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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OFFICIAL FROM STANTON.

Dispatch from General Sherman.

MACON HELD BY OUR FORCES.

Howell Cobb Captured.

LINCOLN'S MURDER ORGANIZED IN CANADA.

The Plan Approved at Richmond.

[OFFICIAL.]
War Department, Washington, April 24, 1865.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Sherman states that General Wilson held Macon on the 20th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the armistice, and he has telegraphed to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice.

This Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond. One of the assassins now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

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

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

NATIONAL HUMILIATION AND MOURNING.

Thursday, May 26.

Washington City, April 24.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and whereas, our country has become one great house of mourning where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation; Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with our Father in heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the National Capitol, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, May 25th, next, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I recommend my fellow citizens there to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

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

Done at the City of Washington, April 25th, A. D. 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

(Signed,) Andrew Johnson.
By the President:
W. Hunter, Acting Secretary.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Four Men Reported Murdered.

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.

Petition from the President and Directors.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, April 23, 1865.

Reports are current here that as many as four men have been found murdered in the vicinity … houses through the country; but notwithstanding the strictest inquiries have been made, no confirmation of them can be obtained. A squad of cavalry, however, have been sent to scour the country, and to bring in no prisoners who are found with arms in their hands, either claiming to be paroled or not.

A delegation of citizens from Danville came through to headquarters yesterday with a petition from the President and Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, asking permission to re-open their road, saying that all the rolling stock was at Danville and in good condition.

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

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

A number of citizens appeared daily at the office of the Provost Marshal at Headquarters to take the oath of allegiance, and asking that their houses and property be protected. At the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Danville, for protection, the 40th New York Volunteers have been detailed as guard for that city, and will remain there until things become settled.

The army still remains in the vicinity of Burkeville Junction, and no further change will be made in its disposition until official news is received from Sherman. No troops from this army have gone towards him, as it is believed he is fully able to look after Johnston with the force at present with him.

(Signed,) W. D. McGregor.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND SON.

Report of Surgeon General Barnes.

Surgeon General's Office,
Washington, April 24, 9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary has rested free from pain and is somewhat stronger this morning. Mr. Frederick W. Seward had a very quiet night.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General.

Washington, April 24, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State sat up for several hours to-day and is much improved. Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General U. S. A.

Funeral Arrangements in Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, (Ill.,) April 24.—The Committee of Arrangements announce that the funeral of our lamented President will take place in this city on Saturday, May 6th. The body will lie in state in the hall of the House of Representatives from 10 o'clock on Wednesday until 10 o'clock on Saturday.

Stock and Gold Boards Adjourned.

New York, April 24.—The Stock and Gold Boards have each adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OBSEQUIES.

DEPARTURE FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The Remains in Jersey City.

NEW YORK CITY REACHED.

The Corpse Escorted to City Hall.

APPROPRIATE DIRGES CHANTED.

Appearance of the Dead President.

THOUSANDS TAKING A LAST VIEW.

Arrangements for the Procession on Tuesday.

FULL LENGTH PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The body of President Lincoln remained in state till one o'clock this morning. At three o'clock the line of march was taken to the Trenton Railroad Depot. The train consisted of elegant cars furnished by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, all tastefully draped.

The funeral car last night was additionally decorated, heavy silver fringes being placed at the end of the black coverings of the several panels, and the festoon being fastened with stars and tassels of similar material. The materials were contributed by the citizens of Philadelphia.

Governor Parker came on board with Adjutant General Stockton, Quartermaster Perrine and others of his staff. They were accompanied by United States Senator J. P. Stockton, and were received by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who had joined the funeral party at Harrisburg.

Trenton, (N. J.,) April 24.—The funeral train reached here at 5:30 this morning. Governor Parker and staff, of New Jersey, were taken on board at the dividing line.

New Brunswick, (N. J.,) April 24.—The funeral train arrived here on time. An immense crowd was at the depot, and minute guns were fired while it was here and until it left. The train consisted of nine cars, and left at 7:30 A. M.

We are in sight of Newark. The private residences, public buildings, stores and workshops are some of them elaborately draped; flags at half-mast, and other evidences of sorrow are exhibited. Among the more prominent features was the U. S. Hospital which was suitably decorated. In front were a large number of soldiers—some of them on crutches. All the patients who could move were drawn up in double file; every one of them stood uncovered and seemed to be deeply affected by the touching spectacle.

At 10 o'clock we arrived at Jersey City; here the arrangements seemed to be perfect; nothing had been neglected which could give due effect to the ceremonies of the occasion. The coffin was removed from the hearse car by eight soldiers. It was partially covered with the American flag and with flowers. In the presence of military and of civilians, including the escort which had followed the remains from Washington, it was slowly carried between the open ranks, while many male voices sang a funeral hymn. All heads were uncovered when the corpse was leaving the station again. The Harmonia and Hoboken quartette clubs, forming a chorus of about two hundred voices, sang a funeral dirge.

At Jersey City the joint committee of the Common Council of New York, with the entire Common Council, His Honor, the Mayor, and a delegation of the officers of the State, had met previous to the arrival of the train. The remains were received, on behalf of the State of New York, by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State, and there consigned to the care of the committee. The hearse was then placed on the ferry-boat, and taken in charge by Major General Dix. As the boat neared the city of New York the bells were chimed and tolled, and minute guns fired.

On the arrival of the remains at Desbrosses street, the Seventh Regiment of National Guards acting as the guard of honor, escorted the cortege through several of the streets to the City Hall, where the united German societies, numbering nine hundred voices and occupying the steps and places in front of City Hall, chanted dirges appropriate to the occasion. The remains were soon thereafter exposed to the public view. Thousands of persons visited the catafalco to view the body.

New York, April 24.—Business in this city was generally suspended on the arrival of the funeral cortege. Broadway was crammed to the utmost by people anxious to witness the funeral car and the accompanying escort. Windows and house-tops were filled with people. The utmost quiet prevailed, and the dense masses remained uncovered as the procession slowly wended its way to the City Hall. The hearse, which was drawn by six horses, on arriving in front of City Hall was relieved of the coffin by eight soldiers, who conveyed it to the Governor's room. A thousand singers sang a mournful dirge as it was borne to its temporary resting place.

The City Hall, in its interior, is elaborately draped and festooned with mourning emblems. The rooms in which the remains of the President are deposited is thoroughly draped in black; the centre of the ceiling is dotted with silver stars relieved by black. The drapery is finished with heavy silver fringe; the curtains are of black silk velvet; fringed with silver and gracefully looped. The coffin rests on a dais, or inclined plain. The inclination is such that the face of the departed patriot is in view of the visitors while passing for two or three minutes.

