THE YEAR 1865.

CLOSE OF WAR---INAUGURA-TION OF PEACE.

GRANT AND SHERMAN'S FINAL CAMPAIGNS.

Naval Achievements.

The Assassination of Lincoln---Trial and Punishment of the Assassins and of Wirz.

RECONSTRUCTION.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Congressional Movements, &c., &c., &c.

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January.

1. Dutch Gap Canal finished, the bulk-head being blown out; the work failed in consequence of the earth falling back into consequence of the earth falling back into the excavation, thus making the channel too shallow.—Citizens of Philadelphia present Lieut. Gen. Grant with a house, and citizens of New York present Admiral Farragut with \$50,000.—U. S. sloop San Jacinto lost off Bahama Islands; crew

2. About this date articles appeared in Richmond (Va.) papers, apparently sanctioned by rebel government, offering to "sell out," if things came to extremity, to some foreign government, rather than to submit to Union authority; an offer to abol-ish elavery was included in the intimations

6. F. P. Blair started from Washington to Richmond on Peace mission, which led to no tangible result.

or Gen. Butler relieved from command of Army of the James, his course not being satisfactory to Lieut. Gen. Grant, as subsequently fully stated in his report of the closing campaigns of the armies.

11. Ordinance passed by Missouri State
Convention, declaring immediate abolition
of slavery.—Rebel Gen. Rosser captured

Beverly, Va., and took Union garrison pris-12. Union gunboat Iroquois arrived at Capetown with crews of two American which had been burned by pirate

whalers, which Shenandoah. 13. Fire opened on Fort Fisher, N. C., by Admiral Porter's fleet, undercover of which Gen. Terry landed Union troops on the

14. Operations continued by army and navy against Fort Fisher.—Pocataligo bridge, S. C., captured by 17th U. S. army Comp. 15th and 17th corps of Sharmar's Corps. -15th and 17th army, resumed northward march, leaving

Savannah in transports.
15. Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Gen. Terry's troops, aided by marines and sea-men, after desperate fighting and furious bombardment by Porter's fleet. 72 guns were captured; rebels lost 500 killed and wounded, and 1,800 prisoners; Union loss nearly 900 killed and wounded. Rebel Major General Whiting was among the pris-

16. Explosion at Fort Fisher, caused by carelessness: 240 Union soldiers were killed by the casualty.—In consequence of the loss of Fort Fisher, rebels abandoned Forts Caswell and Campbell, and Reeves' Point and Smithville, N. C.; 80 guns were taken by Union troops.

17. U. S. monitor Patapsco blown up in

Charleston harbor, and 45 of her crew lost.
—Union General Fuller, commanding expedition from Savannah destroyed many bridges, much railroad track, &c., between nnah and Altamaha river.

20. In London Captain Corbett, of British steamer Sea King, which he had transformed into the pirate Shenandoah, was arrested: he was committed for violation of foreign enlistment act, but the prose was delayed for months and he was finally let off.—Sherman's left wing moved north into South Carolina, on the great expedition to defeat Joe Johnston; the mass of the troops rendezvoused at Sister's Ferry,from which they were again to cut loose from their base and strike through the enemy's country.—In report of operations from Dec. 7th to Jan. 20th. Major-Gen. Thomas stated that his army had captured over 13.000 prisoners, 72 cannon, and many flags 2,000 deserters from the rebels came into our lines and took the oath; in killed, wounded and missing the Union loss in Thomas's army during this period was not above 10,000, and in every respect his operations

22. F. P. Blair left Washington for another visit to Richmond. Sherman's forces occupied Salka hatchie. S. C., the rebels retreating. 25. Pirate Shenandoah arrived at Melbourne, Australia, after capturing 11 American merchant vessels and whalers Squadron of five rebel vessels came down

driven back, one rebel vessel being sunk and another crippled. 29. Jeff. Davis having appointed A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell to discuss the Peace question, in conse guence of Blair's visits to Richmond, those parties left that city to have a conference

James river to attack City Point, but were

with Union authorities. 31. Amendment to Constitution abolish ing slavery passed House of Representatives by yeas 119 to nays 58; at the close of the year it was adopted by the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, thus fulfilling the Constitutional requirement and making it the law of the land.—Rebel commissioners om Richmond allowed to proceed to

Hampton Roads for conference.

