Assassination of the President. It is our sorrowful duty to lay before our readers to-day the most astounding intelligence that it has ever fallen to our lot to print, during a somewhat

lengthened connection with the press The President of the United States, occupying a private box at a theatre in the capital of the country, with his wife by his side and a number of friends around him, has fallen by the hands of a devil-inspired assassin!

When the fearful rumor first spread from mouth to mouth this morning, i was received by all with incredulity. No one could believe it. But it soon assumed a shape and consistency that gave rise to serious apprehension that there might be truth in it, and by halfpast eight all doubt was dispelled.

Mortally wounded about half-pas nine o'clock last night, by a miscreant whose motives can at this time scarcely be guessed at, the President lingered in a condition of insensibility till half-past seven this morning, when he died.

It adds to the horror of this awful of currence, that about the same time the President was stricken down, the Secretary of State, confined to his bed from the effects of recent accidental injury, was set upon and stabbed about the neck and face, so that he died at a quarter before ten o'clock this morn-

to its own sagacity in a characteristic attempt to sail between wind and water, says, "Let us hang Jeff. Davis and spare the rest." It seems to us well to We have but few comments to make upon this astounding and bewildering intelligence. The occasion is not one catch a culprit before you decide to hang him; but we do not concur in the ad-vice. Davis did not devise nor instigate for many words. The eminent men whose tragic death we chronicle to-day, the rebellion; on the contrary, he was one of the latest and most reluctant of could not have been removed from this world at any time or in any way, withthe notables of the Cotton States to re nounce definitively the Union. His prominence is purely official and repreout their loss being deeply lamented. Their removal at this time will occasion sentative; the only reason for hanging him is that you therein condemn and the profoundest sorrow throughout the stigmatize more persons than in length and breadth of the whole counng any one else. There is not an exebel in the world, no matter how peni try. It must everywhere be regarded as ent, who will not have unpleasant sena public calamity-and how great the sations about the neck on the day wher the Confederate President is to be hung calamity may be, the future alone can And to what good end? reveal.

P. S.—Since putting the above in type we have been informed by telegraph that Secretary Seward is still alive, but his son (Assistant Secretary of State) who was wounded also, is dead.

The National Calamity.

Nowhere in moderate circles do w hear any other opinion promulgated than the one which seems almost universal, that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln is a great national calamity. All parties agree in the belief that he had resolved to pursue a course of conciliation, to act upon the line of policy foreshadowed in the terms tendered to Lee and his army by Grant. All men believe that such a course would have resulted in a speedy restoration of the revolted States to the Union, without further bloodshed, and with a fair prospect for a speedy reduction of our armies to a peace standard, and a consequent great and permanent decrease of the expenditure which is daily adding vast sums to the enormous natural debt already accumulated. All conservative men were full of hope, and disposed to rejoice in the pleasing prospect open to us in the future. None but a few extreme radicals seemed to be dissatisfied These were, however, powerless under the influence of the prevailing sentiment of approval which was being felt

by Mr. Lincoln. The great danger is, that his succescor may be hurried, in the excitemen of the hour, into a wrong and injudicious course of action. The radicals will do their best to obtain power over him. We hope and trust he may be able to resist the influence of their pernicious councils, and that he may show his good sense by following up the policy which it seems to be universally conceded was fully resolved upon by Mr. Lincoln, and approved by the Cabinet, on the very last day of his life. It is but just to the dead that this should be done, and Mr. Johnson will not be justified by any great part of the people in pursuing another and opposite policy. Let us hope he will redeem past errors in his own life by the wisdom and moderation of his future acts.

Mob Law Revived.

A mob of cowardly ruffians destroyed the States and Union office at Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Foster, the editor, had a plain way of talking Democratic truth, that the Administration lackeys didn't like, and a gang of bullies were obtained to silence a man whom they could not answer by logic and argument. We trust that this lawless vagabondism will be checked at once by the proper authorities and that the rights of a free press under legal restrictions will be guaranteed in New Hampshire. The General Government cannot afford, at this time particularly, to suffer such an outrage to pass by unnoticed and unpunished.

The Niagara Fired On.

There is unpleasant news from Europe The reis unpleasant news from Europe.
The rebel ram Stonewall has for some time been permitted to remain in the harbor of Lisbon, nominally for repairs and coal, but actually to avoid a contest with the United States frigates Niagara and Sacramento, which waited outside The Portuguese Government, probably on remonstrance, ordered the Stone wall to depart, which was done. The United States steamers having arrived at Lisbon—why we have yet to learn—received peremptory order not to leave that harbor for twenty-four hours, tempted to go before the expiration of that time, and were then fired upon from the Belem Fort, the Niagara being struck on the poop and one of her men killed. The United States frigates then

anchored. The commanders of the Federal steamers Niagara and Sacramento state that they had no intention of sailing when fired on from the Portuguese forts, and that they were only shifting

their anchorage.

It is rumored that diplomatic notes have been exchanged in regard to the affair.

It is supposed that the Stonewall will make for Gibraltar.

The Index says: "Should the Washington government presume to impose upon Portugal as inferior in power, and endeavor to extort reparation from her in the case of the Sacramento and Ni-agra, the great Powers will be placed inder unavoidable obligations to protect

her in the assertion of her rights. Wages of Contrabands.

The Government wages to contrabands in the Quartermaster's Department, \$35 a month and rations, equal to \$50 a month, disinclines every colored contraband to go on a Northern farm. The moment the war is over nearly every man of them will be discharged and thrown out of employment.