The coffin was then laid on the dais, in the presence of Generals Dix, Burnside, Van Vliet, Peck, Ullman, Sandford, Townsend, Admiral Sandford, Commodores Mead and Rice, members of the press, and a number of eminent civilians. The embalmers then rearranged the body, which had been disturbed by the journey, after which the lid was removed, affording a view of the face and the upper part of the breast. Wreaths of immortelles were placed on the coffin by ladies present.

At one o'clock the guards were placed, and the general public allowed ingress to view the remains.

The appearance of the dead President bears no marks of pain, but the eyes are sunken; the face is somewhat discolored and sallow about the lower part, and dark around the eyes and cheeks, and lips very tightly compressed.

The remains will not again be exposed to view until their arrival at Springfield. Thousands are in the streets awaiting an opportunity to view, for the last time, the face of Abraham Lincoln, but the arrangements for this purpose have been so poorly conceived and wretchedly carried out, that thousands will be disappointed, notwithstanding they will be on view all night and until noon to-morrow.

The arrangements for the procession to-morrow are on an immense scale, and it will from present advices comprise from forty to fifty thousand people on foot. The streets through which it is to pass are to be cleared of all vehicles, and all persons not in the procession will be restricted to the walks. The ranks of the procession will be formed twenty deep. Minute guns will be fired during its passage, and bells tolled. The military portion will comprise ten thousand soldiers. Additional decorations of mourning have been placed upon all hotels and the buildings throughout the city, and the day will be exclusively devoted by our community to a last tribute of respect to the remains of the great departed.

After the embalmers had prepared the body for public inspection, and while the lid of the coffin was still open, a full length photograph of the corpse was taken by one of our photographers. Some twenty-five minutes was consumed in the effort, owing to the subdued light. The lid was then closed except to show the face of the martyr President. The crowd was then allowed to enter. Many of the visitors were females, a large proportion of whom wept bitterly, and one or two endeavored to kiss the corpse but were prevented.

As the masses came up with noiseless steps and streaming eyes, it was a most impressive sight. The guard of honor which is divided into twelve watches of two hours in length each, comprises some seventy army and navy officers, including Generals Peck, Van Vliet, Meagher, Sweeney, Anderson, Morris, Hunt, Cooke, Fitz Henry, Warren, Satterlee, Este, Wessels, Ullman, Butterfield and Tyler; Admirals Spaulding, and Breeze; Commodores Eagle, Nicholson and Ringgold.

New York, April 24, 11 P. M.—Immense crowds are still about the City Hall awaiting a chance to see the remains of President Lincoln. Crowds are passing into and out of the building. Quite a number of ladies were brought out in a fainting condition. City Hall will be kept open all night and the remains will be exposed to view until ten o'clock to-morrow.

Business in New York.

New York, April 24.—There is a suspension of business in all departments. The first call of the Stock Board was to adjourn till Wednesday morning. The Petroleum Boards adopted the same course. The Gold room adjourned from Saturday to Wednesday. There were no transactions in stocks in the streets; they were merely nominal and scarcely sufficient to afford a basis for quotations. A few sales of Gold have been made at 149¼@149¾. The feeling in stocks is decidedly strong and quotations are generally above those of Saturday. To-morrow will be observed in business circles as a close holiday in consequence of the obsequies of the late President. There was little or no demand for money to-day; rates of interest are unchanged.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The Rebel Cruiser Shenandoah.

MR. SEWARD'S PASSPORT POLICY.

French Policy in Mexico.

THE PORTUGESE MATTER.

Late Foreign Markets.

New York, April 24.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool at noon on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th, arrived here to-night.

Melbourne advices of the 23d February detail the troubles between the government and the rebel cruiser Shenandoah. Application to repair was granted, and the vessel was placed on the slip, and the work proceeded. The ship would be ordered to leave port at the earliest date. Considerable excitement had attended the affair.

The London *Times* points to the hardships inflicted on shippers by Seward's order, that vessels arriving in America with any passengers unprovided with a passport, are not allowed to discharge their cargoes. It charges the American Government with a policy of isolation on commercial matters.

The French Chamber debated the amendment to the address approving the French policy in Mexico. Mr. Rouher energetically repelled the anticipation of a war between France and the United States, and claimed that France had maintained a strict neutrality, and Mr. Lincoln's messages indicate a desire for the maintenance of peace. France under a regard for her security, has not formed the impious wish that civil war should continue. He maintained that the United States had no interest in annexing Mexico, repudiating the idea of war and showing the necessity for the French flag remaining a few months more in Mexico. The amendment was repelled.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times* gives some startling facts in the progress of Russia towards India.

The English funds continued firm and advancing, but on the 11th a slight check was experienced from the tenor of the news from Canada per the City of London. Money continued abundant at unchanged rates. There is rather more demand for discount. Trade at Manchester shows no improvement in any respect.

The arrival of the Tallahassee at Liverpool was reported in the latest telegram per the Persia. She still remained there. It is reported that she is re-christened the Amelia, and will shortly be placed in the merchant service. She continues, however, to fly the Confederate flag.

The *Times* publishes a letter from O'Sullivan, the late American minister to Portugal, on the affair of the Niagara and Sacramento at Lisbon. He refutes the idea that there was any backing down on the part of Portugal, and asserts that that government acted with unimpeachable dignity and propriety throughout. It was bound to apologize for the firing from the fort after the vessels signified the acknowledgment of the summons.

O'Sullivan says a friend at Lisbon informed him that the Stonewall remained at Lisbon in Cascoes Bay several hours beyond the legal twenty-four, in the vain hope of being followed by the Federal vessels. She wishes Captain Craven well out of the attack of the northern press for having deemed it his duty to decline the proffered challenge of a little iron-clad, whose skin he seems to be dodging at a vigilant and respectful distance.

The Africa's news had not much effect, but 5-20s improved, while the Confederate loan slightly declined.

The *Times* says efforts were making to resuscitate blockade running. It is reported that vessels of a new class are preparing for beaching on the Florida coast.

London, April 13.—Consols for money 91@91⅛; United States 5 20's, 59½@60; Illinois Central shares, 81@81½; Erie, 33½@34.

Liverpool, April 13.—The sales of cotton for five days was 50,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators and 5,500 to exporters. Prices declined ½@¾d for all descriptions. The authorized quotations are, fair Orleans 16½d; middling do 14½; fair uplands 15½; middling do 13½. The sales to-day are 20,000 bales, the market closing dull with downward tendency. The stock of American is 62,000 bales.

Breadstuffs.—With brilliant forcing weather the market was very dull. Richardson & Co. and Bigland & Co. report Flour dull and lower; Extra State 21s. Wheat dull; little business was done and prices were nominal; Red Western 7s. 11d.@8s. 6d. per cental. Corn steady at 27s. 6d.@27s. 9d. per 480 lbs. Mixed Western, 27s. 9d.@28s. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report Beef and Pork slow and unchanged. Bacon very firm. Butter dull. Lard nominal; quotations nominal. Petroleum quiet and firm; Refined 2s. 1½s. 1d.

