MONDAY, APRIL-17, 1865.

OUR PRESENT PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who departed this life at twenty-two minutes past seven O'clock on the morning of last Saturday, has left behind him a stainless name, which must forever be remembered with gratitude and affection by this People. The epithet which had upon his first entry to the Presidential mansion been affixed to that name in scorn and derision, has long since become the honest and justifiable expression of the popular love. He was emphatically the "father" of the People. That "father" has died a Martyr to the preservation of the Union for his children. His record in our history will be as clean and white as that of GEORGE Washington. His name will only stand second to and at no great distance from that of him whose enduring courage, persistent patience, and selfless patriotism first made us a growing Nation; among the Nations of the earth.

But the loss which we have sustainedthe loss of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, that good and great man-is one which had been determined upon by God. It is-we say this with reverence, but unhesitatingly-to serve God's purpose that he has been taken from us. A sterner and less gentle hand may at this juncture have been required to take hold of the reins of Government.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, inaugurated as Vice President of these States on the same day that ABRAHAM LINCOLN a second time took the Oath of Office, now occupies the foremost place upon this continent.

Some two weeks since the forces of the Rebellion were compelled to evacuate Petersburg, by the crushing defeats which they had recently sustained and the advance of Gen. FRERMAN into North Carolina.

A few days after, we received intelligence of the flight from Richmond of the leaders of the rebellion with the rebel General LEE and his whole army.

On Sunday week the surrender of Gen. LEE and all his forces to Lieut. Gen. GRANT, by whose superb military ability and unequalled combinations this war has been brought, so rapidly, close upon its termination, came to hand; and on Monday morning was very generally announced by the press.

The night of last Friday, at the end of Lent, our late President, ABRAHAM LIN-COLN, perished by the dastardly hand of a miserable assassin—it is generally believed JOHN WILKES BOOTH-thus sealing by his Martyrdom that great series of success and victory which has been accomplished, under Providence, through his agency.

Upon Saturday, at 11 o'clock, Andrew Johnson took the Oath of Office at his rooms in the Kirkwood House. Several of the leading statesmen ther in Washington were present, as well as most of the members of the Cabinet.

It was administered to him by Chief Justice CHASE.

Accepting gravely and earnestly the solemn responsibilities which devolved upon him, he made the following brief but impressive speech: "The duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God, Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibilities of the office I am assum-

ing."
The modesty and vigor exhibited in these few words will go far to satisfy even those of the opposite party to ourselves in politics, who, although reasonable men, have strongly deprecated the chance of his being called to the official situation he now holds, as the actual Head of this Government. The sense of his duties which the first words' betray is a guarantee to ourselves that he will conscientiously endeavor completely to fulfil the duties which Providence has imposed upon him. He accepts the task of conducting this sad but necessary war with the rebellious States," now almost closed, to a speedy termination. He also accepts the grave and more onerous duty imposed upon him, by the reconstruction of the government of the rebellious States, with a full and complete sense of the responsibilities which attend any man who might have been called to the Government of this People at so momentous a period in its history. That he does not intend very widely to differ from the policy pursued by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in discharging the duties of his office, may be inferred from the fact that almost immediately after he had taken the Oath he met the heads of the different Departments at the Treasury Building, and an- work well. When twenty-five years old nounced to them that "he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and that they could go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that | juries made him a leading advocate. had changed the head of the Govern- | He was elected to Congress, and took his ment"-Mr. WILLIAM HUNTER having | seat in December, 1847, giving various been appointed Acting Secretary of State during the temporary disability of Mr. Sa-WARD and his son, FREDERICK W. SHWARD, | and then, and never left it. He had become the Assistant Secretary. This, his first | of so much importance in Illinois that he step after his Inauguration, indicates, as | was placed in candidature for the United we firmly believe, that the policy of the | States Senatorship, to which the Demopresent President of the United States will | cratic Legislature elected General Shirles. be the same as that of him who has been | He mainly helped to elect Judge TRUMcalled so suddenly from the duvies of his position by the will of Providence. Its In 1856 he was presented by the Illinois action will in all probability be conducted with a greater vigor, and a sterner and vention as candidate for the Vice-Presimore decided course be followed with re- | dency. Two years later he ran against gard to the leading agents in the Rebellion. | Mr. Douglas for the Senatorship, and was At the same time, we feel convinced that defeated, but exhibited so much ability,

Instice will be tempored with Morey. Justice will be tempered with Mercy. We do not presume to indicate to him

our wish that this should be so. It is an offensive act, and one which violates every | date for the Presidency, was undoubtedly sense of decorum, to endeavor in any way | the result of his previous defeat by Mr. to bias the action of a new, and in this | Douglas. In his whole career Mr. Linoffice, untried President.

Simply from his own words and immewhat he gives them reason to expect from and strengthened with his strength.

There are grave and most serious quesgro and man of color when this bloody and atrocious Rebellion shall be finally closed. Of scarcely less importance is the state of our National Finances, and the means which will have to be adopted to pay off the expenses of the war, which we confidently anticipate seeing soon terminated. And another vital question will almost immediately arise, touching our Foreign Pelicy and the line of conduct which we shall have to adopt towards those Powers who have given an underhanded yet decided support to the Rebellion. On all these questions the present President will be almost unhampered by the action of the

Nation. As we have already said, it would violate every sense of decorum were we to endeavor to bias the action of Andrew JOHNSON by pointing out to him the desire, or laying before him the wishes which we has perished in the prime of his life and believe are now felt by all consistent Unionists.

He has been summoned by the Will of Providence to the Presidency of the United

Its hand has been so singularly stretched out over this People in the last four yearsmay we not say, since we first began to tread the Path of Empire ?--it has so singularly guided our counsel and strengthened our arms, that we confidently express our conviction that it has chosen the right man to fill the right place. We most cordially recommend the consideration of his Inaugural Speech, and his first act in assuming his present position, to the country. By these, it will see that it was no unjustifiable desire for a new man that induced this People to elect him Vice President, with the little expected possibility of his being called by the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to fill the Presidential chair. Knowing him as we do, although filled with the deepest regret and sorrow by the sudden and cruel death of the great and good man whom he succeeds, we hail his accession with a profound belief that he will prove an able successor to him whom we have lost. And we feel confident, that on his retirement, whether by death, or the close of the Presidential term, from his present exalted position, we shall be able to say that another "GREAT AND GOOD MAN" will have added his name to the number of those Presidents who have a right to be thus registered in the history of our country.

