MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1865.

A Strange "Basis of Peace." Two days and nights of excitement, qually intense, though not so sonorous of victory as more recent public demonstrations, have just marked the heartfelt ribute of the people of Philadelphia to he memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The stranger who had shuddered over the sad parratives of the war, and the countless ives and treasure it has cost, must have looked upon the well-dressed, orderly, happy, and healthy multitudes who surged through our great thoroughfares on Saturday and Sunday last, and till two o'clock of this (Monday) morning, with something of the feeling of one suddenly introduced into the scenes and sights of a newlydiscovered planet. He saw here a mighty mass of humanity, blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, grieving over the bier of a murdered patriot, yet strong and terrible in the elements that go to punish traitors and to protect their Government. If, in the midst of this wonderful uprising, is had been told that one of our bravest and most successful generals had attempted to make an unsatisfactory peace with the rebel foe, the reply would have been spoken from bousands of tongues, as the language of millions of hearts: "A nation that can proof against all the accidents and misforunes of life, and can only be destroyed by God Himself." Such, in fact, were our own emotions after reading the "Gazette" of the Secretary of War of the 22d of April, giving to the American people the deails of the so-called amnesty between Geieral Sherman and the rebel leader, Jo CHNSTON, at Durham's Station, North Carolina, on the 18th of April, 1865. First expressing the thanks of the community to the Secretary of War for his prompt publication of all the facts connected with his new and most unlooked-for development, we freely express our own regre that a general so victorious and so repected should have assumed a responsibility so grave and so entirely beyond the scope of his authority. With the very ecent memorable example of General GRANT before him, it is at least surprising that General SHERMAN should have gone so far beyond the former demands of the etels and the known policy of his Government. It is true that he proposed to refer his propositions to the Executive, but by a most unwarrantable cense the enemy is allowed a long armistice of several days, and General TONEMAN is called away from Salisbury join SHERMAN, thus probably opening he way for Davis, with millions of valuables in gold and silver, "to escape to Mexico and Europe." Secretary STANTON calls the attention of the country to the following order, signed by himself and written by Mr. LINCOLN. to General GRANT, as long ago as the 3d of March, 1865, in which the eath so carefully followed by that illustrious soldier, and, we regret to say, so singuarly neglected by General SHERMAN, is ointed out. We use the words of Secre-

On the night of the 3d of March, while President recein and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a elegram from General Grant was brought to the ceretary of War, informing him that General Lee eral Lee was published in a message of Davis eneral Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. ech, who, after pendering a few minutes, took his pen and wrote with his own hands the fol-iteg reply, which he submitted to the Secretary tute and Secretary of War. It was then dated, pused and secretary of War.

ary Stanton's despatch introducing the

President's instructions:

cressed, and signed by the Secretary of War, c clegraphed to General Grant. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, MERCH 3, 1865—12 P. M.
Livitenant General Grant:

The President directs me to say to you that he withs you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will not submit them to military conference or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War. PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

War. "It was probably the belief that "the basis peace" agreed upon by Sherman and To Johnston would be sanctioned by President Lincoln which led the former to consent to it; but the despatch just quoted proves that it would have met a fate as prompt and decisive at his hands, had he peen alive, as it received at the hands of his successor. President JOHNSON. It is impossible to suppose that any such understanding would have been discussed, much ess agreed upon, in the army, had General SHERMAN heard of the horrible assassination, by rebel hands, of his friend and chief, loubt that when the news of that darkest of crimes has reached North Carolina, it will fill the souls of the Union soldiers with will, let us hope, go far to convince the no time for leniency to traitors in arms, and that if General SHERMAN committed an error in his "basis of peace," it is his luty as a good soldier to obey the orders of his Commander in Chief, by withdrawing his offer to the rebels, and by "immeliately resuming hostilities," as diected by President Johnson, Geneal GRANT, and the whole Cabinet. The nine short answers, evidently from Mr. STANTON's pen, to the seven points of the "agreement" or "basis of peace,"

dvisers of the Executive. Only this we must add: That the Amerian People will submit to no more exibitions of undeserved mercy to armd traitors. However well-intentioned Beneral SHERMAN may have been, the People will not affirm the terms of is convention with Johnston. In disapproving his conduct the General Adninistration only acted in obedience to and in accordance with, the known wishes and demands of the masses. They have seen many dark days. They have parted with many cherished relatives and friends. They have given up comforts and treasure without number. They have seen favorite generals falling under supicion and reproach, and retired to private life. And hey have lost a friend and counsellor in heir beloved Lincoln. But they have never yet despaired of the Republic Never efore have they been stronger in idolarous affection for their country, or more ndifferent to the interests of ambitious politicians or intriguing partisans, than in

will be found in another column of THE

Press. We have no wish to examine these

points, now that they have been effectually

exposed by these explicit replies, and em-

hatically disavowed by the President, the

Lieutenant General, and the constitutional

The National Funeral. The spot, hallowed by the memories of the past, where our fathers first asserted a special tribute to one who was himself a member of their own profession; a lawyer, a good lawyer, a lawyer read deeply in the principles of constitutional jurisprudence; one who had sealed with his blood his devotion to its sacred obligations. From past, where our fathers first asserted resting-place for the solemn cortege now | no public body could a tribute come so feelinginding its way through a sorrowing and. Those walls witnessed the crowning act of the lives of men who lived and his eighteenth year gaining his living by employought to establish our Union, and they ments in the rougher and more coarse ave first enclosed the remains of a man who lived and wrought and died to mainain and perfect their work.

"I would rather be assassinated on this spot" than surrender the principles of freedom, were his own words, uttered in that very Hall in 1861; and now, after vindicating their truth, proving their strength, and carrying them forward into completest consequences, his assassinated form re-

ceives a people's honors. We believe that Heaven has made us as a representative people to work out its two designs, and that our sorrows and sive man. The force of party associations led me to such an expectation. Never was I more that has been a conflict between issues of vital importance to humanity, and that in this conflict questions of mighty moment and bred in opulent circles of our Eastern cities,

have been solved. The American people, guided by Providence, had found them. selves a most fitting leader in ARRAHAM Lincoln. He was peculiarly a representa-

tive man. Born in "the dark and bloody ground" where our national traits are best seen, resident of a State which well typifies the rapid growth and abounding wealth of the great Northwest, these mere outlines of his life rendered him a representative American. Mentally and morally, however, we can claim him with even more assurance. Throughout his hazardous official tenure he firmly held to the representative function, never for a moment or by a word forgetting that he was President of the whole United States. In the strength of this serene faith he quietly awaited the fulfilment of time, and although grieving at the delay, waited more in sorrow than in anger on "those now in rebellion." His strong, nervous style belongs to the section of his birth; the clearness, simplicity, and brevity of his diction is the language of a working people. Where he was decided it was the decision of the strong arms and brains of his countrymen; and where he hesitated it was because the American people had hesitated themselves. The great unsettled questions of all nations and times have been bequeathed to us for elucidation, and where long ages have pondered over a problem, it may be becoming for us to be cautious in reaching the solu-

His individual traits have received the verdict of the people, the highest authority, in their highest praise—HE WAS LOVED. survive a loss so great as that we mourn, is | The humblest in the land felt assured of his kindness. The pressure of affairs could not prevent his benevolence finding hourly manifestations; patience and generosity were evinced in the actions of every day. A man of the people, he felt for the people, and, better yet, he felt with them, and by that he has found an abiding home in their hearts.

> LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, April 23.