Specie is more plenty in Texas than ever before, and yet goods are very high. Confederate currency is not used to any

Breeley Still for a General Amesty. ASTOUNDING NEWS noted for adhering with unflinching tenacity to its positions. It made war

The N. Y. Tribunc has always been

upon slavery for a years with many

ious journal in the land. To-day it is

the strongest advocate for a generous

the disarmed rebels to be found in the

Republican party. In its issue of yes-

terday it has a most sensible editorial

on the subject. We make the follow-

We are just emerging from one of the

vet to discriminate and label us as no

riumphant from the furnace wherein

he had been fearfully tried and tested

f her foreign revilers thoroughly blast-

ed. Never were sanguine expectations more signally confounded than are those of the partisans of disunion,

American or European. We do firmly believe that Gen. Grant

was as wise as he wasgenerousingran

ing such liberal terms to the remnant

of Gen. Lee's army, on condition of its laying down its arms. We do not doubt

that he did so with and by the advice

fident, will proceed in the line of mag-

nanimous policy thus indicated if he is not overruled by bad advisers and de-terred by what he mistakes for public

Gordon, Pickett, Elzey, Ruggles, Ould, &c., &c., &c., upon their surrender, to

go in safety to their homes, with a

bledge that they shall there remain 'undisturbed" so long as they shall

continue to deport themselves loyally

and quietly, how can you fail to treat with equal lenity those who may here

after surrender? If these ought not to be

ried and punished who should be? Nay

others on trial for their lives, yet allow

The Auditor General.

Referring, some days ago, to the state

ment made by a Harrisburg correspon-

dent of the Franklin Repository, that

the Hon. ISAAC SLENKER, Auditor

General of Pennsylvania, would retire

n account of age and infirm health, at

the close of his present term, we took

ecasion to remark that, according to

the information at our command, there

was nothing in his age or the state of

rom being a candidate again.

by the Democratic convention.

worthy of respect and confidence.

he printed words on the back:

"This note is a legal tender for

tative decree with the terms on which

the Savannah cotton was sold by the

Government, in New York last Tues-

day. The popular preference for metalic

currency has all along been denounced

as disloyal. In the cotton order, the

Government proclaims that nothing

but gold can purchase Government

property. The acts of Congress say that

greenbacks are legal tenders for all gov-

nment debts except duties on imports,

and the cotton order plumply nullifies

that legislation, and spits upon it. In

a word, the cotton order is right in the

ace of the Campbell letter of the new

Secretary of the Treasury, and places

the Treasury Department "in opposi-

tion to the financial policy" of the Re-

Mr. McCulloch must forthwith write

Democratic Triumph in Toledo Ohio.

We learn from the Toledo Record, that the Democratic candidates for mayor and marshal of that city were

elected on Monday last by large majorities. Mayor Dorr had 1,117 majority

over the regularly nominated Republi

per election. The news from Richmond was received in the forenoon. Demo-

cratic flags were unfurled, and the party

workers labored with a zeal that nothing but such tidings could have inspired

and the result shows how effectually

apture of the rebel capital, to interfere

with their political duties on the day of their municipal election. In Connecti-

cut the Democracy acted differently; and while engaged in patriotic rejoic-ings over the fall of Richmond, allowed

the election in that state to go against them by default.—Pittsburg Post.

Col. Dodge, Assistant Provost Mar-

recent victories no more men will be warted for the army, and that conse-

quently no further apprehensions of the draft need be entertained. He states

that all the men required by the Presi-dent's last call are still needed, and that

there is no reason to doubt that every

one required to fill the quota of each dis-trict will be exacted by the government.

He gives notice that whenever a provost

in volunteers or substitutes he will com

mence drafting, and that the people of

New York as well as other places must

disabuse their minds of the impression

But little maple-sugar will be made in

Vermont this year, on account of the

Some farmers

sudden coming of spring and the absence

are not tapering their trees at all.

that the full quota will not be insisted

narshal is not kept busy in mustering

oublican party.

nother letter!

hev labored.

Gold for Cotton.

The New York Times, doing injustice

.For, if we allow Lee.

we are con-

of President Lincoln, who

aoinian

ing extracts:

and manly policy of conciliation toward

vigor and persistency of purpose which

From Washington

Assassination of President Lincoln made it to very many the most obnex-Attempted Murder of Secretary Sew

> 40,000 REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF THE MURDERER.

ard and His Son.

Washington, April 15-1.30 A. M. This evening about 9.30 P. M. at Ford's randest and most momentous struggles n human history. In this struggle we nave individually done well or ill, as theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box with Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris he case may be: but there is no time and Major Rathburn, was shot by an as triots or otherwise. Suffice it for the present that our country comes forth sassin who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The as assin then leaped upon the stage, brand Her integrity is preserved and vindi-cated, in defiance of the most gigantic and formidable rebellion which the shing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the Presiworld has ever known. Her place the nations of the earth will dent's head and penetrated nearly through henceforth be higher and prouder than ever before. The power of her domestic the head. oes is utterly broken; the eager hopes

The wound was mortal. The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dving, About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or another, entered Mr. Seward's house, and under pretense of having prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The Secretary was in bed, a nurse and Miss Seward with him. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed, inflicted one or two stabs in the throat and two in the face.

It is hoped the wounds may not be mor al; my apprehension is that they will prove fatal. The noise alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and e hastened to the door of his father's room where he met the assassin, who inflicted ipon him one or more dangerous wounds.

The recovery of Frederick Seward is oubtful.

It is not probable that the President will ve through the night.

General Grant and wife were advertised o be at the Theatre this evening, but he started to Burlington at six o'clock this vening. At a Cabinet meeting, at which General

irant was present, to-day, the subject of the state of the country and the prospects o speedy peace were discussed. The President was very cheerful and nopeful. He spoke very kindly of Gen. Lee and others of the Confederacy, and the establishment of the government in Vir-

All the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Seward, are now in attendance upon the President,

I have seen Mr. Seward, but he and Frederick were both unconscious.

