

New-York Herald Tribune

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION IN SHERMAN'S ARMY.

BALTIMORE, April 22, 1865.

The news from Gen. Sherman causes great dissatisfaction among all loyal people here.

We learn from Goldborough that the news of the President's assassination was received there before the promulgation of Sherman's order, but was kept private for a day or two. When it did get out the feeling among the troops was very bitter. A Rebel officer, who expressed his approval of the deed, was instantly killed by the soldiers who heard his remarks. The armistice order was received very coldly by the army.

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MOBILE.

100 Guns and 1,000 Prisoners Taken

3,000 BALES OF COTTON SECURED.

The City Formally Surrendered on the 12th Instant.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, New-York.

In a dispatch dated Mobile, five o'clock, p. m., April 14th, Major-Gen. Canby reports as follows:

We find in Mobile and its defenses on the west side of the bay over 100 guns, and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about one thousand prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed. The quantity of cotton will probably reach three thousand bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage, &c.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16, via Cairo, April 22, 1865.

The Times contains the following in relation to the surrender of Mobile:

Gen. Canby established his headquarters in the Custom House. Gen. Granger commands the Department, Gen. Veitch commands the post.

No cotton or other things were burned, because it was said that Gen. Granger would burn the city if the cotton was burned.

It is estimated that from 20,000 to 30,000 bales of cotton have been captured in the city. Large quantities of it have also been secured.

The city is quiet and orderly. Many citizens are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and to be released from Rebel rule.

Deserters are arriving in large numbers. No cotton or other things were burned, because it was said that Gen. Granger would burn the city if the cotton was burned.

The wharves and docks are in fine order.

The Mayor of Mobile formally surrendered the city about 3 o'clock on the 12th inst., tendering the services of the pilots to bring the fleet safely up to the city.

Gen. Granger met a most enthusiastic reception upon entering the city. He remarked he had never met so warm a reception in any place before.

Three hundred guns, in good condition, and a large amount of ammunition were captured.

Twelve hundred prisoners, sick and stragglers, were found in the city, including 250 officers. All were sent to Ship Island.

The contents of the Rebel Commissary Department were turned over to Gen. Canby.

Thirty-eight hundred prisoners were captured in the Spanish Bay.

Several Rebel gunboats were also captured.

The Mobile papers having suspended publication, Gen. Granger authorized E. O. Hinds, correspondent of the New Orleans Times, to issue a daily paper, and he has commenced publishing the Mobile Daily News.

Gen. Canby's staff arrived here last evening from Mobile, and goes North with dispatches for the latter.

The receipts of cotton and sugar are light, and there are no buyers.

MOBILY.

His Command Surrendered—He Still Holds Out—\$2,000 Reward Offered for his Capture—His Own Men Hunting Him.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1865.

Saturday, April 22, 1865.

Major-Gen. Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosby's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, except Mosby himself.

Some of Mosby's own men are hunting for a reward of \$2,000, offered for him by Gen. Hancock, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE REWARDS.

The Secretary Better—His Son Not so well.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State passed a very uncomfortable night, but has taken his breakfast with relief, and is quite as strong as he was yesterday.

Mr. Frederick Seward has improved within the past twenty-four hours. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BAILEY, Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 22—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is stronger and more comfortable to-night.

Mr. F. Seward's condition justifying and requiring it, a further removal of fragments of bone was made this morning. The operation was borne well, and has been productive of partial relief. Very respectfully, &c., J. K. BAILEY, Surgeon-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 23—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is doing quite as well as could be expected. Mr. F. Seward is somewhat stronger, more conscious, and less restless than he has been. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. BAILEY, Surgeon-General.

Secretary Seward Better.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 23, 1865.

Secretary Seward is decidedly better to-day. His son is not rallied, as was hoped, after the operation of yesterday, and his recovery is pronounced less hopeful.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fate Reports as to Johnston's Surrender—Paroled Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, April 22, 1865.

The steamer Thetis arrived here this afternoon from Morehead City, N. C. The advices she brings are not of an altogether definite character respecting the surrender of Johnston's army to Gen. Sherman, though it was generally supposed at Newport that the same terms were accorded to Gen. Lee had been granted to Johnston.

The report that Johnston and Morehead City was general, as military operations in North Carolina will at once cease, and an inspiring impetus be given to business of all kinds.

The rebel force at Newbern and at Morehead City was general, as military operations in North Carolina will at once cease, and an inspiring impetus be given to business of all kinds.

Large numbers of paroled Rebel prisoners left yesterday from the fort, and many at will over Old Point, much to the disgust of the loyal portion of the community.

THE FUNERAL PAGEANT.

From Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS ON THE ROUTE.

Arrival of the Cortege in Philadelphia.

A SOLEMN SABBATH IN THE QUAKER CITY.

Great Outpouring of the People.

THE OBSEQUIES IN NEW-YORK.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

A Floral Offering.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

LANCASTER, Pa., Saturday, April 22, 1865.

The funeral train has just left the depot. The patriotic daughters laid a wreath of flowers on the President's coffin.

The whole population is out to do honor to the noble dead.

J. R. S.

Associated Press Account.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Saturday, April 22, 1865.

The train left Harrisburg with the remains of President Lincoln this morning. Thousands of persons were seen and witnessed its departure. Our company was increased at the State capital by the addition of the Hon. Joseph Bailey, the Hon. J. M. Moorehead, and M. Hall Stanton, esq.

The chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Philadelphia City Councils. The duty of this gentleman is to extend the hospitalities of this city to those who have been specially invited to accompany the remains of the late President.

The Philadelphia City Councils was also on board of the train, and met a police force of 600 on its arrival in this city.

Gov. Bradford of Maryland, and staff, took leave of the party at Harrisburg.

THE CASES.

were heavily draped with mourning outside and within, and were of the finest workmanship. The one containing the remains presented a more somber hue than the others, and was additionally designated by metallic ornaments.

We passed many groups of people on the road, some displaying prominent emblems of grief, and at one point a large national flag, with mourning appendages, was spread upon the ground. Crowds stood uncovered on each side of us. In some places we passed country houses, workshops and small settlements, every resident appearing to witness the passing of the train.

AT MIDDLETOWN.

the people assembled in full numbers. Passing a few paces the wood sheds were a partially cleared wood. Fronting the road were immense rocks, on which humble farmers and their families were silently standing.

AT ELIZABHTOWN.

the train halted for a few moments, when there was a rush over the wood-piles by men, women and children to see the funeral car, the scene being more animated than mournful. There were, however, large groups of other parties who were silently and solemnly impressed. One man waved a big flag.

AT LANCASTER.

the vicinity of the railroad station was crowded with people, and farther on the streets were densely filled. Perhaps 20,000 or 40,000 persons were assembled as spectators.

Half flags were displayed everywhere, banners were on elevated points, balconies, windows, balconies, and each side of us. In some places we passed country houses, workshops and small settlements, every resident appearing to witness the passing of the train.

AT PENNINGTONVILLE.

the people were out in large numbers. The train passed under a string of national flags and emblems of mourning, supported on posts at either side.

AT FAREBROTHER.

at least a thousand people were on the balconies and steps of the houses. At the windows and on the lawns were spectators.

AT EAGLE STATION.

and a group, a woman held in her arms a child, probably not over three years of age, who wore a ark frock with a mourning scarf across his shoulders, and who waved a big flag.

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