

SHERMAN.
Macon Falls on the 20th.
HOWELL COBB AND G. W. SMITH PRISONERS.
They Claim the Benefit of the Armistice.

New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN GRANTS IT.

Official.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—2 p. m.
Major-General Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that "Wilson held Macon on the 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 the Rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw 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."

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

In Philadelphia.
From Our Special Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 23, 1865—5 p. m.
All that was earthly, except, indeed, his life and history, and deeds, and example, now familiar as household words in all the homes of this great land—all else that was earthly of the President and Honest Man in whom there was no guile, rests to-day in Old Independence Hall. Here, four years ago, standing on the spot where now rests his cold clay, and speaking of the principle of equal liberty which the deliberations of the Continental Congress, in this same hall, had helped to establish, he said:

"I was about to say I would rather be assassinated than surrender."
To-day thousands look the last time upon his good face, perhaps recall those significant words of self-consecration and prophecy, and think—
"How is himself, marred, as you see, with traitors?"
And then go their way sadder and better men, because loved him—is it irreverent to say they loved him, because he first loved them? And now—
"They would go and kiss his wounds,
And dip their lips in his sacred blood;
You, too, a part of his (our) country,
And, dying, mention it within their wills,
Remembering it as a rich legacy
Unto their race."

It was as the love of David and Jonathan, and now is as the sorrow of David over Jonathan slain. They would break out—"Woe to the hands that shed this costly blood! O'er thy wounds do I prophesy," but they remember how he that is dead had no revenge in his heart, and feel that his shade would look down from the sky, grieved and in anguish, if bare and lawful justice were transcended, or aught done in simple revenge. Only justice, then, is demanded, and it is the traitors' fault!

THE CAPTURE OF RALEIGH.

From Our Special Correspondent.
HQ. RIGHT WING OF SHERMAN'S ARMY,
RALEIGH, Friday, April 14—5 p. m.
To-day, the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter, the right wing of Sherman's army made its triumphant march into the capital of North Carolina, to the intense delight of a goodly number of loyal citizens, who never favored Secession, and who would at any time during the present Rebellion have gladly sought refuge under the folds of the old flag, if they could have done so with safety to themselves and families.

SURRENDER OF THE CITY.
Two days ago a committee of gentlemen proceeded to Gen. Sherman's headquarters at Clayton Station, on the Goldsborough Railroad, and surrendered the city. They were: Ex-Governors L. Swain and William A. Graham, with Dr. Warren, Surgeon-General of the State, on Gov. Vance's staff, acting as Secretary. Gen. Sherman received the committee very kindly, accepting the surrender of the city and promising to afford every protection to citizens and their property.

OCCUPATION BY KILPATRICK.
Yesterday morning at about nine o'clock Kilpatrick's cavalry entered the city, and were soon after followed by the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. C. Walcutt. A Provost-guard was immediately placed at every house to prevent stragglers from molesting the citizens, who have since been marked to the effect that there has been more quiet and order since the advent of our troops than there was when Johnston's command were here.

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have treated the people shamefully, breaking into houses and stores, and robbing everybody, friend and foe alike. The people all through the country, as well as those in this town, represent them as acting more like a band of robbers than an organized body of troops.

HANGING A REBEL.
After the city had been formally surrendered, and while Kilpatrick was marching through the town, an officer belonging to Wheeler's command, who, with some of his men, were engaged in plundering a store near the Market House, rushed into the street and fired his revolver at Kilpatrick, who was riding at the head of the column; the ball fortunately missed Kilpatrick, but wounded one of his staff. Chase was instantly made, and the ruffian captured. In less than 10 minutes he was swinging by his neck from a tree.

THE MARCH FROM GOLDSBOROUGH
was a very severe one in consequence of the rain and naturally had roads over which the army was obliged to pass.

The pioneer corps and large details from different regiments were worked day and night, corduroying the roads for nearly half the distance marched.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, commanded respectively by Gen. Blair and Logan, and which are commonly known as the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Howard, took the extreme right on the march to Raleigh, which, in consequence of the circuitous route traveled, amounted to nearly 64 miles. This march was accomplished in three days and a half, an almost incredible short time when it is taken into consideration that the roads had to be made for full one-half the distance, amid a drenching rain storm which to any ordinary army would have made the roads impassable; but Sherman's veteran and victorious troops have learned how to overcome almost every obstacle to success, and they accordingly accomplished this march in the short time stated. I venture the opinion that the same march could not have been made in the same time by any other army in the world.