VISIT OF SOUTHERNERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

The President's Response.

Washington, April 24.—This morning a delegation of loyal Southerners called on President Johnson by appointment. Every Southern State was represented. The delegation was introduced by Judge Underwood, of Va., who said the visitors were for the most part exiles, but they hoped shortly to return, as the recent utterances of the President had encouraged that hope, and that they would not advise the hanging of all, but the leaders of the rebellion should be punished.

President Johnson, in response, said his feelings fully accorded with those of the delegation, that justice should be meted out to the leaders of this nefarious rebellion. On account of the peculiar circumstances under which he had assumed the reins of office, his position was somewhat embarrassing, and he therefore thanked the visitors for the encouragement offered. He could only reiterate what he had said upon former occasions. He thought he knew what mercy and the pardoning power was, for he had heretofore occupied an executive position and was accused of leaning too much to the side of mercy; but the pardoning power should be exercised only with a stern and inflexible justice. The time has come when the American people should understand the true character of the crime of treason. The idea had been promulgated, and by the leaders of the rebellion themselves, that treason would become sufficiently famous. These men were the aristocracy of the South; God protect the people from such an aristocracy as that.

Referring to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln he (President Johnson) attributed it to the fell spirit pervading the rebellion. President Lincoln was individually but one man, and no one would hesitate that he who takes the life of one man should also forfeit life. Then how much more should they be punished who have raised their impious hands and attempted by assassination to take away the life of the nation. We may grant an amnesty and extend clemency to the masses who were forced into rebellion; but those who went into it intelligently, to them stern justice should be meted out.

In conclusion the President said that he hoped the time would speedily come when treason would be driven from the land. He should do all in his power to cause the speedy return of peace.

SHERMAN'S ARMISTICE WITH JOHNSTON.

Opinions of the New York Press.

New York, April 24.—All the morning papers speak editorially of General Sherman's armistice with Johnston.

The *Tribune* says: "We can hardly guess whether Johnston was to surrender to Sherman or Sherman to Johnston."

The *Times* says: "Johnston evidently believed himself dictating terms rather than receiving them, and laying the basis of a new government based on the theory of State Rights as absolute and complete as Calhoun ever dreamed of. Floyd himself never conceived a plan or basis for rebellion superior to this. Sherman's act, viewed in purely military bearings, must be regarded as one of the most dangerous insubordinations."

The *Herald* says: "Sherman, who is distinguished as an admirable soldier, has fatally compromised himself, we fear, in entering the forbidden field of diplomacy as a peace-maker. His splendid military career is ended, and he will retire under a cloud from having undertaken to act outside of his legitimate sphere."

The *World* disapproves of Sherman's course, and sharply rebukes Secretary Stanton for assailing him so violently. He says, the Government with its intentions and committals, could not have adopted Sherman's plan of settlement; but it owed to his services and patriotic intentions, to treat him with more consideration and tenderness.

The *Daily News* thinks Sherman assumed too much authority, though it sees no objection to the terms proposed.

The *Post* says: "From Jeff. Davis down to his Orderly Sergeant, every man, is frankly forgiven without penalty, on the simple condition of going home for the present, to repair damages and recruit their resources for a future onslaught."

New York, April 24.—Specials to the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times*, say the terms of General Sherman's armistice met with general reprobation and universal expressions of surprise that General Sherman should for a moment entertain such a proposition.

NATIONAL MOURNING AND FAST DAY.

OVERWHELMING PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

Late Advices from Georgia.

INFECTED YELLOW FEVER CLOTHING.

New York, April 24.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington special says: It has been determined to appoint a day of national mourning and fasting. President Johnson will issue the proclamation this evening designating the day.

The *Post's* special says: Arrangements have been made for prosecuting the war with overwhelming energy.

A messenger from General Sherman's army says that Sherman is encamped about Raleigh and Johnston at Chapel Hill, 30,000 strong.

Late Savannah papers say that the news of Lee's surrender passed over the telegraph line at Millen, Georgia, on Wednesday, the 31st, and was hailed by many with joy. The railroad between Macon and Columbus was cut the same day, by our cavalry coming from Dalton, and going toward Macon.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 13th says: Jeff. Davis has gone either to the Trans-Mississippi department or to Europe, taking with him half a million of dollars in specie.

The Lake City, Florida, *Columbian*, announces that Governor Milton, of Florida, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

Captain Smith, of the brig J. Titus, from Bermuda, reports that the United States Consul there had learned that one Dr. Blackburn, of Wilmington, N. C., had collected four bales of infected clothing from the hospitals, which he intended to ship to New York for the purpose of spreading the yellow fever in the city. The clothing was seized and was to be burned.

General Wilson's Operations—Information from Rebel Sources.

Chattanooga, April 24.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* has rebel news from Gen. Wilson up to the 20th inst. West Point, Columbus, Griffin, and it is believed Macon, fell into our hands. The rebel Gen. Tyler was killed, and 143 men were captured at West Point; two bridges, the depot and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad were destroyed at the former place. 1,000 rebels were captured in Columbus and paroled.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has called out all the militia between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

On the 19th inst., a body of the raiders were on the West Point and Atlanta Railroad, forty-three miles south of Atlanta. Wilson appeared to be heading to the Westward, probably for Savannah. Rebel papers give no dates.

The Atlanta papers know of the assassination of President Lincoln, but make no comment. They deny the surrender of Lee's army, and say he was all right on the 10th inst., and that Grant lost 6,000 men in the battle at Amelia Court House.

Senator Harlan and the Secretaryship of the Interior.

Washington, April 24.—In an interview with the President to-day, Senator Harlan, after mentioning his nomination by President Lincoln and the confirmation by the Senate to be Secretary of the Interior from the 15th of May next, stated his desire to disembarrass President Johnson by placing the office at his disposal. The President remarked that he wished the arrangement made by his predecessor to continue.

Eminent Episcopal Divine Dead—Jeff. Davis.

New York, April 24.—The eminent Episcopal divine William Creighton D. D., died at Beechwood near Tarrytown, yesterday, in the 74th year of his age.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Jeff. Davis was at Hillsboro, N. C., during the conference between Sherman Johnston and Breckinridge.

Seven-Thirty Loan Subscriptions.

Philadelphia, April 24.—The subscriptions to-day to the 7-30 loan amount to $4,371,650. The largest single Western subscriptions were $200,000, from Memphis; $150,000, from Cleveland, O.; $100,000, from Detroit. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $500,000, from New York; $100,000, from Baltimore and 2,995, individual subscriptions.

Paroled Federal Prisoners.