February:

1. R. E. Lee nominated and confirmed as Commander in Chief of all the rebel armie 2. President Lincoln left Washington and sttended Peace Conference in Hampton Roads, accompanied by Secretary Seward; on the 10th instance the correspondence, showing failure of negotiations, was sent to the United States Senate by President Lincoln; our government asked, 1st, resto-ration of national authority all over the country: 2d, no recession on slavery quesi, no cessation of hostilities until all rebel forces were disbanded; to this the commissioners would not agree, quibbling to gain time and the confe nded without result," in Mr. Lincoln's

3. Successful advance of the 17th army corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry racross
Savannah and Salkahatchie rivers,
the rebels retreating before Sherman's men at all points, — Pirate B.
M. Burley, of Lake Eric raiders, delivered so United States Government by Canadian 4. Rebel ram Stonewall put into Ferrol,

Spain.—Lieutenant W.F.Cushing, U.S.N., captured All Saint's Parish Little River, N. C., destroying cotton and other stores.

5. Hatcher's Run crossed in a south-western direction by 5th corps, 2d corps, and a cavalry force of Army of Potomac; they soon met Lee's forces and were fiercely attacked, but held their position.—Rebel MajHarry Gilmor captured near Moorefield, Va.—Logan's men of Sherman's army Va. Logan's men of Sherman's army defeated rebel Wheeler's cavalry on Little Salkahatchie river. — United States steamer Niagara following ram Stonewall,

entered harbor of Corunna, Spain.
6. Grant and Meade's forces continued the movement across Hatcher's run, and the battle of Dabney's Mills was fought, resulting in fair success to Union forces
Breckinridge became rebel Secretary of
War in place of J. A. Seddon, resigned.
8. Sherman's right wing reached Charleston and Savannah Railroad at Midway and

Banbury and destroyed many miles of track. 9. Sherman's right, wing crossed South Edisto River, still moving victoriously on. 11. Blair's Corps of Sherman's force crossed North Edisto river after some rebel resistance—Terry's Union troops defeated.
Hoke's rebel soldiers at Honey Hill, N. C.
15. About 2,500 Union troops landed on James Island, at Grimball's, below Charleston.—Geary's division of Sherman's army

occupied Lexington C. H., S. C., and nearly all of Sherman's force were concentrated along the Congaree to attack Columbia, S.C.

17. On James river rebel flag of truce boat Schultz blown up by a torpedo.

18. Charleston, S. C., being untenable was evacuated by rebels; the city was surrendered, and occupied by Union troops; before vanishing, rebels burned bridges, design of the company of pots, arsenals, warehouses, three iron-clads and other vessels; Union troops occupied Fort Sumter, Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, taking about 400 cannon, with cars, locomotives, &c.; at the railroad station an explosion took place causing considerable loss of life and great destruction of property, most of the upper part of the city being damaged by the flames.—Columbia, S. C., abandoned by rebels and occupied by Sherman, who took over 40 cannon, with quantities of ammunition, stores, &c., a general conflagration was in some way caused, by which a large portion of this beautiful town was destroyed.—J. Y. Beale, rebel spy, hanged at Governor's Island, N. Y. 19. Fort Anderson, N. C., captured by

Schofield's Union troops and naval fleet 20. Union Gaheral Cox moving towards Wilmington, N. C. Defeated rebels at Tom's Creek; army of the Tennessee resumed its march north from Columbia, S.C.

21. Gen. Cox's troops reached Brunswick river, and found the bridge leading to Wilmington on fire.—Major-Generals Kelley and Crook captured by party of rebel cavalry at Cumberland, Maryland.—U. S. gunboat Sacramento, pursuing the Stonewall, entered Corunna, Spain.

22. The U. S. vessels Niagara and Sacra-

mento entered port of Ferrol.—Union troops under Schofield, Cox and Terry, entered Wilmington, N. C.—Admiral Dahlgren captured Georgetown, S. C.

2s, Sherman occupied Camden, S. C. 26. Rebel J. E. Johnston assumed com-mand of all rebel forces in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, including army of the 27. Sheridan left Winchester, Va., for a

raid in Shenandoah Valley.

28. Union Admiral Thacher's flag ship
Arizona burned below New Orleans; most of the crew were saved. March. 1. Flag-ship Harvest Moon, of Admiral

Dahlgren's fleet, blown up by torpedo on Santee river. 3. Left wing of Sherman's army occupied Chesterfield C. H., S. C.—Cheraw, S. C., taken by Sherman, with immense quantities of cotton, stores, powder, locomotives, cars. 25 cannon, &c.

cars, 25 cannon, &c.
4. Sheridan defeated Early at Waynes-boro, Va., capturing about 1,000 men, with 11 cannon, 100 wagons, &c.; Early escaped.
—Lincoln and Johnson inaugurated as Preident and Vice President.
6. Tobacco worth \$380,900 captured at

redericksburg, Va., by an expedition from Fortress Monroe. 7. Hugh McCulloch nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury, vice

enden, resigned. 8. Gen. Cox, advancing toward Kinston, N. C., was attacked by Hill's rebel corps, but maintained his line at Jackson's Mills. 9. At North East, N. C. 8,684 Union prisoners were delivered for exchange, the greement having been that 10,000 should be exchanged; in answer to a question why the entire number was not delivered, the reply was that a number had died in rebel prisons after being placed on the exchange rolls; that some had escaped from the cars, and that the rest had died on their way to North East; about 2,000 of those exchanged were "stretcher" patients, being unable to move, and having to be carried; all of this lot of prisoners were in a dreadful physical condition.—Gen. Cox's troops attacked near Kinston, N. C., by the rebels under Gen. Hoke, but the rebels were repulsed.