With the exception of some slight cavalry skirmishing this wing of the army has had no enemy to contend with or to impede their progress since they left Goldsborough.

Those few of Wheeler's men not amounting to over 50 or 100, who kept in our front were easily driven and kept at a respectful distance from our advance, which consisted of the 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry of Major Gen. Course's Division of the Fifteenth Corps.

ROUTE TRAVELED.
On Monday, the 10th inst., we broke camp and marched by a circuitous route over a low swampy country to Pikeville, corduroying the roads for nearly half the distance. The Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps having been in rear of the command, did not get into camp until near 4 o'clock the following morning, very much fatigued and soaked through with rain, but in the most admirable spirits. Pikeville is a station on the Weldon Railroad, and has a small settlement of some half dozen houses which are inhabited by what are commonly known in the South as "the poor white trash."

From Pikeville the command marched on Tuesday morning to Lowell Factory, the rear of the column getting into camp at about 10 o'clock that night. The Rebels tore up the planking of the bridge over Little River, expecting thereby to delay the march of our army. The damage, however, was easily repaired, and did not delay the command for over an hour; they would probably have done more damage to the bridge had they not been prevented by the timely arrival of the mounted infantry, who rapidly drove them away.

The First Division of the Fifteenth Corps, under the command of Gen. Hagen, was in the advance of the Corps and deserve great credit for the speedy manner in which they repaired the bridge and removed all the obstructions on the road.

Lowell Factory, from which the place derives its name, is owned by a Quaker, and is a small settlement of about 75 inhabitants, consisting principally of women and children, who are all employed as operatives in the cotton factory.

GLOIOUS NEWS.
While waiting at Lowell Factory for the repairing of the roads toward Smithfield, the glorious news of the surrender of Lee's Army was officially communicated to the Command, and produced the wildest excitement.

The Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps were summoned together by their gallant commander, Major Gen. John M. Corse, and, after the playing of several national and patriotic airs by the band, the whole command joined in singing "John Brown," and the "Star Spangled Banner," with a zest which has seldom been equalled, and never excelled.

arm can come up with him and deliver the final blow to the Rebellion which has for nearly four years cursed this fair land. The citizens here all express a desire, now that Lee has surrendered his army, that Johnston would do the same thing and put an end to this desolating war. It is questionable whether or not he has heart and sense sufficient to take this view of the subject.

GUERRILLA PARTIES.
It is very much to be feared that when the army of Johnston disbands, as it must sooner or later, the country will swarm with bands of guerrillas, who will respect no one and treat all alike, friend or foe, so that in no country, outside of the towns and cities, there will be no protection for life or property, and everything will be in a state of anarchy, until the strong arm of the law is enforced by the bayonets of our Union soldiers. The people all through the country complain bitterly of their treatment by this class of desperadoes, of whom they live in hourly dread and trepidation.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.
It is expected the railroad will be open through to Goldsborough to-morrow, as the Construction Corps have been hard at work on it. The most serious injury the road suffered was in the destruction of the bridge over the Neuse River, which was quite a large structure.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR JOHNSTON'S ARMY.
It is stated on good authority that the cavalry belonging to Lee's army have nearly all succeeded in making a junction with Wheeler and Wade Hampton, and that the united cavalry force of the enemy now in our front numbers at least 10,000 men. It is also rumored, but not generally credited, that a number of stragglers from the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia have made their appearance inside of Johnston's lines and have been pressed into the ranks of his army.

RALEIGH.
In consequence of being obliged to send this dispatch immediately, I have not had time to visit the different points of interest in this city, but will reserve an accurate description for a future letter. The population now is about 5,000. There are quite a number of handsome residences and large stores; the latter, however, are closed and under strict guard, to prevent their being broken into. Business of all kinds is for the present suspended.

The Governor's palace, which is at present occupied as Gen. Sherman's headquarters, is quite an ordinary building, with little of the elegance to be inferred from its high-floored name.

The Capitol is a very fine structure, situated in the center of the city, but seems to have suffered to some extent for want of repairs. At present, the handsomest thing about is the Star Spangled Banner, which proudly floats from the dome. Long may it wave.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The 25th Day of May Appointed.