THE LATE PRESIDENT. The sobriquet of " Honest ABE LINCOLN.' expressing the popular opinion of the late President's leading characteristic, was well bestowed. If ever a public man were honest, it was Mr. Lincoln. His integrity was above all challenge, all suspicion. There never was a publicist more wholly free from guile. His action upon any question, or part of a question, could be predicated, almost unerringly, from the public knowledge of his transparent character. He meant what he said. He was superior to all the glozing arts which too often attach themselves to diplomacy and statesmanship. He was above the miserable ingenuity of making "the worse appear the better reason." He was deliberate, sometimes even slow, perhaps, in arriving at a conclusion, but when he did he adhered steadily to it, for it then was a conviction within his heart. He was persistent as well as consistent: never violent but always in earnest. A sincere lover of truth, he was open, frank, communicative in his conversation, for he had nothing to conceal. Candid himself, he loved candor in other-men; the path to his attention. esteem, and confidence was the straight line of probity and truth. Emphatically,

blest work, AN HONEST MAN. Self-made, beyond any citizen who had previously attained the curule dignity, Mr. Lincoln might fairly be taken, and was taken by contemporary rulers and statesmen abroad, as personally representing the American character. He sprung from the people, and never forgot that he did. To a great extent he was self-taught-picking up what he knew in the after hours between bodily labor and rest, and though with little access, in his youth, to many books, never quitting one until he had fully mastered all that it contained. With one volume he was familiar from his boyhood-he was a constant student of the Word of God, from his youth upward, and, whatever his station, never allowed a day to pass without reading his Bible. Of this he made no parade, for his religious convictions, deep and sincere, were not paraded by him, at held it in his heart, a lively hope, a con-

stant solace, a firm faith. His career is well known. His was not a meteoric appearance, "a flash amid dark ness, too brilliant to stay," but a steady and constantly increasing light, which finally illumined humanity. He commenced his career, while yet a child, by clearing away the forest on his father's farm in Indiana. Of school education he had little, but he received it while thus using the axe. When the family moved to Illinois, he helped to build their log cabin and split the rails which fenced their little holding. After that, as is the fashion of our Western men, he tried a variety of occupations, and even was a captain of volunteers during the Black Hawk war, when he was twenty-three years old. Finally, he studied law, while engaged as assistant to a land surveyor, and did his and was thrice re-elected. In 1837 he was fings. admitted to the bar, and practised at Springfield, where his influence with votes which showed how decidedly he was opposed to Slavery. He took his line, there BULL as successor to General Shields. delegation to the Republican National Conshrewdness, tact, and force as a public speaker during that contest, that his nomination at Chicago in May, 1860, as candi-COLN ever went forward-persevering, able, self-confident, and faithful to the princi-

diate action, we point out to the People | ples which literally grew with his growth His strongest national conviction was that Slavery was not compatible with the tions looming before us. Prominent among | honor of this country, nor with humanity | these, is the future of the emancipated Ne- itself. In Congress, sixteen years before he was elected President, he voted for the reception of anti-slavery petitions, for abolishing the "peculiar institution" in the District of Columbia, and for prohibiting slavery in California. He introduced a plan for compensating unwilling slaveowners from the public treasury, as had been done by the British Parliament in 1834. But he was opposed, then and after. to harsh measures for putting Slavery down, and his first inaugural address expressly declared so. During his term of office, it is true, Slavery was annihilated, but this was the consequence of the very rebellion which was organized to maintain preceding one. It will be for him to de it. The time and the occasion finally arcide upon, and to follow out the course of rived when the abolition of Slavery became cide upon, and to most consistent with as politic as it undoubtedly was just, and expected in that city every day with instructions,

the future growth and prosperity of the Mr. Lincoln did not shrink from doing and that, until he arrives and confers with General his duty. He was fortunate, also, in living to see his national policy successful, by the virtual defeat of the rebellion and the certainty of the country being re-united. He the fulness of his fame, the victim of the same fanaticism which created the rebellion, but no public man-not even Washington himself-has ever left a purer political and personal record. His epitaph might truly be: PEACE TO HIS ASHES-HE HATH SERVED MAN

> This man, resolute in doing his duty, possessed as kind a heart as ever beat. Faithul and loving in his domestic relations, he was gentle and courteous to all who came nto his society. Without doubt, few pubic men were so constantly worked as Mr. Lincoln, during the whole time he was in office. Our President governs, while, for the most part, foreign sovereigns merely reign, their responsible Ministers managing all the details. But Mr. Lin-COLN had to give audience to almost innumerable persons, to receive solicitations, to read recommendations, and testimonials, to compare conflicting claims, and to do that, personally, which is done elsewhere by Ministers and their secretaries and clerks. Few quitted him without being charmed by his quick intelligence and his frank courtesy! His good temper appeared unconquerable; nothing ever seemed to ruffle it, not even the persistency with which unreasonable persons would frequently urge untenable claims for themselves or friends. He was a very agreeable conversationist, often seasoning his discourse with quips and faceties, and fond of illustrating a fact or an argument by some apt anecdote or quotation, ever " within the limits of becoming mirth." His manners were plain and simple, and, therefore, unaffectedly courteous and even captivating. He looked you in the eye, like the true man he was, and ever delighted to meet men as frank and simple as himself. Among his many virtues, his clemency was eminent. The requirements of discipline and the stern necessity of war brought many persons under punishment. more or less severe, and, in numerous instances, Mr. Lincoln, when his duty alowed him, kindly forgave the offender, and thereby, we are sure, enabled him to

> begin a new and better career. Mr. Lincoln's intellect was strong and clear. He had read, not much but well, and his favorite books were historical. His oratory was a thing of itself-expressive, lucid, and masculine. In this it resembled his writing, but the spoken was usually better than the written production. Whatever he expressed, it was honest and sincere. No double meaning could be de-Lastly, Mr. LINCOLN was a Patriot, in-

> the largest meaning of the word. He loved his country, and was proud of her. whole soul was devoted to the high purpose of maintaining that Union which had de her, in a wonderfully brief time, the greatest empire in the world. And now, because of his Patriotism, he lies cold in death. Buf the cause which he maintained cannot perish with this great and good man, at once its Champion and its Martyr. A nation mourns over its loss, and History will write his name with a pencil of light

imes very amusing. In the Philadelphia *Inquirer* f Saturday we find the following: "Lord Palmerston replied that the Government respected the Pope personally very much, but for him to come to England would be both an anacreonism and a sele It is to be presumed that anachronism was the

word used? NORTH CAROLINA.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF SHERMAN ON THE 10th Washington, April 15.—Reliable information has been received here from Goldsboro to the 10th any time. He did not wear his religion upon his sleeve, as the Pharisees do, but It was General Sherman's expectation that he would reach Raleigh in four days.

Daily communication will be kept up with the

my, and the railroad will be repaired at once. THE LAST REBEL RAM DESTROYED. New York, April 15 -On Friday night last the Federal pickets above Plymouth, N. C., on the Rosnoke river, gave warning to the land and naval forces at that place that the long-looked-for rebel ram Roanoke, which had been lying at Halifax for some months past, was coming down the river, at

All preparations were made to receive her. She arrived at the Point about midnight, but the rebels had abandoned her, set her on fire, and turned her adrift, and when she reached the obstructions in the river, above Plymouth, she sank, being burned to the water's edge. This is the last rebel ram. The stock has run out. CONFIRMATION OF THE MOVEMENT OF SHERMAN. FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.-By an arrival

re to day, from Wilmington, N. C., intelligence

is received that General Sherman's army vacated ldsboro last Monday, and took the line of march northward again. A large amount of supplies have been sent through capes in steamers for the use of his army. The anchorage place for the vessels is in the vicinity o

Roancke Island, at which place they will await the orders of General Beckwith, General Sherman's The steamer George Leary, from City Point he was elected to the State Legislature, their trophies, including several beautiful State

RICHMOND.

An Order by General Ord—Its Happy Effect.

REBEL STRAGGLERS OFFERED PAROLES.