The extraordinary negotiation between General Sherman and Joe Johnston, is greatly deplored by the trusted heads of the Government. The fact that such a convention was had, clearly without authority, and in the full knowledge of the defeat and surrender of Lee, the chief of the rebel army, the evacuation of Richmond, and the confessed exhaustion of the main resources of the enemy, adds deep mortification to general surprise. The prompt action of President Johnson, countermanding this stretch of authority, is characteristic; and the instant departure of General Grant to supersede Sherman shows that what the Executive decided was unhesitatingly carried into

This is no time to indulge in denunciations of brave soldiers. But it is impossible to avoid the contrast instantly suggested between this correspondence and the memorable interview of Grant and Lee. Gen. Sherman has attempted to legislate—to do. what Grant distinctly saw and said could belong only to the Executive, and has thus complicated, if not endangered, the most sacred interests. The concessions seem to be all to the rebels; and what is the worst, is that they include some of the leading objects for which the war has been prosecuted by the Federal Government. They practically restore the rebels to State ascendency, and acknowledge, if not in distinct terms, at least by a most suspicious silence, the existence of human slavery. strange proceeding, the rebels are made our equals before the United States courts: and the Governments of Tennessee, West Virginia, Louisiana, and probably Maryland and Missouri, are to be superseded by the rule of men, black with treachery and crimsoned with murder. I trust the step taken by the President will be effective in correcting this painful example, which, I

regret to say, has not a single merit, from a first reading, to commend it. Happily, however, the intelligence comes upon us when we are most ready to meet disaster. We receive it, it is true, when we are mourning by the coffin of President Lin. coln, murdered by a rebel assassin; but when we are fired with a stronger and more resolute purpose-when the duty of crushing the rebellion and of holding the conquered sections by an army until the States are purified of treason, has become a religion, and when all ideas of a peace based upon compromise have been discarded even by the most moderate. The people have too deep a sense of their great loss, and are too conscious of their great strength, to be disheartened by any new calamity or delayed in the great work they have in hand. Whatever the object or the effect of the ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and we do not negotiation between Sherman and Johnston, the Government is prepared for it. and the people will sustain the Government. With no disposition to do the sterner resolves to punish all who do not | slightest injustice to General Sherman, abandon a cause stained by such mon- it may be said that he has always trous and inhuman guilt. In any case, it professed strong feelings for leading Southern men, especially for those with rue friends of the Government that this is | whom he had served at West Point before he resigned the army to go into business But he has been a brilliant soldier, and not a word has ever fallen from him to lead any one to suppose that he would consent to such terms as are set forth in the so-called 'agreement" with Jo Johnston. He

must have been misled by evil counsels, or overmatched by the cunning of wilv enemies. His most intimate friends, and all his relations and connections, are not only earnest, but ultra friends of the Government. His brother, John Sherman, Senator in Congress from Ohio, is a leader of conspicuous ability and commanding influence in the Administration party. His father-in-law, Hon. Thomas Ewing, is one of the most distinguished Republicans in the same State. His own record is bright with goods deeds. He left the South early, while at the head of the Military Academy of Louisiana, to offer his service to the Union cause. Such a man, so educated. so surrounded, so brave, and so incorrupt,

can never stain his honor by an act of deliberate wrong. OCCASIONAL Eloquent Tribute. The following characteristic, pointed, and eloquent, remarks of Hon. BENJAMIN H. Brewster, at the meeting of the mem-

States Court Room, on the Monday after the murder of the President, are well worthy of preservation: "Mr. B. H. Brewster was the next speaker. We can do no justice to the remarks of Mr. Brewster, which were characterized by deep feeling in their pressiveness which marks this gentleman's manner phia had long been an eminent one, distinguished in the history of civilized law: distinguished as a body for loyalty, for support of law, of order, of Government and the Constitution. He pointed to the tablet of Bushrod Washington, who so long occur pied the seat now occupied by the honorable chairman, and alluded to his virtues, "worthy of his august name." It was appropriate that this Bar, while joining all public professions, and the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, should pay a

bers of the Philadelphia Bar, at the United

ly as from the ministers of justice; the order of the State's collected will. Mr. Lincoln had begun life a poor boy, a very poor boy, until ments of life. He then began the study of the law, and by his clear, simple, straightforward east of mind and character, soon came to be respected in a profession of which integrity is the element of success; a profession in which men ambitions of doing good can always be re-spectable. "In May, 1861," said Mr. Brewster, "being then somewhat known in connection with a political party in Pennsylvania, I was invited to Washington. I understood—though I do not remember that the invitation so declared - that a conference was wished with me about the views of that great party; it was desired to know, so far as I ould speak, what was the temper of men in the nging to it. The invitation coming from an official source, I went. I expected to see in Mr. Lincion a rough, harsh, ill-mannered, and repul-

clous, unpretending, humble; considerate of others more than of himself. An intelligent man of course he was, and he was a well-informed one. As a law yer he spoke to me of law, and of the jurispruden of my own State, specially. I found that he had a perfectly good conception of that singular system mixed of law and equity which belongs to Pennsylnia can comprehend at all. He referred to a leaing case on this subject in the fifth volume of Mr Binney's Reports, Calhoun vs. Snyder, and spoke particularly of the opinion of one of our judges. had more than one interview with him. I left his with a profound conviction not only of his pos sion of the whole line of manly virtues, but that the gentler graces of humanity and good will adorned and crowned them all. It was quite a long time after this, when in a foreign land—where I had gone for the perfect re-establishment of my health, emporarily interrupted by a severe illness. er. I knew its superscription. I opened i with pride, but not without some tremor of anxiety It was a letter from the President, sent to me in Paris, thanking me for some information which i had been in my humble power to send the Govern ment at home, and made more touching from th interest he expressed in my own health and my perfect restoration to it. That was Mr. Lincoln." Mr. Brewster, appealing to the Hon. Mr. Thayer, as having common knowledge with him, went on to narrate one or two incidents personally known to him of the President's most excellent heart, and did it in a way which moistened every eye. "What, then, shall we say of this calamity? This calamity do I call it? This disgrace—this disgrace to our na-tion—disgrace rather to the human race itself. The

but I found a man, kind, benevolent, modest, gra-

history of the world records nothing like it. The head of a great nation, modestly seated beside his wife, unattended, as it was his preference to be, by guards or state of any kind, enjoying with a grate ful people an innocent amusement, is shot down by the fire of an assassin who thus vindicates a rebel's politics! 'Then you, and I, and all of us, felt down while bloody treason flourished over us.' Mr. Lincoln was no tyrant. He represented no nobles, no favored class. He sought to establi hierarchy. He was not 'ambitious.' He wa man of the people; a man who was seek ing to maintain and perpetuate the equal Go vernment for all which our fathers gave us; vernment for all which our natures gave us; as modest man, accessible to all, ever gracious, hucane, benevolent, and beneficent. What language can express the baseness of this act? The assassing ion of Cæsar may have had excuse. Ravailiac wa stimulated by religious fury. Hatfield was a mad-man. Yet such is party feeling that it will falsify history. It will perpetuate a lie. This we may of course expect. The silver chord is indeed loosed, and the golden bowl is broken. The doors are shut in the streets: the mourners go about; the daughters of music are brought low; the dust of our de-parted friend and father shall return to earth, but

his spirit shall return unto God who gave it." MR. L. A. GOBRIGHT, the old head of the Associated Press, and one of the most able and talented men who have been connected with it, has left Washington, in which he has been for some length of time directing its telegraphic reports, and will accompany the corpse of our martyred President to its lastresting place at Springfield. The charge of the reports of this sad progress of the remains of one so truly beloved by the people could not have een placed in better han

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1865, SECRETARY SEWARD, WAR DEPARTMENT Washington, April 22—10.30 P. M. Hon E.M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I have the honor to report that the Secretary State is stronger and more comfortable to-night. Mr. Saward's condition justifying and requiring t. a further removal of fragments of bone was made this evening. The operation was borne well, an has been productive of partial relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General. MORNING BULLETIN Washington, April 23, 1865-9 A. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of

State continues to improve, and is quite cheerfe Mr. F. W. SEWARD remains as at last report. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General U. S. Army.