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 10th 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 that 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 the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capital, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of May, next, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I recommend my fellow citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn services to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in the contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 25th day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President,
W. HUNTER, Acting Sec. of State.

THE REWARDS.

The Secretary and His Son Both Improving.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1865.
The Hon. 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 comfortable to-night.

Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. K. EARNEST, Surgeon-General.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Rumored Assassinations—The Danville Road—Jeff. Davis—Farmville—Where the Army Is.
HQ. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 23, 1865.
Reports are current here that many of our men have been found murdered in the vicinity of houses through the country, but, notwithstanding the strictest inquiries have been made, no confirmation of them can be obtained.

A squadron of cavalry, however, have been sent out to scour the country and to bring in prisoners who are found with arms in their hands, whether claiming to be paroled or not.

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The communication was telegraphed to Gen. Grant, who replied that their request would be granted, provided they would take the oath of allegiance. The Government retains the right to take possession of the road at any time they see proper. It is believed the cars on the route will be running in two or three days, as the track is almost in as good order as before Lee's retreat.

It was learned from these gentlemen that Jeff. Davis had been in Danville some two or three weeks since, but that he had left, and his present whereabouts is unknown to them.

A number of citizens appear daily at the office of the Provost-Marshal at headquarters to take the oath of allegiance, and ask that their houses and property be protected.

At the earnest solicitation of citizens of Farmville for protection, the 10th New York Volunteers have been detailed as a guard for that town, and will remain there until things become settled.

The army still remains in the vicinity of Burkeville Junction, and reports change with the day. In its disposition until official news is received from Sherman.

No troops from this army have gone toward him as it is believed that he is fully able to look after Johnston with the forces at present with him.

young ladies were on the platform with a large vase of flowers, which they asked to be permitted to place on the coffin. The vase was, perhaps, four feet long and two feet wide, and, by the arrangement of different colored flowers, represented the flag. White and blue violets and red geraniums formed the stripes, blue violets the corner-ground, which was starred with white violets, and the whole was entwined by a wreath of orange blossoms, roses and various exotics. No more touching thought or beautiful expression of tender sentiment could be imagined. And these young ladies—God bless them—bore the flowers into the hearse-car, and laid them on the coffin, weeping the while as though their hearts would break. One of them, embracing the coffin passionately, kissed it, and then they went, bowed and sobbing, away. The incident affected some of us to tears, and will soon be forgotten by none of us.

Here at York, as elsewhere, there were not wanting the symbols of mourning on the houses, and the evidences of it on the faces of the people.

The train reached Harrisburg at 9 o'clock amid a pouring thunder storm. It will leave here for Philadelphia at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

RECEPTION OF THE REMAINS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Solemnity of the Occasion.
The Cortège.
The Streets Thronged.
The Body in State at the City Hall.
A Requiem for 1,000 German Voices.
The Struggle to See the Corpse.
Scenes in the Streets.
The Progress from Philadelphia.
New-Jersey in Mourning.
Further Details of the Pageant in Pennsylvania.

Baltimore and Harrisburg.
From Our Special Correspondent.
HARRISBURG, Pa., 11 p. m., April 21, 1865.
Perhaps there was not another city outside of his own Illinois where Abraham Lincoln was so reverently loved as he was in Baltimore. Nor is it inexplicable that such should be the case, when it is remembered that Baltimore is now as thoroughly anti-slavery as any township in New-England. Nor converts are proverbially zealous, and this is a late convert, exercised of the pro-slavery devil and quickened into a new life by the light of the anti-slavery Gospel. Now, to all men in the South this dead man stood as the prophet and apostle of this gospel, and was loved and revered accordingly. On him rested the benedictions of their gratitude, and to him clung all their new-born hopes. And thus as the embodiment of an idea, as well as the head and front of the great fact of their emancipation, did he come to be Benefactor, Friend, Brother.

PLAIN PEOPLE.
This was truest of the plain people and of those that were in bondage. These things, then, account for the mighty thronging to see but the hearse that bore his ashes; account for the tears and the sobs that could not be stayed, and were not ashamed, there were so many weeping together. Let not the reader imagine this an overdrawn picture—it is literally truthful, could not be over-etched in words. White and black stood side by side in the rain and the mud, with eyes strained upon that coffin, with eyes drawn over, and with clasped hands, and with faces all running and distorted or set in marble fixity. White and black leaned forth from the same windows; the well-dressed and the shabby in the same doorway, and there seemed to be no consciousness of any difference of color or disparity in station.