LEE NOT GONE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Major General Ord ha issued an order addressed to the people of Richmond and its vicinity, stating that no difficulty will be made in admitting them to bring marketing to that city. They are invited to commence their ordinary traffic at once, and are assured of protection in passing to and fro within the lines of the United States forces. The citizens of Richmond and shopkeepers and others are also requested to resum: ties to protect all good and peaceable citizens, and tore in as great a measure as may be practicable the former prosperity of the city. No mo estation by soldiers or others will be allowed to

any who are engaged in peaceful pursu

ume their vocations in the full assurance of pro-Another order has been issued by Gen. E. O. C. ord, which is as follows:
"All efficers and soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia, who were not present at the surrender of that army by Gen. Robert E. Lee, at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, 1865, are here by informed that the terms of capitulation are exended to them, and that they can at once avail of the United States forces, at or near Richmond.

ying down their arms and receiving their pa-

The gentleman who communicated the above in-

Gentlemen who arrived here from Richmond to-

formation says that General Lee did not, after the surrender, repair to North Carolina, but has been emaining at Appomattox Court House to carry out the terms of the capitulation. It is supposed that one hundred cavalry. The best possible good feeling exists between these two generals. The people of Virginia are gradually resuming their iness relations, and all regard the war as actically at an end. Nothing definite has recently been heard in Richmond respecting Johnston's army, but it is the general impression that it will dther be disbanded or will melt away by desertions rovided a spirit to conciliate the discordant elements be manifested. A wise policy to win back the people generally as loyal fellow-citizens is regarded as of the utmost importance at this juncture of our affairs, and hence the tone of the Northern press is highly appreciated by all calm and reflect ing Southern citizens.

The Richmond Whig of Saturday says that ColoGrant, no captured property, coming under the act of Congress authorizing the Treasury to take charge it, will be permitted to be removed from its pre sent place of deposit. Libby Prison contained, yesterday, upwards of federate prisoners—military, political, and civil—but they are being released as fast as the papers necessary to their conditions of release can

e made out. We learn that Captain Robert Ould, Confederate ner of Exchange; Lieut. Colonel Wm. H. Hatch: Assistant President Bullock, of the South rn Express Company and H. A. Ham gent, were captured within General Grant's line driving in a wagon, they having driven into the lines by mistake. Upon discovering their error hey surrendered. The prisoners were brought to mond under a guard, and were liberated, on arole, on Thursday morning. All prisoners of war are sent direct from Richmon

to City Point, as soon as received. None but citi zens, prisoners, and civilians, are delivered here, and so rapidly are they taking the oath that the blank forms have run out, being used faster that they can be supplied by the printer.

The following is Lee's farewell address to the

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 10, 1885. After four years of arduous service, marked by nneurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and recourses. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but feeling that valor and devotion could accomplisa northing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of agreement, officers and men can return to their homes, and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God GENERAL ORDER, NO. 9. ceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a meroiful God
will extend to you his blessings and protection.
With an unceasing admiration of your constancy
ind devotion to your country, and a gractul renembrance of your kind and generous consideraion of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R.E. Lee, General.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

Further Particulars of the Death of the President.

THE CHARACTER OF HIS WOUNDS AND THE MANNER OF HIS DEPARTURE.

His Last Acts those of Peace and of Sex vice to the Country. THE FEELING OF THE COUNTRY

ON HIS MURDER. ORROW AND GLOOM OVER ALL THE LAND. Our Hour of Trial Exten

Her Sympathy. THE MURDERER ESCAPED-NO TIDING

OF HIS WHEREABOUTS. THE CONSPIRACY THE FRUIT OF THE

Honors to the Remains of the President THE FUNERAL TO TAKE PLACE ON

STUDY OF YEARS.

WEDNESDAY. OUR NEW PRESIDENT AND HIS POLICY.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S LAST OFFICIAL ACT. BALTIMORE, April 15.—President Lincoln, on Friday evening, directed commissions to be issued

to the following named persons, to fill the Federal ffices in Baltimore city: Collector of the Port of Baltimore-Hon, E. H. Webster, of Harford county, and member of Con-Naval officer, Samuel M. Evans, of Baltimore city; postmaster, Gen. Andrew E. Deneson, of Balnore city : surveyor of themort. Edinaton Enito

Carroll, of Dorchester county.
United States Marshal—James M. Clayton, United States District Attorney-W. J. Jones, of Appraisers-Gen. Robert M. Proud, of Baltimore city; — Anderson, of Washington county; Tho-mas Smith, of Frederick county. The selection of the above named officers is said to have been one of the last official acts of the last

THE ASSASSING REPORTED TO BE ESCAPING TO WAR DEP'T, PROVOST MARSHAL'S BURNAU,
WASHINGTON, April 15—9.40 A. M. It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and full arrest all suspicious persons. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part, and the force at your disposal, is demanded. A description of the parties supposed be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to-day. But in the meantime be active in pre-

Brevet Brigadier General, Acting Provost Marsha THE LOCALITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S WOUND-IT EFFECT AND PARTICULARS—THE PRESIDENT'S

venting the crossing of any suspecious persons. By order of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 15 .- To day Surgeon General Barnes, Dr. Stone, the late President's family physician, Drs. Crane, Curtis, Woodward, Toff, and other eminent medical men performed an autopsy on the body of the President. The external appearance of the face was that of a deep black stai about both eyes; otherwise the face was very natural. The wound was on the left side of the head, behind, in a line with and three inches from the orward toward the right eve crossing the brain bliquely a few inches behind the eye, where the pall lodged. In the track of the wound were found agments of bone which had been driven forwar by the ball. The ball was found imbedded in the anterior lobe of the west hemisphere of the brain. The orbit plates of both eyes were the seat of comninuted fracture, and the orbits of the eyes were illed with extravasated blood. The serious injury of the orbit plates was due to the contre-coup, the result of the intense shock of so large a projectile ared so closely to the head. The ball was evidently Derringer, hand cast, and from which the neck had been clipped. A shaving of lead had been renoved from the ball in its passage through the bone of the skull, and was found in the orlice of the and. The first fragment of bone was found on and a half inches within the brain, the second and larger fragment about four inches from the orifice of the wound. The ball lay still further in advance The wound was half an inch in diameter. The cof, fin of the President measures in the clear six feet

THE OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE PERSIDENT. Washington, April 16.—The corpse of the late President has been laid out in the room known as the guests' room, in the northwest wing of the White House. It is dressed in the suit of black clother worn by him at his last inauguration. A placid smile rests upon the features, and the deceased been placed upon the pillow and over the breast he east room on Tuesday, in order to give the public an opportunity to see once more the features of him they loved so well. Preparations are being made to that end under the supervision of upholsterers. The catafalque upon which the body will regt is to be placed in the south part of the eas m, and is somewhat similar in style to that used on the occasion of the death of President Har rison. Steps will be placed at the side to enable the public to get a perfect view of the face. The catafalque will be lined with fluted white satin, and on the entside it will be covered with black cloth and kirk velvet. It is understood that the funera next. The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of New York-aven-Presbyterian Church, where the President and his amily have been accustomed to worship, will ains will be temporarily deposited in a vault of the Congressional Cemetery, and hereafter will be taken to Mr. Lincoln's home at Springfield, Illiiois. The funeral car, which is being prepared for the occasion, is to be a magnificent affair. It is to be built on a hearse body, the extreme length to be fourteen feet. The body of the car will be covered with black cloth, from which will hang large festoons of cloth, the sides and ends gathered and fasened by large resettes of white and black satin over bows of white and black velvet. The bed of he car on which the coffin will rest will be eigh feet from the ground, in order to give a full view o the come, and over this will rise a canopy, the su port of which will be draped with black cloth an velvet. The top of the car will be decorated with plumes, and the car will be drawn by six or eight

orses, each led by a groom. THE CONSPIRACY. The pickets encircling this city on Friday night to prevent the escape of the parties who murdered the President and attempted to kill Secretar Seward and his sons, were fired upon at several noints by concealed foes. Arrests of parties charged with the offence will be promptly made. A number of robel officers, who arrived here this morning by the mail boat from they spoke about waiting half an hour longer, for City Point, asked permission to take the cath of allegiance, which request was not granted for he present, and they were committed to the Old