THE CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD LAST EVE

Mashington, April 23—9 P. M. Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I have the honor to report that the Secretary State is doing quite as well as could be expected. Mr. F. SEWARD is somewhat stronger and more conscious and less restless than he has been. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

New York, April 23.-A private depatch from Washington states that Secretary SEWARD Was able to sit up to day, and is quite cheerful. The condition of FREDERICK SEWARD is unchanged. . REBELS RETURNING HOME.

Within the past few days large numbers of Marylanders and Washingtonians, who went South at the beginning of the rebellion, including some prominent citizens, have returned to the city. They were with LEB's army, and are paroled and al lowed to go to their homes accor Some of them are yet bitter in their feelings, and express their intention to return to the South when exchanged, and, if required, again raise their hands against our flag. The most of them, however, ad-mit that the South is overpowered; the war is at an end, and they are glad to get home. One of these men relates, as a singular incident, that the same person who owned the farm on which the fighting commenced at the first battle of Manassas, als owned the house in which Generals GRANT and LEE drew up the articles of surrender. Many Alexindrians are nightly presenting themselves to the ickets outside that city, and come in to take the

A MISSTATEMENT. A change of command, including the assignment f General Halleok to Richmond, was published here yesterday, and also telegraphed North. It is now ascertained that no such orders have been issued by the War Department, nor are in contem

RESUMPTION OF THE PASS SYSTEM. Since the murder of Mr. Lincoln it has been diested by Gen. Augus that no one be allowed to pass the pickets or forts encircling this city unless on a written pass from headquarters, or when pernally known to the officers in charge of the pick ets or the command of the fort. Canal boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are allowed to pass. subject to search at different points. Citizens, how ever, do not require passes to leave the city by raiload going North.
RECEPTIONS.

President Johnson has to day been through a part of the same routine of the past few days, viz, : receiving the visits of various State associations and elegations. The first to call this morning was the orgetown Union League, who the Presi ingly addressed. A delegation of the Sons of Veront afterwards called, with Hon. S. B. Colby at the head, who addressed the President. He re. monded to them in a brief speech, and in conclu on said he would say to the wealthy traitor,: "You nust pay the penalty of your treason;" and, on the other side, to the misguided thousands who have been deluded and deceived, some of whom have paid the penalty with their lives and limbs: "Condiliation, forbearance and clemency."

A LETTER FROM J. B. BOOTH TO J. W. BOOTH A letter received at Ford's Theatre, directed to J. WILKES BOOTH, has been handed to the police. It is in the handwriting of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH. and is simply signed "Jun." The writer speaks significantly of the oil business, and advises young BOOTH to abandon it, now that Richmond has been given up and Lee has surrendered, as his friends believe it will not be profitable. A postsoript signed "Alice" is appended, giving Booth similar advice. It is stated that J. WILKES BOOTH studied law in the office of the late Judge Bust, in Troy, about ten years ago. He remained there but a short time.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY. The President's speech to the Indiana delegation st significant indication of his policy yet made. He declares for protecting the loyal people's State Governments, and disfranchising the rebol State Governments. This will virtually recognize Jovernor Pierpont as Governor of Virginia. DISLOYAL FUNERAL MARSHALS.

Considerable excitement has existed here for the past few days, in consequence of the appointment, by United States Daputy Marshal PHILLIPS in the absence of Marshal Lamon, of several citizens is marshals at the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, who are reported to be disloyal. Mr. PHILLIPS has tendered his resignation, it is understood, and it is also reported that Marshal Lamon will resign on his return to the city.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION. It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that Government vouchers are to be treated as securities, and any person wh usiness of dealing in them must take out a license as a broker.

A MONUMENT TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN. A project is now on foot here which is being pushed orward with considerable zeal to erect a monument to the memory of the late President Lincoln. Many of our merchants and citizens generally have signi fied their willingness to respond liberally. ARRIVALS FROM RICHMOND. The Government mail steamer Goorge Leary arrived here this morning, with the mails and

passengers from City Point. She also brought

up Brigadier General Gazes, a paroled prisoner. The steamer Champion arrived yesterday, with over RICHMOND ITEMS The Times, a new paper, was issued in Richmone yesterday morning. It is devoted to news, and is published by CHAS. H. WYNNE. Two of our sentries have been shot in Richmond by unknown parties, and one was instantly killed The Government is about to commence the rebuild-

ing of the Danville and Mayo's bridges over the

President Johnson has removed his quarters from his hotel to the residence of the Hon. Samuer Hooper, on H street. Mr. Hooper is away with the funeral corters of the late President. Mrs. Lincoln has not sufficiently recovered to remove from the White House. She is more composed, and is undecided whether to remove to Illinois or General PAYNE, commander of a division in Firzuven Ler's cayalry, and two hundred rebel

ers, prisoners of war, were sent from this city his morning, to Prisoner's Camp, at Johnson's Island, and held for safe keeping. General Augun has issued an order directing all paroled prisoners of war in this district to report to the provost marshal, where the residence of each risoner, with his name and rank, will be recorded, nd none will be allowed to wear the rebel uniform Each prisoner is directed to report in person at the office where his name is registered once in every ten days. Washington to day.

the 19th inst. for the purpose of negotiating with General Sherman with a viewlite restoring that

state to the Union.

AROUND PETERSBURG.

nae for a surrender.

time in March last.

be sent to some prominent post.

CONSEQUENT DISPOSITIONS OF OUR FORCES

WASHINGTON April 22.—Information from the Army of the Poromac, up to the 20th, states that an

officer had arrived from Goldsboro, who stated that

Johnston's rebelarmy was completely demoralized since hearing of Lee's surrender, and he dared not

risk a battle. He reports that overtures had been

mustur a surremuer. In consequence of this intelligence, new disposi

by the 5th Corps. The 6th and 2d Corps have as

yet received no orders, but are hourly expecting to

one sentiment is entertained in regard to the terrible tragedy, while all their sympathy is with the be-reaved family of the deceased.

FORTBESS MONROE. CONVISCATION OF A SUTLER STORE AND ARREST

OF THE PROPRIETOR—NAVAL NEWS.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 20.—The sutler store of

J. Wharton was last evening seized by the military authorities, and the various attaches placed under

arrest. Sam. Arnold, who was arrested here a few days ago, and in company with the proprietor taken

o Baltimore, was the chief clerk and cashier of the

stablishment, and had only been here since some

The steamer Louisa arrived here last evening

from Newbern, N. C., with Captain A. L. Kimball

the chief quartermaster of North Carolina, who has

been relieved, and, with his clerks, is on his way

The captain of the steamer Louisa reports having

seen the United States steamer Ashland, loaded with troops, ashore about thirty-five miles south of

ABBIVAL OF A PLEASURE PARTY FROM CHARLES

The steamer Oceanus arrived on the 18th from

Charleston, with the remaining portion of the dis-tinguished party which went South from New York

on a pleasure trip, and participated in the cere-monies of raising the national emblem on Fort

telligence of the assassination of the Presiden until they reached within a few miles of this point

Their joy and happiness was at once overwhelmed

Large numbers of rebel prisoners still keep arriving

without molestation or hindrance, much to the dis-

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

OUR CAPTURES AT MOBILE

All of Moseby's Guerillas Surrendered.

HOSEBY STILL FREE—SOME OF HIS MEN TO BE

REWARDED FOR FINDING HIM.

The Accomplices of Booth in Maryland

WASHINGTON, April 22.-In a despatch dated at

Mobile, 5 o'clock P. M., on April 14, Major General

ces, on the west side of the bay, over 15

Canby reports as follows: "We find in Mobile and

guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about 1,000 prisoners. In-

entories are now being taken, and a detailed re-

ort will be forwarded as soon as they are com

pleted. The quantity of cotton will probably reach

30,000 bales, and there is a large amount of provi-

Mosebv's command have surrendered, including

nearly or quite all of the officers, except Moseby

himself. Some of Moseby's own men are hunting him for a reward of \$2,000 offered for him by Gen.