10. Several steamers arrived at Annapo lis. bringing 3,000 exchanged Union prisoners, most of whom were in a forlorn and abject state of misery in consequence of rebel barharities: about half of the number were so ill that they were taken to the hospital. An attack made on Kilpatrick's cavalry camp by the rebel General Wade Hampton, which resulted in rebel defeat, with terrible loss.—Sheridan's raiding expedition reached Columbia, Va., after destroying canal locks, bridges, mills, factories, &c., on Ravenna river and James river.—James Harlan nominated and confirmed Secretary

of the Interior. 11. Jerome Clarke alias "Sue Munday," a prominent rebel guerilla captured at Web-Ky.—Sherman occupied Fayetteville, N. C., and opened communication with General Schofield; General Couch's troops also joined Schofield's men, now in front of

12. Rebel ram Neuse burned by the rebels as they evacuated the main part of their lines in front of Kinston, N. C. 14. General Stoneman's expedition from Knoxville struck the East Tennessee railroad at several points, burning thirty-three bridges and destroying many miles of track

as well as destroying stores, &c.
15. Jerome Clarke, the guerilla, hanged at Louisville, Ky.—From the bridge of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad, across the South Anna river, Major General Sherman reported that, having destroyed the James River Canal as far to the east as Goochland, he marched up to the Virginia Central Railroad at Tollsville, and destroyed it down to Beaver Dam Station, totally destroying twenty miles of the road: General Custer was then sent to Ashland, and Gen. Davis to the South Anna bridges, all of which were destroyed; the amount of propertydestroyed in this march was enormous the rebels attempted to prevent the burning of the Central Railroad Bridge over the South Anna, but the 5th United States Cavalry charged up to the bridge, and about thirty men dashed across on foot, driving off the enemy and capturing three pieces of artillery, 20-pounder Parrotts; in the course of the expedition, mills, tobacco-houses barns and buildings, produce and everything that could feed Lee's army was destroyed.

—Battle of Moore's Cross Roads, or Averysboro, N. C.; intended as a feint by Sherman; Slocum's 20th corps, with Kilpatrick's cavalry engaged the rebels, but fell back as

evening came on.

16. General Cox occupied Kinsten, N. O.

—The Averysboro battle renewed, and in
earnest; Kilpatrick advanced, and being reinforced, the Unionforces drove the rebels
far on their road to Raleigh, N. O., they
leaving their dead and wounded on the field. 19. About this date a general advance of the Union forces against Mobile was made,

the 13th and 16th corps advancing and landing at Mobile Point and Cedar Point,—Desperate battle between Slocum's corps

Desperate battle between Slocum's corps of Sherman's army and Johnston's rebel force at Bentonsville, N. C.

21. Schofield's Union troops occupied Goldsboro, N. C. while Gen. Terry and Sherman's advance also reached the same place, thus crowning with success the grandest march made through an enemy's country in modern times country in modern times.

22. Four cavalry divisions under General

Wilson left Chickasaw, Alabama, for a raid through Alabama, and Georgia.—Sheridan having successfully closed his raiding expedition, crossed the James and came into Grant's lines.—Gen. A. J. Smith's corps, operating against Mobile Ianded on Fish river twenty miles from Fort Gaines.

25, 6th corps of Army of Potomac, advanced and took entrenched line in their front.—Rebels under Gen. Gordon attacked Fort Steadman but were repulsed, with loss of 1,800 killed and wounded and with loss of 1,800 killed and wounded and 900 prisoners; Union loss 900 killed and wounded; after the fight Grant pushed forward lines of 2d and 6th corps and gained ground.—R. C. Kennedy, rebel spy, hanged at Fort Lafayette.—13th army corps under Gen. Steele defeated the rebels at Polled. at Pollard, Alabama.

at Pollard, Alabama.