A special meeting of the Cabinet has been in protracted session this foremon at the Tressury De THE MUEDERER NOT ARRESTED.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Up to this time, 4 P. M., it has not been ascertained that the assassin of the President has been This maning, at the New York-avenue Presby terian Church, which Mr. Lincoin's family at-tended, a crowd of persons assembled, anticipating that the pastor, Rev. P. D. Gurley, D. D., would nake some allusion to the great national ca The pulpit and the choir opposite, with the late President's pew, were draped in mourning. THE PLOT TO MURDER THE WHOLE CABINET. The Star extra says: "Developments have been made within the past twenty four hours, showing

clusively the existence of a deep laid plot on the

part of a gang of conspirators, including members of the order of Knights of the Golden Circle, to murder

Pretident Lincoln and his Cabinet. We have reason to believe that Secretary Seward received, severa months since, an intimation from Europethat some thing of a very desperate character was to transpir at Washington, and it is more than probable that the intimation had reference to this plot of assassi PENERAL ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE

NAVY-ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, April 16.-The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following general order:

Navy Department, Washington, April 15 The Department announces, with profound so ow, to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps, the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States—stricken down by the hand of an assassin on the evening of the 14th instant, when surrounded by his family and friends He lingered a few hours after receiving the fatal ullet, and died at seven o'clock and twenty-two oinutes this morning. A grateful people had given their willing confi dence to the patriot and statesman, under whose wise and successful administration the nation was ust emerging from the civil strife which for four pears has sifficted the land, when the terrible

ity fell upon the country. To him our grat ude was justly due, for to him, under God, more than to any other person, are we entitled for the successful vindication of the integrity of the Union and the maintenance of the power of the Republic The officers of the navy and marine corps will, as manifestation of their respect for the exalted cha racter, eminent position, and inestimable publ services of their late President, and as an indication of their sense of the calamity which the coutry has sustained, wear the usual badge of mourn ng for six menths. The Department further directs that upon the day following the receipt of this order the comandants of equadrons, navy yards, and stations

mmands to be hoisted at half-mast, and a gun t be fired every half hour, beginning at sunrise and The flags of the several navy yards and marin rracks will also be hoisted at half-mast. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

will direct the engign of every ve

MEETING OF SENATORS. WASHINGTON, April 16.—Senators Foot, of Vermont, and Yates, and ex-Representative Arnold, of Illinois, have issued a notice requesting members of the Senate and House of Representatives, who ers in Washington, to meet at the reception roo f the Senate, to-morrow, with a view to considwhat action they will take in relation to the funers remonies of the late President of the Unite

STATE PROCEEDINGS. General Ogelsby, of Illinois, to-day received by telegraph the proceedings of the meeting at spring field on Saturday, without distinction of party, and the names of the gentlemen comprising the comm ee to escort the remains of President Lincoln to the capital of that State. Last night a meeting citizens of Iowa, to the number of about sixty, wa held in this city. Governor Stone, of Iowa, pre sided, and delivered a short address with reference to recent events, and remarks were also made by ther gentlemen, when resolutions were adopte expressive of their sorrow at the death of the President, and their sympathy with Secretary Se ward in his sfilictions, and of their confidence in th ism, courage, and ability of President John on for the faithful discharge of the duties now de

olving upon him.

Governor Stone, during the proceedings, state that he had just had a long conversation with Pre-sident Johnson in regard to his policy as Chief Maistrate, in which the latter said that while he rould deal kindly and leniently with the mass o he neople of the South, and the rank and file of their rmy, regarding them, as he did, merely as the vic ims and sufferers of the rebellion, he would neverth ess be careful not to pursue any policy which would revent the Government from visiting condign pur shment on the guilty authors of the rebellio President regarded as due to the loyal people of the country and to the memory of the thousands o rave men who have fallen in defence of the Union during this struggle, and to the claims of justice shall still be regarded as the highest crime unde the Constitution and flag, and that treason shall t endered infamous for all time to come. While h held these sentiments, he should endeavor so to act as to gain the confidence of the deceived and be traved masses of the Southern people, regarding them as the proper material for rec he insurgent States, and restoring them to thei proper relations to the Government. He would neither recognize nor hold official communication with those who had occupied official stations in or acknowledged the sovereignty of the rebel Govern ment. For four years he had fought the reballion with all the energy of his character. He well knew the terrible outrages to which loyal citizens in the nation to act in such a manner as would best pro ect individual rights and vindicate the character of the Government. He expressed deep sympathy with the betrayed and deluded masses of the South, earnestly desiring their return to their allegiance to the Government and the restoration of their

former peace and prosperity.

Governor Stone expressed himself highly gratified with these views of the President, and p that the expectations of the true friends of the coun try would be fully realized in the wirdom, firmner and patriotism which would characterize Presiden Johnson's administration, and that the sentimen ttered by him will find an earnest response in the people of the great West.

General Paine, a rebel officer, and his two adir ants and an orderly sergeant were captured in Vir this pesterday, and were this afternoon brought b Washington. As they passed through the city housands of excited citizens followed them, evidently supposing that they were in some way con ected with the late assassination, and exclaimed Hang them up !" " hang them !" They were co ducted to the office of the provest marshal, and after the necessary examination, ordered to be con mitted to the Old Capitol. They were brought out the back way, and several companies of the Reserve Corps were ordered to the scene as a precar against a riot. The excitement soon after subside n announcement having been officially made that

those in custody were prisoners of war.

Washington, April 16. THE PRESIDENT FOREWARNED. It was some weeks since ascertained from per ceived several private letters, warning him that ar to these he did not seem to attach much, if any, importance. It has always been thought that he was not sufficiently careful of his individual safety, specially in his late visit to Virginia. It is known that on frequent occasions he would start from the Executive mansion, at the Soldiers' Home, without the usual cavalry escort, but the latter often hur-ried and overtook him before he had proceeded far on escort was accepted by him only on the importuni of friends as a matter of precaution. The Presid before retiring to bed would, when important mili-tary events were progressing, visit the War Depart-ment, generally passing over the dark intervening grounds alone at late hours. On repeated occasions and after the warning letters had been received several close and intimate friends, armed for the emergency, were careful that he should not continue his visits without their company. For him self, the President seemed to have no fears. The above facts have heretofore been known to the writer of this telegram, but for prudential reaso he has not stated them until now. As everything ertaining to the last hours of the President e interesting to the public, the following incident of the last day of his life have been obtained from