E. M. STANTON. Secretary of War. Further Particulars of the Assassination

The following full account of all that appened or is known of the assassination of the President, is from the special correspondence of the New York Herald f yesterday : MAJOR RATHBUN'S STATEMENT

The President's box at Fork's theatre

his health at this time to prevent him stitutes two boxes, in the second tier, at the left of the stage. When occupied by Desiring to know whether Mr. SLEN Presidential party the separating partition is removed, and the two are KER would or would not permit his thus thrown into one. This box is en name to go before our next State Condark hallway, ered from a narrow, vention, we have made inquiry in a which in turn is separated from the dress quarter likely to be well informed, and circle by a small door. The examinahave been assured that, whilst Mr. tion of the premises discloses the fact SLEXKER does not seek a renomination nat the assassin had fully and deliber ately prepared and arranged them for his diabolical purpose previous to the assembling of the audience. A pieceof now, as he neither sought nor desired the nomination when it was conferred apon him in 1862, yet he will not deboard one inch thick six inches wide and about three feet in length served for a bar, one end being placed in an indenline it if it should be tendered to him tation excavated in the wall for the pur Mr. Slenker has just passed through pose about four feet from the floor, and the other against the molding of the a protracted and severe spell of sickness, which it was at one time feared door panel a few inches higher than the end in the wall, so that it would be impossible to jar it out of place by knocking on the door on the outside. The might have an unfavorable termination. The public will rejoice to learn that his health is now nearly re-estabdemon having thus guarded against in-trusion by any of the audience, next proceeded to prepare a means of observlished and that he will in a short time be able to resume the performance of ing the position of the parties inside the box. With a gimlet or small bit he bored a hole in the door panel, which his official duties at Harrisburg. The State contains no better citizen, nor has she ever had a public officer more he afterwards reamed out with his knife so as to leave it little larger than a buck shot on the inside, while it was sufficiently large on the outside in the dark entry for him to place his eye against with convenience, and see the position occupied by the President and his friends Let whoever is fortunate enough to have, in his or her pocket, a federal greenback note, take it out, and read Both box doors were perforated in like manner. But there were spring locks on each of these doors, and it was barely possible that they might be fastened. To provide against such an emergency he screws which fasten the bolt hasps debts, public and private, except duties on imports, and interest on the public debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States. to the wood had been partially with-drawn, and left so that while they would hold the hasps to the wood they Then, if he can, let him reconcile that specific announcement and authoriwould afford little or no resistance to

firm pressure upon the door from the DELIBERATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MURDER. Having thus provided for a sure and easy entrance to the box, the next business was to insure a clear and unob-structed passage to the locality of the victim by such an arrangement of the chairs and sofas as would place the other occupants at considerable distance from him. The rocking or easy chair occupied by Mr. Lincoln was found in the front corner of the box farthest from the stage. Another, for Mrs. Lincoln a little more remote from the front, while the other chairs and a sofa were all placed on the side nearest the stage, leaving the centre of the spacious bex clear for the bloody operations of the actor. These preparations were neither conceived by a maddened brain, designed by a fool, nor executed by a drunkard. They bear most unmistakable wideness. ble evidence of genius, industry and

perseverance in the perfect accomplishnent of a deliberate murder.

At a few minutes past eight in the evening the President and Mrs. Lincoln called at the residence of Senator Har-ris, corner of Fifteenth and H streets, where they took Miss Clara Harris and Major R. Rathbun, U.S. army, into their carriage, and proceeded to the can candidate, and Col. Bond had 640 majority over E. S. Hank, independent Republican candidate. This is an aver-age gain of about 1,000 since the Novemheatre. Shortly after they entered the fatal box the President seated himself in the chair designed for him by the assassin. Mrs. Lincoln took one near him, Miss Harris the one at the oppo-site corner, fronting the audience, and Major Rathburgeated himself upon the sofa, a few feet behind Miss Harris. There were no other persons in the box, and no one entered or left it until they labored.

Democrats are always enthusiastic, especially over any event which adds to the honor or glory of their country. We are glad however, that those of Toledo did not permit their enthusiasm, at the about the time of the assassination Charles Forbes, the personal attendant of the President, had been told by Mrs. Lincoln to remain near the box, as he might be wanted. The President seemed well, though somewhat sad, and spoke very little. He arose once durng the performance, went to the door f the box, put on his overcoat, and

then returned to his chair and sat down The deed was perpetrated during the econd scene of the third act of the piece, by some man who must have anroached stealthily and unseen through the dark passage at the back of the box. Major Rathbun was not aware of his shal General for the Southern division of New York, in response to inquiries, has written a communication in which he says it is a great error on the part of the people to suppose that owing to our presence till hearing the report of a pistol, and, looking round, saw the lash, and dimlythrough the smoke the form of a man in the box, not more than six feet from the President. As he Major sprang towards him he heard im shriek some word like "freedom. oose from the officer's grasp, and at the ame time made a violent thrust at his eft breast with the knife which he held left breast with the knife which he held in his hand. Major Rathbun caught the blow on his left arm near the shoulder, and at once sprang for him again, but only succeeded in grasping his clothing; which he partly torefrom him as he leaped from the box to the stage. The Major then cried out "Stop that man," and, supposing it impossible for him to escape through the crowd below, rushed back to the President and to the aid of Mrs. Lincoln dent and to the aid of Mrs. Lincoln, who, for the first time realizing what had occurred, was shricking for help. The President had not changed his position, except that his eyes were closed and his head slightly bent forward... Major Rethring say at a classe.

discience!

that he was mortally wounded. He went to the door of the box for the r pose of procuring medical aid, and to his astonishment found the outer door at the end of the dark hall from which the boxes are entered firmly barred on the inside with a piece of wood wedged across about four feet from the floor; so hat those outside who were knocking for admission could not get in. Tearing away the fastenings and passing in one of two persons who represented themselves as surgeons, he requested Captain Crawprevent all other pe entering the box, and begged the audince to disperse.

When the surgeons had concluded their examinations it was decided to remove the body from the theatre, and a cordingly the whole party, including Major Rathbun, who had charge of Mrs. Lincoln, proceeded to a house opposite. It was now found that the Major was seriously wounded, and becoming quite faint from loss of blood. He was sent nome by his surgeon. THE RAPIDITY OF THE ASSASSIN'S

The whole time occupied from the firing of the pistol in the box to the leaping upon the stage was not over thirty seconds. The President never spoke or unclosed his eyes from this time until his death. The clothing of Major Rathburn and the dress of Miss Harris were bespattered with blood from the wound of the Major. The wound of the President did not bleed at all.