26. Gen. Steele again defeated a rebel force at Mitchell's Fork, Alabama.

28. Rebel ram Stonewall left Lisbon, being warned off by the government; the Niagara and Sacramento arrived same day, but were prohibited from leaving for twenty-four hours after the Stonewall's departure; in changing anchorage the Niagara was fired on by the Belem Fort, the commander sup-posing that she was about to follow the Stonewall; an apology was subsequently made for this act by the Portugese government. — Monitor Milwaukee (Union) blown up in Mobile Bay. 29. St. Alban's raiders released by Justice

Smith, of a provincial court, but subsequently arrested by order of the Canadian government.—Union armies of the Ten-nessee and of Georgia moved north from North Carolina on the homeward march. -In accordance with orders issued the 24th inst., by Gen. Grant, the whole army of the Potomac made forward move; 2d Corps took and held rebel lines at Dabney's mills, without fighting, and the Army of the James held lines formerly occupied by the 2d Corps; Grant and Meade moved their headquarters; under Warren, the 5th Corps also moved forward towards Five Forks, and fought battle of Quaker road; Sheridan's cavalry moved towards Dinwiddie

C. H. 30. Advance of the Army of the Potomac continued, the main operations being on the left wing which had changed its front during the previous day; at Five Forks Lee was strongly posted and our cavalry skirmished

all day with him.
31. Battle of Five Forks, mainly fought
by Sheridan, who had been given command of 5th Corps and some other troops, as well as his own cavalry, Warren being relieved, for, as Grant says in his report, inefficiency in fighting the enemy with only one division instead of pushing his entire corps forward; all the corps under Grant and Meade were more or less engaged in fighting this day, with only partial success. April.

1. Sheridan continued and finished splendidly the Battle of Five Forks, striking the enemy furiously with cavalry and infantry, and driving them into their works; after several hours' hard work, the enemy were driven from their strong line of works, and completely routed, the 5th corps doubling up their left flank in confusion, and the cavalry of General Merritt, dashing on to the White Oak Road, capturing their artillery and turning it upon them, and riding into their broken ranks, so demoralized them, that they made no serious stand after their line was carried, but took to flight in lisorder; between 5,000 and 6,000 prisoners fell into our hands, and the fugitives were driven westward, and were pursued until ong after dark, by Merritt's and McKencie's cavalry, for a distance of six miles. Killed on the Federal side, Gen. Winthrop, Major Glenn, 198th Pennsylvania; wounded, Gen. Dennison, Col. Trenlay, Col. Doolittle 188th New York; Col. Bowman, commanding a brigade; Col. Berwick, 7th Indiana; 4 cannon, the ambulance and baggage teams, and 28 battle-flags, were captured by Sheridan, and the enemy was thoroughly demoralized, though still resisting our advance.—Wilson's Union cavalry defeated Forrest at Ebenezer Church, Alabama,

2. Movement against Petersburg continued, mainly by Gens. Parke and Wright, of the 9th and 6th corps, who swept the enemy into his works around Petersburg, and prepared to assault the city.

3. Before daylight it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated Petersburg, after destroying much property; our troops took possession amid joy of colored people and sullen silence of the whites; Richmond, Va., was also evacuated, and Gen. Weitzel, of the 25th army corps, entered it; the rebels destroyed all the property they could, blowing up and sinking several iron-clads and other vessels, destroying bridges, setting the city on fire, &c.; Weitzel captured about ,000 prisoners and 5,000 sick rebel soldiers. in hospitals, with nearly 500 cannon and many small arms; the mass of Grant's troops followed hot alter Lee, and Sheridan defeated a considerable body of infantry at Deep Creek, capturing many prisoners,

4. Sheridan's troops reached Jetersville, Va., Lee being then at or near Amelia Conrt House; Grant telegraphed that the losses of his army would not exceed 7,000 killed, wounded and missing, of whom from 1,500 to 2,000 were captured, and many but slightly wounded; the rebels lost 13,000 priand over 100 guns; among the prisoners were officers from generals down to sergeants; wounded before Petersburg, Gen. Potter, Cols. Getchell, 31st Maine, Gregg, 179th New York, Lieut.-Col. Winslow, 179th New York, Majors Betton, 31st Maine, and

Morrow, 205th Pennsylvania.

5. Sheridan defeated a rebel detachment at 5. Sheridan detected a rever detachment as Paine's Cross Roads; Sheridan was reinforced by 6th and 2d Corps coming up to Jetersville.——Secretary Seward had his arm broken and his face injured by being

thrown from a carriage.

6. 2d Corps of Grant's army came up with tebels at Sailor's creek, Va., and fought all day, the rebels abandoning a long train of wagons, ambulances, &c.; Gen. Wright of our 6th Corps also routed the enemy near the same locality; during the day's opera-tions the rebel General Ewell and four other generals were captured, with most of Ewell's corps, while 400 wagons, 16 cannon and many prisoners were taken and several di-visions of Lee's army were cut off from a line of retreat.