Hancock, who has been directed to establish his

The counties of Prince George, Charles, and St.

hostility to the Government, and its protection to

ebel blockade-running, rebel spics, and every other

The murderers of the President were harbored

ection. If he escapes it will be owing to rebel ac-

there before the murder, and Booth fled in that di-

complices in that region. The military commander

of the department will speedlly take measures to bring these rebel sympathizers and accomplices in

A Chapter of Recent History.

IN VIRGINIA-THE REBEL PHACE PROPOSITION

AND HOW THE LATE PRESIDENT RECEIVED THRM

-HIS GOODNESS TO REBELS EVEN AT THE LAST.

distory of the authority recently given for the as-

sembling of the rebel Legislature of Virginia:
While President Lincoln was in Richmond, he

was waited upon by Judge John A. Campbell, who

"I had an interview with Jefferson Davis, Benja-

min, and Breckinridge; just before they left, and said to them: 'The military power of the Confederacy is broken. Its independence is hopeless. It only re-

mains for us to make the best terms we can. The

trouble is, the President of the United States can-not enter into negotiations with you, but he does re-

cognize the States, and can confer with their regu-

lar authorities.' Under the doctrine of State Rights

Virginia-the Confederate Government being a

fugitive—will recognize the right of the Virgini Legislature to control them. If you, Mr. Lincoln

will permit that body to convene, it will doubtle

"Judge Campbell, let us have no m

my only terms." And he imm

to the Hampton Roads Conferen

action on the subject of slavery.

Campbell's arguments for this course were many

ing. I will give you, once more, in black and white

same propositions which Mr. Seward took from him

II. No retraction of Executive or Congressiona

To these he added a fourth condition, that, if lead

ing Confederates still persisted in the war, now it

Campbell prayed for a modification of the third ar-

"We will not negotiate with men as long as they

ed this as the deliberate determination of the

On the steamboat which brought Mr. Lincoln

"You will permit the persons who call themselve

the Virginia Legislature to convene in Richmond.

for the purpose of withdrawing the Virginia troops

from the rebel army, but you will not allow them to

use any treasonable language, or adopt any trea-

Without consulting with any person whatever, or advising any one of its contents, he sealed this document, and sent it to Gen. Weitzel by a United

But on the very day of his death he received a

rebel insolence, ignoring altogether the proposition which the President had made to him in writing,

federacy is destroyed, but the spirit of the Southern, people still remains unbroken. If you want to con-

illiate them, it will be wise for you to grant an

armistice, and necessary for you to treat leniently

This was too much even for Mr. Lincoln's good

nature. He characterized Campbell's course as un-grateful and outrageous. Meanwhile, the capitula-tion of Gen. Lee obviated the necessity of conve-

ing the rebel Legislature, and he sent an order

One of the President's last official acts was a deed

of mercy toward his enemies. He expressly stated

hat he meant to give the leading Confederates an

"Beverly Tucker and Jacob Thompson will be

opportunity to leave the country. This telegram

here to-morrow in disguise, to leave on the steamer for Europe. What shall we do?"

Mr. Lincoln directed the authorities to let them go. A few hours later he fell by the assassin's bul-

et, and beside his death-bed a member of the Cabl-

et countermanded that order. Fortunately for

their own lives, Thompson and Tucker did not come

nto the United States after the conspirators had

ourdered the only man who could have saved them

Jeff Davis Fleeing to Texas.

NEW YORK, April 23 .- The Suffolk, Va., corre-

mondence of the Herald states that rebal officers

who had arrived there report that the news or Lee's surrender reached Jeff Davis at Danville

three days after his proclamation, and Jeff left at

daylight the next morning for Greensboro, N. C.

He stated that if hard pushed he should go to Texas, where he was sure helcould rally an army

around him and make another stand, and that he

rivers, which is reported to have been done, and, also, for the evacuation of Weldon.

mulgated. The commission has been dissolved.

Destructive Fire at St Louis.

ST. Louis, April 22.—The extensive machine shops of the United States Arsonal, three miles brilow this city, were burned last night. The loss was

fom Portland came to Washington :

ountermanding the call.

heir leading public men, and seek their assistance!

etter frem Judge Campbell, tinged with the usual

had become so utterly hopeless, their proper should be relentlessly confiscated.

I. The territorial integrity of the Republic.

rbing desire for peace to listen attentively; but,

recall them-from-the field."

he said :

Weitzel:

sonable measures.

ESIDENT LINCOLN'S POLICY WITH THE REBELS

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

sions and forage."

headquarters at Washington.

medies of unblic enemies.

gust of the loyal portion of the community.

and cast a gloom upon every one.

ternoon on the steamer M. Martin, from Washington, D. C., and proceeded southward in the steamer Negotiations Between Gen. Sherman and the Rebel Johnston. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. OHNSTON'S ARMY SAID TO BE DEMORALIZED.

THE CONFERENCE DIRECT, WITH BRECK-INRIDGE AS A WITNESS.

Strange Terms and "Bases" Agreed Upon. SHERMAN'S ACTION DISAYOWED BY PRE-SIDENT JOHNSON AND CABINET.

Our Dead President's Policy with Rebels

Arms Our Only Policy. THE WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM

SALISBURY CONDEMNED The Escape of the Chief Traitor, Davis, with all Plunder, the Probable Besuit.

RARES" AND TERMS TO BE HEREAFTER LEFT TO STATESMEN.

THE WAR TO GO ON-GRANT BN ROUTE TO COM-MAND SHERMAN'S ARMY.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, April 22 .- Yesterday evening atch arrived from Gen Sherman An agreement for the suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst, by General Sherman with the rebel General Johnston, the rebe deneral Breckinridge being present at the con

A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of General Sherman was disapproved by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet. General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and he was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the follow ing telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol, on the night of the 2d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 2d of March, while Presiden Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a tele gram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference to make arrangements for terms of peace. The letter o General Lee was published in the message of David to the rebel Congress. General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr.

Lincoln, who, after pondering a few minutes, took up his pen and wrote with his own hands the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary. State and Secretary of War. It was then dated addressed, and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to General Grant: PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865-12 P. M.

Lieut. General Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Los unless it be for the capitulation of General Leo's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide discuss, or confer upon any political questions: Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will not submit them to military conference or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON. \* Secretary of War. The orders of Gen. Sherman to General Stoneman, to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Davisto escape to Mexico ppe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A despatch received from Richmond says: "It is stated here by responsible parties that the amount of specie taken south by Jeff Davis and his party is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations." They hope, it is said, to make terms with General Sherman or some other Southern commander by which they will be permitted, with their effects, in ing their gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end.
After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for North Carolina, to direct operation

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. THE CORRESPONDENCE AND THE "MEMORANDUM" -Beported Brasons for Their Dismissal by OUR GOVERNMENT. WASHINGTON, April 23.—As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence be tween Generals Johnston and Sherman, the follow ing memorandum, or basis of what was agreed upo between the generals, and the result, is published: Memorandum, or basis of agreement made this the 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Sta General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Shermar commanding the army of the United States, bot

present.

First. The contending armies now in the field to maintain the status quo until notice is given by the commanding general of any one to his opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours allowed.

Second. The Confederate armies now in existence
to be disbanded and conducted to their several State
applials, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal; and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and to abide the action of bot State and Federal authorities. The number of ar and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief Ordnance at Washington City, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and it the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the States re

spectively.

Third. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their officers and Legislatures taking the eath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Government of the United to submitted to the Supreme Court of the Unite tates.