MISS LAURA KEENE'S STATEMENT. Prominent among those mentioned in onnection with the incidents of the late tragical death of our worthy Presilent is the name of Miss Laura Keene the actress. In order to place her right in the history the following facts will

Miss Keene was behind the scenes at he precise time of the shooting, waiting to come on the stage. She was near the place theatrically known as the tornentor. She was on the northern side of the theatre, while the President's box was on the southern side. Miss Keene's position was near the prompter's desk but as that official was absent calling some of the actors she placed hersel near the point where she could more readily enter upon her part. at the time expecting to see the ingress of Mr. Spear, whose part was at hand and prepared herself to break his fall as he entered in a drunken scene but instead of receiving Mr. Spear, Mr. Booth pushed his way suddenly through the side scene, striking Miss Keene on the hand with his own, in which he held the dagger. She for a second looked at him and saw it was another person from the one she expected, and instantaneously she heard the cry that the President was shot. The cry was spontaneous among the audience, and many of them were making for the She then knew something was stage. She then knew sometime, occurring, as women were screaming, men hallooing, and children crying, as if a fire panic had taken place. Miss if a fire panic had taken place. Keene went to the front of the stage and, addressing the bewildered audi ence, said. "For God's sake have pres euce of mind and keep your places, and all will be well." Notwithstanding this appeal the audience were boisterous, and while all seemed willing to detect the perpetrator of the great crime, but one made a move to this end Scarcely had the perpetrator of the crime jumped from the President's box

saved him from assassination to the stage than he was followed by Mr. Stewart, one of the auditors. As Mr. Booth crossed the stage he met and hotel by a mounted guard. struck at the carpenter with the dagger he held, and instantaneously made his exit to the rear of the theatre, where his horse was in readidess, and thence made his escape. Miss Keene, after momentarily arresting the panic and consternation in the audience, heard cry of Miss Harris, saying Miss bring some water. Keene, responding to the call, made her way, which is rather circuitous through the dress circle to the Presi dent's box, and got there a few mo ments after the occurrence. There she saw Mrs. Lincoln, in the agony of a devoted wife, uttering the most piteous cries. Miss Keene attempted to pacify her, at the same time offering the good

Miss Keene

was taken from the theatre. SCENE OF THE MURDER Scores of people were seen all day looking at the house where the President breathed hislast. Artists were there sketching it and the theatre opposite. The front entrance is reached by winding steps, fifteen or twenty in number, so characteristic of this locality, but a style almost unknown to New York. There is nothing about the building to make

offices in her power; but she was con-

vinced from her observation that hu-

man help was in vain. Miss Keen remained with the President until h

it attractive.
THE ROOM IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT The room in which Mr. Lincoln was laid when taken into the dwelling is in the rear of the building, and at the end of the main hall, from which rises a stairway. The walls were covered with a brownish paper, figured with white. It is quite small—not over ten feet in width and fifteen feet in length. Two or three engravings and a photograph hung upon the walls. The engravings were copies of the "Village Blacksmith" and Herring's "Stable and Barnyard Scenes." The photograph was one taken from an engraved copy of Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair." The only furniture in the reconstruction. furniture in the room was a bureau covered with crochet, a table, eight or nine plain chairs, and the bed upon which Mr. Lincoln lay when his spirit took its flight. The bedstead was a low walnut, with headboard from two to three feet high. The floor was carnoted with feet high. The floor was carpeted with Brussels, considerably worn. Everything on the bed was stained with the blood of the Chief Magistrate of the na-It was in this quiet but humble that the separation of the soul tion. and body took place. It was here that the spirit took its departure and left the earthly casket stiff, cold and motionless.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE WHITE HOUSE.
The interior of the White House today presented a scene of overwhelming sadness. An air of desolation pervaded the whole building. The officers and domestics of the household moved about with noiseless tread, as if fearful to dis-turb the last sleep of the great good heart which was stilled forever, or to arouse the grief of the mourners were sobbing over their irreparable bereavement.

The body of the late Chief Magistrate of the nation was temporarily laid out in one of the upper rooms of the house, known as the guests' room, in the north-west corner of the building. No change has been made in the arrangement of the furniture. In the middle of the room were two undertaker's stools, covered with black velvet, upon which rested the cloth-covered cooling board on which were placed all that remains here of him who, having conducted the nation through a period of adversity unparalleled in the history of the world, was about to win the glorious title of the great pacificator. The body was dressed in the suit of plain black worn by him on the occasion of his last inauguration. Upon his pillow and over the breast of the corpse were scattered white flowers and green leaves, offer-ings of affection. The features are natural. A placid smile is upon the lips. The eyes and upper part of the cheeks are still discolored by the effects of the cruel shot which caused his death. The face, however, is natural, and the broad brow and firm jaw remain as in the portraits of the late President, so familiar to the people. THE ASSASSINS AND THEIR ACCOM-

PLICES. Two theories are pursued in regard to the escape of the assassins of Mr. Lin-coln and the Sewards. One is that they have really gone from the city; the other that they are still concealed here. There is now no doubt that more than two were connected with the tragic oc-curence. Information has been obtained showing that six or more were engaged in it. The authorities believe, from their investigations, that there were a number of aiders and abettors besides the principal actors. It is now definitely ascertained that John Wilkes Booth is the murderer of President Lincoln. There are stories afloat showing that long ago he manifested a disposition to become an actor in some such great tragedy. A vast amount of testimony has been taken on the subject, showing that it was his intention to have committed the deed on the 4th of March last; but this is irrelevant to the question of immediate in-terest. On Friday last he dined at Weleker's restaurant, the most fashion able one in the city. After dinner he returned to the National Hotel. When he was leaving he was noticed by Mr. Merritt, the clerk, to be unusually pale and nervous. He asked for a sheet of paper and envelope and commenced to

to write at the private desk, which re-request was acceded to. While writing Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foot of Vermont, Ramsey request was acceded to. While writing he inquired if it was 1864 or 1865, and was answered, "Don't you know the year you live in?" Upon finishing his letter he deposited it in the mail box and proceeded to his room. About seven o'clock he came down to the office, of Minnesota, Yates of Illinois, Stewart of Nevada, Hale of New Hampshire, and Gen. Farnsworth of Illinois. After the presentation of the above letter the Chief Justice administered the following out to Mr. Johnson 1 and, upon handing his key to Mr. Bunker, the clerk on duty, the latter remarked his unusual paleness and