several sources : His son, Captain ROBERT LINCOLN, breakfaster vith him on Friday morning, having just returned from the capitulation of Lee, and the President passed a happy hour listening to all its details. While at breakfast he heard that Speaker Cor. PAX was in the house, and sent word that he wished to see him immediately in the reception room. He conversed with Mr. Colpax nearly an hour about his future policy as to the rebellion which he was about to submit to the Cabinet. Afterwards he had an interview with Mr. HALB. minister to Spain. A leven his Cabinet and General GRANT met with him, and in one of the most satisfactory and important Cabinet meetings held since his first inauguration the future policy of the Administration was harmonicusly and unanimously agreed on. When it adjourned Secretary Stanton said he felt that the Government was stronger than at any previous period since the rebellion commenced In the afternoon he had a long and pleasant inte view with Gen. OGELEBY, Senator YATES, and other leading citizens of his State. In the evening Mr. COLVAX called again, at his request, and Mr. Ash-WUN, of Massachusetts, who presided over the Chiago Convention of 1860, was present. To the spoke of his visit to Richmond, and when they stated there was much uneasiness at the North while he was at the rebel capital, for fear some traitor might shoot at him, he replied, jocularly, that he would have been alarmed himself if any other person had been President and gone there, but he did not feel in any danger whatever. Conversing on a matter of business with Mr. Ashmun, he made a remark that he saw Mr. A. was surprised at, and immediately, with his well-known kindness of heart did not mean what you inferred, and will take it al Mr. ASHMUN & card to admit himself and friend early the next morning to converse further about it. Turning to Mr. Colvax he said: "You are going

with Mrs. Lincoln and I to the theatre I hope ?" but Mr. COLFAX had other engagements, expecting to leave the city the next morning. He then said to Mr. COLFAX, "Senator Summer has the gavel of the Confederate Congress, which he got at Richmond that he must give it to you, and you can tell him, for Mr. Asmun alluded to the gavel which he still had, which he used at the Chicago Convention, and the President and Mrs. Lincoln, who were also in

the parlor, rose to go to the theatre. It was half a the President went with reluctance, as General GRART, who had been advertised as well as himsel o be there, had gone North, and he did not wish the people to be disappointed. At the door he stopped and said: "COLFAX, do not forget to tell the people in the mining regions, as you pass through them, what I told you this morning a through them, what I told you this morning about their development when peace comes, and I will telegraph you at San Francisco." He shook hands ith both gentlemen with a pleasant good-bye, and left the Executive Mansion never to return to it CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS.

Washington, April 15 - Midnight, - At ten o'clock, to night, Secretary Seward was in an apparently comfortable condition. His son Frederick remains insensible, with less favorable symptoms than his father. The delicate operation of repanning the skull was to day performed upo the latter with success. Secretary Saward retains his full mental faculties. He to-night was made ware of the assassination of the President. A strong military guard has been placed around the seidences of the several Cabinet officer and also the Executive Mansion,

WASBIRGTON, April 16-11.15 A. M.-The surgeon speaks favorably of Secretary Seward's condition this morning. Frederick Seward still remains un iss not spened his eyes since Friday night. _Secretary WASHINGTON, April 10-Middight Seward appears to be improving, and sat up a short time to-day. His son Frederick is still in a very ARREST OF BOOTH'S SYMPATHIZERS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A man named O. M. Tomlinson, said to be a ciergyman, was arrested to-day and held for examin laring that if Johnson pursued the same course as Lincoln he would meet the same fate. Such is he indignation among certain classes that arr of this character seem to become necessary.

The New President. HE CRREMONY OF INAUGURATION—HIS INSTALLA WASHINGTON, April 15.—At an early hour this rning the Hen. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Ohlef Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed. Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House, as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and

repaired to the appointed place in company with

Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. M

cretary McCulloch, of the Treasury Department.

ir. Senators Foot of Vermont, Ramsay of Minne

sota, Yates of Illinois, Stewart of Nevada, Hale of New Hampshire, and General Farnsworth of At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his spal solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great re-

sponsibility so suddenly devolved upon him, and and a brief speech, in which he said: "The duties of the office are mine; I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the so lemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in responsibility. Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centred upon him. His manner was lemn and dignified, and his whole bearing pro duced a most gratifying impression upon those who

THE POLICY OF THE NEW PRESIDENT. President Johnson and his Cabinet held their first ormal meeting this afternoon, at the Treasury Department, in the room of Secretary McCulloch. President Johnson, in conversation with a distinguished gentleman to day, said at present he saw no ecessity for an extra session of Congress, and fur ther, that he would not commit himself to a policy which would prevent visiting condign punishmen on traitors. He had been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and his previous course might be re. garded as an indication of future conduct upon this

Washington, April 16 .- The President and Cadinet, at the meeting to-day, entrusted to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington the general ent of the programme for the funeral o the late President. Major French, the Commissioner of Public Build. ings, will attend to the carrying out of so much of it as directly appertains to the corpse, and Major General Augur, in charge of the defences of Wash.

Assistant Secretary Harrington has been in conultation to-night, relative to the arrange with General Oglesby, Senator Yates, and Represertatives Arnold, of Illinois, and Generals Grant, Halleck, Augur, and Colonel Nichols, and Admirals Farragut and Shubrick. The funeral ceremonies of the late President will take place on Wednesday. The time for the remains to leave the city, as well as the route by which they will be taken to Springfield, is as yet undetermined. The procession will form at 11 o'clock. The religious services will commence at noon, at which hour throughout the whole land the various religious ocieties have been requested to assemble in their respective places of worship for prayers. The pro-dession will move at 2 P. M. Details will be made known as soon as perfected. The Acting Secretary of State has issued the following address:

Washington, April 17, 1865. To the People of the United States The undersigned is directed to announce that the funeral ceremonies of the late lamented Chief Main this city, at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 19th instant. The various religious denominations throughout the country are invited to meet in their respective places of worship at that hour for the ate ceremonies. WILLIAM HUNTER.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON

Sympathy of the Canadian Government. THE PELON FLAG DISGRACED AND ORDERED OUT OF SIGHT.
We have received the following telegram from Hallfax. It is a touching instance of the sympathy of the Government of Canada, for which they receive the thanks of the bereaved American people rate Colonel Lamb is now in our harbor. When the ceived, her crew gaily decked her with Confederate fisgs. As soon as our Governor heard of the insult he ordered the fisgs to be taken down. They were THE NEWS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES. HALIBAX, N. S., April 15 .- Upon the announce ment of President Lincoln's death, the Parliament

of Nova Scotia adjourned, and the flags on the Government House, the Citadel, the American Consulate and the American vessels in nort, wer at half mast. Deep sympathy prevails in the mind of the friends of the Union. assent to bills passed, with the usual ceremonies, but upon receiving the news of President Lincoln's murder he sent the following message to the

Council:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIBAY: April 15, 1865.

My-Dear Sir: Very shocking intelligence, which has just reached me, of the murder of President Lincoln by the hands of an assassin, and my sense of the loss which the cause of order has sustained by the death of a man whom I have always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions, indisposes me to undertake any public ceremony such as I had contemplated in my intended visit to the Legislative Council this day. I beg, therefore, to notify you of the postponement of that visit; and, perhaps, under the circumstances, men of all parties may feel that the suspension of further public business for the day would be a mark of sympathy not unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and one oot unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and one which none could misconstrue.

Believe me to be, my dear sir, most faithfully yours, RICHARD GRANSELL McDONNELL.

The Hon. Edmond Kinney, President of the Legis lative Council. THE NEWS SENT TO EUROPE. New York, April 15.—The steamship Etna sailed at 5.30 this afternoon with full official despatches to our ministers at foreign ports, from Washington Official despatches were also sent out per the Nova cotian, from Portland.