Fourth. The re-establishment of all Federal

Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth. The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their right of person and property, as defined by the Const action of the United States and of the States respec tively.

Siath. The Executive authority or Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed nostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

of their residence.

Swenth. In general terms it is announced that the war is to cease; a general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms, we individually and officially piedge ourselves to promptly obtain authority, and will endeavor to carry out the above programme.

W. T. Sherman,
Major General Commanding Army U. S. in N. O.
General Commanding C. S. Army in N. C.
It is reported that this proceeding of General

It is reported that this proceeding of General herman was disapproved for the following among First. It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that General Sherman had no authority to enter into any such arrange-

Second. It was a practical acknowledgment of the Second. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

Third. It undertook to re-establish rebel State Governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many theusand loyal lives and immensive and increased arms and munitions of war in hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue loyal States.

Fourth. By the restoration of rebel authority in their respective States they would be enabled to retheir respective States they would be enabled to re-establish slavery.

Fifth. It might furnish a ground of responsibility on the part of the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of rebel States to debts contracted by rebels in the

name of the State.

State over ments, and the new State of West Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government.

Seventh. It practically abolished confiscation laws, and relieved rebels of every degree, who had also gittered our people, from all pains and penalties for their orimes.

Eighth. It gave terms that had been deliverated repeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Linerepeatedly and solemnly rejected by President Linerepeated by Pres speatedly and solemnly rejected by President Lin-oln, and better terms than the rebels had ever ask-din their most prosperous condition. Ninth. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the presence of our victo-ries, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

SHERMAN'S ORDER ON PRACE. FORT MONROS, April 21.—The following imporant order of General Sherman was received here this morning :

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE Mississippi, in the Field, Ralbigh, N. C., April 19, 1865. SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 58.-The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with General Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Tyrrell's Mount, Chapel Hill University, Durham's Station, and West Point, on the Neuse river, will separate the two armies. Each with a view ito comfort, health, and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all to your homes. The fame of this army for courage, industry, and disci-pline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act

The Chicago Conspiracy.
CINCINNATI, April 23 — Considerable snow fell here yesterday and last night, but this morning is clear and pleasant.

The findings and sentences in the Chicago con of vulgarity, rowdyism, and petty orime. The cavalry will patrol the front of the line. General Howard will take charge of the district from Raspiracy case were promulgated this morning by General Hooker, Brenners Morris and Vincent leigh up to the cavalry, General Slooum to the left of Raleigh, and General Schofield in Raleigh right Markul are acquitted, and will be discharged after taking the cath of allegiance. Charles Walsh and R. L. Semmes are found guilty of all the specificaand rear. Quartermasters and con keep their supplies up to a light load for the tions and charges. The former is sentenced to five years' hard labor and the latter to three years' hard labor in the Ohio Penitentiary. The sentence wagons, and the railroad superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate against Greenfelt and Daniels has not been pro-By order of Major General W. T. Sherman.

L. M. DAYTON, A. A. G. GENERAL GRANT ON HIS WAY TO NORTH CARO-LINA—OFFICIALS OF THAT STATE AT NEWBERN. FORTERSS MONROE, April 21 .- Advices from Generals Hancock and Rosechans arrived in Newbern state that a large number of the members of the North Carolina Legislature arrived there on PETERSBURG.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived here this af THE ASSASSINATION.

> FEELING OF THE PEOPLE. THE CITY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. PETEESBURG, April 19, 1865. THE DRATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

The murder of President Lincoln continues to be the all absorbing topic. All other matters, whether news or otherwise, sink into insignificance when mentioned in the present state of national affliction. There continues to be one undisquised feeling of In consequence of this intensigence, now have been made. The 9th Corps is relieved from guarding the Southside Railread, and is ordered to Washington. Their place is to be taken horror. Yesterday all business was suspended here and at City Point, in accordance with the recommendation from the Acting Secretary of State. The people seemed to take little notice of the catastrophe. Two bells out of six upon the places wednesday a solemn Holiday in the army, labor being suspended. Nothing was talked of in the camps, both among officers and men, but the sad fate of our late President, and but one sentiment is asserted in a record to the camps. for public worship made out to toll, while the others remained silent. Still the Government is feeding thousands of these broken-down rebels, who are cursing it with the same breath which its charity has infused into them.

THE CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Under the energetic influence of Yankee en terprise this city begins to wear quite a business appearance. Stores are being opened by the sutlers, and many of the citizens, with the aid of the market, cater to the wants of the people. It will not be long before the houses which have been damaged by the shelling of our batteries before the occupation will be put in perfect repair. Bolingbrook street received more injuries than any other; but still those meteoric but unwelcome visitors perforated many of the anest places of business and residences in the city. Old and dilapidated ones are being rebuilt, while the umber of vessels in the Appomattox give quit number of vessels in the happeneds. The gas in this city has not been interfered with, except by the poverty of circumstances, which somewhat limmed its lustre. The streets are not lighted up, except where sentinels are posted to guard the city. For a long time before our occu-pation, gas was only used in the houses under the immediate command of General Ferrero. The city enjoys a more cleanly appearance than at any period since the war. Sweeping the streets and carrying away the filth presented so novel an attraction to the natives, as to bring from them s grudging degree of admiration for the authoriti n this respect. The markets are being bountifully supplied with the various good things of life, which sappear, if not mysteriously, certainly effectually

Sumpter. Like the passengers of the Arago, the party of the Oceanus did not receive the sad inunder the magic influence of the legal tender. QUASI UNIONISM. The Petersburg Express, than wideh no paper could have been more treasonable, nor indulged in could nave been more treasonable, for integer in fouler vituperation against the spotless character of the late President, is now being issued by the same man as a Union journal. This is carrying in-dulgence beyond the degree of propriety. If any rom the front, and roam at will over Old Point class of men deserve any punishment for their great crime of treason, it is the culti-vated rebels, who prostituted themselves to depelve the masses, through the medium of their papere, and continued their malignant spirit until the flag of the Uzion vindicated its authority. Mercy to this class is a weakness.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS. The Second division (colored) 25th Corps, former by commanded by Brig. Gen. Wm. Birney, arrived vithin four miles of the city day before ye During the recent campaign the division has seen hard service, principally in marching. Some of the men were wounded, but very few killed. The first troops to enter this city were companies A and 8th U. S. C. T., and B and G, 127th U. S. C-T. The regiments alloame in about the same time The 127th is the last colored regiment which left Philadelphia for the front, and though it had the good fortune to lose none of its men, its marching and promptness were of the most gratifying charac good service upon many a bloody field.

RICHMOND NTERESTING NEWS FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS

-JEFF DAVIS AT AUGUSTA-THE OPPONENTS OF VIRGINIA'S SECESSION. The Richmond Whig of vesterday says: For some days it has been reported here that the so-called Confederate Government, consisting of Jeff Dayis and a handful of his office-holders, had reached Major General Hancock reports that nearly all of Apgusta, and made a show of establishing itsel here, preparatory to flight to trans-Mississippi. General Lee and staff, or rather those who accompanied him to Richmond, were yesterday photoraphed in a group. Six different sittings were hen taken of General Lee, each in different postures, and all were pronounced admirable pictures. The first auction sale since the occupation of Richmond by the Federal force was held vesterday at the anction house of E. B. Cook, Main street. The auctioneer came down very graciously out of Con bids, and took very naturally to bids of fifty cents The ordinance of secession was adopted by the a vote of yeas, 88; navs, 58. Among those who voted in the negative were John Janney, of Louden, the venerable President of the Convention ; John B. Baldwin, of Augusta, late Representative in the Confederate Congress from Tenth Legion district ; George W. Brent, formerly Bragg's adjutant general; John H. B. Custis, of Accomac; James C. Dulany, of Fairfax; Jubal A. Early, formerly commander of the Department of the Valley; J. G. Holladay, of Portsmouth; Samuel McD. Moon f Rockbridge; Samuel Price, of Greenbrier, Liev tenant Governor of Virginia; Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Augusta; Hon. George W. Summers