marble-like appearance, and asked if he was ill. He answered quickly, "Ne," and asked, "Are you going to Ford's theatre to-night?" Mr. Bunker replied "No." He said, "You ought to go; there is to be some splendid acting there to-night." The next heard of Park After receiving the oath, and being declared Bresident of the United States Mr. Johnson remarked:

company with five others, entered the drinking saloon of George Harry, ad-joining Ford's Theatre, and all of them drank together. The emphasis of their manner in taking the drink attracted attention. After drinking they formal-ly shook hands with each other, bidding one another good bye. Upon leaving the bar-room two of the party rode off on horseback. After the tragic occur-rence at Ford's Theatre an officer comedly thrown upon me. As to an manding one of the fortifications east o ministration progresses. the city was hurrying to his command and was accompanied by an orderly. Between Lincoln Hospital and Camp The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The

pursued rode rapidly away and escaped with those who were evidently waiting for them. These facts, in connection with others which for the present should not be published, lead to the belief that the porsemen who crossed the Anacostia river on that night were accomplices and decoys, and that the real culprits are either concealed in the city or have taken a different direction. VIGE PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO HAVE

BEEN ALSO ASSASSINATED. It is very evident that the then Vice President Johnson was included in the murderous programme of Friday night. On Thursday a man of genteel ar ance took a room at Kirkwood's Hotel, where Mr. Johnson boards. For reasons best known to the proprietor or the detective, the name registered has not been disclosed. During the following day he was particular in his inquiries about abouts and habits. Since Friday night the strange lodger has not been seen, and on breaking open his room last night there were found concealed between the bed and mattrass a bowie knife and navy revolver, and a bank book of J. Wilkes Booth, showing a balance of over four hundred dollars in bank. During the afternoon of Friday, Booth called at Kirkwood's, and sent to Mr. Johnson a card, as follows:

was a little after 7 o'clock, when he

Rarry they came upon two men riding

desperately. These two turned down a lane in which were four others, all mounted. The officer and his orderly

gave chase, and were fired upon. The orderly was wounded, and the party

"Don't wish to disturb you. Are y home? J. WILKES BOOTH. at home? J. WILKES BOOTH.
When the assassination of Mr. Lincoln occurred Senator Farwell, of Maine,
the theatre and hurried to Mr. Johnson's room and woke him up, to apprize him of the horrid tragedy. Jpon entering the room he took the precaution to extinguish the light. It may be that this circumstance, or per-

haps the early retiring of Mr. Johnson. Since his inauguration President Johnson is attended from and to his MRS. LINCOLN REMAINS SECLUDED. As yet few visitors, and only those

who are known to sympathize deeply in the family affliction, have been admitted to the mansion. In this hour of her deep affliction Mrs. Lincoln enattended only by General J. B. S. Todd and her two sons. Robert and little Tad, until to-day. Mrs. Secretary Welles has been with her all day. Mrs. Lincoln has refused to receive any visits of condolence, and has consented to see who had an interview with her this afternoon to ascertain her wishes in regard to the funeral ceremonies. Her gard to the funeral ceremonies. sister, Mrs. Grimsley, who has been much with her, is expected to arrive here on Tuesday next. Mrs. Lincoln has been much prostrated by this deep his future conduct upon this subject. and mournful tragedy, which, in the noment of his greatest triumph, has bereft her of him whose greatness and goodness was her great pride. She has, however, borne the blow with heroic firmness, and while trying to comfort her sons for their great loss, has, under the ministrations of Dr. R. K. Stone, the family physician, been enabled to bear the sad blow that has befallen her ousehold

Dr. Stone, the late President's family physician; Drs. Crane, Curtis, ward, Toft and other eminent medical men performed an autopsy on the body of the President. The external appearance of the face

vas that of a deep black stain about both eyes. Otherwise the face was very natural.
The wound was on the left side of the head, behi d, on a line with and three inches from the left ear.

The course of the ball was obliquely

forward, toward the right eye, crossing the brain obliquely a few inches behind the eye, where the ball lodged. In the track of the wound were found ragments of bone which had been driven forward by the ball.

The ball was found imbedded in the anterior lobe of the west hemisphere of the brain.
The orbit plates of both eyes were the

seat of comminuted fracture, and the orbits of the eyes were filled with extravasted blood. The serious injury to the orbit plates was due to the centre coup, the result of the intense shock of so large a projectile fired so closely to the head.

The ball was evidently a Deringer, hand cast, and from which the neck

had been clipped. A shaving of lead had been removed from the ball in its passage through the bones of the skull, and was found in the orifice of the wound. The first fragment of bone was found two and a half inches within the brain, the second and a larger fragment about four inches from the orifice. The ball lay still further in advance. The wound was half an inch in diameter. The coffin of the President measures n the clear six feet and six inches in ength, and eighteen inches in breadth at the breast.

A strong military guard has been

Executive Mansion. The Induction of Mr. Johnson Into Office. Washington, April 16, 1865. Yesterday morning Attorney-General Speed waited upon the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, and officially informed him of the sudden and unexpected decease of President Lincoln, and requested that an early hour might be appointed for he inauguration of his successor.

following is a copy of the communication referred to:
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 15-WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., April 19— Sir: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, was shot by an as-sassin last evening at Ford's theatre, in this city, and died at the hour of twentytwo minutes after 7 o'clock this day.

About the same time at which the President was shot, an assassin entered the sick chamber of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and stabbed nim in several places in the throat neck and face, severely, if not mortally, wounding him. Other members of the Secretary's family were dangerously wounded by the assassin while making his escape. By the death of President Lincoln the office of President has develved under the Constitution is according to the constitution. volved, under the Constitution, upon

volved, under the Constitution, upon you. The emergency of the government demands that you should immediately qualify according to the requirements of the Constitution, and enter upon the duties of President of the United States. If you will please make known your pleasure, such arrangements as youdeen proper will be made ments as you deem proper will be made Your obedient servants HUGH McCulloch, Secretary of the Freasury.
Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the

Navy. Wm. Dennison, Postmaster-General. J. P. USHER, Secretary of the Inerior.

JAMES SPEED, Attorney General. To Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States. of the United States.