Effects of the Sorrowful News. \$20,000 REWARD. WASHINGTON, April 15.—The City Councils convened this afternoon in accordance with the following communication from the Mayor of Washington : MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 15, 1865.
To the Board of Aldermen and Common Council: To the Board of Aldermen and Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: The moment of our county's glory and joy has most suddenly alternated into its hour of saddest sorrow. The nation's greatest and best citizen fell by the hands of an assassin, at Ford's Theatre, in this city, about the hour of ten o'clock last night. I have summoned you together to give shape and expression to the irrepressible grief of this community, and adopt measures befitting an event which will fill the world with horror and gloom.

A joint committee reported to each Board the following presamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

lowing preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whertas, Our late President, Abraham Lincoln, has fallen beneath the blow of a cowardly assassing the property of the control of the country from the articken down at a period when his magnainity and exalted statesmanehip had raised the country from the caression caused by four years of bloody war to a period from which the smilling path of peace and plenty was clearly brought to view; he has fallen, and the tears of millions of free born Americans water his grave. And while a wail of desolation goes up from all quarters of our land, we, the people of the city of Washington, who know best his many virtues, private as well as public, would indicate the hise esteem in which they feel for his irreparable loss, and the horror and etestation entertained by them for the instigators of his death. Of him truly may it we said, that in his death the misguided people of the South have lost their best friend, the American Union its firmest supporter, be it.

Resolved, That in the death of Abraham Lincoln the country has lost a great and good man-one prompted by the purest and best motives—one ever solicitous for the best interests of the whole American people, and whose whole life has been enlisted in the cause of liberty and Union.

Resolved, That while words but feebly express our deep acrow, we tender to the American nation and his strict-stricken family our sympathy in this their hour of great bereavement, and we pray Almighty God to avert from this nation further calamity, and to austin and comfort the sorrowing widow and fatherless.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to cause the buildings of the corporation and Chambers of the two Boards to be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days; and further, as an additional hark of our repect, the members of the two Boards wear the unal badge of mourning for a litke period.

Resolved, That the corporate anthorities will attend the fineral obsequites in a body, and that war the nuclibadge of mourning for a like period.

Revolved, That the corporate authorities will attend the funeral obsequies in a body, and that the elittens of Washington be and they are hereby requested to close their usual places of business on the day of the funeral, and to unite with ust in this last mark of esteem and sympathy, and that a joint committee of seven (three members of the Board of Aldermen and four members of the Board of Common Council) be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to transmit's copy of these resolutions to the family of our late President.

Appropriate addresses were delivered, and a re-Appropriate addresses were delivered, and a re on adopted offering a reward of twenty the

New York, April 15.—Bishop Potter has issued an address to all olerwisen, Sincouncing and the Minister of War.

The plague on tinus unabased at St.

In the Spanish Cortes, the bill for the manner of San Pan As y york, April 15.—Descript Potter has issued an address to all clergymen, announcing appropriate prayers to be read to-morrow, and recommending the clothing of the churches in mourning. The most intense sorrow is depleted on all countenances at the horrible events that occurred in Washington last night, and the grief of all good men is apparent everywhere at the demiss of the President. No fagg were hoisted in this city this morning until the state of the President was known, when they were all placed at half mast. The people appear perfectly horrified, and the utmost rage is undoubtedly felt towards all known secessionists and rebel sympatiaters. The streats have all assumed a sombre hue. sumed a sombre hue.

In Brooklyn, Mayor Wood has, issued a proclamation closing all places of public resort in the municipality, and directing all flags to be half-masted and bells to be tolled. The firemen of Williamsburg refused to toll their bells. All courts in this city and Brooklyn promptly adjourned this morning. The committees of the Chamber of Commerce, City Councils, aldermen, and other public bodies have joined to arrange for public funeral obsequies.

and dollars for the arrest and conviction of the

person or persons who assassmated President Lin

coln and Secretary Seward on the night of the 14th

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOE OF NEW YORK.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 15.

The fearful tragedy at Washington has converted an occasion of rejoicing over the national victories into one of national mourning. It is fitting, therefore, that the 20th of April, heretofore set spart as a day of thanksulving should now be dedicated tokenvices appropriate to a season of national begiavement. Rowing reservablely to the providence of

God, let us assemble in our places of worship on that day, to acknowledge our dependence on Him who has brought sudden darkness on the land in the very hour of its restoration to Union, peace, and liberty. By order of the Governor. liberty. By order of the Governor.

Pouggeners: April 15.—Intense excitement prevailed here this morning, in relation to the number of the president from disseter. A women mamed Freshes excited in public over the assassination of the President, with the house of Mainstreet, he with she resided, was immediately surrounded by several hundred marketed people, who demanded her immediate arrest. A young man asmed Dawten interfered with the med, when he was immediately throttled, and, together with the worsen, handed over to the authorities, who lodged them is juil. This being accomplished, the populace questly dispersed. The otty is draped in mourning, and the gloom is general.

Buppalto, April 15.—All the stores are closed. draped in mourning, and the gloom is general.

BUPFALO, April 15.—All the stores are closed buildings draped in black, flags at half-mast, and bells tolling. The utmost grief and consternation prevail. The churches, instead of being decked with flowers for Easter, will be hung in black.

with flowers for Easter, will be hung in black.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The feeling here at the horrible crime which has deprived the country of its beloved President is too deep for utterance. Sorrow profound and rage intense pervade all loyal hearts. All kindly feeling towards rebels and rebel sympathizers has, as it were, been obliferated, and one intense feeling of detestation and abhorrence for all connected with the rebellion takes its place. All the flags are at half-mast, and, draped in mourning, denote he public grief, while the bells are tolling mournfully.

ILLINOIS. ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, April 15.—The city is in the deepest mourning over the news from Washington. Business is suspended, the people appalled, and profound sorrow depicted upon every countenance.

General Banks delivered an appropriate and impressive address in front of the headquarters at noon. closing with the following resolution, which was unanimously and fertantly adopted:

KENTUCKY. LOUISVILLE, April 15 —The whole city is in deep mourning. General Palmer issued the following order:

BEADQUARTEES OF THE DEFARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 15—GENERAL ORDER, NO. 23.—The telegraph announces that President. Lincoln was assessibated last night. The purest man of the age has fallen, and the whole nation, which was rejoicing over the prospects of a speedy peace, is mourning. Let the people of Kentucky disappoint the misoreants who would involve us in bloodshed and strife, by conducting themselves with calmness and strife, by conducting themselves with caluness and moderation, avoiding all_heated conversations and imprudent expressions. Let all unite in every means for preserving order. The wicked need not rejoice, nor the paritotic despair. The Government will still go on, and, as great as the calamity is, the country as a country will accomplish its high des-tiny. By command of Major General Palmer. E. G. HARLAN, A. A. G. The following order is issued by Gen. Briston:

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—In honor of the memory of these great men it is ordered that the commanding officers of all regiments and detachments of colored troops in the department will cause the flags to be draped in mourning.

This order will read at the head of every company By command of Brevet Brigadier General B. D. TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, April 15.—News of President Lin-old's death reached here as the procession post-oned from yesterday in honor of the recent victo-les was being formed. When the news was read e procession broke up, and with arm reversed and bands playing funeral music, they slewly returned to their camps. Intense horror at the untimely death of the President fills all loyal hearts. Great preparations had been made by the Quartermaster's Department and other Government offices, as well se private citizens, in decorating and illu minating their offices and dwellings. All are now shronded, in mounting. Business is entirely suspended, and the streets thronged with sad and anxious faces. As the fact of the murder becomes more definite, a bit-ter feeling of retailation seems to prevail against all rebels and rebel sympathisers. Minute guns are being fired from the Centtol

WHELING, April 15.—The mournful intelligence of the assassination and death of President Lincoln caused the greatest excitement and sorrow. Busi-range was entirely suspended. Flags nourning.

