EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ton to Philadelphia, all around was sad and sable. The stars of the victory crowned ban-

sable. The state was value variety-crowned them like eyes filled with tears, and the red, white, and blue were shreuded in the universal gloom. In Philadelphia the demonstration is al-

neet ewint in its solemnity. I was much touched

at the unusual interest excited by this sad event in Washington, among the laboring classes, and equal-

ly so in Baltimore, because in both these cities

there has been, and still is, an active Secession

element; but in Philadelphia, where traitors are fewer, the exhibition is more pronounced and effective; and if this afternoon is fair the honored dead

will be received by a larger concourse than even the late thrilling victories called out. No business has

been transacted, save by the newspaper men, the

clergy, the railroads, and the people who sell the ordinary necessaries of life. There is a wall at

every fireside. Everybody seems to have lost a nes

friend. "I had just begun to love Mr. Lincoln," said one of my warm Democratic friends, "and now he is gone." The poor colored people could

not realize their loss. He seemed to be im-

them free, his death would make them sleves again. But, may God be thanked, there are no

bondmen where he has gone, and that the skull of

slavery, once shattered, cannot be repaired. As

Bishop Simpson said before Mr. Lincoln's uncon-scious corpse, on Wednesday, "Though the hand

of the assassin has struck him to the ground, it

could not destroy the work he has done nor forge

sgain the chains he has broken." Andrew Johnson now holds the heim! He will not faint or fail back. Before this dire tragedy party faints and dies. A few, a very few, rejoice in it. It is

only consistent that if there are some wretches vile

enough to assassinate the good and the great, there

are also cowards who applaud the crims. We can

say of them, and of the flying murderer, racked by

the furies of remorse, and followed by the fisativen-geance of inculted law and the impending bolt of an offended God, as Angielina, wife of the Duge of Venice, said to her husband's persecutors:

Have made the lion mad ere now, a shaft

An obscene gesture cost Callgula

I' the heel o'erthrew the bravest of the brave/ A wife's dishonor was the bane of Troy;

An injured husband brought the Gauls to Clailum

and thence to Rome, which perish'd for a time;

A virgin's wrong made Spain a Moorish province

And Steno's lie, couch'd in two worthless line,

A Senate which hath stood eight hundred years

Discrown'd a prince, cut off his crownless hea And forged new fetters for a greaning people.

Let the poor wretch, like to the courtesan

Who fired Persepolis, be proud of this,
If it so please him—'twere a pride fit for him

Him, who, whateler he now is, was a hero.

Nothing of good can come from such a source

And not for reptiles. We have none for Sten

And no resentment; things like him must sting,

DEATH OF GENERAL WILLIAM COOK .- It

We leave him to himself, that lowest depth

Of human baseness. Pardon is for men,

we aught with him, nor now, nor e

But let him not insult the last hours of

His life, while earth yet bore his cruelties;

Hath decimated Venice, put in peril

nortal to them. They feared that, having set

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 1865.

From the Washington Chronicle of Eunday.]

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

A Bad Time for Negotiation. The "Basis of Peace" concerted b tween Sherman and Jo Johnston is everywhere repudiated. We have never known such harmony among the people on any subject. The newspapers cannot exaggerate the strength of this feeling with all their adjectives and admiration marks. The experiment of the fortunate and gifted SHERMAN was made at a most unpropitious moment. The victories of GRANT, his generous terms to LEE, and the horrid murder of the President and the attempted massacre of Mr. SEWARD's family, had almost obliterated party lines. The bitterest persecutors of the Administration and its supporters, and the loudest declaimers for peace and the most constant revilers of Mr. Lincoln, were conquered by victory over Treason, magnanimity to the vanquished, and the savage fury of the rebel assassins. It is now a matter of hourly occurrence for so-called Democrats to renounce their party fealty, and to declare that the rebellion must be closed at all hazards, and without compromise. What adds to the popular unity is the fact that the new President, besides pleasing the Republicans by his vigorous measures, attracts the true Democrats, because he, too, is a true Democrat. A very prise as that of General property

Justice Tempered with Mercy. It must not be supposed that because the Covernment is resolved to press the war and the rebellion uncompromisingly to a close, therefore there is to be no mercy extended to those who have been misled by the bad leaders in the South, and have been left by them poor, houseless, and unprovided for. No such apprehension can be justly entertained. There is one fact irrevocably fixed: there can be no further consultation or intercourse with the chiefs of the rebellion. Only those who are known friends of the Government. or have fully proved that they have cut loose from the rebellion, will be consulted in the steps necessary to the reorganization of the States. The nucleus of these re organizations will be composed alone of this material. The question is whether the masses of the South will be bet ter cared for by the men trusted by the Government or by their late oppressors. Justice to both sides, to the cruel leaders and to their deluded dupes, is the policy of the Federal authorities; and if the first are fearfully punished, and the last forgiven and protected, who can justly complain? One consolation remains to the friends of the good cause, that the Government of the United States is powerful as well to chastise as to cherish.

A Word to the Loyal.

The labors of our public servants and the obligations of their masters, the people, are not lessened because the military back of the rebellion is broken. Late evidences too plainly show that treason, if cowed, is not crushed, but waits and watches everyopportunity to strike. The parole and the pardon extended to it are accepted, in many cases, only to be abused. The true lover of the Union should not allow officers of the Government, who may be found in every department by making a mere inquiry, will be sufficient. So much should be the religious task and study of every good citizen. No man need be an informer. He has only to be a patriot, and to remember that he owes more to his country now, if possible, that at any former time. The remedy is at hand, and can be justly applied. But our public officers cannot do their duty unless they are assisted by the loyal people.

Returned Rebels. It is said to be difficult to dispose of the paroled or returned rebels who have just come in from the broken armies of the enemy, and are now mixing into many communities. We do not see the difficulty. If these men deport themselves decently and kindly, they will be well treated and generously encouraged. If they are insolent, factious, and intriguing, they lose all claim to respect or protection, and can be sent to keep company with those who, if not so happy in fact, are at least congenial in sentiment.

The United States and Portugal. It would appear that the difficulty between the United States and Portugal, caused by the Belem Fort having fired into our steam-frigate, the Niagara, was very near becoming unpleasantly complicated. When the occurrence was known in England, an article appeared in The Index, (the rebel journal published in London,) stating that, of course, should the United States demand satisfaction, the leading Ruropean Powers would stand by Portugal, and back her up as perfectly justifiable in the firing. The London Times made the same statement, with equal confidence. It happened, however, that Mr. HARVEY. United Etates Minister at Lisbon, lost no time in lodging a complaint with of Queen VICTORIA'S sons as sovereign, the Portuguese Government, and demanding immediate and full reparation viz: the removal of the Governor of Fort Belem and a salute of honor to the Niagara and Sacramento, bearing the Union | nadas and the other British dependencies flag. The Portuguese Ministry, having ascertained the truth of Mr. HARVEY'S statement, that the American vessels had signalized that they understood the first | ble, at any cost, to defend these dependensummons from the fort, declared that the cies from American invasion, if any casus second shot, which struck the Niagara, was entirely unjustifiable, and, with a ready frankness, which is creditable to their good sense as well as their courtesy, at once informed Mr. HARVEY that the amende honorable which he demanded should be made, without reservation or delay. This, as might have been expected, has subjected Portugal to the most violent

ticing the subject again. The Consul-General of Portugal, stationed at New York, by order of his Go- | to try it. With the small army which Engvernment and in the name of the King of | land possessed, and the very great de-Portugal, has published a card giving the | mands made upon it all over her extended American press credit for having in a great measure brought about the successful result | into a great military war with America, of of the subscription raised in this country in | which they would possibly see no end." He favor of the inhabitants of the Cape Verd | added: "The American army had a larger Islands, and thanking-the editors generally for their kind co-operation in this work of | than any other army in the world, and they philanthropy. This, at once, is grateful | had, besides, siege, transport, and commisand well-timed, and will have a favorable sariat trains. On the other hand, the means effect on the public mind here.

Gladstone-"The Coming Man."

There will not be any Parliamentary news from England for some time, the Lords and Commons having adjourned over the Easter holidays. Yesterday evening Mr. GLADSTONE was to have opened his "Budget,"—that is, make his financial statement for the year. Mr. GLADSTONE is not only a very eloquent man, able statesman, and accomplished scholar, but also a successful financier. He was brought up in the school of PEEL and COBDEN. Since 1860 he has remitted taxes to the amount of \$45,000,000, and yet the revenue for the financial year which closed on March 31st, is within \$3,850,000 of the year's revenue for 1860. His policy is simply this that every considerable relief to the commerce of the country, by the abolition of taxes upon industry, has been followed by an extension of trade, and a consequent re. He may not have been able to turn one of bound of the revenue. Thus, year after year, he has been removing the dead weight from the productive energies of Great Mr. Cobden was almost as familiar with Britain with decided success. The total the language and literature of France as revenue of the year just closed is \$350,-566,730:—the customs yielded more and the excise less than was expected. Last year Mr. GLADSTONE yielded a penny on the income tax, reduced the with France, in 1861-2. We know, too, sugar duties, the fire insurance duties, and | that he was instructed in the French lanmade a few minor abatements to the amount | guage at the City of London Literary and of \$11,160,000—yet the British national

income has increased on that of last year more than \$500,000. He has on hand now, balance of income over expenditure, a sum of \$15,000,000. There will be probably a further diminution of the incometax, and, perhaps, of the fire-insurance duty also. If expected reductions in the naval and military, as well as the civil expenditure are made, the English finance minister will have \$25,000,000 per annum to take off the taxes of his country.

It is generally acknowledged, by all classes there, that the British revenue has largely increased and British taxation greatly diminished during the last six years, and that this double blessing is the result of Mr. GLADSTONE'S fiscal policy. This, added to his recent declarations in favor of liberal principles, would make him highly acceptable to the British people, as PALMERSTON'S successor, even though his cold manner and highly irritable temper have made him anything but personally popular in the House of Commons. In the event of his becoming Premier, he probably would also retain his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there are numerous precedents for his doing so. Mr. PITT was First Lord of the Treasury, and also Chancellor of the Exchequer from December, 1783, until February, 1801. Mr. ADDINGTON, his immediate successor, held both offices during the next three years, when Mr. Pirr resumed them, and retained them until his death, in January, 1806. Mr. SPENCER. PERCIVAL WAS Premier and Finance Minister during 1807-'12.

During the few months in 1827, in which Mr. CANNING was head of the Governchequer; so was Sir Robert Peer during his first Premiership, 1834-'35. The salary of each office is \$25,000 per annum, but when held together is \$37,500. It is most probable that GLADSTONE will succeed Palmerston, and not at all likely that, as Premier, he would allow the regulation of the National finances to pass into the hands of any colleague.

Napoleon III. and Adolphe Thiers. The late Duke DE MORNY, known to have been the Emperor Napoleon's brother, held the office of President of the Corps Législatif-equivalent to the Speakership of our House of Representatives and the British House of Commons. Indeed, it is rather more important than either, for the American and English "Speakers" are understood to have a non-political status, whereas the Duke or MORNY was also a Minister of the Crown. as an active member of Napoleon's Privy Council. Some surprise has been expressed at the delay in filling the vacancy caused by the Duke's death. There are numerous publicists for whom the responsible office is adapted, by its dignity and emoluments, but few thoroughly suited for the office. It is stated, however, in a Paris newspaper, that the Emperor has determined that the office shall, in future, be strictly non-political, that he has solicited M. THIERS to occupy it, and that M. Thiers has not given a negative

There is no doubt that M. THIERS would make an excellent President of the French lower or popular legislative body. He is sixty-eight years old, healthy in body and has always been a darling theme to him. mind, has had great experience in public life, stands at the head of the living histo- Andrew Johnson is, when he throws rians of Europe, and has had considerable himself against the proposition to hold the first copy of the Life of Julius Cresar sent to any private individual was given the Union. What Senator Johnson did on to M. Thiers, with a photographic inscrip- this and kindred questions, what Governor tion, "from the Author to the first of Johnson believed, what Vice President living Historians."

Cobden on Canada. Mr. COBDEN, it appears, went from the country to London, at great risk, only a PRESIDENT took high ground on this imfew days before his death, to speak, in the debate on the Canada Defence Bill, against any further expenditure out of the imperial treasury for the purpose of preventing the drifting of the British North American provinces into the confederation of the United States. His illness increased so much, in consequence of the journey in inclement weather, that he was unable to go to the House of Commons. His opinion was decidedly against retaining, as dependencies of the British empire, such of the Colonies as did not pay the expenses of keeping them, and, even in the case of the Australian provinces, which are eminently self-supporting, from their large production of wool, gold, and copper, he believed that it would serve both countries if Australia were allowed her national independence. He was more attached to republican than monarchical institutions, but was inclined to let Australia have a King, if, as has been generally understood for some time, they preferred one

rather than a President, elected for a term It was Mr. Cobpen's tendency to republicanism that made him desire that the Caof North America should gravitate to the United States rather than to England. He held, too, that it would be almost impossibelli should provoke it. Nor did he stand alone in this belief. In the debate on the Canadian Defence bill, several members of Parliament decidedly avowed it. Mr. Ban-TINCK said that " Canada could only be defended by sea (water?); any attempt at defence by land would be only a waste of men and money." Major Anson declared that "for every gun that England brought, abuse from The Index, but its backer, The | no matter of what power, the Americans Times, has discreetly refrained from no- | could bring ten; for every gunboat she put upon the lakes and the St. Lawrence, they could put ten, and more, too, if they choose empire, they ought not to allow her to drift side were limited, and it was impossible for

proportion of artillery to the number of men of transit to the frontier on the Canadian this country to dream of defending Canada for one moment." Mr. Lowe, lately a member of the Palmerston Government and personally acquainted with British North America, strongly denied that Canada could be defended, and doubted whether she were worth it. "Once satisfy your mind." he said. "that you cannot defend Canada in Canada, and the duty of defending Canada in Canada ceases. You cannot alter it by using fine words, you must go straight to the fact—we have no duty, no straight to the fact—we have no duty, no hand, on the other I am equally opposed to consolidation [applause], or the centralization of power in which we cannot do." It is certain, then. that Mr. Cobden did not stand alone in his opinions about Canada.

It may be added here, that, with unusual had tase, the London Times, noticing Mr. COBDEN's death, dwelt contemptuously upon his "ignorance of classical learning." the Odes of Horace or a book of the Iliad into English verse, like Lord DERBY, but with those of his native England, and it was this which mainly led to his appointment as Special Commissioner from England to negotiate the Free Trade treaty guage at the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution (Aldersgate-street), and written by H. D. Thoreau.

established while he was still in the em ployment of his uncle, the Manchester warehouseman in "the city," and presided over, for a number of years, by Mr. GEORGE GROTE, the distinguished historian of Greece.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

Andrew Johnson was nominated Vice President of the United States by the National Union Convention without the expression of a wish for the office, and indeed without knowing that he would be presented for the post. His friends at Baltimore did not press his name at any time. They knew that if ever the contingency arrived when the record of a real Democrat was needed to emphasize the sincerity of the Union party, and to show that the fidelity of the hundreds of thousands of men who had severed all connection with their former organizations was not forgotten, that record was to be found in the life of Andrew Johnson. The same vote that re-elected the former old-line Whig, Abraham Lincoln, elected the former old-line Democrat, Andrew Johnson. At the time the latter was nominated and elected, he was discharging the important duties of Military Governor of Tennessee. Preparations were being made to get rid of the machinery contrived and put together by the traitors who claimed to have carried that State out of the Union, but only succeeded in the most shameless fraud. How strange it is, that precisely the same system of false voting and fabricated returns which was resorted to to force Kansas into the the first broad road to secession), was adopted to force the Southern States out of the Union. It was under Johnson's auspices that the Constitutional Convention, which initiated the new State organization, was called. His friend and former bitter adversary, Dr. W. G. Brownlow, was afterwards elected Governor simultaneously with a Legislature composed of citizens of the State, who are still at Nashville perfecting the duty of pacification and reconstruction. Anxious to see Tennessee entirely vindicated and saved, he wished to remain with his fellow-citizens until the work was completely done. He accordingly telegraphed to Washington to ask if his presence was absolutely necessary at the inauguration on the 4th of March, 1865, and to his despatch he added: "I would rather assist in the salvation of Tennessee from treason than be Vice President of the United States.' His friends advised him to be present, and he came. It will be recollected that in all the speeches of Governor, now President Johnson, pronounced about this time, February and March, 1865, he laid especial Andrew Johnson. As he has himself

And higher beings suffer; 'lis the charter stress on the necessity of securing to Ten-May have the crawler crush'd, but feels no anser nessee her status in the Union. And Twas the worm's nature; and some men are wome well did Tennessee deserve the eulogy of in soul, more than the living things of tombs." said, "I love Tennessee-for she has been my protector and friend, and I can with deep regret that we have learned that General William Cook died, at his residence in Hobolen, N. J., last Sunday evening, from pleurisy. The denever forget her." The fame of Tennessee, for xatural products, for broad rivers the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and by his hipp for great cities and ports, for renowned and genial manner won the esteem of all with whom heroes, jurists, and statesmen, for enterhe came in contact. At an early age he entered the prise and progress-the fame of Tennessee nilitary academy at West Point, and, having graduated, took his position as a lieutenant of enginers. By the earnest request of the Government h be-came connected with the Camden and Amboy Lail-Hence you will perceive how consistent road, and his services were so gratifying that he was efficially thanked by the Legislature is the folowing act, passed on the 16th of February, 1831 : experience in the legislature, as a Minister the States in a territorial condition. Had these ingrates and discontents to hatch their plots and flaunt their treason without exposure. A word to the proper office, the parliamentary Opposition would and members. The case of Tennessee is, lose their leader, and Napoleon would if possible, stronger. We need only ask convert an antagonist into a neutral. At | ourselves what becomes of the attempt to the same time, however, M. Thiers would | rule out the so-called seceded States, when paign of 1860 was placed upon the Douglat eleitoral seriously damage his reputation for con- we reflect that Andrew Johnson sat in the bellion he was a warm supporter of the Givernsistency in politics, for, during more than | United States Senate, having been duly elected ment, and exerted all his influence in susaining it twelve years, (i. e., from the coup d'état of | before the rebellion, and sat there after the General Cook leaves a large circle of sorrowing 1851 until recently,) his devotion to the rebellion, voting with the friends of the and, being known, better loved. Orleans dynasty has kept him away from Union, and hailed by them as a chamthe platform of political affairs. Notwith- pion and a compatriot? He served in the standing their difference of opinion on called session of 1861, and only left when public questions, NAPOLEON and M. THIERS | he was called to the post of duty and of are on friendly terms in private. Indeed, danger in his own State. No one then cavilled at Tennessee, and ruled her out of

Johnson proclaimed as his judgment, i

now re-affirmed emphatically by Presi-

dent Johnson. In his speech to the In-

portant question. Governor Morton, of

that State, broached the subject as follows:

lion, the great question of adjustment will fore

itself upon yours and the public mind, and the great principles of our Government will be pre-

sented for new consideration and application. We

Union, neither had it the power to work such a

when thus admitted and incorporated into the mass

which they can be withdrawn or expelled. The re-

bellion can only be viewed by the Government in

its individual aspect. Every act looking to re-

sistance or secession is unconstitutional and void, and can have no legal effect whatever, except upon

the political and civil rights of the individual com-

mitting it. Each rebel is politically and crimi-

nally responsible for his action, without regard to

the number which may have united with him in his

State. Nor is there any power to punish them col-

lectively by reducing a State to a territorial condi-

tion, or declaring its municipal character for-

"As the crime of treason is individual in its cha-

racter, so must be its punishment. Rebels have the

power to forfeit their own personal rights, civil and

political, but they have no power, directly or indirectly, to work the destruction of a State.

"The disorganization or destruction of a State Go

Suppose, if you please, that every officer connected with the Government of the State of Indiana should

be assassinated to-day. Would the existence of

the State thereby be lost? Certainly not. The

powers of the State Government would be in abey-

ance only until new men could be called to their

exercise. There is in every rebel State a loyal ele-

ment of greater or less strength, and to its hands

would I confide the duty and power of reorganizing

the State Government, giving to it military protec-

"The loyal men of a State have a right to govern

it, be they few or many. In this way, the loyal ele-

ment in every State would be soon converted into

rights would be enlarged and varied in the several

States, from time to time, according to the circum-

stances by which they may be surrounded, and in a

few years at furthest the rapidly increased loyal

element aided by emigration from the North and

from Europe, would place the Government in thes

States upon an immovable basis, never to be again

disturbed by the fury of slavery or the insanity of

"Upon this idea of destroying States my position

has been heretofore well known, and I see no cause

o change it now, and I am glad to hear its reitera-

tion on the present occasion. Some are satisfied

and other divisions; are to lose their character as

States. But their life-breath has been only suspend-

ed, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these States in the possession

and enjoyment of a republican form of government

A State may be in the Government with a peculiar

that feature: but it was a State when it went into re

"I hold it as a solemn obligation in any one of

these States where the rebel armies have been

beaten back or expelled, I care not how small the

number of Union men, if enough to man the ship of

to teem a republican form of government. This is no new opinion. It is expressed in conformity with my

vernment. Then in adjusting and putting the Go-

vernment upon its legs again, I think the progress of this work must pass into the hands of its friends. [Applause.] If a State is to be nursed until it again

gets strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not

"Now, permit me to remark that while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration on the one

These views may be commented upon

by intelligent readers with much effect.

They furnish a very easy and satisfactory

explanation of a much controverted ques-

In nearly all the newspaper reports of

the obsequies of President Lincoln, the

fact was omitted that his Excellency Go-

vernor Currin, with his staff, and every

member of his Cabinet, accompanied the

honored remains, and occupied a conspi-

CORRECTIONS -In our notice, yesterday, of "The

Adventures of Fudge Fumble," one of Peterson's "Library of Humorous American Works," it was called "Judge Tumble." In the notice of Our

Young Folks, we carelessly credited J. T. Trow-bridge with the authorship of that admirable book,

cuous position in the funeral procession.

OCCASIONAL.

mothered by its enemies. [Applause.]

the hands of a few."

tion.

State, I hold it, I say, a high duty to protect and secu

understanding of the genius and theory of our G

it is still a State. [Great applause.]

on, and by the operation of rebellion lo

THE PRESIDENT said, in reply :

tion till such time as it can, by conver

will be confided only to safe and loyal hands.

and indirectly. The Constitution provides for

"As we approach the end of this mighty rebel-

diana delegation, on the 21st of April, THE

WE HAVE to acknowledge the recepon, from Mr. Desilver, of the photographic portrit of the late President and his son Thaddous. Is one of the best portraits of that great and good ian which we have seen, and we cannot doubt will meet with OFFICIAL GAZETTE

Macon, Georgia, in our Poisession

eket. At the beginning of the slavebildes re

riends to mourn his loss. Few were bettr known,

HOWELL COBB AND GUSTAVIS SMITH PRISONERS.

The Murder Planned in Carada Approved by Davis.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

A despatch from General Sherman tates that Wilson held Macon on the 80th, with Hovell Cobi G. W. Smith, and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of my armistice, and he tele I have answered him that he may draw oul of Macon, and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are manging 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 assessing now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Sewari is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

Secretary of War. OUR POLICY TOWARDS TRAITIRS.

EDWIN M STANTON.

Speech by the President to a Delegate of Loyal Southerners. THE SPIRIT THAT WILL ANIMATE OUR TREAT-

MENT OF THE REBELS. MERCY WITHOUT JUSTICE A CRINE

Stern Justice to the Leaders in Treason nesty, Clemency to the Masses,

their Followers. Special Despatch to The Press.] WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24. This morning, at eleven o'clock, a large delega on of loyal citizens of disloyal districts called upo the President. Judge Underwood, on behalf of the delegation, read the following address: MR PRESIDENT: The gentlemen who come with me to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the nation are, for the most part, exiles from the South—exiles for their devotion to the Union and he Constitution in defiance of threats and per

the Constitution in defiance of threats and persecution of the slaveholding aristooracy.

Your recent utterances have stirred our spirits like the sound of a trumpet, and encouraged the hore that we may ere long in safety visit our desplated farms and rebuild our homes. In the sunny South. We have no feelings but those of kindaess for the sommon people of our section, even for those who by physical or moral compulsion, or by gross deception, have been arrayed in arms againet the Government. Wa would not say with Joshua of cut, "wenty one who rebels shall be put to death," but we to the wicked leaders, who, though baffied, are neither humbled nor subdued; whose arrogance and treason are as dangerous to us and to the country as ever. We thank you for declaring that these great or minals must be punished. The Great Author of Nature and Providence decrees that those who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind. We know that we cannot go home in safety while traitors whose hands are still dripping with the warm blood of our martyred brothers remain deflant and unpunished. It is folly to give sigar plums to tigers and hyenas. It is more than folly to talk of elemency and mercy to these worse than Catilines; for elemency and mercy to these worse than Catilines; for elemency and mercy to these worse than Catilines; for elemency and mercy to these worse than Catilines; for elemency and mercy to these worse than Catilines and on have witnessed this rebellion. If the guilty leaders of this rebellion shall be properly punished, our children's children will not be compelled to look upon another like it for generations.

By the blood of our martyred President, by the By the blood of our martyred President, by the agonies of our starved and mutilated prisoners, by the tens of thousands slain in battle, and the desolations of home and country and all the waste of life and treasure for the last four years, with no feeling of revenge, but in sincerest of sorrow, we pray that your Administration may be both a terror to evil-deers and a protection to all who pursus the paths of peace.

the paths of peace.

And while we mourn and lament our great and good murdered chief—too kind and too indulgent, we fear, for these stormy times—we thank God for the belief that, knowing the character of the leaders of the rebellion as you do, you will so deal with them that our whole yountry shall be an asylum for the nonressed of every orded and every silms. for the oppressed of every creed and every olime, the home of peace, freedom, industry, education, and religion; a light and an example to the nations of the whole earth, down a long, bright, and beneficent

President Johnson replied:

It is hardly necessary for me on this occasion to say that my sympathies and impulses in connection with this nefarious rebellion best in unison with yours. Those who have passed through this bitter ordeal, and whe participated in it to a great extent, are more competent, as I think, to judge and determine the true policy which should be parsued. [Applause] I have but little to say on this question in response to what has been said. It enunciates and expresses my own feelings to the fallest extent, and in much better language than I can at the present moment summon to my aid.

The most shat I can say is, that entering upon the duties that have devolved upon me, under dircumstances that are perilous and responsible, and being thrown into the posttion I now occupy unexpectedly, in consequence of the sad event—the helinous assassination which has taken place—in view of fall that is before me, and the circumstances that surround me, I cannot but feel that your encouragement and kindness are peculiarly acceptable and appropriate. I do not think you, who have been familiar with my course, you who are from the South, deem it necessary for me to make any professions as to President JOHNSON replied:

Salutes, illuminations, pysotechnics, processions, mass meetings, ringing of bells, greetings on streets, and cars, and steamboats, all outcroppings of the joyful gratitude of a people on the eye of their joyful gratitude of a people on the eve of tuest rescue from rebellion. And even as they walked, for more glad news, while from almost every dwel-ling and public place the old flag floated like the pinion of the angel of peace, came the black and bitter blast of death. As I rode from Washing-

the future on this coossion, nor to express what my course, will be upon questions that may arise. If my past life is no indication of what my future will be, my professions were both worthless and empty; and in returning you my sincere thanks for this encoursgement and sympathy, I really can only retirete what I have said before, and in part what has just been read.

As far as clemency and mercy are concerned, and the proper exercise of the pardoning power, I think I understand the nature and character of the latter. In the exercise of elemency and mercy, the pardoning power should be exercised with caution. I do not give utterance to my opinions on this point in any spirit of revenge, or unkind feelings. Mercy and elemency have been pretty large ingredients in my compound. Having been the Executive of a State, and thereby placed in a position in which it was necessary to exercise elemency and mercy, I have been charged with going too far-being too lenient—and I have become satisfied that mercy without justice is a crime, and that when mercy and elemency are exercised by the Executive it should always be done in view of justice, and in that manner alone is properly exercised that great prerogative.

The time has come, as you, who have had to drink this bitter cup, are fully aware, when the American people should be made to understand the true nature of crime. Of crime generally, our people have a high understanding, as well as of the necessity of its punishment; but in the catalogue of orthes there is one, and that the highest known to the law and the Constitution—of which, since the days of Jofferson and Aaron Barr, they have become chilvious—that, is Taxason. Indeed, one who has become distinguished in treason and in this xebellion, said that "When traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable," and to lecome a traitor was to constitute a portion of the aristocracy of the country. God protect the people against such an aristocracy!

Yes, the time has come when the people should be faught to un

strike, through a fitting instrument, and we have beheld him fall like a bright star failing from its sphere.

New there is none but would say, if the question came up, what should be done with the individual who assassinated the Chief Magistrate of a nation?

He is but a man, one man after all; but if asked the control of the cont who assassinated the Chief magnetizate of a state of the is but a man, one man after all; but it asked what should be the penatry, the forfest exacted, I know what response dwells in every bosom. It is that he should pay the forfest with his life; and hence we see that there are times when mercy and ciemency without justice become a crine. The one should temper the other, and bring about that proper mean. And if we would say this when the case was the simple murder of one man by his fellow man, what should we say when asked what shall be done with him or them who have reised implous hands to take away the life of a nation composed of thirty millions of pecple? What would be the reply to that question? But while in mercy we remember justice, in the language, that has been uttered I say justice towards ine leaders, the conscious leaders; but I also say amnety, conciliation, clemency, and mercy to the thousands of our countrymen whom you and I know have been deceived or driven into this infernal rebellion.

thousands of our countrymen whom you and I know have been deceived or driven into this infernal re bellion.

And so I return to where I started from, and again repeat that it is time our people were taught to know that treason is a crime, not a mere political differer co-not a mere contest between two parties, in which one succeeded and the other simply failed. They must know it is treason, for if they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been destroyed. They must know it is treason, for if they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been destroyed. Surely the Constitution sinfleently defines treason. It consists in levying war against the United States, and in giving their enemies ald and comfort. With this definition, it requires the exercise of no great acumen to ascertain who are traitors. It requires no great perception to tell as who have levied war against them, nor does it require any great stretch of reasoning to ascertain who has given aid to the enemies of the United States. And when the Government of the United States does ascertain who are the conscious and intelligent traitors, the penalty and the forfeit should be paid. I know how to appreciate the condition of being driven from one's home. I can sympathize with him whoe has been demined the place that gave hie children birth; but let us, withal, in the restoration of the Government, proceed temperately and dispassionately, and hope and pray that the time will come, as I believe, when we all can return and green in a continuous continuous profoundly for this encouragement and manifestation of your regard and respect, and assure you that I can give no greater assurance regarding the settlement of this question than that I intend to discharge my duty, and in that way which shall, in the earliest possible hour, bring back peace to our distracted country, and hope the time is not far distant when our people can all return to their homes and fresides, and resume their various avocations.

WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President. HUBSDAY, MAY 25TH, APPOINTED A DAY OF MOURNING AND PRATER. WASHINGTON, April 24.—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, of the 17th, requested the various religious denominations to as semble on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the ob.
sequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER AND Whereas. Our country has become one oreg

house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a specia period should be assigned for again humb selves before Almighty God, in order that the be reavement may be sanctified to the nation-Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief or 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 resolutions adopted at the national capital,
,I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United

States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day o May next, to be observed (wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected) as s day of humiliation and mourning. And I recom-mend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their colemn service to Almighty God in memory of the be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtue, and in sorrow for his sudden and violent In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand,

and caused the seal of the United States to be Done at the city of Washington the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President: W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State. [Special Despatches to The Press] WASHINGTON, April 24.

POPULAR OPINION OF SHERMAN'S DIPLO MACY. It is difficult to say which sensation-amazement astonishment, disappointment, or sorrow—was up-permost in the public mind and heart yesterday,

had entered into the inexplicably inconsisten STON. There were amazement and astonishment tha one as sagacious as Sherman has frequently shows himself to be should have been so completely outwitted as it would appear he had been by the wily rebel leader Johnston. There were disappo ment and sorrow that one whom the people had begun to revere and love, and with heretofore 200 reason, had so suddenly fallen from the high, upper nost round of the ladder of honorable fame. "It is unaccountable, amazing, wonderful!" "What could be have been thinking of t" "Is the man deranged?" are the exclamations upon the streets, in the public places, and in the family circle. Everywhere, and by everybody, the "memorandum" is condemned. The veriest rebel of them all could not have prepared, nor more cunningly conceived, a paper by which at once to place all rebeldom in the same status they occupied before they first raised their bloody hands with deadly aim at the life of this Government. All debts are paid; all their obliga cation, emancipation, etc.—are repealed : all crime. the worst of crimes, is forgiven. The blood of the thousands of patriots by them slain is by one dash of the pen washed from their fratricidal, bloodstained hands. How could SHERMAN have been a party to such an instrument? How could he for a moment have entertained the propositions embraced in the "memorandum?" If surprise can be added to amazement, we know the feeling to-day. The order of Sherman, promulgated this morning in a despatch from Fortress Monroe caps the climax of

THE SECRETARYSMIP OF STATE. I am authorized by the highest authority to say that, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, the President will in no event dispense with the serrices of Mr. SEWARD as Secretary of State; that he entertains for him the deepest sympathy in his offerings, and regards the preservation of his life as second to that of no man in the nation, and impatiently awaits the time when he will have the benefit of his counsel. IMPORTANT

An army correspondent at Richmend encloses the following copy of an important order just issued : OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, VA., April 21, 1865, Several paroled officers of the Army of Norther Virginia having signified their desire to go abroad o Europe, or elsewhere, and for the present all per mits for such officers to pass through the loyal State

ports and passage to Halifax will be furnished ther on application at the office of the Provest Marshall General of the Department By order of Major General E. O. C. ORD. M. R. PATRICK. Provost Marshal General. THE BATTLES OF THE ARMY OF THE An order from Gen. Muans, in conformity to

having been suspended, they are informed that pass

lers from the Department and of Gen. GRANT directs that there be inscribed upon the colors o guidons of regiments and batteries serving in tha army, the names of the battles in which they have orne a meritorious part. I have in preparation list of the Pennsylvania regiments, colors, etc., on iptions are to be made, which will be forwarded to you to-morrow. COLLISION ON THE CHESAPRAKE. bound from Baltimore to New Haven, Connection

with coal, was run into yesterday morning by th steamer Don, of Point-no-point, in Chesapeake bay She filled and sunk in a few minutes. Her crew escaped, and reached this city in the steamer Leslie. VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS. There have been erroneous statements published during the past week concerning changes to take place in military departments of the Army of the army as it now exists:
Major General H. W. HALLEOK takes command Major General H. W. HALLEOK takes command of a military division, comprising the Department of Virginia, and such portions of North Carolina same day by our cavalry coming from Macon and columbus was out the same day by our cavalry coming from Macon and

ment of Virginia. Brevet General Denr is military commandant of Virginia.

Bigadier General PATRIOR continues in the position of provest marshal general.

It is understood that the headquarters of the

as are outside the lines of Gen. Sherman's army.
Major General E. O. C. Oad commands Depart-

Army of the Potomac will, in & few days, be established at Petersburg, and that then the 25th Corp. (colored), Major General Whitzel, will occupy t north side of the James.
[By Associated Press.]

CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS. SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 24-9 A. M. Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sin: I have the honor to report that the Sectionary of State is free from pain, and stronger this orning. Mr. F. SEWARD passed a quiet night. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General.

PRESENTATION OF CAPTURED FLAGS-SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR. Colenel SHERMAN, to-day, presented to the Wa Department fifty one colors, ceptured by the caval-ry portion of Major General Sheridan's command at Dinwiddle Court House, Five Forks, and several cavelry engagements, from Sutherland Station along the Appomattox to Tabernacle Church, as well as at engagements at Jettersville, Sailor's Oreck, and Appomattox Court House, where the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia surrendered. Brevet Major H. W. Farbar, A. D. C. to Major General WRIGHT, commanding the 6th Corps, presented nineteen rebel flags and two guidons, cap. tured by that corps. First Lieutenant G. W. FORD, 88th New York

Volunteers, presented fifteen flags captured by the 2d Corps, commanded by Major General Hum-PHREYS. Colonel SHERMAN said : These fings were taken in a series of engagements, commencing at Din-widdle, Five Forks, and Sailor's Creek, and ending at Appoint tox Court House with the surrender of Gen. Les. The fact deserves attention, that these men all belong to the cavalry, who, under their gallant leader, Gen. SHERIDAN, captured these colors from the enemy's infantry.

The Secretary of War, in reply, said: In the

name of the people of the United States, of the President, and of this Department, I return to General Sheridan, to your companions in arms, and to yourselves, thanks for the loyal patriotism and valor which have brought such trophies into the archives of this Department; thanks for your devotion to your country's cause. It is with profound grief that I cannot return to you the thank of the late President, who, since you won these trophies, has gone from the highest pinnacle of power and glory in this world to the right hand of God, where, if it be permitted mortals to look upo what is passing in the world beneath, he now see what is transpiring in this chamber. NEW REGULATION.

The Paymaster General has decided that commi sioned officers of volunteers leaving the service will n addition to a certificate of non-indebtedness from the Second Auditor of the Tressury, be required by the paymaster paying their discharge accounts urnish a statement that there are no stoppage against them on the books of the Paymaster Gene

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE INTERIOR. In an interview with the President to-day, Senato HARLAN, after mentioning his nomination by Pre-sident Lincoln, and confirmation by the Senate, to se Secretary of the Interior from the 15th day of May next, stated his desire to disembarrass Pres lent Johnson by placing the office at his disposal The President remarked that he wished the arrange nent made by his predecessor to continue TRANSPORTS DISCHARGED.

A large number of chartered vessels in the servic of the Quartermaster's Department have been di charged recently, the business of the departmen having greatly diminished during the past month. GUERILLAS SURRENDERED AND AT LARGE. Within the past few days quite a number of WHITE'S and Moseby's guerilla bands have comwithin our lines at Fairfax Station and surrendered Il of Moseby's men have surrendered to General HANCOCK, there are quite a number of guerillas along the Lower Potomac and on the banks of the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. These men, however, doubtless belong to KINOHELOR'S gang, and our cavalry will probably soon destroy them.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

Reported Escape of Jeff Davis across the Mississippi to Texas.

> AFFAIRS AT MOBILE—THE LOSSES IN OUR FLEET.

New Orleans, April 10, via Catro. April 23. Captain Tomes, two mates, and five seamen of the bark Louis, from New York, were drowned on the 20th instant, by the boat capsizing on a bar at the It is reported that Jeff Davis crossed the Wissis-

on the night of the 16th, escaping the observation of General Canby has issued an order prohibiting all persons not connected with the army from going to Mobile.

It is reported that Kirby Smith had disbanded his army, they returning home. The Delta says the United States steamer Milwankle, which was sunk in Mobile bay, will prove a total loss. Her guns have been taken off, and he machinery can be saved, but her hull is already breaking to pieces. The guns of the steamer Osage are being removed. th good prospects of ultimately raising the ves-

sel. The steamer Laura remagainst two piles sel. The steamer Laura ren against two permaking large holes, and sinking in shallow water. She will be saved. The Ida, a small-tug propeller, struck a torpedo, and was blown up. The captain struck a torpedo, and was blown up. The captain and two others were killed. It is said that the Iberville was blown up by a torpedo, but this has not been confirmed, although the Blossom, Rover, and tin clad No. 48 were destroyed The Scotia, recently known as a gunboat, is sunk in thirteen feet of water. Six of her crew were lost and six wounded. All the monitors, except the Cincinnati, are up to the city, under Palmer. Launches from the monitors sail up the river.

A blockade-runner, loaded with 1,000 bales of cot-ton, has been captured. It is stated on good authority that Gen. Hurlbut will relieve Gen. Granger n command at Mobile, as soon as Gen. Banks arrives at New Orleans. Gen. Smith's corps, on Friday noon, were eleven niles above Blakely, on the way to Montgomery,

THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

RETURNING ORDER AND CIVILIZATION—THE DAW-VILLE BAILROAD TO BE RE-OPENED-CITIZENS TAKING THE OATH-THE ARMY STILL AT HEADQUARTERS, April 23 .- Reports are current here that many of our men have been found mur-dered in the vicinity of houses throughout the country, but notwithstanding the strictest inquiry no confirmation of them can be obtained. A delegation of citizens from Danville came through to headquarters yesterday, with a petition from the president and directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, asking permission to re-open their road, saying that all the rolling stock

was at Danville and in good condition. The communication was telegraphed to General Grant, who replied that their request could 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 this route will be running in two or three days, as the track is almost in as od 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 hereabouts is unknown to them. Large numbers of citizens appear daily at the office of the provost marshal, at headquarters, to take the oath, and asking that their homes and property be protected by placing guards over them, so that they may be able to save enough from the rapacity of stragglers, to keep their families from starving, until they can raise their crops the coming season. Their requests, however, are refused, or the ground that it would require about an army corps to supply all who ask, and this, of cou not be thought of. Whether the reason for refusal is a valid one, the military authorities alone can idge, but many think that a single brigade would be able to perform the duty.

At the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Farm-

ville for protection, the 4th New York Volunteers
beam-lean detailed as a guard for that town, and
will remain there until matters become settled. The army still remains in the vicinity of Burkesville Junction, and no further change will be made to its discosition until official news is received from General Sherman. No troops from this army have gone toward him, as it was believed that he was fully able to look after Johnston with the forces he

SAVANNAH.

CONFIRMATION OF THE PALL OF MONTGOMERY-

THE REWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S MURDER, NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer Blackston rom Hilton Head, with dates to the 20th, has arrived. She brings Savannah papers to the 19th, which state that intelligence received there on the 17th confirms 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 re-treated in the direction of Columbus, Georgia. The Government stores were being removed from Combus, 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. The flags are susp half-mast, and other emblems of mourning are seen everywhere. A meeting was held at Hilton Head. at which resolutions 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 Hitton

On receipt of the sad intelligence in Savannah. General Grover requested the papers to withhold it until the next morning, and doubled the guards throughout the city. TOX THOUGHOR THE GEORGIAMS MEMN THE SABBEN DERED-PERSONAL MATTERS. place in military departments of the Army of the Potomac, &c. These statements have misled the public. The following is the military status of that graph line at Mitten, Georgia, on last Wednesday,

> going toward Columbus.
>
> The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 12th says; "Jeff Davis has gone either to the Trans-Missis-sippi Department or to Europe, taking with him half a million in specie."
>
> The Lake City Columbian, Florids, announces that Governor Militon, of Fiorids, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN. INCIDENTS OF THE DEPARTURE FROM THIS CITY.

The Reception by the People of New Jersey.

THOUSANDS OF SILENT GAZERS ALONG THE ROUTE.

The Bells of the Towns and Cities Telica. and Whole Population Cathered Round the Train.

NEW YORK IN MOURNING—PREPARATIONS FOR A GERAT PROCESSION TO-DAY.

New York, April 24-10 A. M.-The funeral party started from the Continental Hotel at Philalelphis, at two o'clock this morning, and halted beore the State House until the comin was conveyed to the funeral car. The transparency which adorned the front of the building, the portrait of the President, with a dark border representing a comin, afforded a relief to the surrounding gloom of the morning, the words "Rest in Peace" still blasing from the gas jets above it. The Invincibles an other city organizations, with torches, composed a part of the procession, and the City Troop, the Philadelphia guard of honor, acted as the escort. A band of music played direct on the march. The procession reached the Kensington depot at four o'clock. Thousands of men, women, and children were still in the streets, and not a few halfdressed residents in that neighborhood, who annarently had just risen from their beds, ran forward to join the large crowd in waiting at the depot.

The inneral party with difficulty pressed their way to the cars. Mr. W. H. Gatzmer, general agent, and Messrs. A. W. Markley, Joseph P. Bradey, and John L. McKnight, directors of the Clamien and Amboy Railrosd Company, and F. Walcot Jackson, general superintendent, were among the civilians. The running of the road was under the direction of Mr. R. S. Van Rensselaer.

lraped with mourning, and there were a telegraphe and two signal-men accompanying it to guard against accidents. The train consisted of nine elegant cars, provided by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, all tasteful immed. The funeral car last night was addition ally decorated, heavy silver fringe being placed at the end of the black covering of the several panels, and the festoons being fastened with stars and tasels of similar material

The entire of last night was spent in thus impro-

At a few minutes after four o'clock the train started. A locomotive preceded it by ten minutes.

The engine was trimmed with the national flag.

ving the exterior of the ear and clothing the interior with additional drapery. The materials were contributed by citizens of Philadelphia.

There was on board the cars a committee from Newark, consisting of the Mayor of that city, Jos Bradley, Esq., and the president and other members of Councils, together with eight additional citizens. These and the Mayor of Washington and other civilians occupied seats in the front cars. Next in order were the Senators and mambers the House of Representatives, with their respective officers. Then followed the Iowa and Illinois delegations, and representatives of the several State and Territories. The guard of honor occupied the next car, and after this was that containing the remains of the late President and his little son Willie. The last car was occupied by Rear Admiral Davis, Major Generals Dix and Hunter. Brigadier Genera Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General United States army, (Adjutant General Thomas is detain ed at home by sickness,) Brevet Brigadier Genera Barnard, Generals Caldwell, Eaton, Ramsey

At a few minutes past four o'clock the train lef the Kensington station, and soon reached Bristol where several hundred persons had assembled. The sun was now rising in its full glory, beautifully minating the rural scene THE BOUNDARY LINE.

Major Field, of the Marine Corps, Captain Taylor

and Captain Penrose, and other army and nav

Gov. Parker came on board at the State line a: Morrisville with his staff, consisting of Adjutan Gen. R. F. Stockton, Quartermaster Gen. Perrin, and others of his staff. They were accompanied by United States Senator John P. Stockton, Rev. Henry Miller, and Col, Murphy, and were received by Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who had joined the funeral party at Harrisburg.

TRENTON.

The Delaware river was crossed at 5½ o'clock. As tolled. Immense throngs of spectators had gathere on every hill-top, and the line of road and other ad tageous points were occupied. The train proceeded onward until it reached the station, where i here assembled in much larger numbers, for this was a much more attractive point. The station was elaborately festooned and the national banner deeply draped. A detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps was

drawn up in line on the platform, showing that the people of Trenton, like all other true patriots, were not unmindful of the great loss which has befalled the nation in the violent death of a beloved and pored President.

honored President.

Leaving Trenton the train arrived at New Brunswick at about 7% o'clock, where it halted for perhaps an hour, to afford the residents an opportunity to examine the funeral car and its treasured but insulated contents. Crowds accordingly hurried in that direction. In the meantime minute guns were fired and the bells toiled.

At 8 o'clock the train was again in motion. Twenty-five minutes past 8 o'clock and we were at Rahway, and at fifteen minutes to 8 o'clock we arrived at Elizabeth. At both of these places the minute green unnervously seen, and the fisgs were draped as at the cities and other places previously passed. The tolling of bells and the firing of cannon were repeated. Near the latter town a party of young men cisplayed on differently colored banners, the words separately of "Victory, Peace, Union, Grant, and Sherman," with the usual crape attachments.*

RAHWAY. The funeral train arrived and passed here at 8.34 BLIZARBTH. The funeral train arrived here, and left at 8.45, having stopped ten minutes at the station. The whole population were present to pay their mournful salute to the remains of the patriot dead.

The funeral train arrived here at 9.12, and all Newark, with the exception of those at the windows, seemed to be out of doors. Trees, house-tops, doorsteps, and car trucks—in fact, all the highest attainable positions and points where an unobstracted view could be had, were occupied. Throngs of people from various pasts of New Jersey might here be measured for miles; and here it should be stated that as the funeral train passed nearly every man litted his hat as a mark of respect, and many women removed their bonnets, animated by a feeling similar to that which governed the opposite sex.

Among the more prominent features was the United States Hospital, which was suitably decorated, and in front of which were gathered a large number of solders, some of them on crutches. All the patients who could move themselves were drawn up in double file. Every one of them stood uncovered, and seemed to be deeply affected by the touching spectacle of the hearse bearing the remains of the assassinated President. NEWARK.

GRAND RECEPTION AT JERSEY CITY.

We arrived here at 10 A. M. Here the arrangements seemed to be perfect, and nothing had been neglected which fould give due effect to the ceremonies of the occasion. The cofin was removed from the hearse car by eight soldiers. It was partially covered with the American flag, and with flowers not yet enterely withered.

In the presence of the military and of civillans, including the escort which had followed the remains from Washington, it was slowly carried between the opened ranks, while many male voices sung a funeral hymn, the vocal music reverberating through the vast enclosure, which was hung with tastefully arranged emblems of mourning. All heads were uncovered, and a soldier was so much affected by the solemn tones that he turned saide to weep. When the corpse was leaving the station sgain the Harmonia and Hoboken quartette clubs, forming a chorus of about 200 voices, sung a funeral dirge.

The deep and solemn tones of thefsliended voices. GRAND RECEPTION AT JERSEY CITY.

forming a chorus of about 200 volces, sung a funeral dirge.

The deep and solemn tones of theiblended voices touched every heart, while many wept. At Jersey City the joint committee of the Common Council, with the entire Common Council, his Honor the Mayor, and a delegation of the officials of the State, had met previous to the arrival of the train.

The remains were received, on behalf of the State of New York, by the Hon. Channesy M. Depen, the Secretary of State, and were then consigned to the care of the committee. The hearse was then placed on the ferry-boat, and taken in charge by Major General Dix.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Aithough the grand funeral procession is to take place here to morrow, the reception of the remains to-day has completely engrossed the population. Business is almost wholly suspended, and mourning emblems and decorations are more numerous than ever.

The place fixed on for the arrival of the steamboat with the remains was at the foot of Debrosses street, which runs into Canal street at the intersection of Hudson street. The 7th Regiment, which was repard of honor, was early on duty there, with full rabks. General Dis-sed staff, the Mayer and Councils, and the State officials, went to Jersey City at nine o'clock to receive the re-Jersey City at nine o'clock to receive the re-At about half-past ten o'clock the steamer Tersey At about hair past ten o clock the steamer agreey City, bearing the remains and the escort, came to the whari, and in a short time they were landed, and a procession was formed, the city government first, then the State officials, General Dix and staff, the funeral car, the Washington escort, and the 7th Regiment, with a fine band playing the funeral march.

march.

The crowds on the piers and in the adjacen

The crowds on the piers and in the adjacent streets were enormous, and so they were along the whole route of the cortege, which was through Debrosses street to Hudson street, through Hudson street to Canal street, to Broadway, down Broadway to the lower end of the City Hall Park, along Park row, aniaring by the east gate of the park to the City Hall.

Bells were tolled and guns fired as the procession moved. At the Park the crowd was immense. As the coffin was carried to the City Hall the German singing societier, numbering some hundreds, occupying the steps, sang a solemn dirge. The remains are to lie in state, and the public are to be admitted this afterneon and evening, as well as to-morrow morning. A splendid catafalque has been erected. Distinguished military menare to serve as watchers—alx together for two hours, at a time—from noon to-day till noon to-morrow.

At that hour the grand procession is to form to conduct the remains through the city. The route determined on is up Broadway to Fourteenth street, through Fully-fourth street, thurden and the street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Ninth avenue, to the Hudson River avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Ninth avenue, to the Hudson River Bailroad depot.

The city is excessively crowded with visitors, and every train and boat swells the number.

every train and boat swells the number.

EVERYBODY IN THE STREETS—THE APPHARANCE OF OITY HALL—THE REMAINS HOW OPEN TO VIEW, BUT NO? AGAIN TO BE EXPOSED TILL THEIR ARBIVAL AT SPRINGFIELD—INTEREST-ING*PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, April 24—Evening.—Business in this city was generally suspended on the serival of the inneral correge. Broadway was oranimed to its utmost capacity by people anxious to witness the funeral carrage. Broadway was oranimed to its utmost capacity by people anxious to witness the funeral carrage. Broadway was oranimed to its utmost capacity by people anxious to witness the funeral carrage. Broadway was filled with people. The utmost quiet prevailed on the route, and the dense masses 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 hall, was relieved of the coffin by eight soldiers, who conveyed it to the Governer's room One thousand singers performed a mournful direc, as it was borned its temporary resting place. The interior of the City Hall is elaborately draped and featooned with mourning emblems, presenting a sombre and solemn appearance. The room in which the romains of the Freedient are deposited is thoroughly draped in black. The centre of the ceiling

is dotted with silver stars, relieved by blank the drapery finished with Reswy silver frince ourtrifes to black velves, fringed with silver gracefully booped. The coffin rects on stales of in an inclined plane, the inclination being sone in the face of the departed patriot is in view of vision an inclined plane, the inclination being sone the face of the departed patriot is in view of vision will be passing, for two or three minutes.

The coffin was laid on the dais, in the Presson Cens. Dix, Burnside, Van Viles, Peor, Universide, Sandford, Townsend, Admiral Spanding, Orange Gress Meade, Rice, the members of the press, anumber of eminent civilians. The embalment is rearranged the body, which had been conserved in the side of the press.

Busts of Washington, Webster, Clay, and Interest of the breast.

Busts of Washington, Webster, Clay, and Interest in the ladies present, and at one o'clock the sale were placed on the conserved the ladies present, and at one o'clock the sale were placed and the general public allowed laging to view the remains.

The appearance of the dead President between the remains of pain, but the eyes are sunken. The appearance of the dead President between the remains of pain, but the eyes are sunken. The appearance of the dead President between the remains of persons were in the strategawant and part, and dark around the eyes and cheek. Thousands of persons were in the strategawant and opportunity to view for the last time the last of the precession to make a part of the precession to make on an immense scale, and it with from gressel foot. The streets through which it is to pass are to be cleared of all vehicles, and all persons not in the conservation will be convenient for the precession to make one of the clear of all vehicles, and all persons not in the conservation will be called and procession will be called and procession to make one of the clear of all vehicles, and all persons not in the conservation will be called and procession to make the procession will be called and process foot. The streets through which it so performs the streets through which it so performs the procession will be restricted to the streets procession will be restricted to the streets and minute guns will be fired during its and the bells tolled, while the various cipes direct. Every nationality having an representative here will be fully represented to consistent. The military portion will comprise soldiers. Additional mourning accuration been placed on all the hotes and buildings. soldiers. Additional mourping occupations here placed on all the hotels and buildings here placed on all the hotels and buildings here out the city, and the day will be exclusively devoted by our community to a last tribute of soldward spect to the remains of the great departed.

After the embalmers had prepared the body in public inspection, and the whole ild of the call being still open, a full length photograph of the corpe was taken, some twenty-five minutes being still open, a full length photograph of the corpe was taken, some twenty-five minutes being still open, a full length photograph of the corpe was taken, some twenty-five minutes being still open, a full length photograph of the corpe of the conwill have been consumed in the effort, owing to the sundaed like the little was then closed, except enough to show it face; and the crowd was allowed to enter the third hall. They came through the east basement with the vestibule fronting the castalaique. Many of the vesti NO DISTINCTION OF COLOR IN THE PROGRESSIO

NEW YORK, April 24.—The action of the Uig.
mon Council, against the colored citizens appearing
in the procession to morrow, has been overrued in
the Police Commissioners. The Secretary of wix
to-day, telegraphed to General Dix. expressing a
cestre that there should be no discrimination re-Pecting color.

New York, April 24—II: O'CLOOK P. M.—II.

Mene crowds are still about the City Hall with

a chance to see the remains of President Lincoli

Througs are constantly passing into and out of the

politing. Quite a number of ladies were brought est in

fainting condition.
Hon. O. M. Hatch and E F. Leonard, of Spring field, Ill., have joined the Hilnois delegation, and will accompany them to Springfield.
The City Hall will be kept open all night, and the remains be exposed to the public view until 10 clost to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. The Interment of President Lincols a

Springfield.
Springfield. The committee to arrangements have announced that the funeral the lamented President will take place in this thy on Saturday. May 6th. The body will lie in sa in the hall of the House of Representatives from 10 o'clock Wednesday, May 3d, to 10 A. M. Sate day, May 6th.

FORTBESS MONROE. PARQUED PRISONERS SENT TO THEIR HOMES THE SOUTH. FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.—The steamers A: lanta, General|Sedgwick, Wilmington, Kingdiss, and Monterey sailed from here to-day with a aggregate number of about 8,000 paroled resel prisoners of Lee's army, on their way to Sivarnah, Mobile, and New Orleans. As these steamers got under way, a rebel band on board the steamer Atlanta struck up the tune of "Dixle," and at they moved out of the harbor the rebel prisoner gave cheer after cheer in token of the general in pervading the entire number at the speedy pro-pect of their return to their various homes, also our years of warring against the Constitution and its laws. It is a sad commentary of the final weak. ness and instability of their cause that the United States Government should fornish transportation and subsistence to the remaining fragments of their greatest army in order to reach their hou FORTERSS MONROE, April 23.—Twelve hund a City Point, Va., in the mail-steamer Dictator. depot for them has been prepared at Camp Hani ton, where, as fast as they arrive, they will be carel for until they can be shipped to the States where they belong. Four thousand of them were shipped South vesterday, and as an order has recently been issued prohibiting them from going North, they en-sequently scatter through this section of Virginia-

forfolk and Portsmouth—and also North Carolina. STONEMAN. ROPHIES OF THE EXPEDITION—THE PRISON PER AT SALISBURY RURNED. KNOXVILLE, April 23.-Among the trophies of Stoneman's expedition, are twelve battle-flag are banners, one old United States flag, found in the nouse of a loyal citizen, at Salisbury. The famous en where many unfortunate Union prisoners present heir lives away, was burned to the gro United States prisoners were found, skeletons of heir former selves. Almost all of them died on

heir way to Knexville. They preferred rather to oathsome hospitals of Salisbury. THE MISSISSIPPI. ORROW IN THE CITIES ON ITS RANKS-REES BRUTALITY AT ANDRESONVILLE. CAIRO, April 23.—The steamer Ruth reports that n intense excitement prevailed along the route of he receipt of the news of the President's death, other points, flags were displayed at half-mast and buildings draped with mourning.

Eight thousand of the Andersonville prisoners at

Vicksburg are getting ready to return to tast homes, the steamer Henry Ails taking 1,300 to St. According to the death-roll, 1,700 Federal soldiers were buried at Andersonville during one year.

ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS AT CAIRO. CAIBO, April 24 -The Steamer Henry Ames, from New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived at this city to day, with 1,300 paroled Federal prisoners from camp near Vicksburg. The men belong to Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Two hundred bales of cotton passed here of

Evansville and Cincinnati to day. The Liberal Struggle in Mexico. NEW ORLHAMS, April 19.-Advices from Matanores to the 8th have been received. Cortinus and Menza were represented as having about three thousand men. General Mejla had sent a force against them. It is expected that the Liberals will attack Matamores soon. Communications were stopped for two days between Bigdal and Matamoros, by order of General Mejia

rdered troops from his command to be placed alons he road to clear it of guerillas. Significance of Qur National Flag. In the last number of the Lutheran and Missionary dited by Dr. Krauth, we find this beautifil idea: "Our country's fight has learned a new interpretation of her stendard. The white typifies the purify of purpose which belongs to her true ruler; the repoints to the crimson tide in which life flows lotted willing offering; the blue reminds her of the hime in heaven to which the good are gathered. The gard in her banner tell of light in darkness, and she still learn to range them in a new and beautiful order, as the Constellation of the Oross."

Lacobic Correspondence - Short and Sweet. To Licut. Gen. Grant:

I think Lee will surrender if things are present.

To Maj. Gen. Sheridan: Press things. Yours, Phil did, and Lee gave in. U. S. GRANT. THE LATE PRESIDENT'S WORDS AT SPRINGFIZED. -When Abraham Lincoln left Springfield, Ill. on the 18th of February, 1861, he said no one who ad not been in a like position could understand his colings at that moment, "nor the oppressive sad-ness" he felt at that parting. He concluded by aying:

saying:
"Let us all pray that the God of our fathers my not lorsake us now. To Him I commend you all permit me to sek that, with equal sincerity all faith, yor will invoke his wisdom and guidance me. With these few words I must leave you. me. With these few words I must less tow long I know not. Friends, one and now bid you an affectionate farewell " The Springfield Journal says he spoke "solemniy and impressively, and with profound emotion, and that every heart was sad and every eye moist as he oncluded his remarks.

MR. Rupus Adams' literary and military oriefinment this evening, at Concert Hall, will be s refined and interesting affair. Mr. Adams, who is one of our best elecutionists, will give a number of poetical and dramatic readings, and his pupils, the Cortland Saunders Cadets, will perform a milital drill. Several of the cadets will also give recitive dons. A pleasant evening may be expected. PROPESSOR ENNIS appounces that his tenth oual course of lectures on Botany will commende o-morrow, at the Scientific and Classical Institute, [welfth and Chestnut streets. The excelient st endance at these lectures during the past nin ears is a sufficient recommendation of their value

THE CHORAL FESTIVAL AT ST. CLENENT'S DEFECH.—This grand musical entertainment vil ake place this evening, and introduce us to the boy-soprano, who has turned, by the quality of his voice and his artistic execution, the musical world f New York and Boston well nigh crazy. If b balf which has been said about him be true. we question not that he will produce the same energy when he is heard in this city.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BE? GANS, ARMY GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, LACETH STRAW BORNETS AND HATS, OLOTH CAPS, 30 The early attention of purchasers is requested to its desirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans is goods, travelling bags, &c., embracing samfarial 1,500 packages of first class goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold of catalogue, on four months credit, commendia is morning at 10 of class by Lohn B. Mysrs & 40.0 3.5. morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & 20., 93. tioneers, at Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

WR copy the following advertisement from the Fairmount National (West Virginia):

Pab AWAY FROM RICHMOND, VAROUS by the day of April, 1886, MY MAN JEFF had but one eye, and had with him, when he later to any one capturing him and returning the me to any one capturing him and returning the me is a supposed to be on the war to years. I reared he will get away with all his stoll in or party.