7. Lee's army having reached the Appomattox river and crossed, burned the railroad bridge; this detained the pursuit, as a fight took place at the road bridge, but the Union troops finally crossed and cap-tured 18 cannon which had been abandoned as the rebels fell back; the Union troops of the 6th Corps reached Farmville, upon which the rebels evacuated the place.— Gen. Grant addressed a note to Lee asking his surrender, to stop "further effusion of blood;" feeling that his escape was hopeas the rebels fell back; the Union troops of less, Gen. Lee, while denying the hopeless-ness of his position, in a note to Grant asked the terms of surrender.

8. The pursuit of Lee was continued by Sheridan, and the rebels were driven to Appomattox C. H., with heavy rebelcloss; Grant and Meade's entire force were by this Grant and Meade's entire force were by this time close on Lee.—Gen. Lee addressed another note to Grant, saying: "General: I received at a late hour your note of to day. In mine of yesterday I did not propose the surrender of the Army of Northarn Virginia, but to sak the terms of your preposition. To be frank; I do not think the smerrence has arisen to rail for the survender. gency has arisen to call for the surrender of

this army, but as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desired to know whether your proposals would lead to that end. I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposal may affect the Confederate States forces under my command, and tend to the restoration of peace, I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M., on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies."—The Spanish fort below Mobile was evacuated by rebels and occupied by Gen. Smith; nearly 6,000 prisoners were captured, with 25 cannon, 5 mortars and much ammunition; all the other posts below Mobile were eventually abandoned by the rebels in consequence of the fall of Spanish Fort.

9. Gen. Grant replied to Gen., Lee: "Your note of yesterday is received. I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace; the meeting proposed for 10 A. M. to day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and millions of property not yet destroyed. Seriously hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subsettled without the loss of another life. scribe myself,cc."—Gen, Ord's command and the 5th Corps reached Appomattox Station just as the enemy was making a desperate effort to break through our cavalry; desperate effort to break through our cavalry; the infantry was at once thrown in. Soon after, a white flag was received, requesting a suspension of hostilities pending negotiations for a surrender. Before reaching Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, Grant received the following from Lee: General—I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of vester-

were embraced in your proposal of yester-day with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose." The interview was held at Appomattox Court House—the result of which is set forth in the following correspondence.
"APPOMATION COURT HOUSE, VA., April

9, 1865.—General: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I proposed to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms, of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force

where they may reside.

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

"General R. E. Lee." "HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9,1865, -General: I received your letter of this date containing the terms of the surrender of the army of Northern

Virginia as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

"R. E. LEE, General. "Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant." The command of Major-General Gibbon 5th Army Corps, under Griffin and Mckenzie's cavalry, were designated to remain at Appomattox Court House until the paroling of the surrendered army was completed, and to take charge of the public property. The remainder of the army immediately returned to the vicinity of

Burkesville 10. President Lincoln issued a Proclamation announcing to foreign countries, tha the same privileges were demanded for our war vessels as for other maritime nations, intimating that the United States would not submit to the restrictions heretofor placed on the movements of our vessels in foreign ports.—The President also issued a proclamation releasing certain Southern ports from blockade, and designating what Southern ports were open.—Rebel Forts Huger and Tracy below Mobile bombarded by Union iron clad fleet.

11. Lynchburg, Va., surrendered to a small Union force.—Forts Tracy and Huger abandoned by rebels and taken possession of by Union forces.

12. Gen. Sherman captured Salisbury, N. C., with nearly 1,200 prisoners, 10 cannon, a large quantity of supplies, ammunition, flags, &c.—Rebels evacuated Montgomery, Alabama, after burning several mil lions of dollars worth of cotton: Wilson's Union cavalry entered the place and de stroyed all rebel government property left.

—Rebels evacuated Mobile, Alabama, retreating up Alabama river.—Secretary Stanton, of the War Department, after consulting Gen. Grant, had determined to stop drafting in loyal States; to economise in purchases of arms and stores. &c., to reduce the number of officers; and to remove, so far as public safety will allow, all military

restrictions on commerce and trade. 13. Several prominent Virginian rebels. having with Gen. Weitzel's permission, started a scheme of State reconstruction to be manipulated by them, Gen. Ord, who had succeeded Weitzel in command at Richmond, stopped the movement and notifled the movers that if they stayed in the city 12 hours they would be arrested.—Raliegh, N. C., surrendered to Kilpatrick's Union cavalry.