A mass meeting of citizens is called for to-night.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, April 15.—The news of President Lincoin's death caused the most profound sorrow throughout the city and State. Preparations for festivities in honor of the recent victories were susis festivities in honor of the recent victories were suspended, and a day for rejoloing turned into a day of rejoloing turned into means, but all agencies, in he on earth, belonged to Him. The blood of the claim business houses, and private residences are draped in mourning, and flags are displayed at half mast. Appropriate services were held at many of the churches, and the day was given up to mourning and the deepest depression. Men spoke in a whisper in the street, and the hush of the sick chamber prevailed everywhere. No such day has ever been experienced in this city.

Despatches from the interior and from Kansas are burdened with sadness. Bells were tolling, minute guns firing, and the people everywhere feeling the profoundest source.

Indiana.

sensation. Business is entirely suspended, twenty minutes after the news was made p cifices, as if by common consent, closed their doors. The whole city is draped in mourning. Flags on all the public buildings are displayed at heir appropriately draped.

At a public meeting held in Capitol Square, at 12 enator Handricks, and others Governor Morton introduced the following resolu-tions, which were unanimously adopted: tions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the midst of our rejoicings on account of
the victories with which Heavenhas blessed our arms,
the same spirit which has attempted the life of the
nation has now succeeded in assessing our great and
good Chief Magistrate, and, probably, his Secretary of
State: therricre,
Resolved, That in the death of our beloved President,
one of the great, so d men of the world bas fallen, and
the nation is called upon to mourn the departure of our
second Washington.
Resolved. That our heartfelt sympathles are tendared
to the family of President Lincoln in this terrible affliction.

iten.

Resolved, That we humbly and devoutly pray the Father of all Mercies to spare the life of Secretary Seward to this aircas'y decepty afficied astion.

Resolved, That though the greatest, wisest, and best men may fall in our country's cause, our confidence that Divine. Providence will spare the life of the nation and yet bake it the light of the world, is full and undiminished.

Resolved, That confiding to life fullest extent in the ability, particulars, and interrity of Andrew Jahneson. ability, patriolism, and interity of Andrew Jehnson, upon whom the Presidential office now devolves, we, with all the loyal men of the country, will rally around him and give his Administration of the Government the same codulator.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA. WASHINGTON. April 15 .- Governor Stone. of of that State: of that State:

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.—The Federal city is shrouded in mourning. In the midst of joy and triumph the nation is suddenly called to deplore the loss of its greatest and truest friend, foully murdered by a traitor's hand. Stricken down in the fullness President of the United States—an honest man—an exalted patriot—the friend of the poor and the oppressed—the deliverer of his country—has been gathered to a martyr's grave. That the people of lows, who admired and loved the fallen patriot, and so generously sustained the holy cause he represented, may appropriately testify their sorrow over this national calamity, I troute them to assemble in their respective places of invite them to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 27th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M., for humiliation and prayer to Almighty Godi. And I also request that travel within

d all other secular employment, be to-ed on that day, and that all public tally suspended on tune tally suspended on mourning for the period offices be draped in mourning for the period of W. M. STONE, GOVE CHIC.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The news of the assassination of President Lincoln produced profound sorrow and great indignation. Business was entirely suspended, flags displayed at half-mast, and the whole city draped in mourning. The streets were thronged all day with sad and solemn faces. All places of amusement were closed to-night. Rumors prevail of seven persons having been killed for expressing joy at the President's death, but they are believed to be false.

the State, and all other se

HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—The news of the assassination of the President, and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, was received here with feelings of the most profound regret by all classes of the community. A mass meeting of the chart-house, and the cole-HARRISRURG

EASTON, April 15.—The announcement of the as-satsination of President Limooin has caused the most profound regret. All business is suspended. A man who expressed traitcrous sontiments was almost killed by the citizens, and with difficulty was saved from hanging. EUROPE.

THE GERMANIA AT NEW YORK DEATH OF RICHARD CORDEN.

for the Recent Insult.

Jermania has arrived from Hamburg and South The steamers Peruvian, City of Washington, and Hansan, had arrived out from New York.

Richard Cobden died on the 2d inst. He was warmly eulogized by Palmerston, Bright, and Disraeli, in the House of Commons. warmly eulogized by Falmerston, Bright, and Disraeli, in the House of Commons.

The Commons have agreed to appropriate £760,000 for the navy estimates. Mr. Peel moved to appropriate £1,750,000 for the civil service, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

The American Minister at Lisbon had demanded satisfaction for the firing upon the Niagars and Sacramento, and requested the dismissal of the Governor of the Belem Fort, and that a salute of 21 guns be given to the American flag.

The Times says it is hardly in reases that Lee can king maintain his position against the coalescing forces of Sherman, Sheridan, and Grant. The French Government has instituted a judicial inquiry at L'Orient into the conduct of certain persons accused of attempting to disturb the peace by asking and obtaining the armament of the Confederate cruiser Stonewall.

Nearly all the Paris journals contain highly eulogistic articles on Cooden. La Presse appeared in mourning. The Constitutional denies the rumored resignation of the Minister of War.

The plague continues anabaded at St. Petersburg. ment of San Domingo has been adopted by a vote of 153 to 68. Narvaez declared that Spain respected her proper rights, but it was necessary to adopt a conciliatory policy. ionelliatory policy.

Advices from Brazil state that Villaba has sur-rendered Montevidee to Flores, and the Brazilian forces now occupy it.

Consols firmer, 99%, 999%; Confederate Loan, 31 & 33; French Rantes, 67.50; U. S. 5-29s advanced %; Illinois Central sterling bonds advanced 1; Erle part paid up shares declined 1. part paid up shares declined 1.

Commencial Inschilgemee.

Liventon, April 5 — Sales of Catton for two days.

\$(00 hales. The mark et dull, at a decline of 1/00/26.

\$ales to openilators and exporters 2,500 bales. Market
irregalar, but easier.

The Manchester advices are unfavorable. Flour dull
butistendy. Wheat ld lower for red Corn fist, but
easier: mixed Corn 28s. Beef dull. Pork very dull.

Bacon strady. Lard quiet. Tallow heavy. Ashes
dull at 206 20s for Fots. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and
staady. Rice inactive. Lingeed Oil quiet. Rosin fat.
Spirits Turpentine fiat.

Fatroleum inactive; 2s@2s 1d

Courtesies of the Merchant Service. New York, April 16.—The British steamship Moravian, Captain Acton, at noon to day, ran the American flag half must at the main, and fired minutegues, for half an hour. Her officers paraded at quarter, wearing crape on their arms. The cutater Mash aing scknowledged the courtesy, hoisting the British eneign at the fore, and firing minute guns for half an hour.

Attempted Saleing WASHINGTON, April 15-10 P. M _ .. a Joung woman, named Jenny Tyrrell mistress of J. Wilkes Booth, attempted suicide, by inhaling the fumes of Prompt medical attendance being re Hie is probably saved. Her first exting returning consciousness, was: "Oh | w iousness, was: "Oh!