Cairo, April 24.—The steamer Henry Ames, from New Orleans to St. Louis, arrived with 1,300 paroled Federal prisoners from camp near Vicksburg. The men belong to Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Two hundred bales of cotton passed for Evansville and Cincinnati.

Gold.

New York, April 24.—There was no session of Gallagher's board to-night. The evening exchange will be open to-morrow evening. Gold closed this afternoon at 151½.

The Assassinations of Friday night begin to be developed in the proportions of quite a conspiracy, which had for its object, in common with the rebellion itself, the destruction of the national life. The conspirators must have had some powerful motive of action, and no other can be imagined than the belief that the murder of the President and members of the Cabinet would overthrow the Government, and permit rebellion and treason to flourish over it. It was, no doubt, thought by the traitors, as it was formerly by the rebel leaders, that this Government could be destroyed by Northern faction, sympathizing with the Southern arms. The hope might also have arisen in their minds, that the sudden blow whereby the personnel of the Executive Administration would be destroyed, would reunite the expiring elements of the rebellion in the South. No aim of less importance than this could be adequate to so great a crime. The fact exhibits a remarkable degree of ignorance of American character and institutions on the part of all who have been concerned in the rebellion. Treason has drawn its conclusions from a very erroneous estimate of the character of free society, upon which our Government is based. Upon any other basis they might have been shaken by treason and rebellion, arising in the slave States.

There are few monarchies and no absolute governments that could have withstood the shock of such a war as the rebels have waged against the Union. There are few governments that would not have been shaken, even by the treasonable murder of its Chief Executive. How common it has been for European politicians and presses to augur revolution, in the strongest governments in the old world, even from the accidental and untimely death, if it should occur, of some reigning potentate. Often it has been predicted that, if by any mischance the present Emperor of the French should be cut off by sudden death, not only France, but all Europe would be convulsed. Let rebellion and treason know, let the world know, the great truth, that this Government depends for its existence upon the broad and firm basis of the Constitution and the laws. As Mr. Beecher eloquently exclaimed, in the Fort Sumter oration, "There is the Constitution, there are the laws, *there* is the Government. They rise up like mountains of strength that shall not be moved."—*National Intel.*

A special telegram to the London *Times*, dated Berlin, April 6, says: "The plague continues at St. Petersburg. The total number of cases is 10,000, and deaths 3,000. There are 100 cases a day. Forty physicians are dead. The Ismailoff barracks are converted into a hospital. Precautionary measures are taken in Moscow, where the food and lodgings of the laboring class are inspected by the police. It is not cholera; but plague, with dilated pupils, carbuncles and pestilential bubo." Dr. Muchison, of the London Fever Hospital, in a letter to the *Times*, says the public need be under little apprehension as to the importation of the Russian epidemic into England. The more formidable of the two diseases composing it, is there already. During the last three years true typhus has been prevailing among the poor of London to an extent rarely, if ever before known. The British Government having telegraphed to its officials in Russia for information relative to the epidemic in that country, the Ambassador at St. Petersburg, in a telegram dated the 5th instant, says: "The fever is contagious, and in England is called the relapsing or famine fever; also the remittant or billious typhoid fever. It was unknown in Russia until eight months ago."

A Proposition to Assassinate Lincoln.—A citizen of Chicago, who was a member for some time of the K. G. C. Lodge, in this city, writes us as follows:

Chicago, April 18, 1865.—*Editors Chicago Tribune.*—There is one fact which I think ought to be known. Last fall, while a member of the Sons of Liberty, in this city, I heard, and distinctly reported to General Sweet, which reports were forwarded to the War Department, at Washington, a distinct proposition made to raise $50,000 to send a man to Washington to *assassinate President Lincoln*, and I have not a particle of doubt the plan originated with, and was executed by the "Sons of Liberty." …

A large number of paroled rebel officers arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday from Fortress Monroe. They represent nearly every State in the South, and several are accompanied by their servants. One of them walked into Mr. James Gilmour's hotel, and inquired if he was "the father of Major Harry Gilmour." Mr. Gilmour replied that he was not, and he thanked God he had not a relative in the rebel army, whereupon the officer and his servant retired in disgust.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

THE TERMS OFFERED TO MOSBY.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT SIMILAR TO JOHNSTON'S.

Paroled Rebels Destroying the Railroad.

REBEL PRISONERS IN WASHINGTON.

New York, April 24.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Mosby obtained a basis of agreement similar to that obtained by Johnston. A person who was present at the consultation informs the correspondent that the memorandum or basis of agreement was drawn up by General Chapman, in presence of twenty-two federal and twenty rebel officers, and provided that Mosby should surrender upon the same terms as Johnston, if the latter should surrender; that two days' armistice should be allowed to submit the agreement to General Hancock for his approval; that if Hancock approved, then ten days were to be allowed Mosby to get a reply from Johnston, and in the meantime no marauding should take place in Fauquier and Loudon counties; that if Johnston failed to surrender or got whipped, Mosby would surrender on the terms upon which Lee surrendered.

The *World's* Washington special says a letter from Burkesville, Va., states that some of the paroled men from Lee's army have been detected in tearing up the Railroad between that place and Richmond. The parties were not caught, but if arrested they are liable to be tried and immediately shot for a violation of their parole.

The same letter adds that the last remnant of Lee's army, composed of some dozen regiments and one old ambulance, had the day before taken their melancholy departure for home. A good many of Lee's old officers declare that they can never live in the south or the north, and that they shall either go to Europe or to Mexico, though they prefer to join the north and enforce the Monroe doctrine on the latter.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that so many paroled rebel prisoners have arrived there from their former place of residence, that the Government will have to take some action to rid the city of their presence. It has been deemed proper to place a guard around the residence of Chief Justice Chase.

About twelve per cent of the clerks in the Bureau of Deserters have been dismissed as unnecessary.

The name of the dismissed hospital steward who committed suicide and was suspected of complicity in the assassination is George B. Love.

FROM HILTON HEAD AND SAVANNAH.

The Fall of Montgomery Confirmed.

NEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

The City in Mourning.

New York, April 24.—The steamer Blackstone, from Hilton Head on the 20th, brings Savannah papers of the 19th.

The Savannah *Herald* of the 18th says: Intelligence was received there on the 15th confirming the news of the fall of Montgomery. The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the federal troops on the 11th. The rebels retreated in the direction of Columbus. The Government stores were being removed from Columbus, the fall of which place was expected by the next news from Augusta.

A Savannah letter of the 19th says: The receipt of the intelligence of the sad calamity that has befallen the nation, has cast the profoundest gloom over the city. The flags were suspended at half mast, and other emblems of mourning are seen everywhere.

A meeting was held at Hilton Head, at which resolutions condoling with the nation and the family of the deceased and calling for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, were adopted.

On the 20th seven arrests were made at Hilton Head.

On receipt of the sad intelligence in Savannah, General Grover requested the papers to withhold it until the next morning and doubled the guard throughout the city.