THE PROCESSION.
The procession was two miles long, was three hours moving four miles, and a look at the spectators revealed always the same scene. I thought as we passed along that this was one of the good fruits of the national calamity, this welding in the white heat of a common sympathy and common sorrow of all men into a common brotherhood.

COMMENTS.
As we sometimes would halt for a moment I could catch the low words of conversation in the throng. There was execration of the murderer. There was eulogy of him that was dead. There were vows that traitors should be banished from the land. Vows that Rebels should never again have place and power. There were demands for justice. There were ejaculations in articulate words, but indicative of some great dumb thought too big for utterance, so dumb that may be it was but an emotion, a feeling, yet to be crystallized into thought and volition. But there were no cries for blood, none of the cries of a mob, nothing unbecomely, nothing breathing of violence, but all was decorous and peaceful.

One man recalled to another the day four years ago when the Massachusetts soldiers were set upon in those same streets, giving to the country the first martyrs of the Rebellion, as the President was the last. Another spoke of Gen. Butler's occupation of the city, and said for him "the Rebellion would have succeeded before we got fairly to work." Another said that there had been but one man hung for treason, and that was three years ago in New-Orleans—he hoped there would now be some hung for murder.

ENTERTAINING.
The City Government entertained the escort informally with dinner at the Eatwau House, served in twenty-five minutes, that we might leave at the hour set in the timetable, the carriages whirled us back to where we had left the remains, and the train started for Harrisburg.

EN ROUTE.
Nearly all the farm-houses on the way displayed flags bordered with black, and always the people came down to the road, and stood uncovered as we passed.

In the Pennsylvania State Line Gov. Curtin and Gen. Cadwalader and their staffs joined the special train.

AT YORK.
At York, where we halted a few minutes, some

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"I was about to say I would rather be assassinated than surrender."
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OCCUPATION BY KILPATRICK.
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Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury.

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From Our Special Correspondent.
HARRISBURG, Pa., 11 p. m., April 21, 1865.
Perhaps there was not another city outside of his own Illinois where Abraham Lincoln was so reverently loved as he was in Baltimore. Nor is it inexplicable that such should be the case, when it is remembered that Baltimore is now as thoroughly anti-slavery as any township in New-England. Nor converts are proverbially zealous, and this is a late convert, exercised of the pro-slavery devil and quickened into a new life by the light of the anti-slavery Gospel. Now, to all men in the South this dead man stood as the prophet and apostle of this gospel, and was loved and revered accordingly. On him rested the benedictions of their gratitude, and to him clung all their new-born hopes. And thus as the embodiment of an idea, as well as the head and front of the great fact of their emancipation, did he come to be Benefactor, Friend, Brother.

PLAIN PEOPLE.
This was truest of the plain people and of those that were in bondage. These things, then, account for the mighty thronging to see but the hearse that bore his ashes; account for the tears and the sobs that could not be stayed, and were not ashamed, there were so many weeping together. Let not the reader imagine this an overdrawn picture—it is literally truthful, could not be over-etched in words. White and black stood side by side in the rain and the mud, with eyes strained upon that coffin, with eyes drawn over, and with clasped hands, and with faces all running and distorted or set in marble fixity. White and black leaned forth from the same windows; the well-dressed and the shabby in the same doorway, and there seemed to be no consciousness of any difference of color or disparity in station.

THE PROCESSION.
The procession was two miles long, was three hours moving four miles, and a look at the spectators revealed always the same scene. I thought as we passed along that this was one of the good fruits of the national calamity, this welding in the white heat of a common sympathy and common sorrow of all men into a common brotherhood.

COMMENTS.
As we sometimes would halt for a moment I could catch the low words of conversation in the throng. There was execration of the murderer. There was eulogy of him that was dead. There were vows that traitors should be banished from the land. Vows that Rebels should never again have place and power. There were demands for justice. There were ejaculations in articulate words, but indicative of some great dumb thought too big for utterance, so dumb that may be it was but an emotion, a feeling, yet to be crystallized into thought and volition. But there were no cries for blood, none of the cries of a mob, nothing unbecomely, nothing breathing of violence, but all was decorous and peaceful.