Mr. Johnson requested that the ceremony should take place at his rooms at the Kirkwood House, in this city, at ten o'clock in the morning. Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, was notified of the fact, and desired to be in attendance to administer the oath of office. At the shows named hour the following The President had not changed his position, except that his eyes were closed and his head slightly bent forward. Major Rathbun saw at a glance ward. Major Rathbun saw at a glance ward. The President had not changed his paper and envelope, and commenced to the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President and the vice President had not changed his paper and envelope, and commenced to the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President had not changed his paper and envelope, and commenced to the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President had not changed his paper and envelope, and commenced to the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President had not changed his paper and envelope, and commenced to the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President had not changed his paper and envelope, and commenced to the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President had not changed his paper and envelope, and commenced to the above named hour the following gentlemen assembled in the Vice President had not changed his paper and envelope, and commenced to gentlemen assembled in the Vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for the vice President had not changed his head slightly bent for

United Justice administered the ioliowing oath to Mr. Johnson:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Gentlemen, I must be permitted to say, that I have been almost over-whelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occur-red. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and so responsible as those which have been so unexpect cation of any policy which may be pur-sued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the ad-

only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past connection with this rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee of the future My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the basis of all things. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the government, in passing through its present perils, will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, ore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ame liorate and elevate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil nd an honest advocacy principles of free government have been my lot. Duties have been mine—con-sequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my pelitical creed, and I

feel that in the end the government wil triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the ment through its present perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers, of the rights

and interests of a free people.

At the conclusion of the above remarks the President received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded, and a few minutes devoted to convesation. All were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the asion, and the recent sad oc that caused the necessity for the speedy inauguration of the President was ravely discussed. Mr. Johnson is in fine health, and has

an earnest sense of the important trust that has been confided to him. William Hunter, Esq., the Chief Clerk in the State Department, has been appointed Acting Secretary of State. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Treasury Department at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW PRESIDENT. Washington, April 15.--President ohnson and his Cabinet held their first formal meeting this afternoon, at the Treasury Department, in the room of Sec-President Johnson, in conversation with a distinguished gentleman to-day, said at present he saw no necessity for

an extra session of Congress, and further that he would not commit himself to a condign punishment on traitors. had been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and his previous course Tennessee, and his previous course might be regarded as an indication of THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE PRESI-

Washington, April 16,-The corpse of the late President has been laid out in the room known as the guests' room n the northwest wing of the White House. It is dressed in the suit of black ration. A placid smile rests upon th eatures, and the deceased seems to be n a calm sleep. White flowers have in a calm sleep. White flowers have been placed upon the pillow and over the breast. The corpse of the President will be laid in state in the east room on Tuesday in order to give the public an pportunity to see once more the features loved so well. Prepara tions are being made to that end, under the supervision of upholsters. The catafalque upon which the body will rest is to be placed in the south part of the east room, and is somewhat similar in style to that used on the occasion of the death of part President Harrison. Steps will be placed at the side to enable the public o get a perfect view of the face. catafeloue will be lined with fluted white

satin, and on the outside it will be covred with black cloth and kirk velvet. It is understood that the funeral of President Lincoln will take place on Thursday next. The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the President and his family have been accustomed to worship, will doubtless be the officiating clergyman. The remains will be temporarily deposited in a vault of the congressional Cemetery, and hereafter will be taken to Mr. Lincoln's home, at

Springfield, Ill.

The funeral car, which is being prepared for the occasion, is to be a mag-nificent affair. It is to be built on a hearse body, the extreme length to be 14 feet, the body of the car will be overed with black cloth, from which will hang large festoons of cloth, the sides and ends gathered and fastened by large rosetts of white and black satin, over bows of white and black velvet.—
The bed of the car in which the coffin will rest will be eight feet from the ground, in order to give a full view of the coffin, and over this will rise a canopy, the supports of which will be draped with black cloth and velvet.—
The top of the car will be decorated with olumes, and the car will be drawn by ix or eight horses, each led by agroom.

placed around the residences of the several Cabinet officers, and around the THE FUNERAL OF MR. LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President and Cabinet, at the meeting to day, entrusted to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington the general arrangement of the programme for the funeral of the late President. Major French, the Commissioner of

Public Buildings, will attend to the carrying out of so much of it as directly appertains to the corpse, and Major General Augur, in charge of the defenses of Washington, will be in charge of the military part of the procession.

Assistant Secretary Harrington has Assistant Secretary Harrington has been in consultation to-night relative to the arrangements with Gen. Ogelsby, Senator Yates, and Representative Ar nold, of Illinois, and Generals Grant, Halleck, Augur, and Colonel Nichols and Admirals Farragut and Shubrick The funeral ceremonies of the late resident will take place on Wednesday. The time for the remains to leave the city, as well as the route by which they will be taken to Springfield, is as yet undetermined. The procession will form at 11 o'clock; the religious ceremonies will commence at noon, at which hour throughout the

whole land the various religious soci-eties have been requested to assemble in their respective places of worship for prayer. The procession will move at 2 P. M. Details will be made known as soon as perfected. The acting Secretary of State has issued the following ad TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED

STATES: The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the late lamented Chief Magistrat will take place at the Executive Mansion, in this city, at I2 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour for the purpose of solemnizing the oc easion with appropriate ceremonies.

(Signed) WM. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.
Department of State, Washington, April 17th, 1865.

France has had sixty-seven queens. Miserable lives they led. Eleven were divorced; two executed; nine died young; seven were widowed early; three cruelly treated; three exiled. The est were either poisoned or brokenhearted.

The new Vice President, Senator Foster of Connecticut, arrived in Washington yesterday.

George D. Prentice.

There was a time when the utter ances of the distinguished journalist whose name stands at the head of this article were held in no light esteem by the opponents of the Democratic party. We presume Mr. Prentice is as wise now as he was when he was recognized as the leading editor of the Clay Whigs of the United States, and therefore we can see no reason why his old nolitical agsociates, (of whom there are twelve thousand in Lancaster county), should not pay the same respect to his opinions in 1865 that they did in 1844. At any rate, we feel like inviting their attention to the following from the Louisville Journal of Friday last:

Anonymous accuses narrow-minded eople, meaning thereby all not inflamed with its own agony and party ambition with overlooking the North and seeing only that the South are to be conciliated Now, we don't propose to conciliate the North, for the simple reason that they have the power to conciliate them-selves. They can dictate terms, right or wrong, if not one way, then another As they have the destiny of this country in their hands, they have the responsibility now of a final settlement. They eschew all responsibility for what has happened, but impartial history will tell the plain truth, that they pro voked the rebellion. They did what was calculated to bring trouble, according to all the lessons of experience in overnment. Their fidelity to the Con-titution and the government, when i was not in their hands, is well under stood. They do not see their own rimes. They lay them on God or des-

tiny.

