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he Pittsburgh Gazette.

HE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FFICIAL FROM MOBILE.

APTURE OF SPANISH FORT AND BLAKELY.

MOBILE EVACUATED.

Our Forces in the City.

200 PRISONERS AND 60 GUNS TAKEN.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following dispatches from Maj. General Canby report the capture of Spanish Fort and the fort at Blakely, which form a part of the defences of Mobile:

HEAD'QRS MILITARY DIV'N WEST MISS., In the field, April 9—9 A. M.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

Spanish Fort and its dependencies were captured last night. We have twenty-five officers and five hundred and thirty-eight enlisted men prisoners, and have taken five mortars and twenty-five guns. The major part of the garrison escaped by water. Blakely is already invested, and will be assaulted to-day unless the works are stronger than I now believe them to be.

(Signed) E. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION, MISSISSIPPI, WEST MISSISSIPPI, In the field, April 9, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. Grant and Maj. Gen. Halleck:

I have the honor to report the capture this day of the rebel fortifications at Blakely with 200 prisoners and twenty guns.

(Signed) E. R. S. CANBY, Major General.

WASHINGTON, CITY, April 18.

To Major General Dix, New York:

Official information has reached this department of the occupation of Mobile on the 12th inst., by the troops under command of Major General Canby. No particulars of the capture have yet been received.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Times'* dispatch, dated Blakely, Ala., April 10th, says of the capture of Spanish Fort, on the 8th, that twenty-two heavy parrot guns were got within half a mile of the fort, and half as many mortars, while the 12th Indiana, 7th Massachusetts and 21st New York batteries were advanced to within one-third of a mile of the enemy's works. At a given time, the gunboats blazed away, and at the same time the sappers and miners advanced, filling every rebel artillerist that showed himself.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The *Times* has the following special:

"*Lake port, April* 13.—I have just arrived from Mobile. The stars and stripes were hoisted on the battery and also on Forts Porter and McIntosh at 10:30 A. M., yesterday, and on Big Church Steeple at 2:30 P. M. General Granger's forces occupy the city. The rebels commenced evacuating on the 10th and continued until yesterday when all left. The tug-boat Allens was blown up by torpedoes, yesterday."

There were no movements in the New Orleans market. The citizens were anxiously looking for the opening of the port of Mobile as a relief of their restriction of trade.

CAIRO, April 18.—Letters dated Headquarters Military Division of Western Mississippi, Spanish Fort, April 9th, say: The left line of Spanish Fort having previously been taken by Gen. Smith, the enemy evacuated the lower parts of the fort at daylight on the 9th. Gen. Bertram's brigade immediately occupied the fort, and found two brass howitzers, one 20 and one 30 pounder Parrott, 64 Natolins, 2 Graham pounders, one 8-inch mortar, and eight 8-inch columbiads, and a quantity of ammunition. There were no mules or horses captured, and but few rations. The prisoners numbered 25 officers and 507 men.

The capture of Spanish Fort gives us Forts Alexis, Eugene and Blakely.

THE ASSASSINATION.

BOOTHE'S ACTIONS BEFORE THE MURDER

Kind Word and Bow from Mr. Lincoln.

LAST CABINET MEETING.

Conversation With General Grant.

THE PRESIDENT'S DREAM.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Times'* Washington special says: When the President arrived, Boothe is said to have been waiting on the pavement in front of the theatre, and to have received a kind word and a bow from Mr. Lincoln, who knew him. Later he appeared behind the scenes and inquired if General Grant had come. It is supposed that he would have assassinated the President as he left his carriage, but was waiting for General Grant. He then went around to the front part of the theatre, and entering the door, lounged for a short time about the lobby, holding his hat in his left hand. The next time he was seen was when he jumped upon the stage. It is not true that the pistol-shot was fired through the door, as has been stated. The hole in the door of the stage-box, which is in one of the angles of the panel, is said to have been made with a bit or large-sized gimlet. It was made by the assassin some time before, so as to enable to ascertain the precise position of his victim before entering the box.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: At the last Cabinet meeting which Mr. Lincoln attended on Friday, at which General Grant was present, he turned to the General and asked him if he had heard from Sherman. General Grant replied that he had not, but was in hourly expectation of receiving dispatches from him, announcing the surrender of Johnston. "Well," said the President, "You will hear very soon now, and the news will be important." "Why do you think so?" said General Grant. "Because," said Mr. Lincoln, "I had a dream last night, and ever since the war began I have invariably had the same dream before any very important military event has occurred." He then mentioned Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, etc., and said that before each of these events he had the same dream, and turning to Secretary Welles said: "It is in your line, too, Mr. Welles. The dream is, that I saw a ship sailing very rapidly, and I am sure that it portends some important national event."