The steamer Blackstone passed the Admiral Dupont laden with troops on the afternoon of the 18th, at Tybee Bar.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Trophies of the Expedition.

Knoxville, (Tenn.,) April 23.—Among the trophies of Stoneman's expedition are twelve battle-flags and banners, and one old United States flag, found in the house of a loyal citizen at Salisbury.

The famous pen, where many unfortunate Union prisoners were placed, was burned to the ground.

A few U. S. prisoners were found. They were but skeletons of their former selves. Most of them died on their way to Knoxville. They preferred dying under the Stars and Stripes than to be left in the loathsome hospitals of Salisbury.

From New Orleans—Bark Capsized—Jeff Davis Across the Mississippi—Kirby Smith's Army Disbanded, &c.

New Orleans, April 18, via Cairo, April 23.—Captain Towes, two mates and five seamen, of the bark Louise, from New York, were reported drowned by the boat capsizing on a bar at the mouth of Rio Grande river, on March 20th.

Jeff Davis crossed the river at the head of Shirker Bend, occupied by Texas cavalry, on the night of the 16th, escaping the observation of the naval forces.

General Canby issued an order prohibiting all persons not connected with the army from going to Mobile.

It is reported that Kirby Smith has disbanded his army and they are returning home.

The *Delta* says the Monitor Milwaukee, which was sunk recently in Mobile Bay, will prove a total loss. Her guns have been taken off. Her machinery can be saved, but the hull is already breaking to pieces. The Osage's guns are being removed, with a good prospect of ultimately raising her.

The Laura ran against two piles, making very large holes in the hull, and sinking her in shallow water. She will be saved.

The Ida, a small tug propellor, struck a torpedo, and blew up. The captain and two others were killed. It is said the Iberville was blown up by a torpedo, which is unconfirmed, and the Blossom, Rover and a tin-clad forty-eight were also destroyed. No particulars. The gunboat Sciota, recently known as gunboat No. 1, sunk in thirteen feet water. Six of the crew lost, and six wounded.

All the monitors except the Cincinnati are up to the city, under Commodore Palmer. The launches from the monitors sent up the river, captured a blockade runner loaded with one thousand bales of cotton. It is stated on good authority that Gen. Hurlbut will relieve Granger in command at Mobile as soon as Gen. Banks arrives as New Orleans.

Gen. Smith's Corps, on Friday at noon, were eleven miles above Blakely, en route for Montgomery.

Matamoras advices to the eighth have been received. Cortinas and Meuses are represented as having about three thousand men. General Mexala sent a force against them. It is expected the liberals will attack Matamoras soon. Crtez's division stopped for two days between Bagdad and Matamoras by order of Mexala, who ordered troops from his command and placed them along the road to clear it of guerrillas.

Fire at Dayton, Ohio.

Cincinnati, April 24.—Huston Hall, at Dayton, O., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $70,000. Insured for $35,000.

Booth's Note to Mr. Johnson Intended to Implicate Him in the Murder.—What was the object of Booth in seeking an interview with Vice President Johnson on Friday morning? Not to kill him, for that would foil the other attempt and explode the whole conspiracy. Was it not to involve the Vice President, and cast suspicion on him? To get him to write a note—a simple response to his card would—"I shall be happy to have an interview with Mr. Booth on ——." This dropped on the scene of murder would be an evidence of collusion with Lincoln's destined successor—a shallow device, but one in the fashion of a hundred stage plots. What other theory accounts for the visit to Johnson, the note, the desired interview and the expected response? If we discard the idea of an intended murder of the Vice President, this seems the only remaining conjecture.—*Albany Argus.*

The Conspiracy.—The Conspiracy plot is being thoroughly sifted, and the investigations are in progress, under the direction of Col. Wallace, on the part of the military authorities. A large amount of testimony has already been taken. Marshal Murray and other New York officials are here, assisting in the investigation. Col. John A. Foster, of New York, has also been assisting in the examinations. Col. Tom Greene, a son-in-law of Old Father Ritchie, has been arrested.

Evidence discloses that there were ten conspirators in the plot; that at a meeting held in Memphis they selected by lot the assassin of the President. Our authorities have a letter which says: "It becomes your happy lot to destroy this tyrant. You can select the cup, the blade or the bullet; *but you know the cup has once been tried, and failed.*"—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Trib.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Printer Wanted.—A good newspaper compositor can obtain a permanent situation in this office by applying soon.

Meeting of City Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of City Councils was held on Monday evening, April 24th.

In *Select*—Present, Messrs. Barckley, Brown, Coffin, Courtin, McLaughlin, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Quinn, Reed, Thompson, White, Willis, and M'Auley, President.

The minutes of the preceding meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Phillips presented a petition from Messrs. O. Phillips, B. Bakewell, and others, asking for the reconstruction and repair of the sewer along Pennsylvania avenue. Read and referred to the Street Committee.

A resolution was passed, authorizing a warrant in favor of Capt. Pratt, for $25,25, for expenses incurred in draping the Council Chambers.

Mr. McLaughlin submitted a petition of a large number of business men, calling attention to the present filthy and obstructive condition of Exchange alley, and asking that the proper officer be compelled to abate the nuisance.

Mr. McLaughlin explained to Councils that the Street Committee had been unable to get the Street Commissioner of the First District to attend this matter, and suggested that some action should be taken which would secure his removal, or compel him to do his duty.

Mr. Coffin stated that the Commissioner had cleaned Exchange alley in the latter part of March, and that it was impossible for him to watch the wagon owners who each evening deposit their vehicles there.

On motion, the petition was referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to see that the Street Commissioner does his duty.

The Street Committee submitted a report, with an ordinance establishing the grade of Penn street from Wayne to O'Hara street. Read three times and passed.

Also, the bill of C. McGowin, amounting to $819 50, which they recommended to be paid. The bill was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Morrow presented a resolution for the erection of a gas lamp on Van Braam street, and another on Bluff street, which was referred to the Committee on Gas Lighting.

Mr. Thompson moved to consider the vote on the ordinance by which the Select Council refused to concur with the Common Council increasing the rate of water rents twenty-five per cent. He felt satisfied that the city expenditures required this increase, and hence his motion.

The motion was seconded, and the yeas and nays being called, resulted—yeas, 9; nays, 6, So the motion was declared reconsidered.

The ordinance then came up on third reading and final passage. The yeas and nays were called, and resulted as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Brown, M'Laughlin, Morrow, Phillips, Reed, Thompson, Willis, Young and President M'Auley—9. Nays—Messrs. Barckley, Coffin, Courtin, M'Millan, Quinn, White—6.