> All of the rebel officers in Richmond have been CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 .- The Monitor Cananche will return to the harbor from the Mare Island navy yard in a few days, and will remain here for the pr Sailed, Pacific Mail Steamer Golden City, fo

of Kanawha; and Hon. John C. Iyickham, o

Panama, with the mails and passengers, and \$895 so universally held in the South, the troops from 900 in treasure, of which \$613,000 goes to England BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, April 23.—The news from Sherma: causes great dissatisfaction amongstall loyal peopl here. The feeling is that if such terms are gr and specious. The President was actuated by his

to rebels, it would in effect be a surrender of Sherman to Johnston, instead of a surrender of John

From Goldsboro we learn that the news of the President's assassination was received there before the promulgation of Sherman's order, but was kep private for a day or two. When it did get out, the eeling among our troops was very bitter. A rebe stantly killed by the soldiers who heard his remark. The armistice order was received very coldly by th army.

BUFFALO. SPRING SNOW STORM Burralo, April 23.—Snow fell here on Saturday night and this morning, but melted immediately. On Saturday at a meeting of citizens, called t Lincoln, it was proposed to invite the Governor

rincipal Canadian cities. The Funeral Route. THE MOURNING CEREMONIES AT HARRISBURG HARRISBURG, April 22.—The body of Presiden Lincoln was exposed in the Capitol from half pas 9 until 12 o'clock last night. The heavy rain, mean time, continued, but notwithstanding thousands of persons repaired thither to see the remains. This The spectators formed in a line and passed into the Capitol, which was appropriately draped both

morning we have the promise of a clear day. outside and within, filing past the comin in the House of Representatives. The throng quietly, and with the best possible order, retired at the east end of the edifice, after hastily viewing the face of the lament ed dead. In the rear of the Speaker's chair was a portrai of the President, surrounded by a beautiful wreath of flowering peach. Battle-flags captured by Penn

dows. The black drapery and general arrangemen of the hall contributed largely to the solemnity of the scene. The Capitol will remain draped with nourning for the space of ninety days. This morning all secular business was suspende and the principal streets were crowded with human beings. Gentlemen of official prominence from all parts of Pennsylvania were conspicueu arge procession, which was composed of both ns and military. The bells were tolled and minute guns fired as the cortege proceeded ver the route to the depot. The corpse was placed on the funeral car, and punctually at 11 A. M. the ourning train started for Philadelphia The display was highly creditable to the citizen of the capital of the State. THE PROGRESS FROM HARRISBURG TO PHILA

HARRISBURG, April 22-11.15 A. M.-The train is low leaving this city. Thousands of persons are ad witnesses of its departure. Our company has peen increased by the addition of the Hon. Simon Cameron, Hon. Joseph Bailey, Hon. Jas, K. Moor head, and Mr. Hall Stanton. The duty assigned to this gentleman is to extend the hospitalities of Philadelphia to those who have been especially invited to accompany the remains to Springfield. The rain has ceased and the sun shines from an unlouded sky. Governor Bradford, of Maryland, and ols staff, took leave of the party at Harrisburg. Acting High Constable Clark, of Philadelphia, on board the train, and will meet a police force o 500 men on his arrival in that city. At one point, a few miles from Harrisburg, a large national flag with mourning appendages, was spread upon the reen, and crowds stood uncovered on each side of t. In quick succession we pass country houses an work-shops, and small settlements, every resident appearing to witness the passing of the train. He issued orders for the cavalry to join him and to MIDDLETOWN-11.45.—The people here assembled

MINDLETOWN-II 45.—The people here assembled in fall numbers. Passing a few miles beyond we reach a partially cleared wood. Fronting the road are immense rocks on which laborers and humble farmers and their families are silently standing. It is truly a picturesque group. The scene presented is but for a few moments, and we hurry on.

ELIZABRHETOWN-IS 15.—We stop here for a few moments. There is a rush over wood piles by men, women, and children to see the funeral car. This scene is more animated than mournful. There are, however, large groups of other parties who are evidently solemnly impressed. A man slowly waves a black flag.

12 30.—We are making rapid time. Many persons are scattered along the road, not a few of them taking off their hate and bouncts as we pass on to Mount Joy, thence to Landisville and Dillerville.

1 P. M.—We are now near Wheatland, and the residence of James Buchanan, about two miles from the road. The housewas but imperfectly seen, but the locality was designated. Five minutes pass and we are at Lancaster. The vicinity of the railroad station is crowded with people, and further on the streets are densely filled. Thirty or forty thousand persons are here is spectators. Over a door is seen the American flag festooned with black is testers are the words "Abraham Lincoln, the illustrious are the words "Abraham Lincoln, the illustrious

more was densely packed with human beings, the track, however, being kept clear. People are surging in every direction. The funeral car attracts impatient attention, and crowds press towards it. A voice is heard that a lady has fainted, but this does not keep back the impetuous crowd. The words "Grant is on board" electrify the crowd. "Where is he?" is shouted by thousands of voices. Many pushed into the last car, and others to the front, showing that they had no definite idea as to his locality. A gentleman of the funeral party, approaching the platform, makes a request that the people remain in their places, where they can have a good opportunity of seeing the funeral car. This has a partially good effect. At this point a small party of ladies are seen with a large and magnificent bouquet, a gentleman in their front endeavoring to clear a path that they may reach the funeral car. The ladies struggle in that direction and are soon lost in the crowd. They succeed in their effort, and deposit on the coffin their final tribute of honor and affection. The train moves on, and in a few minutes we are at the Lancasier locomotive works. Probably 500 or 600 workmen and their families are either on cars, tenders, or on the ground. They, like many others, wear mourning badges. Lancaster is soon lost to sight. Country wagons with their occupants and pedestriars are met at every by way. They have but a few seconds of time to gratify their curiosity, for the train moves rapidly.

205 P. M.—We are now at Penningtonville, where the people turn out in large numbers.

215, Parkesburg.—Here at least a thousand now and then a solitary man or woman is seen locking from a hill side, or from the door of a lowly cabin.

At Costesville, a beautifully situated manufacturing village, the country is remarkably

locking from a hill side, or from the door of a lowly cabin.

At Coatesville, a beautifully situated manufacturing village, the country is remarkably picturesque. The various groups of spectators in different localities give increased interest to the scene. Heads are bowed and hats raised as the train rumbled onward.

At ten minutes of three o'clock we are at Downingtown. Quite a large crowd of men, women, and children hurry to the rear car to see the funeral car. Further on there is a large collection of people in front of a public house, which is suitably festooned with a portrait of President Lincoln prominently exhibited.

At West Chester intersection groups of the inhabitants line the side-way. All the men lifted their hats in respectful homage to the memory of the decessed. cessed.