SECRETARY SEWARD MUCH BETTER.

Frederick Slowly Recovering.

HE MESSENGER AND NURSE DOING WELL.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The following dispatch has been received by Colonel Sanford, President of the American Telegraph Company:

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1864.

To E. S. Sanford:

Mr. Seward is much better. He sat up for a quarter of an hour this morning, and was bright and cheerful. To-day is a marked improvement on yesterday.

Frederick is slowly but surely regaining his consciousness. He has spoken twice this morning. He sleeps much of the time, and breathes regular and easy. His pulse and appetite are good.

I think every one feels encouraged with regard to both the messenger and nurse, who are doing well.

(Signed.) A. SEWARD.

Return from Charleston.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The steamer Arago arrived to-night from Charleston with the returning visitors to Fort Sumter. Generals Dix, Anderson, Townsend, Fry, Delafield, Holt and Doubleday, are among the passengers.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION SUCCESSFUL.

Immense Captures Made.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

LENAIR, TENN., April 16.—The expedition under Maj. Gen. Stoneman, which left Knoxville, Tenn., on the 10th of March, struck the East Tennessee road on the 14th inst. at Wytheville, Christiansburg and Salem. Between these points thirty-three bridges were burned and twenty-five miles of track totally destroyed, and beside many prisoners were taken and considerable quantities of corn and other stores were destroyed. On the 6th Gen. Stoneman moved via Jacksonville, Danbury and Macksville, arriving at Grant's Creek, three miles from Salisbury, the rebel line for the defense of the town, at 6 o'clock a. m. on the 12th inst. This line was defended by artillery and infantry, which was soon forced and our forces entered Salisbury at 10 a. m., capturing eight stand of colors, nineteen pieces of artillery, 1,165 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, and accoutrements, 1,000,000 rounds of small ammunition and 1,000 rounds of fixed ammunition shell, 80,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 complete suits of clothing, 850,000 army blankets, 30,000 pounds of bacon, 100,000 pounds of salt, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 87,000 pounds of rice, 10,000 pounds of saltpetre, 50,000 bushels of wheat, $100,000 worth of medical supplies, and 7,000 bales of cotton.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were brought away, and all other stores not needed for our immediate command were destroyed. The greater part of these supplies had just been received from Raleigh.

One large arsenal, with machinery complete, six depots, two engines and trains, several bridges between Greensboro and Danville, and also on the other side of Salisbury, with several miles of railroad track, were destroyed.

We lost very few in killed and wounded. Among the latter was Capt. R. Morrow, of Gen. Stoneman's staff.

CONFIDENCE IN PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE MURDEROUS OUTRAGES IN WASHINGTON.

GUERRILLAS HOVERING ALONG THE POTOMAC.

Visit of Thurlow Weed to Secretary Seward.

MRS. LINCOLN AND THE REMAINS.

Interview Between Grant and Johnson.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Herald* editorially expresses the fullest confidence in the ability of President Johnson to manage affairs, with perfect success.

The *Tribune* regards the murderous outrages in Washington as an incident of a comprehensive plot abetted by rebel leaders.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: A large body of guerrillas have been hovering along the opposite bank of the Potomac for the last few days. Our forces have and one spirited skirmish with them, in which we drove them after an obstinate resistance. It is supposed they came there to cover the retreat of the Washington assassins.

Thurlow Weed called to see Mr. Seward yesterday, and although he tried to avoid drawing the suffering minister out in conversation, the Secretary indicated no desire to stay to hear and talk also, until the physician had to interfere and demand his withdrawal.

The failure of a number of foreign attaches of known rebel sympathies to adopt universal symbols of mourning, occasioned much remark.

