Mrs. Dunbar, of that city, said on Monday evening that she was glad of President Lincoln's death, and were she near his grave would take pleasure in dancing on it. This was more than the loyal women of the neighborhood could bear, and accordingly on Tuesday a dozen or more went to her house and forced her to take