We arrive next at Paoli, where a similar mark of respect is shown. Emblems of mourning are displayed, and the citizens appear all along the route. At Eagle station, amid a group, a woman held in her arms a child probably not over three years of age. The child wore a dark sack, with a mourning scarf across his shoulder, waving a flag, which was trimmed with craps. This incident found ready appreciation by all who witnessed it from the cars. From the time of leaving Harrisburg until we reached Philadelphia we saw no persons whatever engaged at labor. The day seemed to be appropriately observed by the tens of thousands of persons residing in this largely-populated, prosperous, and industrious part of the State. Ploughs were left in their furrows, shops were closed, and a Sabbath quiet prevailed. Respect was shown to the deceased all along the way, affording another eyidence, if any were needed, of the deep feeling of affection of oracorical displays. It is presumed that none will have the bad taste to mar the solemnity of the occasion by unnecessary speech-making. We arrive next at Paoli, where a similar mark of

REMOVAL OF THE REMAINS OF MR. LINCOLN. This morning at one o'clock the doors of admission to Independence Hall were closed to the pubic. The crowd continued up to that hour, but was much diminished. Dr. Brown, the embalmer, then proceeded to dress the corpsa. Much dust had collected upon it, and great care was taken in the renoval of the dust and in other preparations necessary to the proper departure of the body. At three o'clock the corpse was again placed At three O'clock the corpse was again placed in the magnificent hearse in which it was brought to Independence Hall, and the line of march to the Kensington depot was taken up. The escort consisted of the 187th Regiment Infantry, the Oity Troop, cavalry, the guard of honor, the detachment of soldiers to guard the body, the Perseverance Hose Company, and a detachment of the Republican Invincibles. The funeral train started for New York at four o'clock.

WASHINGTON, April 19 .- Governor Oglesby day received the following despatch: SPRINGFIELD, April 19 .- A national monume fund is on foot, and a plat of ground of six acres, in the heart of the city, selected for the burial place our lamented President Lincoln.

S. TYNDALE, Secretary of State. A CURIOUS INCIDENT .- The Superintendent the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dum the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb relates the following strange story:

On the Wednesday night preceding the President's assassination, a little deaf and dumb girl in our institution got up in her sleep, went to a classmate, and after rousing her, spott with the manual alphabet, "Lincoln is shot." In the morning the semnambulist knew nothing of the direumstance till informed of it by her friend, in the presence of others. The incident would probably never have been recalled but for the sad emphasis which after events gave it. It now seems one of those cases of prescience which so often arise to puzzle mental philosophers.

Prices moderate. Public Entertainments: The theatrical profession have, as we are gratifie to say, displayed a keen sense of the odinm attached o that frightful and atrocious crime which, in the brief space of some twelve hours, converted the family of mourners. That it was, unfortunately ommitted by a man who was attached to tha rofession—one whose father, although a foreign and reaped in this country and upon our stage the hishest professional rewards from the good will and bounty of those who acknowledged his genius—on whose brother was at the present moment closing one of the lengthiest engagements which any of our leading histrionic artists have ever had upon the New York stage, and one who had himself already stepped into a position behind the scenes which opened to him an avenue te future success of May 2d. the most positive class—can reflect no odium upon the most positive class—can reason by outline apon that profession, as it ought not to reflect any upon his family, aithough we feel convinced that it must and will do so. For Edwin Booth, indeed, we feel COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, - Special attention is the profoundest pity. That he was a sincere Union called to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. C. Kent, under the "For Sale" head. A good investment man, we personally know. That he possess of a high order is equally certain. Yet, now, by the

dastardly crime of a brother, that name, which the genius of his father had rendered so illustrious is the annals of the stage, and of which his own talent was conserving and advancing the reputation, is stamped with so foul a blemish that he must hence forth be unable to appear under that name before the public of the United States. It may be that he him self would shrink from the idea of appearing ever again before that public, laden with the dark stigms attached to a brother's criminal atrocity.

Possibly, when the immediate and bitter horror which he must feel—and which must now render him as unable to think and reason calmly as the mad wreich whose name he bears, must have been at the period of his committal of the the murdered Abraham Lincoln to us and to on may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog then nationality—is somewhat past, he may apply to on Legislature for permission to put from him a name stained and shattered by that wretch's foul and easonous crime. Suffice it that we know not what his course may be, and that however keenly

we may sympathize with the cuttering under the terrible blow which has been inflicted upon his family by one of themselves, we sympathize as fully with the popular determination that no man bear. ng the name of the criminal shall within our life mes be permitted to appear before an American In commencing this article, we said that we had been gratified by seeing the line of conduct adopted by the theatrical profession, and more especially by the management of every theatre in the United States. In doing so, we ought to comment strongly upon the action of Messrs. Grover & Sinn, the managers of the Chestnut-street Theatre in this city and Grover's in Washington. They have ffered individually the sum of five hundred dollars as a reward for the apprehension of the assassin. Compared with the large reward offered by the Government, this may appear small, until we reflect that the same amount, if individually offered by every theatre now in operation in this country, would more than treble the Government reward, It is the first positive proof of that general abhor-rence in which the name of John Wilkes Bootl must be held by the profession he has disgraced

we may sympathize with his suffering under th

with his brutal and fiendish slaughter of our Father—Abraham Lincoln. As such we mention it here—outwelghing, as it does in point of fact, the lip-sympathy, which, while often real and substantial, is too often a thing of the moment, or very possibly, in some measure, an affectation of sharing the national sorrow, which has been so profound and The respening of our theatres, after their close or the receipt of the fearful intelligence upon the morning of Saturday week, is fixed for this evening when Mrs. D. P. Bowers appears at the New Chest-nut-street in an entirely new version of "Camille," n which "all the musical gems of the opera La Pravista' "-we quote the announcement on the oills-will be produced.

On the same evening Madame Vestvali will resume the male costume, in which she performs the Marquis in "Hearts are Trumps," at the Walnut— While at the Arch, Miss Charlotte Thompson will ake her first appearance this season as Alice, in an adaptation from the German called "Rich and Poor." This is a capital name, and, if the play be as good as its title, ought to create a legitimate sention when produced with so favorite an artist in the principal female character. Upon Tuesday and Wednesday, the Trinity Church Choir of New York will repeat the Choral Festival, which has recently been stamped with such signal success in New York and Boston. It will be given at St. Clement's Church, and will introduce to us the boy soprano, Master Richard Coker, whose sympathetic purity of voice and eduated flexibility of execution have created so much wonder and admiration in the cities we have named. The selections of music given in this Festival are most interesting to the educated musician, as they are popularly pleasant, and we have little hesits tion in predicting that, considering the long deprivation of music from which we have this season suffered, the Choral Festival will be a great succ More music will also be offered us in a Satur day matince at the Academy of Music, when the graceful and accomplished Caroline Richings appears, for this day only, as Marie, in the English ranslation of Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento." We are always inclined warmly to receive English opera, and more especially when it comes before us with so established a Philadelphia favorite. Mr. Peter Richings takes his character of Cartouche, and the company of Mrs. John Drew will, by her kind permission ind permission support them, and subsequent-y appear in their ," New version of 'Camille,' for the first time, à la Traviata," to be succeeded by a medy. The matines will commence at half past two o'clock, and, if the promised variety of enterainment be given, we fancy that the artists who assist will have to dispense with their evening meal to ensure the punctual rising of the curtain at their wn establishment Tuesday, Mr. Rufus Adams, assisted by his puruesday, inc. Luius Adams, assisted by his pro-pils, the Cortland Saunders Cadets, will give sa-lect readings, to be followed by the drill of the cadets, in Concert Hall. An evening of this de-scription is always certain of a full attendance. We

sequently run no risk in assuring our readers that this will be largely attended.

CLASSICAL QUINTETTE OLUB.—The twenty-third matinee, which was omitted last week on account of the death of President Lincoln, will be given on Wednesday next, at the Assembly Buildings. The programme is as follows: 

The Bussian Plague ian pestilence and The ravages of the new Rus the natural apprehension now felt respecting train, troduction into this country, have induced Collector Draper to send to Abram Wakeman, Esq., Surveyor of the Port of New Iork, the following: of the Port of New 10TK, the following:

Custom House, New York, April 21, 1865,
You will please forthwith instruct the bratche officers and all inspectors of the customs under you supervise in to report immediately to this officer arrival of any vessels infected with the plazes, of any instructor of such infection; and also the : rrival of any passenger who may at an time have been in the vicinity of the contagion.

fully, &c., S. Deaper, Collector, Another Friendly Act of Canada. New York, April 23.—The Toronto papers tain an affidavit stating that the notorious it

Donald, of that city, together with a member of Donald, or that they council, named Denison the Toronto Oity Council, named Denison that been discovered preparing a pirate at Colling to for plunder upon the lakes. The scheme has been trustrated by the selzure of the vessel.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, April 22 POSTPONEMENT OF A PUBLIC MERTING. The public meeting announced to be held in Union square, on Tuesday, is postponed until 5 p dent have left the city. MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS. The steamer Champion, from Fortress Monroe, brings 500 sick and wounded men.

rings 500 sick and woulder, from Liverpool April 1th. via Halifax, arrived last night. The French steam corvettes Darien and Espe-prenante have arrived from Havans. EVENING STOCK BOARD. At Gallscher's Evening Exchange gold was quoted at 149½; New York Central Rattroad, 53½; Hudson River Rattroad, 53½; Reading Rattroad, 165½; Michigan Southern Rattroad, 65½; Michigan Central Rattroad, 11½; road, 65½; Michigan Central Rattroad, 11½; road, 65½; Michigan Central Rattroad, 11½; Pittsburg Railroad, 11½; Chicago and Rock Island, 65½; Northwestern, 50½; Northwestern prefered 60½; Fort Wayne, 96½; Onto and Mississippi critificates, 27½; Canton Company, 31½; Cumpa, 11½; Cumpa, 11½; Cumpa, 11½; Cumpa, 11½; Chicago and stocks steady on vall. Sales of gold after call at 149½. There will be no evening excapage of Monday, but business will be resumed on Tuesisy night.

SHIP NEWS Arrived, ship Wm. Yeo, from Cardiff; bark Ont. from Adelaide, Australia; bark Yuman fold Sagua; bark John Kerr, from Cardenas; bark Union, Rosalia, from Palermo; schr. Camilla ir a Turk's Island.

To the Editor of The Press:

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: It is not generally known, but it is believed to be true, that there is not in the ranks of the army or the navy a single Philadelphian who entered the service against his will. The quotas of the city were filled, call after call, without drafting. When at last the draft took place in several wards, villaters were found to take the places of the draft, relaters were found to take the places of the mayor, writed in the nutrition of the weathers, by prompt and liberal action of the Utry Councils; by the hearty ecoperation of the editors of our journals, continually writing the editors of our journals, continually writing the cities favoring the draft; by numerous contributions fraquently repeated; by indefatigable efforts of committees in every ward, and by the district rested and timely encouragement of all the proves marshale. If there is in the army a single drafting man who went into the service against his will be man who went into the service against his will be is requested to report himself by letter to the liv. Dr. Goddard. Oharman of the Veteran Finance Committee, No. 7 Goldsmith's Hall, Library streat and to give definite information respecting his con-soription and his family.

E. D. SAUNDES.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, AND BRITISH DET GOODS, THIS DAY, -The carly and particular atte tion of purchasers is requested to the very charge ent of French, Swiss, German, and British dry goods, embracing about 800 lofs of fancy and staple articles, including large lines dress goods, shawls, mantles, % and % L. C. handkerchist, velvet ribbons, 50 cases sun and rain umbrella, splendid quality siks for best city trade, grenaita vells, kid and lisle gloves, notions, &c., to a peremptorily sold, on four months' credit, camenoing this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, to a continued throughout the day, without later mis by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

CITY ITEMS.

THE BEST FITTING SHIET OF THE AGE IS THE improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arr. son, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sinh street. Work done by hand, in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His store of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. THE NEW STYLES OF SPRING BONNETS AND

Hars, for Ladies and Misses, now open at World Cary's, No. 725 Obestnut street, are the ne play of of good taste, and the ladies say so. THE elegant wreaths of rare exotics on the conluring its passage through the streets, were conbuted by James Ritchie, Henry A. Dreer, and Join Pollock, gardener to James Dundas, Esq., through

the Pennsylvania Horticoliural Society; and the LECTURE ON LIGHT.-In consequence of the stponement of the various balls at the Academy of Music, which necessitates the retention of the temporary floor in its place beyond the usual time,

the Franklin Institute has been obliged to postpone its lecture for one week, namely, until Tuesday, ATTENTION is requested to notice of meeting of New Empire Iron and Petroleum Company in to-

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trust worthy data it is estimated that at least one fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in con birth lungs in a tuneredious condition, and in come quence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints yet it is equally well established that this predispo sition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or suf other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness to observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases Dr. Jayne's Expectorant exercises its most beneficial of fects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which

up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to re-To THE PUBLIC.—We would solicit an examine tion of specimen Photographs in crayon, life and cabinet size, of our lamented Chief Magistrate, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which we are getting up by subscription; it is acknowledged by his most parsonal friends to be the best executed picture and ikeness now offered to the public, Subscriptions taken at Messrs. Moss & Co.'s No.

432 Chestnut street, and at our store. HENZRY & Co. Photographers. 812 Arch streat. VINUM SAMBURG.-We have been shown specinens of sacramental or pure juice Wine, prepared by Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J., cut of the Portuguese Sambuco, a valuable grape with the cultivates in this country. In taste it assimilate in Port, without its heating qualities, being about 1887 free from spirits further than its own fermentally fords. Preference is given to it over all other wines in New York and other hospitals, as a trib. gentle stimulant, diuretic and sudorific Mr. Spen as been nine years experimenting in the production of this wine, and the newest wine he sells is that years old. Druggists sell the wine. applica CORNS, BURIOUS, AND TENDER INSTRES. -1' 100 want to get rid of them, try Theobald's Book Callowhill street. He makes the new-style Book pointed toes, just as comfortable as an eld sales.

Try them. Lasts made to suit the feet. MESSES. BARTLESON & Co., No. 611 Cartelline street, (second floor), are our sole wholesale agent for our beautiful card photographs of Absolution. Agents and dealers in city and 1937 will be supp

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EYE, EAR, AND CATABRH, Successfully town

by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 P.

SPECIAL NOTICES THE MOST CELEBRATED ACTRESSES. the requirements of whose profession reader their indgment, in all that relates to the tolletts, therrist and valuable, endorse only "JABED'S EMAIL II. PARIS," for imparting a fine, soft, and bear complexion, and preserving the healthfulness ("i'skin. "i'EMAIL DE PARIS") is sold by all Post sists. Perfumers, and flotifiers. rists, Perfumers, and Colffeurs. "OUT OF SORTS" EXPRESSES THE FEEL-Incs of many that cannot be otherwise described. Larguor, weakness, enervation, littlesaness, steephess, melancholy, want of appeitte, See, compose a classed ailments greater than all others combined. It is exactly for these indescribable complaints that PLANTA TION BITTERS are prepared. It is for the relief these same complaints they have become so family there it is that they are so extensively used by clerify the same ladder and persons of sadality. It was of many that cannot be otherwise described. Last men, merchants, ladies, and persons of sedentity is bits. They are as pleasant to the taste as they are neficial to the Stomach. The extent of their sale is most incredible.

GRAND COMBINATION! GOOD NEWS 218 GRAND COMBINATION I GOOD NEWS OF THE PROPLE!

Grand Combination! Good News for the Pacche Grand Combination! Good News for the Pacche Grand Combination! Good News for the Pacche IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES!

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IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES! Perry & Co., No. 303 Chestnut Street Perry & Co., No. 609 Chestnut Street PHERY & Co., S. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND MARKET Perry & Co., Clothiers, have determined to throw one to the public, for a limited period, their immenes to fine Clothing, contained in their three stores, vil

No. 609 Chestnut street, (GRANVILLE STOKES' ald stand.)
Southeast sorner Seventh and Market ats . (JOSS) and to offer their entire stock of Clothing at prices fall 20 PER CENT.

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