The *Herald's* special says Mrs. Lincoln passed the night very badly, and about one o'clock it was necessary to call in the aid of the family physician. To-day she has been quiet, but nervous and much disturbed by requirements to talk with officials about the details of the approaching obsequies.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington letter says: Mrs. Lincoln was at first disposed to consent to the removal of her husband's remains to Springfield, Illinois, for final interment, but there is a desire manifested to-day to have them deposited in the crypt beneath the rotunda, in the place intended for the remains of George Washington.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A special dispatch to the *Post* from Washington says that delegation after delegation arrives hourly at the White House. It is impossible for one-third of the vast crowds of visitors to obtain an entrance. Mrs. Lincoln has not determined whether the remains of her husband shall be removed to Springfield or be placed in the vault under the Capitol.

A number of State delegations called upon President Johnson this morning.

Secretary Seward's daughter is to be confronted with the person supposed to be Surratt.

Gen. Grant had a long interview with President Johnson upon questions connected with the war. It is understood that their views were harmonious.

CLERGYMENS' ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE PRESIDENTS REPLY.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—To an address by a number of clergymen who called on him to-day, the President replied, thanking them in the warmest terms for their kind mention of him, and for their tendered support and encouragement. He spoke with feeling of the great personal and public worth of his lamented predecessor. Assuming the grave responsibilities imposed upon him in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution, in consequence of this sad dispensation of Providence, he felt his own individual insufficiency, and the necessity of the kind counsel and co-operation of all friends of their country. This support he should endeavor to deserve by shaping his course to those immutable principles of right which underlie our government. He said he had a sure faith that if we adhered to those principles the Almighty would save the nation. He believed that the nation had a great mission to fulfill, and that God would not allow it to perish before its work was done. They had alluded to the murder of the late President, and to the attempt upon Mr. Seward's life, in just terms of indignation and horror. The assassination of any man, high or low, was a crime of the blackest dye, especially diabolical was it when the blow was struck at the loved and honored head of a great nation, in the very moment of triumph. But this horrible crime was only a portion of that greatest of crimes, the attempted assassination of a nation; and he believed that the American people felt it to be so. Treason, he said, was a crime, and not a mere difference of political opinions. The President closed by again thanking the visitors for giving him at this hour their God speed.

THE LATE ARREST IN BALTIMORE.

ORIGINAL DESIGN OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—It is understood that the party alluded to as under arrest here, states that the original design of the conspirators was merely to capture President Lincoln some time back, and make him a prisoner, and in this way compel a release of all the prisoners then held by the United States. When the general charge of prisoners, however, commenced, this project was abandoned by him and others, as no longer necessary, and he says he refused to have anything further to do with it, and endeavored to induce others to give up their designs on the life of the President. This is substantially a correct statement of what the prisoner has divulged. He is a well-known resident of Baltimore.

Reward Offered by the Baltimore City Councils.

BALTIMORE, April 18.—The City Councils have offered a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the assassin of President Lincoln. The feeling here against Boothe is greatly intensified by the fact that he is a Baltimorean, and it is desired by the people that one who has so dishonored the fame of Baltimore, should meet with speedy justice.

Union Sympathy Meeting in Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 18.—The public Union prayer meeting last night was densely crowded. The meeting throughout was characterized by the deepest solemnity. A feeling of the deepest sympathy pervaded the whole of the vast multitude. Clergymen of all denominations were present. Addresses of sympathy for the United States were delivered.

The Assassination News in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—The news of the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward created much excitement throughout the city, producing also great grief and sorrow, mingled with threats of vengeance upon all secessionists. The be sees are all in mourning. The secession-ists deprecate the assassination, and keep very quiet.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Illinois Delegation Introduced.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Future Policy Foreshadowed.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, in introducing the Illinois delegation, spoke in high praise of Mr. Lincoln, and expressed in behalf of the delegation the fullest confidence in Mr. Johnson's abilities to conduct the affairs of the nation, and pledged him the earnest support of his State and the country.

President Johnson replied:

I have listened with profound emotion to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you these words of encouragement, I had not anticipated in the midst of the saddening circumstances which surrounded us, and the immense responsibility thrown upon me. The expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind. In an hour like this of the deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feeling of my bosom, I could not command my life to utter them.

Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled us, cannot be reduced to words; and, oppressed as I am with the new and great responsibilities which have devolved upon me, and saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of confidence repeased in me by the people to pass without an acknowledgement to an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time.

On an occasion like this, the manifestation of the public feeling, is well-timed and peculiarly acceptable. Springing from the people myself, every pulsation of the popular heart finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal; to me they are real. Your words of countenance and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I ever a coward, I could but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right.

Thus feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty, firmly and steadfastly, if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction. In view of it on this occasion I shall indulge in no party spirit of anger, no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a notable event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey the law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated; and when we trace this crime to its cause—when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and look at the result, we stand yet more astonished at this most barbarous, this most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and pure good man, honored and revered and beloved, and the hope of the people, could not at once from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its cause through a succession of steps, without any mentaling them back, to that source which is the spring of all our woes. No one can say, that if the perpetrator of this fiendish deed be arrested, he should not indeed be visited with the penalty the law knows how for the crime. None will say he mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indications of future policy. One thing I will say; every era teaches its lessons. The times we live in are not without instruction. American people must be taught—if they do not feel already that treason is a crime and must be punished—that the Government cannot always bear with its enemies; that it is strong not only to protect but to punish. When we turn to the records and read among the catalogue of crimes, we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty; we find there theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and we find too, we find—last and the highest of crimes, treason. With other and inferior offences our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people do not understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. I make this allusion not to secure the already exasperated feelings of the public, but that history may note our action at this particular juncture, and it will records with sound public morals. Let it be engraven on every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer the penalty. At times we are appalled and overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow men, I care not by what weapons, to aspire to the life of the first State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of this assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? I speak in no spirit of malediction. I look at the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise, regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people. In this, as in all things, justice and judgement shall be determined by them, and I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings towards any.

In general terms I would say, that public morals and public opinion should be established upon sure and inflexible principles of justice. When the question of mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly, judiciously, remembering that I am the executive of the nation. I know men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to an individual is cruelty to the State. In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of many. In conclusion I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people.

In regard to my future course I will now make no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore, and will guide me hereafter.

In general I will say, that I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinion as to the nature of popular government having long been cherished, and constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that government was made for man, and man for government. This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest defense that human wisdom can devise. So long as the rich man feels that the interests of the government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our government, and love of liberty, our constitution will be transmitted unimpaired.

If the time ever comes when the people shall fail, the Government will fail, and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth. After having preserved one form of free government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through the ordeal of internecine strife to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will stand able to defend itself against all foes and punish treason.

In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence and by the operation of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into the position. My past life and especially my course during the present nefarious rebellion, is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any one of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago, uttered and written down in advance the events of this period, the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in "The Arabian Nights."

I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur, and it becomes necessary to act, I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

The members of the delegation were then severally introduced to the President by Governor Oglesby.

Foreign Representatives Recognized.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Don José Antonio Gana yesterday presented his credentials to the Acting Secretary of State, and was received as the Chargé d'Affaires of the republic of Peru to the United States.

Robert Barth has been appointed Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and also Consul of the Electorate of Hesse at St. Louis and a Clausulus Consul of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin at Chicago. They have been recognized by our government accordingly.

President Johnson's Policy in Regard to the Rebels.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The *Post's* special says: President Johnson yesterday said to a clergyman, who begged of him to be merciful, to the rebels, that mercy to individuals was not always mercy to the State. He also declared to a prominent member of Congress that he was willing to act with the utmost magnanimity towards the common people of the rebel States, but that the unrepentant leaders must be punished.

THE ASSAULT ON SECRETARY SEWARD.

Statement of Geo. F. Robinson.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH THE ASSASSIN.

Surrat Probably Arrested.

JOHNSTON REPORTED ABOUT TO SURRENDER.