Mr. Reed submitted a communication from the City Solicitor, J. W. F. White, Esq., setting forth that the County Commissioners have filed a bill in equity against the proposed alteration in the grade of Fifth and Ross streets, alleging that said alteration will endanger the Court House and Jail. The Solicitor recommends the appointment of viewers to assess damages. The communication was referred to the Street Committee, to prepare an ordinance in accordance with the recommendation.

The ordinance increasing the salary of the Superintendent of the Water Works to $1,500 per annum, was called up by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Courtin moved to amend by increasing the salary of the City Assessor to $800. Mr. McLaughlin moved to amend the amendment by fixing the salary of the latter officer at $700. Lost. The amendment was also lost by a tie vote.

The original ordinance was then passed by a vote of 11 yeas to 3 nays. In C. C. laid over.

In Common Council: Present, Messrs. Armstrong, Beck, Boggs, Bole, Bown, Davis, Frederick, Hare, Harris, Hunnicutt, King, Leonard, Mawhinney, M'Candless, M'Clelland, M'Keown, O'Neill, Oldshue, Tomlinson and President Steele.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Messrs. Tomlinson and M'Quewan were appointed on the part of the Common Council, and Mr. M'Millan on the part of the Select, as a committee to audit the accounts of the Guardians of the Poor.

C. C. receded from action of last meeting in reference to ordinance for repairs on the Allegheny Engine House and concurred in action of S. C.

A communication from the Controller was read, containing the bill of C. Richpfar, City Regulator, for $240, probated and charged to Contingent Fund; also, bill of F. M. Bell for $677 27. The first was ordered to be paid, and the latter referred to Street Committee.

Mr. O'Neill called up the ordinance granting permission to Mr. Schultz to erect a wooden building, and moved that it be read three times and passed, which motion was lost.

Mr. M'Candless called up the ordinance increasing the salaries of Monongahela and Allegheny Wharfmasters and other officers.

A motion taking up each clause for an increase separately was adopted.

The clause increasing the salaries of Wharfmasters was then taken up, and on a motion to lay on the table the yeas and nays were called, resulting Yeas 11, Nays 10, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bole, Bown, Harris, King, Leonard, Mawhinney, M'Clelland, M'Keown, O'Neill, Oldshue and President Steele.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Beck, Boggs, Davis, Frederick, Hare, Hunnicutt, McCandless, McQuewan and Tomlinson.

The clauses increasing the salaries of City Assessor and Clerks of Councils were then separately taken up and lost. So the entire ordinance was defeated.

The ordinance to increase the water rents 25 per cent., adopted in S. C., was concurred in by C. C. by a vote of yeas 13, nays 8, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Beck, Boggs, Hare, Harris, King, Leonard, Mawhinney, McClelland, McQuewan, O'Neil, Tomlinson and President Steele.

Nays—Messrs. Bole, Bown, Davis, Frederick, Hunnicutt, McCandless, McKeown and Oldshue.

In all business not otherwise noted, there was a mutual concurrence, when Councils adjourned.

Burning of the Iron City Spice and Coffee Mills—Phillips and Best's Glasshouse Partially Destroyed.

At about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, used, in connection with a wooden structure, for the manufacture of glassware by Phillips & Best, located on the corner of Second and Try streets. The upper story, where the fire originated, was known as the "Iron City Spice and Coffee Mills," owned by Ludwig & Brown. By the exertions of the firemen, who were promptly on the spot, the fire was confined to the upper front story, which was completely destroyed.

Messrs. Ludwig & Brown are insured for the amount of their loss, which is estimated at between $2,000 and $3,000. They carried on a limited business, having had considerable of their machinery in a new building which is being got ready for occupation, on the Pennsylvania Avenue.

Messrs. Phillips & Best had considerable glassware packed up in the back room, but it sustained no damage. Their loss is about $300 and consists in the damage sustained to the building, which is amply insured. This firm has been particularly unfortunate in regard to fires, having already been visited by several since their commencement in business. The room that was occupied by Ludwig & Brown was rented to them by this firm. The business carried on by them consisted in making coffee out of grain, principally barley and rye. For this purpose a large browning pan, holding nearly one hundred bushels, was used. A colored man superintended the browning process. The fire is attributed to the upsetting of this apparatus while taking it off the oven, the intense heat of the grain communicating with combustibles in the room, which burned rapidly. This is the second time these "mills" have caught fire, resulting from the same cause each time.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Before Judges Mellon and Brown.

Commonwealth vs James Colwell, destroying a contract. From the testimony, it seems that the defendant entered into a contract with Chas. A. Colton on the 15th of last November, by which he (Colwell) agreed to sell Mr. Colton his interest in some twenty-one acres of oil land, including an interest in the Linden oil well, in Venango county, for thirty thousand dollars. On the 10th of November, four days after this agreement was signed, the defendant came into Mr. Colton's office, and asked to see the contract. It was handed to him, when he sat down, and after reading it over, folded it up and put it in the fire. The defense raised a point that the deed was void, there being no revenue stamp upon it. Point overruled. Jury out.

Commonwealth vs. Margaret Conner, receiving stolen goods. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Albert Rusty, receiving stolen goods. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. James Wright, larceny. Guilty. Motion for a new trial, and sentence deferred till Saturday. We have already reported the circumstances of this case. Wright was a colored servant at the Monongahela House, and suspicion having fallen on him by the proprietor of stealing a number of articles, his house was searched and a number of hotel keys were found; also three pairs blankets, five boxes of wine, one sheet, a box of cigars and a number of handkerchiefs.

Westminster College—Resolutions of Condolence.

A meeting of the students of Westminster College and citizens of New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pa., was held in the College Chapel, on the day after the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln reached that place, at which the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The enthusiastic joy which filled our land over the downfall of the rebel capital, and the many other glorious victories which Heaven has granted to our arms, has been changed to a feeling of the deepest sorrow and anguish by the perpetration of the most fiendish crime recorded in the annals of history, viz: The assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the twice chosen President of the United States; therefore, resolved,

1. That we, the faculty and students of Westminster College, Pa., are overwhelmed with grief at the loss of our beloved chieftain, who has guided our ship of State in safety through the last four years of bloody war, and that the nation is now called upon to mourn the death of one of the greatest men the world has ever seen.

2. That we sincerely hope that the base perpetrator of this atrocious deed, with all his sympathizers and accomplices, may be arrested and speedily brought to the punishment which the magnitude of their nefarious crime deserves.

3. That the name of Abraham Lincoln deserves the highest place in the great heart of the American people, and the most exalted station in the list of earth's great benefactors.

4. That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our deceased President in this sad bereavement.

5. That we offer up our petitions to a throne of grace for the preservation of the life of Secretary Seward, and that the noble intellect, to which the nation now looks for assistance in the settlement of the great questions which will arise during the process of restoring the Union may remain unimpaired.