Rebel Officers Sent to Fort W Boston, April 16.-General Ewell and captured rebel officers passed throug o-day en route for Fort Warren. It is Lee's request that they should be pare

THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SER POUR The President's Death in the turday was still upon them in the char day. Though Easter is usually a Joycon memorating, as it does, the resurrection from the dead, it was in this year 1865_ from the dead, it was in the year 1000 -che be remembered—mingled with forrow for; wrong that had politiced sacred Good Fridge lered our thoughts of the future sad, sad in all the churches the sermons turned a all the churches the sections turned on the murder of our President, the first four our history. Protestant and Catholic alik blow, and the sermons of the day gave re general grief. The bells of the churches on Saturday, and many of them were mad Augustine's Catholic Church, St. Josepp.

chim's, at Frankford, and others joined

to the bells of other denominations, THE CATHOLIC PHILOPATRIAN LITT Last evening, the usual Sanday lecture. Catholic Philopatrian Institute, at their Sixth and Prune streets, was delivered by J. Relly, after which the death of fit. Leannounced in appropriate terms by Mr McDevitt, a member of the Institute, if feeling tribute to the evinent virtue and of the deceased and bore eloquent testimestorrow and grief which now pervare thand men of all sects and parties. Mr. Largued, had gained not merely the trespectually had gained not have a decontract the loyer of the feeling tribute to the which the loyer of the feeling tribute the whole North. In the vector of the feeling tribute the whole North. INSTITUTE. was the best frief d which the loyal or is. South hed in the whole North. In the was when all the energies of his noble mind refrected towards a plan of reconculiating believed would bring about a restored Coforgiveness and pardon for the past; at at the hation was rejoining at the near appears that happy day of peace, which this distinctivities and wise states massing had do not betten, it was then that the four the restriction and wise states massing had do not be not considered that may call a scalarly in the construction of the construc perpetrated that now calls so builty for Abraham Lincoln died a martyr to divil liberty, and as such would be foreven in the hearts of the American people.

recognized the hand of Providence in a lamity, it was evident that we had no the full cup of our humiliation; other might still be in store for us as a people or drooping. The foul deed at Fort so tyet been fully avenged, and we me sacrifices of the war with that for thich the early Christians met death? NEW-STREET LUTHERAN CHUR

NEW-STRRET ESTHERAN CHURCE
The services here, yesterday, were unusus pressive. The church was tastefully drained black, and solemn funeral dirges were pure in the evening over 400-communicants particularly experience. The Rev. E. W. Hutter, the in his morning sermon, feelingly commented absorbing event of the day. The sudden alsorbing event of the day. The sudden also he compared to the death of Mossa, which he compared to the death of Mossa, which he compared to the death of Mossa, which he compared to the Baptest, who, at the reguration epoch of our holy Christicand, he compared it, also, to the horrised of of John; the Baptest, who, at the reguration epoch of our holy Christicatify the caprice of a licentious dathad his head severed from his born the setablishme church of God. So would it be now Gotter ment, the reverend speaker affirmed we pendent on any one man or class of menhigh in influence and position. God was stricted in means, but all agencies, in he meanth belonged to Him. The blood of

AN CHURCH IN REFERENCE TO THE NATIONAL CALAMITY. The interior of the church was had with black, interspersed with the national senting an imposing and mournful apparatured by the pastor, Rev. Frank L. R. the Prophet Jeremiah, 48, 17: "All 70 is about him bemoan him; and all ye that a name say, how is the strong staff broken beautiful rod."

The severend gantleman delivered among the strong upon the life and character of on the Chief Magistrate, dwelling upon his natural ness of heart, blended with firmness of a where principle was involved, comparing ness of heart, blended with firmness of where principle was involved, computer the great Father of our Country, the interpret of the great of the great fraction and as the last great which insatiate Moloch of slavery. It is er then explained the great lessons to the ed, the uncertainty of all human instruction and the immittability of God. As a nativable been learing upon what we vainly suppose string staff, which had suddenly broken dismay and corrow to every heart, inflicting which would be felt to the ends of the earliest of the earliest of the carried Ged's purposes are unchanged. The great priori which Abraham Lincoln has become the still live, and will be perfected through again wonderful as the strong staff broken.

The sermon concluded with a solenn appear prepared for the summons, which must, sold later, come to call us away from earth.

UNION MEETING AT THE FIRST PRESE

UNION MEETING AT THE FIRST PRES The First Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. 5s was densely filled last evening in consequent call to pour out before God the feelings as by the varied providences of the pact eventual and to aid the Christian Commission. Its Mr. Barnes-read a passage of Soripture, after he stated that George H. Stuart, Eq. 7s vented from attending the moeting in conseion of illness. He respected this very much, and the intention of Mr. Stuart to have given see in connection with the doings of the Christian mieston. Rev. Messrs. Barnes, Hance, and and others delivered addresses, re erring to and others delivered addresses, re erring to that the meeting was originally called for the consection. RIAN CHURCH. and others delivered addresses, re errit-that the meeting was originally called pose of giving thankegivings to Got iories. The sheeking change which place within a few hours had caused s feelings as were never known before. If the services a collection was taken up tian Commission. The church was Commission. The church was shirting, and the immense audience ly impressed with the solemnity of

Dominick Kehoe, the proprietor of the r store at the southwest corner of Tenth and streets, was taken in charge by a squad of it vost guard on Saturday. The major weneral manding this department ordered the arest directed his incarceration in the burns. Fifth and Buttonwood streets. The charges this person was an expression made on Its that the President would not live 2t hours. I day he was reprimanded, and, after taking to allegiance, discharged from custody.

A person named Donnelly, a conductor of Tenth and Eleventh-street line, remaffeed of day morning that the country had not less than the country had not less than the second of the street line, remaffeed of the second of t THE PISTOL AND KNIFE.

FATAL RESULT. Andrew Murray, who was injured at Si machine shop on the 31st of March, a now which appeared in The Press at the time, dieli hospital yesterday. The poor fellow was carried to the first party of the contest of the co

CITY ITEMS. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE improved Pattern Shirt," made by John son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 Nos. street. Work done by hand, in the best "

and warranted to give satisfaction. Ex Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be su Prices moderate. THE NEW STYLES OF SPRING BONN HATS, for Ladies and Misses, now open at Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street, are the neg of good taste, and the ladies say so. A Big Tree.-A German traveler has of the Rio Branco of colossal proportion ts branches and foliage 10,000 m from the sun, and a whole family live and i from their limbs, but they are not such gard lockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Cnes Cal

LABORATORY OF JAMES R. CHILIPP NEW YORK, March 11, 1861.-We have 15 made a caleful analysis of the Samburg n pronouncing it pure ; it contains all F of the Samburg or Port grape, and the medicinal uses, it is superior to other wines Its principal effect upon the system stimulating, diuratio, sudorific and w chromic diseases, with general stitution. Paysi clans may safely recomm tionts, in place of the many doubtful mb

caen sold as pure wines. JAS. R. CHIL This wine can be had of our druggle nost excellent article for weakly pe fermales. PHOTOGRAPHS of our lamented P Newsk's Gallery, 724 Arch street. ARR you going up in the Balloon, Fi

FOR THE GRAND ILLUMINATION -A from Bailly's bust of GENERAL GRANT. For sale at Eleventh and Arci *18-81qa OPENING.—Charles Oakford & Sone, C Rotel, have opened their stock of elega-Caps for ladies, misses, and children.

EYR, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCO by J. Isaacs, M. D. Goulist and Aurist. St. Artificial eyes inserted. We charge for example of the control of t