General Lee in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—George F. Robinson, a soldier and nurse, who was in attendance on Secretary Seward on Friday night, has related circumstantially the proceedings in the chamber, from which it appears that it was through his brave and determined endeavors that the consummation of the murderous designs of the fiend were frustrated. According to Robinson's narrative Frederick W. Seward, Major Seward and Mr. Hansell were all wounded on the stairway, as heretofore mentioned in this correspondence. As Robinson opened the door to learn the cause of the disturbance without, the man struck at his breast. In his hand he had a long knife, the blade of which appeared to be about twelve inches in length and one inch in width. Robinson, determined to oppose his progress, raised his arm to parry the blow. The consequence was that a wound was inflicted in the centre of his forehead, close to the hair, which he wears turned back. The knife glanced, and the clenched hand in which the man held the dagger came down upon Mr. Robinson's face and felled him to the floor. Miss Seward at this juncture escaped from the room and ran to the front window, screaming "murder." The assassin then leaped to where Mr. Sewark lay, still apparently in a helpless condition, and gave a tremendous blow at his face. He missed his mark, however, and almost fell across Mr. Seward's body.

By the time Robinson had recovered he jumped on the bed and caught hold of Robinson's arms. While he was thus attempting to hold the assassin, the latter struck Mr. Seward on the left side of the face, and then on the right side. The assassin then raised up and he and Robinson came to the floor together. They both got on their feet, Robinson keeping a firm hold of him. The assassin reached his left arm over Robinson's shoulder and endeavored to force him to the floor. Finding that he could not do so Robinson in that position, he dropped his position which had been forced against Robinson's face in the hand which was wound his neck. He caught hold of Robinson's right arm with his left hand and struck behind Robinson with the knife.

They still continued to struggle for a few moments, Robinson feeling him towards the door which was open, with the intention of throwing him over the banisters. When they had nearly reached the door, Maj. Augustus Seward entered the room. Robinson called on him to take the knife from the assassin's hand. Maj. Seward immediately clutched the assassin; the latter then struck Robinson in the stomach, knocking his breath away from him. Seward and rushed down stairs. During the scuffle, when he cannot say, Robinson received a wound quite serious, some two inches in length on the upper part of the right shoulder blade, another a little lower down on the same side and a slight one on the left shoulder. While struggling with the man near the bedside he felt of the wounds on the right hand, in which was the dagger, and did not release his hold until knocked down by the assassin near the door, and after Major Seward had come to his assistance. He remained in his room, after he found that the assassin had escaped, and found also that the Secretary had got off the bed on the floor, dragging with him the bed-clothes, and was lying in a pool of blood. He felt for the pulse of Seward, but found no pulse in his wrist, and stated to Miss Seward, who had re-entered the room and asked if her father was dead, that he believed he was; but, upon a second examination, Robinson ascertained that his heart was still beating.

The Secretary then said: "I am not dead. Send for the police and a surgeon, and close the door." Miss Seward did so, and returned to the bed, telling him he must not speak after that. Mr. Robinson remained with Mr. Seward until half-o'clock the next morning, when he was removed to the Douglas House, where every attention is being paid to this brave man by the authorities of this institution, and his condition is very favorable.

The New York *Herald's* special says: It is reported that the assassin who entered Mr. Seward's house has been arrested. It is certain that a man resembling the description has been arrested. Samuel Arnold, of Baltimore, Maryland, wrote the letter found in Boothe's trunk and read. Sam has been arrested.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the 13th, gives a rumor that Johnson was about to surrender.

A State Convention to consist of delegates from all the counties is called for the 14th of May.

The *Herald's* Richmond dispatch of the 16th says: Gen. Lee arrived on that city at half past three o'clock, p. m., on the 15th. He and his staff were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the populace, cheer upon cheer being given them. Even the Union officers raised their caps to them.

From Charleston.

FLAG RAISING ON FORT SUMTER.

LARGE NUMBER PRESENT.

VESSELS DECKED WITH COLORS.

Interesting Proceedings.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—The news of the surrender of Lee caused the liveliest demonstrations of joy. The great event of raising the old flag on Sumter, attracted a large number of visitors to Charleston. Long before ten o'clock the streets and wharves were thronged with people. The negroes turned out in thousands, and the white citizens were largely in attendance. All national vessels were decked with colors, and salutes were fired at eight o'clock in honor of the capitulation of Gen. Lee.