6. That Andrew Johnson, upon whom the duties of the Presidential office now devolve, shall receive from us the same cordial support which was given to our fallen and lamented chief, and that we feel thankful that one who will mete out to traitors, both north and south, that condign punishment which their atrocious crimes demand, has been raised up in place of the honored dead.

7. That although this great and good man had fallen, yet we place our trust implicitly in Him who doeth all things well, and do firmly believe that the same God who has so prospered us in former times, will again smile upon us, and overrule this terrible calamity for the good of the nation, and yet bring us through this fiery ordeal, purified and freed indeed.

8. That the faculty and students of this college, in token of the profound sorrow at the loss sustained by our nation, in the death of its Chief Magistrate, will wear the usual badge of grief, and drape the College Hall with the emblem of mourning for thirty days.

9. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mrs. Lincoln, one to Secretary Seward, one to President Johnson, and one, with a request for publication, to the *United Presbyterian*, *Presbyterian Banner*, Washington (D. C.) *Chronicle*, Pittsburgh *Commercial*, Lawrence *Journal*, Mercer *Whig* and *Dispatch* and Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

Rev. James Patterson, D. D.,
President of Westminster College.
Wm. S. Owens, Lizzie Moore,
John J. Francis, Julia Morrison,
George F. Arrel, Jennie D. Findley,
Committee.

Action of the I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania.

A special session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania, was held at their hall on Friday afternoon. The meeting was well attended. The proceedings were very impressive, and the action taken entirely unanimous. After the session was opened by P. Grand Sire Nicholson, who stated the object of the special call, a committee was appointed, consisting of P. G. Masters, D. Washburn and J. Alexander Simpson, Grand Treasurer M. R. Muckle, and Reps. S. N. Foster, J. G. Moxey and P. G. Sire J. B. Nicholson, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The President of the United States has been basely assassinated, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania therefore feels it to be a duty that it owes to itself, to the great brotherhood that it represents, and to the sentiments of humanity that it inculcates, to formally declare its detestation of the appalling crime, and to mingle its expressions of heartfelt sorrow with the people throughout the land at the calamity which has befallen the nation. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the murder of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, we recognize a foul blow against humanity; a crime disgraceful to the age; war against the institutions of the country; the wicked, momentary triumph of violence against law, order and right.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, having no affinity with political faiths or systems, standing, as it were, by the open grave of the murdered Chief Magistrate, can but deplore the loss of Abraham Lincoln at the moment when conflicting circumstances united to invest him with the power to gratify his disposition of restoring unity, peace and fraternity throughout the Republic.

Resolved, That the kindly, forgiving, conciliatory disposition manifested by Abraham Lincoln, endears his name and memory to all future time, and nowhere can they be more fittingly enshrined than within the temples of our Order, devoted as it is to the inculcation of *Charity* or the fullness of *Love*.

Resolved, That in token of our appreciation of the personal worth and distinguished position of the late President, as well as a feeble expression of our deep sorrow at his untimely death; that the above resolutions be entered upon the Journal of the Grand Lodge, a copy thereof be furnished to the family of the deceased, and the Hall be draped with mourning for the space of six months.

Acknowledgments of Courtesy.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through the kindness of Mr. Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Western Division, were courteous enough to furnish promptly, upon request, a car—one of their best—and placed, handsomely and becomingly draped, at the disposal of the delegation visiting Harrisburg to participate in the obsequies of the late lamented President. On their way home, with a proper appreciation of the very generous courtesy, a meeting was held by calling his Honor, Mayor Lowry, to the Chair, and the election of W. C. Aughinbaugh, Esq., as Secretary.

On motion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegation are hereby tendered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who have so promptly and generously placed at our disposal this car, to be used by us in such way as may be deemed necessary for the objects of our journey, and in so becomingly and appropriately draping and decorating the same.

After the adoption of the foregoing, Wm. O. Davis, Esq., of the Ninth Ward, was called to the Chair, and the following additional resolution was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the thanks of this delegation are hereby tendered, and are eminently due, to Hon. James Lowry, Jr., for his courtesy and attention in anticipating all the wants of the delegation, incident to their journey to and from a sojourn in the State capital, and in his admirable arrangement of all the details of travel connected with our present visit.

The May number of the Atlantic Monthly has the following attractive table of contents: With the Birds, by John Burroughs; Gold Egg: a dream fantasy, by James Russell Lowell; Out of the Sea, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills;" My student life at Hofwyl, by Robert Dale Owen; The Grave by the Lake, by John G. Whittier; Ice and Esquimaux, V, by D. A. Wasson; Notes of a Pianist, III, by Louis M. Gottschalk; Diplomacy of the Revolution, by Prof. Geo. W. Greene; Our Battle Laureate, by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Dr. Johns, IV, by Donald G. Mitchell; The Chimney Corner, V, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe; Needle and Garden, V; Castles, by T. B. Aldrich; Fair Play the Best Policy, by Col. T. W. Higginson.

For sale by John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

A Hearing in a Pocket-book Case.—Mayor Lowry held a hearing in the case mentioned a day or two since, involving a pocket-book which was lost near the clothing store of Moses Amburg, on Liberty street. It seems that a respectable gentleman of this city was soon to pick the pocket-book off the pavement by one of Mr. Amburg's clerks, and the clerk told the man who had lost it if he would buy a coat he would tell him who found it. The case was dismissed until the finder of the pocket-book, who is now absent from the city, will return, when it will without doubt be handed back, when the owner shows his right to it. Mr. Amburg desires us to state that he was not in the store at the time, and knew nothing of the outrageous conduct of his employees. He was discharged from all blame by the Mayor.

Julius Cæsar.—The first volume of the much talked and written about History Cæsar, by Napoleon, Emperor of France, has arrived at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

The Old and the New.—Dr. E. H. Chapin, the distinguished and eloquent divine, will deliver a lecture on this subject on next Wednesday evening at Masonic Hall.

"Husbands and Homes," is the title of a magnificently written novel, by Marion Harland, which is now for sale at Pittock's, opposite the Post Office.

The Atlantic Monthly for May, and Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine have been received and are for sale by W. A. Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth street.

An Interesting Soldier's Letter.

We solicited and obtained permission to copy the following letter from a soldier in the Army of the Potomac to his brother in Allegheny city. Taken in connection with the events that have lately been transpiring in the army, it is interesting and suggestive. The writer has fought all through the war, and is a man of sterling character.

Appotomax Court House,
April 15, 1865.

Dear Brother:—Since my last letter to you I have experienced more war—in these last nine days—than I ever did all through the war; and from all appearances the worst is to come yet. We are at present living on parched corn, and coffee, with beef of the poorest quality. I would give ten dollars at present for one good meal of victuals. Lee surrendered all of his forces that were here; and *after the surrender*, Ransom, the traitor, stole out of the lines with about 3,000 cavalry and pounced upon our wagon train and burned it, and we are in a manner starving. At the same time they paroled all of Lee's army and sent them home with six days' rations in their haversacks.