14. This, the fourth anniversary of the

surrender of Fort Sumter, was celebrated by the raising of the same flag which had been hauled down; Gen. Robert Anderson performed the ceremony, all of the survivors of the old garrison being present, after which Rev. H. W. Beecher delivered an address.—The city of Mobile surrendered to Gen. Granger, with 30,000 bales of cotton, over 200 cannon, with small arms, supplies, &c.—At Ford's theatre, Washington city, President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, while in a private box: Booth fired at the President from behind and then passing through the box jumped upon the stage, waving a long knife and exclaiming "Sic Semper tyrannis"; he then crossed the stage, passed to the stage door at the back, and mounting a hors fled, not, however, without fracturing his leg in jumping from the box.—At the same time, about 91 P. M., Secretary Seward, then ill from a fractured limb and an injured jaw, was attacked by a man known as W. H. Pavne or Powell, at his residence in Washington; Payne pretended to be sent by the family physician, pushed past the servant who admitted him, and after seri-ously wounding F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, who attempted to stop him, he entered Secretary Seward's room, attacked and wounded Major Seward an Mr. Hansel and two nurses, and stabbed Secretary Seward thrice in the head and face; like Booth, he then mounted a horse and rode quickly off.

15. President Lincoln died at 71 A. M.; having been speechless and unconscious from the time of the firing of the pistol of the assassin.—Andrew Johnson, Vice ident, was installed into office as President. Chief Justice Chase administering

16, Columbus, Ga, and West Point.

Ga., captured by portions of Wilson's Union cavalry, who destroyed cars, locomotives, arsenals, &c., and captured many

prisoners. prisoners.

18. Rebel General Johnston having learned of Lee's surrender, and having no hope of escape from Sherman, attempted to outwit him by political diplomacy; he induced Sherman to sign a basis of agree-ment of surrender containing provisions which acknowledged the rebel State and "Confederate" Governments, allowing the rebel soldiers to deposit their arms at their "State Capitals," and provided for a general amnesty; this agreement was rejected by President Johnson and his Cabinet, and the reasons were given; Sherman was or-dered to renew hostilities, and Gen. Grant went to North Carolina to attend to the

19. Day of mourning observed throughout the United States, this being the date of President Lincoln's funeral. 20. Reward of \$50,000 offered for the mur-

derer of Mr. Lincoln, by Secretary Stanton, with \$25,000 for the arrest of G. A. Atzerott, and \$25,000 for the arrest of David C. Harold, accomplices of Booth, &c.—Afzerott arrested at Washington, 21. Wilson's Union cavalry captured Ma-

23. Rebel ram Webb, Capt. Read, ran out

23. Repel ram Webb, Capt. Read, ran onto f Red river, through blockading fleet, and moved down Mississippi river.

24. Thursday, 25th May, appointed by President Johnson as a day of mourning for the death of Lincoln.—Grant, at Raleigh, N. C., made reply to Joe Johnston's preparations for surrender of his rebel forces, &c.; the truce between Johnston and Scherman was terminated and Johnston Sherman was terminated, and Johnston was told that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between commanders of contending armies.— Fifty-one battle flags, captured by Sheri-dan, presented to the War Department.

25. Below Mobile a torpedo exploded under steamer Hamilton, killing and wounding thirteen Union soldiers.

26. Twelve flags, trophies of the 5th corps, presented to the War Department.—The assassin. J. Wilkes Booth, with his confederate, D. C. Hareld, having been hunted from Maryland to Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, Va., took refuge in a barn; a small cavalry force in pursuit surrounded the place; Harold surrendered, but Booth held out, in spite of the barn being set on fire; Booth was then shot through the head by Sergeant Boston Corbett; he lingered about three hours and then died: Harold, with Booth's corpse, was taken to Washington.

Rebel J. E. Johnston surrendered all

his troops, from the Chattahoochie to Raleigh, to Sherman, on the same basis upon which Lee had surrendered to Grant. 27. Steamer Sultana blew up near Memphis, Tenn.; 1,400 Union soldiers on board were scalded to death or drowned, and only were scalded to death or drowned, and only about 700 were saved.—Results of Stoneman's raid made public; he had captured 2,000 prisoners along Catawba river, destroying a splendid bridgeover that stream, as well as dispersing retreating detachments from Joe Johnston's rebel army.

28. 6th corps of Army of Potomac occupied Denville Via capturing many leconocities.

Danville, Va., capturing many locomotives, cars, machinery, &c.—Reduction of expenses begun by War Department, by discharge of army transports, stoppage of purchase of supplies, horses, arms, ammunition, &c.; reduction of number of clerks, discharge of persons who were unwilling to take the oath, and the like.