The monitors had never been up to the city before, and the curiosity to see them was great. The whole forenoon was occupied in transporting immense numbers of visitors to Fort Sumter. A detachment of marines and sailors, survivors of the assault on Sumter, while the 127th New York and 35th Massachusetts volunteers, were drawn up in line at the landing to receive visitors. Some of them passed in, examining the fort before the ceremonies commenced.

From three to four thousand persons, including four to five hundred old citizens of Charleston, were present. Generals Gilmore and Anderson arrived at noon, and the latter's eyes were filled with tears of joy as he glanced at the flag staff on which he was to hoist the old flag.

Rev. H. W. Beecher announced that it was now 12:20, and the ceremonies commenced by song and chorus, entitled "Victory at Last." A prayer by the venerable Rev. Dr. Harris, chaplain in the army, and the same who offered prayer when Major Anderson removed his command to Sumter, December 27th, 1860. Then followed a reading from a psalm by Rev. Dr. Storrs and the people alternately.

Major Anderson's dispatches announcing the fall of Sumter were read. The flag was then raised by Gen. Anderson. After some remarks suitable to the occasion, numerous guns were welcomed the throwing of the flag to the breeze.

A salute of one hundred guns from Fort Sumter and a national salute from the fleet and other boats in the harbor, the singing of the Star Spangled Banner ensued, the whole audience joining. Mr. Beecher then delivered an eloquent address.

Orders from the Different Departments.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The State Department has ordered its officers and employees to wear crape for six months.

The War Department orders that the headquarters of all the military departments, posts and stations to be draped in mourning for thirty days, flags to be displayed at half-mast; thirteen guns to be fired at sunrise, and single guns at half hour intervals during the day, and thirty-six guns at sunset; the officers to wear badges of mourning, and the regiment colors to be appropriately draped.

The War Department requests Gen. Grant to notify the Armies that President Johnson has taken the oath of office.

Gen. Grant has issued a proper notice.

The Navy Department gives instructions, relative to the preparations on the part of the Navy, for attending the funeral.

The Feeling in New York City--Excitement Abated.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The excitement with which the news of the assassination of the President was received, has somewhat abated, but the sorrow of many is not less profound. Manifestations of the public feeling are in a variety of ways more numerous and impressive than it was possible they should be on that day. The work on the buildings is still in progress, and will be continued probably until the day after the funeral. A large proportion of our citizens are wearing badges of mourning. The British Consul issued a notice calling a meeting of British residents to-morrow, for the purpose of giving expression to their sentiments on the assassination of the President. Arch-Bishop M'Closkey has issued a circular, desiring appropriate honor to the memory of the illustrious President.

MR. LINCOLN'S BODY LYING IN STATE.

Thousands Taking a Last Look.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The body of the late President is lying in state in the East Room. Thousands of persons of both sexes are thronging thither. The East Room is decorated with the drapings of woe. In the immediate centre of this spacious room is erected a catafalco, and the coffin is within the immediate view of the line of spectators, each of whom stops a moment to take a view of the face of the deceased, and many shed tears. The hand of friendship and affection has contributed the choicest flowers to adorn the coffin, and make up the foundation upon which it rests. Between half-past nine o'clock this morning and noon, at least 300 persons had visited the Executive Mansion, and there are thousands more slowly following in turn to indulge in a similar privilege.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A raised platform on which to accommodate six hundred persons has been erected all around the East Room. The guard of the corpse of the late President to-night, consists of Major General Hunter, Adjutant General Thomas, General Dyer, Colonel of ordnance, and Captains Nesmith and Dowes.

The order of the funeral ceremonies is as follows: Reading of a portion of Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Helt; Opening prayer by Bishop Simpson; Funeral address by Rev. Dr. Gurley; Closing prayer by Rev. Dr. Gray. The corpse will be conveyed to the Capitol where Dr. Gurley will repeat the service and pronounce the benediction.

A meeting of great interest was held by the delegation from Connecticut to-day.

Preparations for Receiving the Body of the Late President in New York.

NEW YORK, April 18.—City Hall exhibits on every side numerous tokens of grief. The draping of the building is progressing, and by noon to-morrow nearly all the public and private establishments will bear symbols of mourning. The day will be closely observed in all the churches and in business circles. Badges of mourning are worn by most citizens. Many ladies have appeared in public in mourning dresses, and are proposing to discard all gay colors for thirty days.