I can't see what Grant means. He has even gone so far as to prohibit foraging under a penalty of losing three months' pay and one years' hard labor on the fortifications.

They say at corps headquarters that the railroad will be in running order by to-morrow. If that be so our sufferings will cease; but I can't believe it.

This morning the last parole was given out. The rebels buried the greater of their artillery; but one of Sheridan's scouts happened to be helping them, and it was too good for him to keep, so he blowed it. There were 33 pieces dug out. They are mud all over. Twenty of them were brass guns, all marked U. S. They say they are Manassas guns, and that they captured them in '61 from us.

I think this will close the thing about up. The Johnnies all say they are tired of it, and if they ever live to get home they have fired their last gun at the old flag. Their officers are as spunky as ever. They think it is not over yet; but, the sap-heads, I would like some of them to tell me where they will undertake to organize another army, unless they go North or to Mexico. It is never in the South they will do it.

Robert, this is a beautiful country around here; but the people, both rich and poor, are in fact starving to death. There are men here worth thousands of dollars who have to live off our commissary, the rebs having taken their last ear of corn, and their last chicken. You ought to hear these rich old tads, who used to uphold them, how they do curse them now for robbers. Yesterday the Mayor of Lynchburg had to come here to Gen. Ord's headquarters and beg him to send a division of troops there to protect the place from the rebs, who were robbing everybody alike; so our division started there yesterday. They will not respect the Johnnies' parole much if they fool with them, I tell you.

* * * * Good-bye for the present.
J. P.

A Much Needed Improvement.

We are rejoiced to notice that the street committee of the Allegheny Councils have advertised for proposals for paving on Fremont street, whereby the present pavement will be extended to the terminus of the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike, at the city line, thus rendering practicable the route to the two beautiful cemeteries in the suburbs of Allegheny, and the wealthy and populous colony just beyond them. No improvement of this kind in either city can be said to be so necessary, and none will conduce so much to the comfort and convenience of the citizens of Allegheny, as nearly every family in that city, as well as many in Pittsburgh, Birmingham, &c., has their place of sepulture in "Mount Union" or "Hilldale." It is hoped that no consideration so sordid or mercenary as a little extra cost will cause these terrible nuisances to be longer entailed on the people. The sewer on East Common, so long deferred, we are glad to see is also to be "let." This improvement is only less needed, and demanded by public convenience than the other. Let them both be made, during the coming summer, by all means. Those upon whom the tax must fall will find that although the present cost may appear high when expressed in *dollars*, it will cost no more in *quantity* of their wares and merchandize, this year, than one, two or three years hence.

Public.

The Pioneer Boy and how he Became President, being an exceedingly interesting life of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, may be had at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison at Charleston.

On Saturday, the 15th inst., General Saxton called a mass meeting of the freedmen and women of Charleston. By eleven o'clock fully ten thousand had assembled upon Citadel Square and in Zion's Church.

I walked to the square with William Lloyd Garrison. Think of the great pioneer Abolitionist of Boston in the streets of Charleston! As Mr. Garrison entered the square he was introduced to about two thousand slave children by Mr. James Redpath, Superintendent of Public Instruction. When the children were told who Mr. Garrison was they surrounded him, threw up their hats or caps, caught hold of him, fell down and over each other, and sent up shout after shout of such welcome and greeting as I may safely say were never before witnessed on the soil of South Carolina. The enthusiasm of the children was fully shared by the thousands of assembled adults. We worked our way to Zion's Church, where the main meeting was held. It was estimated that four thousand people were within the building, and that three-fourths were formerly slaves.

Gen. Saxton presided, assisted by Major M. R. Delany (colored). Gen Saxton was very warmly greeted by the colored people, and is recognized by them as their protector and friend. As Mr. Garrison went upon the platform, he was presented by William Dickerson, through the hands of his two daughters, with two very beautiful boquets of flowers. Mr. Dickerson was a slave under the new dispensation, also his two daughters, who had been sold from him, but now, through the primary instrumentality of Mr. Garrison, he believed had been restored to him with freedom for all. The presentation was accompanied by a brief address, which surprised and astonished every Northerner who heard it. For accuracy, ability and eloquence it could not have been excelled by any graduate of Harvard. Of such material have the chivalry made slaves—a man of whom Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia, fitly ranked in original ability as a compeer of Calhoun. Mr. Dickerson, it seems, has been hitherto distinguished as a slave among slaves for his power and eloquence as a speaker.

Mr. Garrison spoke briefly. His reception by the immense meeting of freed-people was marked by an almost intense cordiality of feeling, and presented such a scene as will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. There stood the liberator, who began his work more than thirty years ago, and before him were thousands of the liberated. Mr. Garrison alluded to his past labors; to then and now; but said unto God be all the praise for the good results achieved. He addressed excellent words of counsel to the freed people, exhorting them to show their appreciation of freedom by industry, frugality, and in striving for education for themselves and their children.—*Charleston Cor. N. Y. Trib.*

License of Speech and Assassination.

The Anti-Administration journals throughout the country have, without an exception, so far as we know, expressed an unqualified horror of the assassination. They have stamped the crime in all its blackness, unpaled in the least with party spirit. This is excellent.

And now we would in all kindness ask, if this detestation should not leave a practical lesson. It seems to us that if it be genuine—as we do not doubt it is—it must establish a resolution to avoid all such excess of evil speaking against President Johnson as was employed against him who now sleeps in death. Have our Democratic contemporaries thought of it? How many of them can honestly say that they have had no agency in supplying the motive which impelled this damnable deed? What that motive was is certain. It was the belief that Abraham Lincoln was a tyrant. Booth's utterance, "*Sic semper tyrannis*," on the instant after committing the deed, and his previous letter to his brother-in-law, published by us yesterday, place this beyond all doubt. The man's brain was fired with the idea that President Lincoln was the oppressor of the country, and this kindled the heart's resolve to make way with him. Whence came that idea? Did he evolve it from his own broodings, or was it given him? We cannot tell; but this we know, that it was an idea which very many of the Democratic presses of the North have sought to make current. They have, countless times, during the last four years, applied to President Lincoln the very words *tyrant* and *oppressor*. Nothing was further from their design than an instigation to personal violence. Yet they have no business to wonder that personal violence has followed.—*N. Y. Times.*

They never fail who die
In a great cause; the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates and castle walls—
But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom,
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overpower all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom.

In San Francisco a cotton manufactory is to be supplied with the staple from Sonora, Utah, and the Sandwich Islands, while efforts are being made to cultivate it in California.

MARRIED:

WEBSTER—ERNST—On Wednesday, April 5th, by Rev. Y. Lucas, JOHN H. WEBSTER to ELLIE G. ERNST, both of Allegheny city.