Now, we want this party to provoke no more rebellions. The disastrous end of this one will be a warning for a time But there is a warning on the other

side. A country can't afford to put down such rebellions often. The sacri-fice of hundreds of thousands of lives, and a debt of four or five thousand mil lions to tax the toil and sweat of all generations to come is a solemn warning to rulers not to provoke such a contest nor o encounter another.

The responsibility of rebels ends with

their overthrow: but that of the Gov ernment remains. Its imperative duty s to provoke no more rebellions, and leave no seeds of any that can be smother

ed out. We don't apprehend that the majority will get up a rebellion against themselves and hence there is no danger of a rebel-lion now from them. We don't think it necessary to conciliate them to keep down rebellions. We see, however, an extraordinary

congestion of Federal power in Executive hands, and every disposition to enhance it without limit. No usurpation of power, no possible violation of Constitutions, no invasion of the rights of persons and property, awaken any ap-prehensions. We have what we never ad before—an enormous must bring oppressive and unequal tax ation. We have a currency all in the hands of the Federal Government. And last of all, this everlasting negro ques tion. It is only shifted a little, and in a more unmanageable position than i was before.

If there were causes that could ead to ebellions before, what are there now Then it is not worth while to disguise he fact that the Government has to deal with vast populations disaffected, not at all disposed to co-operate with it in anything. Hence we say it is the duty of power to conciliate. If they must have all the conciliation themselves, they must meet the conse juences, and we say this country can't afford any more rebellions. It can no more afford it than the rebels can afford o get them up. Rebellions are not prevented by heavy penalties and terrible severity. Moderation and forbearance

Wisdom and moderation might have prevented this rebellion. They were not found, and ambitious men were left with all the material toget it up in their hands. They have learned a lesson; but if the Govenment learns nothing, it will be of no permanent value.

Abraham Lincoln. The incidents in the life of Abrahar Lincold are so generally known throughout the country that there is no specia all for an extended biographical notice

at this time. Born on the 12th of February, 1809, in Harden county, Kentucky, Mr. Lin-coln's early life was spent in poverty and toil. His father, Thomas Lincoln, and toil. removed from his homestead in Ken-tucky when Abraham was in his eighth year, and settled in Spencer county, Indiana. After spending twelve years in their new home, the family emi-grated to Decatur, Illinois, where Abraham hired himself out as a arm hand to the neighbors, or as a clerk n a store. In 1832, when the Black Hawk war broke out, he joined a volunteer company, and was chosen captain. He was recorded as an efficient, faithful officer, watchful of his men, and prompt in the discharge of his duty and his courage and patriotism shrank from no dangers or hardships. After his military life he ran for the Legis-lature, but was defeated. He subse-After quently failed in business, and was ap-pointed postmaster. In 1834 he was pointed postmaster. In 1834 he was sent to the Legislature, and when the session was over he commenced the study of law and obtained a license to practice, in partnership with his friend and former colleague in the Legislature

In 1847 Mr. Lincoln was elected to Congress as the only While representative from Iillnois. While in the House, he introduced a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. His nomination and election as President n 1860 and 1864 are subjects of which all are fully cognizant. The civil war are fully cognizant. The civil war which followed; the hundreds of thousands slain; the act of emancipation, and other events, which have rendered the last four years the most memorable n the history of the nation, need no ecital here. It is a strangely dramatic conclusion

to so eventful a life, that just as the war which had made memorable his first term of office was coming to a close. and on the fourth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumpter, he should have been assassinated, and that too, at the national capital.

Juniata County.

OIL.—By reference to our advertising column it will be seen that a company has been organized to prospect for oil or other minerals in this county. The enter prise is one that should commend itself to the citizens of this county, and they should encourage it with their means and moral support. There are indica-tions in the soil and springs, on the west side of the river, in Turbett and Milford townships, of oil, salt water and coal, similar to those of the oil producing regions. The land of the late Danie Spiese, Esq., in the latter township possesses all the merits to indue pros-pecting upon them. There are numer ous salt and mineral springs upon them, and the strong probability is, that the oleagenous fluid is also there only awaiting development. We urge our citizen countenance the enterprise now formed, as it may be the means of de veloping untold wealth to them.

HORSE THIEF ARRESTED.—On the

night of the 27th ult., a bay mare was stolen from Mr. John Cleck, of Walker township, who promptly offered a re-ward of \$100 for the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the property. Mr. James Adams and B. F. Schweir start ed in pursuit of the thief and arrested him three miles above Ikesburg, Perry County. His name is Wm. Harman, and is a resident of Perry. He was lodged in jail at this place, and will be tried at the April term, commencing on the 24th inst.—Mifflintown Democrat.

St. Louis Horse and Mule Market. Government is still taking Horses and Mules, although many dealers expect them to stop from day to day, and buy with great caution. There is no change in the price or caution. There is no change in the price or inspection of Government stock.

Fine Horses are in better demand and and meet with ready sales. Large draft Horses are wanted, but few arriving. Mares sell readily at \$100 to \$200 each, as to quality. Large Mules are in good demand at prices ranging from \$200 to \$350 each. Now that the war is about ended, it is expected that the war is about ended, it is expected t ine horses will improve in price. As so as the restrictions are taken off from sh oing South, there will be a better demi-or this class of horses.—Price Current.

A destructive fire occurred in South and Water sts., New York, on Sunday The buildings burned were mostly bonded warehouses filled with hemp rice, tea, sugar, cotton and other articles to the amount of over \$1,500,000. Most of the loss is covered by insurance. The total loss will be over \$2,000,000. Ex-Att orney General Bates.