The British Consul called a meeting of the British residents, which was largely attended, at the Astor House to-day. Resolutions expressing deep sorrow at the national loss were unanimously passed.

Preparations are being made for receiving the body of the President on its route to Springfield. The Seventh Regiment has been selected as an escort.

Arch Bishop M'Closkey has issued another circular that the various churches of the city and dioceses open on Wednesday for public service. At the end of mass he says a Pater and Miserere should be read or chanted, supplicating God's mercy for ourselves and our people.

Stocks, Money and Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Business in every department is still contracted within the narrowest possible limit, from respect to the national mourning. The board of Brokers held an informal session, and closed with a resolution to adjourn until Friday morning, in deference to the public obsequies of to-morrow, and the fact of Thursday being appointed by Governor Fenton as a fast day. The gold room and petroleum stocks have adopted the same course. The transactions at the stock board are merely nominal and prices generally lower, except for government stocks, which were firm under an active inquiry, and generally higher. Railway speculation was very weak, and a much lower range of prices was established. There was little disposition to buy, while there was strong pressure to sell. The market was from 2 to 3 per cent. lower.

The gold room was exceedingly dull this morning, and the volume of business was light. The bulk of the sales were at 146¾@146¾.

In the jewelry and dry goods circles a very active business was doing in dry goods, and prices are hardening. Prints and plain cottons are up about one cent per yard, with a large business. In foreign fabrics there is fair trade doing. In furs and millinery goods the market is firm.

Respect for the Illustrious Dead.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 18, 1865.

The Secretary of the Treasury with profound sorrow, announces to his subordinates the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. He died in the city on the morning of the 15th inst., at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock. The officers of the revenue will, as a fitting manifestation of respect for the exalted character and eminent public virtues of the illustrious dead, and a sense of the calamity the country has sustained by this afflicting dispensation of Providence, wear crape on the left arm and upon the hilt of the sword for thirty days. It is further directed that the funeral honors be paid on board revenue vessels in commemoration of the sad event, on the morning of the Russian Government denies the correctness of these reports, which, however, the neighboring countries agree in accepting as true. The Austrian Government has sent a Medical Commission to St. Petersburg to examine into the nature of the epidemic, and the French Government has ordered all ships arriving from Russia to be put in quarantine. The English Government has sent instructions to the consuls in Russia and the ports of the Baltic to collect all the information they could on the subject and forward it to England.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In a recent issue, the London *Spectator*, the ablest of the English weeklies, in an article on President Lincoln, referring to Macauley's celebrated comparison of Washington to John Hampden, says: "If that high eulogium was fully earned, as it was, by the first great President of the United States, we doubt if it has not been well earned by the Illinois peasant proprietor and village lawyer, whom, by some divine inspiration or providence, the Republican citizens of 1860 substituted for their nominee for the President's chair." It adds, speaking of his message to Congress on the 4th of March, that it contains "a grasp of principle, a dignity of manner, and a solemnity of purpose which would have been unworthy of neither Hampden or of Cromwell, while its gentleness and generosity of feeling toward his foes was almost greater than we should expect from either of them."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils—Resolutions on the Death of President Lincoln.

In pursuance of an official request from his Honor, Mayor Morrison, the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny convened on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of President Lincoln.

After the object had been announced, the respective branches met in Joint Session, when Samuel Riddle, Esq., submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The honored and beloved Chief Magistrate of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has been slain by an assassin, and the Nation is enshrouded in the habiliments of woe: the Councils of the city of Allegheny have assembled to take action, in view of this and public calamity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Councils of the city of Allegheny claim the melancholy privilege of recording and subscribing an official minute upon the city records, testifying in terms as forcible as language can convey, their profound sense of the national bereavement, and their utter detestation of the vile spirit of treason and secession, the fruitful source of all our national grief.

Resolved, That no public man since the days of Washington, has so much filled the popular heart, been so beloved, honored and trusted by the people, as ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the second Father of his Country.

Resolved, That in this bloody tragedy none can fail to recognize the climax of all the horrors developed by the spirit of this wicked rebellion. The hecatombs of those slain in battle, murdered by guerrillas, butchered when captives, and starved while in prison, have a fit sequel in the cold-blooded assassination of the kind, tender-hearted, genial President, at the very moment when he was engaged in maturing plans for the broadest executive clemency towards those who were plotting against his life.

Resolved, That we accept the lesson of this mysterious Providence—that leniency towards this foul treason and secession were *crime*, and a rigorous enforcement of the penalties of violated law, *justice*.

Resolved, That in this sad ordeal the republic has triumphed over the latest and basest attempt to destroy Republican Government, this initiating in act the doom of our patriot fathers, in having provided for the worst conceivable emergencies. "The workman may die, but the work goes on."

Resolved, That in President ANDREW JOHNSON, we see God's providence, in giving us a man of the people, tried as by fire, who has for many years stood up for the down-trodden and persecuted masses of the South; who has dared to do his duty regardless of consequences—principle which has withstood the fiery ordeal of the past four years. He fully understands the vile spirit of treason and secession, and has the head, the heart, and the arm to deal with it fearlessly and justly.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge to President ANDREW JOHNSON our hearty and united support, and that of our truly loyal constituency, in the vigorous prosecution of the war against traitors and treason, slavery—the fountain-head thereon; and in exacting the righteous penalties of violated law upon the guilty authors of this unprovoked treasonable rebellion.

Resolved, That in token of the deep sorrow which pervades the public heart in this city, the Council Chambers be draped in black, and the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded upon the minutes of the Councils, and subscribed by the members.

On motion, the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the clerks of Councils were appointed to carry into effect the suggestions in reference to draping the chambers in mourning.

Meeting at New Castle—Resolutions on the Death of President Lincoln.

An impromptu meeting of the citizens of New Castle was held on Saturday evening at White Hall, to give expression to their feelings, on the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. McKinley was appointed President; D. A. M. Cowdess, and Rev. John T. Phillips, Vice Presidents; E. S. Durban, of the *Courant*, and J. M. Kuester, of the *Journal*, Secretaries.

After prayer by the Rev. Greer, of the M. E. Church, Colonel Daniel Leasure, John N. Ewer, and R. B. McCombs, Esq., were appointed a committee to report resolutions, and reported the following, which, after addresses by Colonel L. L. McCombs, Col. Leasure, R. B. McCombs, Rev. J. T. Phillips, Rev. Greer, and others, were adopted by acclamation. The meeting was very large, and the feeling very intense.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to remove by the hand of an assassin, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in a moment when his services were to be one of the most critical in our great conflict; and,

WHEREAS, Whilst we deeply deplore the dark, iniquitous and damning deed that removes from the head of the nation its chosen and tried Chief Magistrate by an act of the most diabolical treachery and murder, we bow to the will of Him in whose hands are the issues of life, and recognize His merciful providence in the hour of His most mysterious dispensation. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the distinguished martyr, and mingle our tears in common with those of our loyal countrymen, and the friends of humanity everywhere in bewailing the loss of one for whom "a nation is chief mourner to-day."

Resolved, 2d, That in view of the sudden removal of our Chief Magistrate in the midst of his overtures of mercy to vanquished rebels, we deem this a fit time for the nation to pause and enquire, whether it may not be possible that the event which we so deeply deplore is an indication or response from God demanding satisfaction upon great criminals for the blood of the innocents slain in this unholy war for slavery.

Resolved, 3d, That we seriously ask our loyal countrymen to remember that, if the God of Nations is dealing with us in judgment for our blood guiltiness in the past, it is the nation's duty to *bear his sword*, and *not in vain*; that *He* has ever meted out judgment upon the nations that have trifled with blood guiltiness, and that, if we forbear to execute justice upon the instigators to the shedding of innocent blood, requisition for it will be made upon us hereafter.

Resolved, 4th, That we hereby solemnly recognize our obligations to stand by the properly constituted successor of our martyred President as we have stood by him in the darkest hours of our country's peril, and give all that we have of our moral and material support for the complete vindication of the nation's honor and safety and maintainance of the integrity of our whole country.

Monument to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln—Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Allegheny was held on Tuesday evening, in the Common Council Chamber, for the purpose of taking action in reference to