29. Day of mourning for Lincoln post-poned by President Johnson, to June 1st. Restrictions on commerce between most of rebel States, and coastwise intercourse removed by proclamation of President Johnson.—General Schofield, in assuming Johnson. command of Department of North Carolina issued a proclamation announcing cossation of hostilities and return of peace, and asking the citizens to aid in the great work of restoration.—By another proclamation freedom of the slaves was appounced in the Department of North Carolina?

1. Rebel ram Webb passed New Orleans. flying National flag; opposite the city she hoisted rebel colors and was fired on, a shot passing through her hull; pursuit was made by Union gunboats, and when some miles below the city, the Webb was set on fire by her crew and soon blew up; her crew got on shore but most of them were subsequently taken prisoners. — President Johnson published a proclamation, declaring that "The Attorney-General of the United States hath given his opinion that the persons implicated in the murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and in an alleged conspiracy to assassinate other of-ficers of the Federal Government at Washington City, and their aiders and abettors, are subject to the jurisdiction of and legally triable before a Military Commission. was, therefore, ordered, that military of-ficers be selected to hold the court by the Adjutant-General, that Advocate-General Holt prepare charges, and that Brevet Maj

General Hartranft be provost-marshal of the court.

2. President Johnson published a proclamation reciting that, "It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Honorable William H Seward, Secretary of State, were incited concerted, and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, Wm. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States harbored in Canada." For the arrest of the accused, the following rewards were offered: \$100,000 for Jefferson Davis; \$25,000 for Clement C. Clay; \$25,000 for Jacob Thompsen, late of Mississippi; \$25,000 for George N. Sanders; \$25,000 for Beverly Tucker; \$10,000 for William C. Cleary, late clerk of Clement C. Clay.

4. Body of President Lincoln, after being

carried by railroad through principle cities between Washington and Illinois, was interred near Springfield, at Oak Ridge Cemetery, with impressive ceremonies Rebel Commodore Farrand surrendered naval forces, property &c., under his command on Tombigbee river, to Admiral

Thatcher, U.S. N.

6. Trial of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, David E. Harold, Lewis Payne, Edward Spangler, George A. Atzerott, Michael McLaughlin Samuel Arnold, and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, commenced at Washington, before the mili-tary commission; the accused were charged with conspiring with John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, Beverly Tucker, Jacob Thom William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George Harper, George Young, and others un-known, to kill and murder Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, William H. Seward, and Ulysses S. Grant, with intention to deprive the army and navy of the United States of a constitutional Commander-in-Chief, and to deprive the armies of the United States of their lawful commander, and to prevent a lawful election of Presi States, and to aid and comfort the insurgents-engaged in armed rebellion against the United States, and thereby to aid in the subversion and overthrow of the United States; Edward Spangler was charged with aiding and assisting John Wilkes Booth to obtain entrance to the box in the theatre, in which Abraham Lincoln was sitting at the time he was assaulted and shot, and with aiding and abetting Booth in making his escape after the murder; Harold, with assisting Booth in the murder and in his escape; Payne with having made the murderous assault upon Secretary Seward. Frederick W. Seward, Augustus W. Seward, Emrick W. Hansel, and George N. Robinson; Atzerott, with lying in wait for Andrew Johnson, with intent to murder him; Michael

O'Laughlin, with lying in wait to murder bining with Booth and the others to commit he murders; and Mrs. Surratt, with conspiring with them, and helping them to escape from justice.—2d and 5th army corps marched through Richmond, Va., homeward bound.

8. Rebel ram Stonewall arrived at Nassau.

9. President Johnson, by proclamation, announced that "armed resistance to the authority of this government in certain States heretofore declared to be in insurrection may be regarded as virtually at an end, and the persons by whom that resistance, as well as the operations of insurgent cruisers, were directed, are fugitives or captives;" the proclamation enjoins the army and navy to endeavor to arrest said cruisers, and bring the persons engaged in them to justice; it was also declared that if, after reasonable notice, neutral nations should afford hospitality to such cruisers, "the government will deem itself justified in refusing hospitality to the public vessels of such nations in the ports of the United States, and in adopting such measures as may be deemed advisable towards vindicating the national sovereignty."

may be deemed advisable towards vindicating the national sovereignty,"

10. Colonel Pritchard, commanding 4th Michigan cavalry, having been sent through Georgia in pursuit of Jeff. Davis, captured that individual, together with his brother, wife and sister, the rebel P. M. G. Reagan and several rebel colonels; Davis was in a feminine disguise and altempted to escape, but his boots betrayed him to a Union

11. Ram Stonewall came into port at

Havana. 13. Detachment of Union troops on the Rio Grande defeated by party of rebels in ambush, losing over 200 out of 300 men; the affair took place near Brownsville. Texas. 19. Jeff. Davis and party arrived as prisoners at Fortress Monroe; A. H. Stephens, who had also been captured, was in the same squad, with rebel Gen. Wheeler, C. C. Clay and others.

22. A proclamation, removing the blockade from all the Southern ports, except Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, in Texas, after July 1st, issued by President Johnson, notice was given that foreign vessels attempting to enter any Texan port would not be allowed any pretence of belligerent rights, and would be treated as pirates.
23. 5th and 2d corps of Army of the Poto-

mac, marching through Washington, were reviewed by the President, Lieut. General

24. Most of Sherman's army passed through Washington and were reviewed. 25. Sabine Pass, with Forts Griffin and: Mannahassett, captured by Capt. Sands, U.S. N.—500 lives lost and \$3,000,000 of property destroyed at Mobile, by destruction of a magazine.

26. Agreement made to surrender Kirby Smith's rebel army, after conference be-tween Gen Canby and the rebel Gens. Buckner, Price, &c.—Indictment found against Davis and J. C. Breckinridge, by grand jury of Washington county, D. C., for trea-

29. President Johnson issued proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United Staces providing for the confiscation of prostaces providing for the confiscation of pro-perty of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but upon the condition that each person should take oath of allegiance and keep it: thirteen classes were exempted from benefits of proclamation, among whom were domestic or foreign agents of Confed-eracy; officers above rank of Colonel or naval lieutement; indees who described their naval lieutenant; judges who deserted their posts to aid the rebellion, as well as army and navy officers who were in the some category; abusers of prisoners; traitorous West Pointers:rebel governors; pirates; and all persons worth \$20,000, who voluntarily participated in the rebellion; applications

or pardon were allowed,

30. President Johnson issued proclamation appointing Wm, W. Holden Provi-sional Governor of North Carolina, with in-structions to prescribe the rules and regulations necessary for calling a conventio citizens of the State loyal to the United States, so as to amend the Constitution, and present it in a form that will entitle the United States to guarantee to North Caro-lina a republican form of government; also declaring that the authority of the United. States shall be re-established in the State by the appointment of U.S. officers, opening of courts, establishment of the custom house. post offices, revenue agencies, &c.
31. Brazil withdrew belligerent rights heretofore accorded to the rebels.

June. 1. National day of prayer and fasting on account of assassination of Abraham Lincoln.—General Brown, with Union troops occupied Brownsville, Texas, the rebels having fled.

2. Gen. Herron's Union troops captured Alexandria, La., with over 20 pieces of artillery.—Terms of surrender signed by representatives of Kirby Smith's rebel -Permission for enter British ports formally refused by Earl Russell.
3. Rebel squadron on Red River surren-

dered to Commander Fitzhugh.

5. Union troops occupied Galveston, Texas.

8. 6th corps of General Meade's army, marching through Washington, were reviewed by the President.

9. By fires at Nashville, Tenn., and Chattanoega, great quantities of stores belonging to Federal Government were destroyed, the fires were supposed to be the work of incen-

diaries. 13. President Johnson appointed W. L. Sharkey Provisional Governor of Missis-Restrictions on trade with ports on sippi.—Restrictions on trade with ports on Mississippi River removed by proclamation of President Johnson. , 14. John Mitchel, an Irish rebel who had

en prominent as an American rebel in Richmend, was sent by militray authority to Fortress Monroe, as a prisoner; he had come North and as editor of a paper in the rebel interest had said he scorned a pardon from the President of the United Stat that "he did not deal in the article," &c. 16. A. J. Hamilton appointed Provisional Governor of Texas, and James Johnson appointed Provisional Governor of Georgia.

17. R. E. Lee, late General of rebel army, with A. H. Stephens, former Vice President Rebel Confederacy, applied to President Johnson for pardon.

21. L. E. Parsons appointed Provisional Governor of Alabama.

23. Blockade of all ports in all rebellious States removed by proclamation of Presi-

dent Johnson. 27. Restrictions on internal trade between States west of the Mississippi removed by proclamation of President Johnson.— United States, by order of the President, divided into five military divisions and eighteen departments; the former to be under the command of Major-Generals Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Halleck 28. Gen. Meade issued an eloquent and appropriate farewell address to the Army of the Potomac, informing the veterans that as

an army it had ceased to exist. July.

1. B. F. Perry appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

4. Grand celebration of the day all over the Republic. in view of close of war.—A provisional corps of three divisions orga-nized out of the remains of the army of the Potomac, to be under command of General

5. After a long trial by military commission, of alleged assassins of Lincoln, President Johnson, having received findings of the Court, approved them; Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, Lewis Payne, D. E. Harold and G. Atzerott were sentenced to be hanged on (Continued on the Eleventh Page.)

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