We are glad to see that Edward Bates, Missouri, who resigned his post as Attorney General of the United States last year, because he could not approve of the unlawful acts of the Administration as was understood at the time, has come out in the Missouri papers with important suggestions calculated to turn the minds of others in the right direc-3 tion. The following is an extract from his letter, which appeared on Monday

I feel irresistibly compelled to volunteer in the service of the State, pledging, myself to do what in me lies in resisting the revolutionary violence which now threatens to overwhelm all interests. And I see no way in which I can hope, so efficiently, to serve the people of the State as by addressing you through the press, and in that way giving you my opinion and advice (the best I am capable of forming) of the evils by which we are how been that the product of the state of the stat are now beset, and the possible remedies which may yet lie within our reach. I have assumed, and, in the forthcoming articles, shall endeavor to maintain long with others not now stated) the

following distinct propositions: 1. Murtial law is not the governing rule over this State. It does not exist here; and all that has been done under pretence and contrary to the laws of the land was, and is, a personal wrong and a punishable usurpation. 2. The government of the various sections and districts of this State by Pro-

vost Marshals is an unlawful and danger-ous anomaly. Provost Marshals are strictly military, and incapable of civil functions. They are simply military police officers—neither more nor less.

3. The law of the land (as found in the Constitutions and statutes of the United States and the State of Missouri) do not fail to confer upon the officers of Gov-ernment, National and State, all the powers which are necessary to the successful prosecution of the war and to the peaceful rule of the country. And any attempt to substitute, in place of the laws the will of any military officer, is not only an act of disloyalty, but is also a langerous blow struck at the Govern

ment's lawful power for good. 4. The Convention now sitting in St. Louis is revolutionary—in its origin, in its composition and character, in some of its proceedings already passed, and in others clearly indicated in the course of its action. Instead of being tent," as some extremists claim, it has not a tittle of power granted by law. And as it has no granted powers, and written limitation upon the power assumed, it cannot have any duties, and may do, at its own caprice, anything or nothing. But whatever it has done or may do can carry with it no legal obligation, until ratified the people or ac-

quiesced in by the State.

In the next number I intend to treat of martial law, and the manner in which it is sought to be used and abused in this State. EDWARD BATES.

Some Particulars of Lee's Surrender. A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated April 12, says: The final arrangements for the surrender of Lee's army were completed yesterday, and today they are at liberty to proceed to their homesor elsewhere, as they choose. The terms granted were certainly of a verv liberal character. A large number of officers, together with thousands of the men of this army, express their dissatisfaction, not only at the unprecedented liberality granted to the Army of Northern Virginia, but at the manner in which they were paroled and allowed to go their way, without our men being permitted to enjoy the results of their long struggle in the passage their long struggle in the passage through the lines of General Lee and his army; but it is claimed this would have been humiliating to General Lee and his officers, and that it is not the wish or desire of our Government or commanders to act toward them in any way that would tend to irritate their fee ingsormake their position more intolerable than it actually is. The policy pursued may have been for the best, and our soldiers will submit, as they always do, to what is judged most wise. During ficers, made their escape from the lines and scattered through the woods many, no doubt, intending to return home.— Our camps, last night were filled with

them, begging something to eat, which, of course, was freely given. These men, when asked if they had been paroled, invariably replied "No," but were allowed to go where they pleased.

The number General Lee claimed to shout given up was 10 000 much steep with about given up was 10,000 muskets, with as many more men from the commissaas many more men from the commissa-ry, quartermaster's, hospital, and other departments; butthe officers who have been permitted to pass through their camps assert that not more than seven or eight thousand will be found to have been surrendered. The cavalry operating with Lee was also turned over, but only a small force, with broken-down horses, could be found, report stating that the best had been picked out and sent to Johnston. The number of guns taken was thirty, with from three to four hundred wagons, very little ammunition, and no supplies. As an evidence of the state of their commissary, when they reached Farmville, the residents tell us they had been issuing ears of corn to men for several days previous. but that a train from Lynchburg them there with flour and pork. of some two thousand horses turned over to us, not more than two hundred were found to be worth a single ration

of forage for each. Commissioner Ould and Assistant Commissary Hatch were captured on their way from Richmond toward Danville, and brought into camp on Sunday. They had a large southern express wagon, filled with cigars, liquors. and other luxuries, and by standing were allowed to go into Lee's lines. They returned last evening, and are said to have gone to Richmond on some business connected with the ex-

change question.
Orders were issued last evening for a movement of troops now here. The Second and Sixth corps are to start this morning for Burkesville Junction, the cavalry and Twenty-fourth corps to go toward Danville. while the Fifth will remain to take possession of and bring away the property and effects of Lee's army.
The trains are now running to Burkes-

ville Junction, but the road being in a rather shaky condition, not much regularity is as yet attainable for the time being.
Brigadier General Smyth died on the 9th from the effects of the wounds re-ceived on the 6th inst. His body has been embalmed, and is on its way to his

late home. He lived at Wilmington Del., and leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. Drafting and Recruiting in the Loyal States to be Stopped. PURCHASES AND EXPENSES TO BE CURTAILED.

Military Restrictions on Trade to be Removed. WASHINGTON, April 13. To Major General Diz, New York:
This Department, after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaigns, has come to the following determination, which will be carried into effect by appropriate orders

to be immediately issued:
First—To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States. Second—Tocurtail purchases for arms, ammunition, quartermaster's and commissary supplies, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in its savont benefits.

ts several branches.
Third—To reduce the number of general and staff officers to the actual ue Fourth—To remove all military restrictions upon trade and commerce so far as may be consistant with the public

safety.

As soon as these measures can be put in operation it will be made known by public orders. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Three thousand bales of the cotton captured at Savannah by Gen. Sherman were sold on Tuesday at New York on Government account the York, on Government account, at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, Merchants Exchange salesrooms, Broadway. The conditions were payment before delivery, in gold or gold certificates. Middling qualities sold at 25c.; ordinary to middling, 21@223c.; low middling, 19@194c.; good ordinary, 15@16c., and some repacked and pick-

ings sold at 8½c. A fresh fracture was discovered on Saturday in Secretary Seward's jaw, but the physicians all agree that he exhibits
wonderful vitality: