FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commumications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

War Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all

parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

Confidence in the United States. We cannot sufficiently dwell upon the inestimable consequences of the triumph of our armies and the restoration of the Union without slavery. There are many who remember the dark hours of the past, when defeat after defeat encouraged the traitors and filled the loyal States with despondency, and induced many to doubt the capacity of the Government to maintain itself. Some looked with a sort of hopeless longing upon those strong and despotic Powers, where, if the citizen had not freedom, his person and his property were at least secure. This feeling, spreading dismay among loyal men, excited joy in foreign countries, and was made the text for exulting assertions of the fulfilment of the malign prophecies of the failure of our republican experiment, because the despots knew its success would be their final overthrow. We can, therefore, better realize what we have gained when we attempt to measure what they have lost. The conquest of the rebellion is not the mere satisfaction of a sentiment—not the momentary gratification of a spirit of vengeance against those who fomented and forced it on-nor yet the mere proof of the fatal tendency of the bad doctrines born of the spirit of discontent and doubt in other days, and stimulated by that most dangerous of sophists and traitors. JOHN C. CALHOUN. But it is a substantial triumph-a triumph that affects all the living interests of our country—a triumph that strengthens man in his immortal rights -that makes him freer than ever-that breaks the shackles of the slave-that secures person and property-banishes repudiation, elevates our national securities in every nation of the world, regulates exchanges, stifles the intrigues of the demagogues, appals the mob, invites the emigrant and rewards him for coming, solidifies the foundations of religious toleration, fortifies our coasts, elevates us in the respect of other countries, and makes the name of American citizen as honorable and distinguished as the title conferred by any crowned head, or inherited from "a long line of illustrious ancestors." If this sense of the impregnability of the American Union has gone abroad as our vindication, what a source of rapture it is to the millions at home who have watched this great struggle.

and who now feel that they can repose

under their own vine and fig tree with

The Case Reversed.

none to molest or make them afraid!

The loyal people of the United States are the most indulgent, forgiving, and magnanimous in the world. The manner in which their Government and themselves have conducted the war against the most atrocious conspiracy in history will excite the amazement of the future as it has excited the surprise of modern historians. Had any similar attempt been made upon any of the old Governments, the punishment of its authors would have been a butchery. They would have been crucified tors in early Rome, six thousand of whom were hanged and strung, says the historian, all along the road from Capua to Rome. The celebrated Dr. Bird, who which Mr. Forrest, as Spartacus, is the greater number of these have settled in mond, including refugees anxious to return has embalmed this incident in his play, of chief, gives a graphic account of the manner in which they were treated. Now, while it is a fixed fact that the American people have resolved upon the severest measures of justice that can be inflicted by · civilized nation upon uncivilized savages and have just been whipped away from what they supposed to be the carcass of the Republic, and who, at the moment they believed their country dead, were struck to the earth by its sudden and athletic resuscitation, this is a fitting time to ask the question: What would be the fate of the friends of the Union-of the great champions of the Constitution and the Republic-had they fallen in this struggle, and had Jefferson Davis and his conspirators succeeded? or, to put the case still stronger, how would they have been punished had they resorted to the hideous practices so familiar to the traitors themselves, and so shocking to all humane and civilized experience? Suppose Union men had fired Richmond, had undermined Libby Prison, had mutilated the rebel soldiers on the battle-field, had scourged from their homes the men who had dared to speak of Davis and his treason, and, finally, had employed an assassin for the purpose of taking the life of the head of to be Christian, would have so startled the and we need not suppose that slaveholding rebels would have hesitated in resorting to the severest remedy. Here we drop the argument, with the remark that all this and more has been done by the defeated and conquered enemies of free institutions, who had put themselves forward as the most chivalric, refined, and accomplished race

A Word for Mrs. Lincoln. The munificent voluntary contribution of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, of New York, to the widow and family of our murdered President, should be emulated by others who, it is to be supposed, indulge the same earnest sympathy, and are equally able to give it practical operation. We must not forget that this family is now national property, and entitled to national guardianship. Had ABRAHAM LINCOLN not been called into the Presidency, and compelled by his constitutional obligations to assume the awful responsibilities resulting from an unparalleled rebellion, he would now, in the natural course of things, be living at peace with his wife and children in the little city of Springfield, Illinois, though not so widely known, yet beloved and respected by his friends. He fell like the hero at his post. He fell because he had done his whole duty to his country; a vigilant, unawed, and conscientious sentinel, he was a sacrifice to the cowardly hate of his country's foes. It is well to express the sorrow that flows from the popular heart, and it is better to commend the wife and children to the care of Providence. It is appropriate, too, that there should be tributes fashioned for and erected to the memory of the illustrious patriot, but there is something more due. The gratitude and the affections of a great people should take immediate shape in precisely such manifestations, the example of which has been so generously set by

Mr. ROBERTS, of New York. Sympathy from Canada. It is truly gratifying to notice with what tender sympathy our neighbors across the border are treating the awful fact of President Lincoln's death by the hand of a brutal traitor and assassin. We have already published several proofs of this, and have now to record another. There has our police and the step taken by our munibeen a numerously-attended meeting at Montreal, under the presidency of Mr. RYAN, Mayor of that city. In his introductory remarks, this gentleman said: "I believe this city unites to a man in deploring the act which has taken place in Washington. I believe there is not a man of any origin in this community who does not hold up his hands in horror, and who does not hold them up to condemn and punish, if the matter lay with us, the man who has committed that dreadful deed." He moved a resolution expressing, "most | tional bereavement, are disposed to permit emphatically, the sentiment of horror and the open and unblushing vindication of detestation" with which the citizens of Montreal regard "the great crime recently perpetrated at Washington by the base and cowardly assassination of ABRAHAM LIN. | unblenching patriotism.

COLN, late President of the United States." Mr. Dorion, a member of the Canadian Parliament, who spoke in French, seconded this motion, which was unanimously car-

Mr. THOMAS DARCY McGRE, a member of the Canadian Government, well known as one of the most eloquent Irishmen now living, a poet of great merit, and also auther of the only readable and reliable History of Ireland yet published, took part in these proceedings, and moved the resolution-"That we regard this unprovoked and most atrocious assassination the greatest crime of our age, as committed not merely against the people of the United States, but against our common humanity and against our common civilization." He made the speech of the day, as follows: "ME. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I am sure it i

made the speech of the day, as follows:

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I am sure it is hardly necessary for me to say that I thoroughly and emphatically endorse every spliable contained in that very short but expressive resolution. The swful crime that was committed on Friday night last in the city of Washington has thrilled, through every heart in Canada, and but one universal sentiment—one universal sentiment, without any exception, high or low—prevails in relation to that ordine. [Oheers] That sentiment, in one view, expresses our horror and detestation of this orue, cold-blooded assassination, and, in another, our deep, sincere sympathy with the nation, thus suddenly, in the midst of rejoicings, deprived by a ruthless murderer's hand of its kind hearted and single hearted Chief Magistrate. [Renewed cheers] Never yet did the assassin's knife reach the core of a cause or the heart of a principle. No wreath of Harmodius hides in history the barren results of these bloody short cuts to forbidden ends. And as for the wretched, most wretched, ordininals in this case, they cannot long hope to escape their due punishment. They have conspired in what they have done against the whole civilized world, and the whole civilized world, and the whole divilized world and their apprehension, trial, and execution. [Cheers.] Be their number more or less, let the vituous vengeance of the nation be concentrated and expended upon the guilty; but, in the name of that humanity and civilization which membry and example he left to his people—let the averger's arm descend only on the guilty; but, Mr. McGEE, who lived several years in

Constitution and Government, properly estimates the feeling of the American mind. He probably had in his recollection the notable sentence—his latest and most emphatic-spoken by the Irish Judge, Lord KILWARDEN, who was assassinated in EMMETT's insurrection of 1803-"Let no just judgment of the law." No greater failure is made clear, the custodians man suffer for my death, except by the truth was ever uttered than that delivered of the interests of this great people by this eloquent man:-" Never yet did the assassin's knife reach the core of a cause or the heart of a principle." We have to add that other leading Canadian publicists took part in the proceedings, and, as became his calling, Dr. FULFORD, Bishop of Montreal, who is Metropolitan of Canada, moved one of the resolutions. It is truly gratifying to find the Canadians so properly estimating the great loss that Humanity has experienced in the murder of Mr. LINCOLN.

New York, and is perfectly familiar with

our institutions and the principle of our

Immigration.

There is as much difference between emigration and immigration as between insurance and assurance. A man effects an insurance on his property and an assurance on his life; a man may emigrate with his family, but it is immigration when numerous families (clustering, as it were) permanently remove, in large bodies, from one country to another. Since the year 1851, the United States. This depopulation was greater than ever last year. The Agriculform us that "the emigration from Irish ports during the year 1864 amounted to 114,903 persons, of whom 61,125 were crease of 2,917, compared with the previous year." About half of this number emigrated from Munster-nearly 40,000 from Queenstown (better known by its old name of Cove) and Cork city alone. The majority, in 1864, and, indeed, ever since 1851, were between the ages of 15 and 35. It has to be noticed that emigrants or iminformed, more respectable, and much betcalled "the black North"-or Connaught. carried off only the surplus population of Ireland. This is proved, beyond question, by the fact that the rate of wages which may be estimated at twenty five cents a day for an able-bodied manhas not yet been raised by the Irish exodus. No wonder that a country i miserable in which a man and his wife, with at least two or three children, have to the rebellion? A catalogue of crime so atro- | be supported-supplied with food, clothcious as this, committed by men who claim | ing, lodging, and fuel-out of a quarter of a dollar a day. No wonder, either, that French and English that any measure of America is a veritable El Dorado to such punishment, no matter how severe, would | people. While Ireland is an agricultural have been accepted as reasonable and just; | country, dependent on the caprices of the seasons and the soil, it is to be expected that her population will sometimes be in a starving condition. The linen trade and the provision trade are her great staples, and their materials are supplied by the land and the climate. A severe winter or wet summer will ruin the grazing and theharvest. The standard food of the country, too, is the potato, the least nutritive of all food, and when that fails there is nothng between the people and starvation. To this country, as the genuine Land of Promise, the surplus population of Ireland must gravitate, for many coming years. Immigration, which was not checked by the war, will be immensely increased, it

> where equality is the rule, and universal toleration the reigning principle. IT WOULD scarcely have been necessar for us to call attention to the trouble in which Mr. EDWARD INCERSOLL has involved himself, resulting in his being locked up in default of \$2,000 bail, to answer a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, and the carrying of concealed weapons -were it not for the purpose of employing it as a warning to gentlemen, like himself, of extreme Copperhead proclivities. Since the rebellion first broke out Mr. INGERSOLL has made himself, personally, if not publicly, notorious by the bitter and upon the Federal Government. These have hitherto passed comparatively unnoticed, but the popular instincts have been

cannot be doubted, now that Peace is re-

turning to us, with prosperity and plenty

as her attendants. We have a vast coun-

try, large enough for millions of indus-

trious and enterprising people. Race, or

language, or creed, makes no difference

abusive denunciations he has lavished so forcibly excited in the whole of the loyal North by the late calamitous event which deprived this people of its chosen ruler, that his late speech has awakened a feeling towards him of retributive wrath on the part of those of our citizens who are not accustomed to reason calmly, and could most certainly not have been expected to do so under their recent deprivation. In pointing out, therefore, the incident, a more disastrous conclusion to which was in all probability prevented by the prompt action of | Another Poetrait of Abeaham Lincoln.cipal authorities, we do it as a caution to those who may be of the same way of thinking. Scarcely one loyal man is there but would at the present moment refrain from attaching any blame to Captain J. B. WITHINGTON, Jr., however deeply he might regret the impulse which induced him to embody in his own person the popular feeling which has so strengly and unequivocally denounced Mr. INGERSOLL's disloyal speech. The people, neither as a mass nor as individuals, in their present great na-Southern treason, or to allow an utter ab-

sence of all loyalty to be publicly paraded in

utter defiance of their mournful feelings and

LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL." THE MURDER AVENCED.

General Grant has performed the first part of his mission, and, it would seem from his despatch, without any of the difficulty the apprehension of which disturbed the minds of many patriotic men. Clothed with all the power of his high position, and strengthened with ample additional discretion, and keenly conscious of the irresistible popular feeling against the so-called "Basis of Peace," he doubtless soon convinced General Sherman of the necessity of dissolving an armistice in the last degree deplorable and injurious. Fortunately, the American army is not composed of mercenaries who do not think for themselves, nor led by men, all of whom are simply ambitious to promote their own selfish ends at whatever hazards. Our soldiers are a reading and reflecting constituency, with thousands of ties in the ocal sections, and with strong opinions on the numerous men and measures of the day. The assumptions of the bravest leader cannot blind them to the "higher law" growing from their love of country. Do you remember how many gloomy prophecies were made when the substitution of another commander for General McClellan was agitated? There was to be a mutiny in the camp that could not be repressed, and a wholesale resignation of offended officers. But the event came and passed, and was forgotten. And when Fremont was retired we were to have a most extended "radical" explosion. Sigel's friends were to set all the rivers on fire if their favorite was not clothed with the powers he demanded; and when the brave General Butler was recalled from the Army of the James he was set down as sure to array his legions of friends against the good cause. In his case, and in that of Sigel, obedience to the Government was cheerfully and patriotically yielded. But if it had been otherwise the stream of national victory would have moved on precisely as it did when McClellan was taken from his dazzling military court, and Fremont denied a position for which, with all his merits, he was clearly not qualified. And this will be the end of General Sherman if he cannot make his case good. There is nothing more impartial than a great Government, based upon principle, administered by good men, and dedicated to the good offmankind. If it is true that the British Government strikes down the highest and the bravest, (as indeed all her history, old and new, has shown,) when the proof of wrong-doing or even of cannot hold back-ay, and dare not, even if they would. No one man is absolutely indispensable to the American Union. And he approaches nearest the standard of being all-in-all to our cause who, like our own great sacrificed Abraham Lincoln, exhibits the steadiest disinterestedness of character, and the most willing spirit of obedience and self-sacrifice. General Sherman has much to explain. The people that showered honors upon him, worshipped his military genius, and enrolled him among their household gods, are still

jealous of his good name, and full of

anxiety that he may not prove to be un-

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1865.

worthy of the renown he has so nobly in command of Lieutenant Dougherty, accompa-OCCASIONAL. earned. Washington, April 27, 1865. and killed Booth, and captured Harrold, one of his The travel between Richmond and Washington, and Richmond and Baltimore, is now opened, by order of the Secretary

The cavalry, after leaving here, landed at Belle Plain in the night, and immediately started out in pursuit of Booth and Harrold, having previously of War, to all who will duly register their names at the offices established for the grand total of Irish immigrants has that purpose. Hundreds have visited exceeded a million and a half, and the | Washington to procure passes to Richto their rescued homes, and citizens on errands of business or of curlosity. The tural Statistics of Ireland, for 1864, just | trip to Richmond has always been one of the published by the British Government, in- | most interesting and delightful at this season of the year, and in the days of peace and patriotism crowds flocked to the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe, which is about midway between Baltimore and Washing ton, and the capital of virginia, to enjoy the sea breezes and the famous living at the fine hotel then in operation at that post, but now devoted to military purposes. "The Rip Raps," renowned in General Jackson's administration as the summer resort of that hero-President, is still an object of interest, while Norfolk and its migrants from Munster are usually better | splendid harbor, and its sister city, Portsmouth, once the greatest naval station in ter off than those from Ulster-commonly | the country, (and to be so again, let us hope, in the course of time,) add As yet, this extensive immigration has greatly to the attractions of the jaunt. The mighty fleet of transports and vessels of war, including the ships of all the nations of the world, riding in Hampton Roads, under the guns of the fort, and in full view of the ocean, is a sight that well repays the labor and expense of the travel. Now that trade is opened between these important cities and the ports of the Union, we may look for a speedy revival in all the avocations of business and commerce checked and stopped by the rebellion. Many great interests have waited for these opportunities, and will act upon them with quick zeal. Richmond is the great head of the Southern railroads, and Norfolk the outlet for the trade of a mighty back country, including the cotton, rice, tobacco, tar, pine, turpentine, of the South, and the products of the lakes, soon to seek and reach the sea by the canal projected by Virginia in connection with French capitalists, before the rebellion, connecting Norfolk with an unlimited inland navigation. This spirit must be encouraged, and will go on. The prize is offered to the Southern people, but they must seize it at once, or it will pass from them forever. Northern money and brains had shown what they could do before the traitors struck, and they are again on the quivive, now that the same traitors have been whipped; and these great elements will surely compensate us well for the time that has been lost, or for any hesitation or indifference on the part of the "chivalry," who are still grumbling and scowling over the triumph of the Old Flag. Northern men, with their agencies, Emigration, Education, Capital, Energy, Genius, and Courage, will not be deterred by any such nonsense as this, but will enter, occupy, and hold the tempting field thrown open to universal OCCASIONAL. Two Good Suggestions.—The only great crim il now at large since the death of Booth is Jeff

Davis, and we see that our armies in North Caroline are turning their attention to him and his stolen gold and silver. In order to accelerate his inducement to pursuers, some of the merchants of New York have suggested a reward of \$500,000, by the citizens of the country, for it. Several have already, signified their willingness to contribute \$10,000 each, if others will assist in contribution emall or large.

The second is from a correspondent of the New York Evening Post: As Booth was ambitious of immortalizing his name, the writer proposes that his body be buried under the pavement in front o Ford's Theatre, and a flat stone of black marble placed over his remains, with this inscription: Here lies the assassin." The writer says he will

the building, and converting it into a Christian temple of worship. PORTRAITS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN .- An impe rial steel-plate engraving of Abraham Lincoln has cently been published, and may be procured from Mr. Stine, at 46 North Sixth street. It is of large size, and has already been endorsed by Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton, General Hancock, Horace Grealey, and W. Cullen Bryant, as one the best likenesses which have been published of our deceased President. It is well worthy the possession of all who love the memory of Abraham Lincoln. portrait, which is unblished by J. C. Buttre, of New York, is for sale by Mr. J. P. Skelly, of 908 Arch street. It is a steel plate, of imperial size, and will assist in appearing the popular desire to possess a likeness of the lamented President. It may be ecommended to our readers as a good likeness, and will doubtless find a ready sale; and prove satisfactory to such of our readers as may decide upon nurchasing it.

give five hundred dollars towards the purchase of

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 15,000 DOZEN HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., THIS DAY .- The early and special ttention of the trade is requested to the large and valuable assortment of 15,000 dozen German cotton losiery and gloves; also travelling shirts, merin and gauze shirts, spool cotton, suspenders, sewings, tles, notions, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months, credit, commencing this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myera c Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. JUNIUS BRUTUS.—J. M. Krupp is the name of the U. S. officer who arrested Junius Brutus, as

mentioned yesterday. The officer belongs to the

Booth Discovered near Port Royal on the Rappahannock. HIS HIDING-PLACE SURROUNDED BY OUR

CAVALRY, HIS PURSUERS.

DESPERATELY DEFYING US. HE IS IN-STANTLY KILLED.

HIS LEG FOUND TO BE BROKEN, PRO-

BABLY BY HIS LEAP. WHY HE WAS SHOT AND NOT TAKEN XLIVE

ABBEST OF HIS HARBORERS AND THE PHYSICIAN WHO ATTENDED HIM.

HIS ACCOMPLICE, HARROLD, ALSO CAPTURED

The Bead and the Living Criminals Both Brought to Washington.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 27-9.30 A. M.-J. Wilks: Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamp in St. Mary's county, Maryland, to Garrett's farm. near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Col. Ba ker's force.

The rear of the barn in which they took refuge

was fired. Booth, in making his escape, was shot through the head and killed, lingering about pres ours, and Harrold was captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here. EDWIN M. STANTON Secretary of War. [Port Royal, Va., near which Booth and Harrol were taken, is on the south side of the Rappahan nock, about twenty miles below Fredericksburg

The belief heretofore entertained that Booth, after committing his crime, took reluge in the southern counties of Maryland, with a view to crossing the Potomac into Virginia, is confirmed.] DETAILS OF THE DISCOVERY-THE DEATH BOOTH AND THE CAPTURE OF HARROLD. WASHINGTON, April 27.—Yesterday morning a squadron of the 16th New York Cavalry traced ooth and Harrold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal: near Fredericksburg, Va

The barn was surrounded, and a demand was mad

for surrender, which Harrold was in favor of doing, but upon Booth calling him a coward he refused to The barn was then set on fire, and on its getting too hot, Harroid again presented himself, and pu his hands through the door to be handcuffed While this was going on Booth fired on the soldiers, upon which a sergeant fired at him, the ball taking effect in the head, killing him. Harrold was taken alive, and he and Booth's body were brought to the Washington navy yard last night.

Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry. He declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of twenty-eight men, if he would be permitted to place himself twenty yards distant. The scouting party was under command of Lieut. Edward P. Dough-Booth was on a crutch, and was lame. He lived

two hours, whispering blasphemies against the Go-vernment, and sending a message to his mother. At the time he was shot it is said that he was lean ing on one crutch and preparing to shoot at his cap tors again. WASHINGTON, Anril 27. The Star has the following particulars of Booth's death : To the men of the 16th New York Cavalry, active participators in the seizures, the country owes a debt f gratitude for this timely service. It seems that detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry, numbering about 25 men, which was despatched from the city on Monday, under the direction of Col. L. C. Baker, special detective of the War Departmen

pied by one of Colonel Baker's officers, captured

The cavalry, after leaving here, landed at Belle ed the river into Virginia at Swan Point, in a small ceeding on towards Bowling Green, some three miles from Port Royal, Licutenant Dougherty, who was in command of the cavairy, discovered that Booth and Harrold were secreted in a large barn, owned by a man named Garrett, and were well armed. The cavalry then surrounded the tarn and summoned him and his accomplice to surrender. Harrold was inclined at first to accord to the re nest, but Booth accused him of cowardice. Then

made preparations to defend themselves. In order to take the conspirators alive, the parn was fired, and the flames getting too hot for Harrold he apingness to be taken prisoner. The door was then opened sufficiently to allow Harrold to put his arms through that the might be andcuffed, and as an officer was about placing the irons upon Harrold's wrists. Booth fired upon the party from the barn, which was returned by Sergeant Bo ston Corbett, of the 16th New York, the ball striking Booth in the neck, from the effects of which he died in about four hours. Booth, before reathing his last, was asked if he had anything

ay, when he replied, "Tell my mother that I died

for my country." Harrold and the body of Booth were brought int Relie Plain at 8 o'clock last night, and reached the navy yard here at I o'clock this morning, on board he steamer Ida, Capt Henry Wilson. niured one of his legs by falling off his horse has proved to be correct. After he was shot it was dis-covered that one of his legs was badly injured, and that he was compelled to wear an old shoe and use crutches, which he had with him in the barn. Bo ng, and died about 7 o'clock.

Booth had upon his person some bills of exchange, but only about \$175 in Treasury notes. It appears that Booth and Harrold left Washingon together on the night of the murder of President incoln, and passed through Leonardtown, Md., oncealing themselves in the vicinity until an opportunity was afforded them to cross the river at Swan Point, which they did as above stated. The nan who hired Booth and his accomplice the boat which they crossed the river was captured, we inderstand, but afterwards inade his escape. Harrold has been lodged in a secure place. Bow ing Green, near which place Booth was killed, is a cost village, the capital of Caroline county, Virrinia, on the road from Richmond to Fredericks ituated in a fertile and healthy region. It conabout three hundred inhabitants. THE PLAN OF ESCAPE—THE APPEARANCE OF THE

Washington, April 27.—The Star, in a late edition, has the following: Booth and Harrold reached "Garrett's" some days ago, Booth walking on crutches. A party of our or five accompanied them, who spoke of Booth that they wished to leave him there a short time Booth limped somewhat and walked on crutche about the place, complaining of his ankle. He and Harrold regularly took their meals at the house and Booth kept up appearances well.

One day at the dinner-table the conversation urned on the assassination of the President, when Booth denounced the assassination in the severes terms, saying that there was no punishment gover enough for the perpetrator. At another time some one said in his presence that rewards amoun would like to catch him, when Booth replied, "Yes t would be a good haul, but the amount wil oubtless soon be increased to \$500,000.

The two Garretts, who live on the place, allege that they had no idea that these parties (Burelled Harrold) were any other than what their fraction. resented them-paroled rebel soldiers on their way home. They also say that when the cavalry appeared in the neighborhood, and they heard that they were looking for the assassins, they sent word o them that these two men were on the place: in other words, they assert that they are ontirely inn cent of giving the assassins any aid or comfort knowing them to be such. The Ida, a tugboat, reached here about two o'clock this morning, with Harrold and the two young men above referred to, as well as the body of

South Harrold was immediately placed in a safe sposition to speak of the affair but as he was mown as a very talkative young man, he may soo resume the use of his tongue. Booth and Har were dressed in rebel gray uniforms. The stuff is new. Harrold was otherwise not disguised mu Booth's moustache had been cut off, apparently with seisssors, and his beard allowed to grow had been cut somewhat shorter than he usually

Booth's body, which we have before desc was at once laid out on a bench, and a guard place over it. The lips of the corpse are tightly com pressed, and the blood has settled in the lower par of the face and neck. Otherwise the face is pale wears a wild, haggard look, indicating expe sure to the elements, and a rough time generally t his skulking flight. His hair is disarranged an dirty, and apparently had not been combed since he took his flight. The head and breast are alonejexposed to view, the lower portion of his body, incluing the hands and feet he paulin thrown over it. The shot which terminated is accursed life entered on the left side at the back of the neck, a point, carriously enough, not far distant from that in which his victim, our laments President, was shot. No orders have yet been given as to what disposition will be made of the body. Large numbers of persons have been seeking aditssion to the navy yard to-day to get a sight of the body and to hear the particulars; but none excepting the workmen, the officers of the yard, and those holding orders from the Department are al-

lowed to enter. A Spencer carbine, which Booth had with him in the barn at the time he was shot by Sergeant Corbett, and a large knife, with blood on it, supposed to be the one which Booth cut Major Rath. bone with in the theatre box, on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, and which was found on Booth's body, have been brought to the city The carbine and knife are now in the possession of Colonel Raker, at his office. The bills of exchange, which are for a considerable amount, found on Booth's person, were drawn on

banks in Canada in October last. About that time Bends in Canada in Cotober last. Asset Asset Booth was known to have been in Canada.

It is now thought that Booth's leg was fractured in jumping from the box in Ford's Theatre upon the stage, and not by falling off his horse while endeavoring to make his escape, as was at first sup-PURDU.
THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON-HABROLD TAGI

TURN.
WASHINGTON, April 27.—The greatest curiosity is manifested to view the body of the murderer, Booth, which yet remains on the gunbost in the stream, off the navy yard. Thousands of persons visited the yard to day, in hope of getting a glimpse t the murderer's remains, but none were allowed at the murderer's remains, out none were answed to enter who were not connected with the yard. The wildest excitement has existed here all day, and regrets are expressed that Booth was not taken alive. The news of Booth's death reached the ears of his mistress while she was in a street car, which caused her to weep bitterly, and, drawing a photograph likeness of the murderer from her pocket, she

risped it fondly several times. Harrold thus far has evaded every effort to be drawn into conversation by those who have neces-sarily come in contact with him since his capture sarily come in contact with him since his capture, but his outward appearance indicates that he begins to realise the position in which he is placed, and that there is no hope for his escape from the awful doom that certainly awaits him. His rela-tives and friends in this city are in the greatest distress over the disgrace that he has brought upon WHAT LED TO THE CAPTURE OF BOOTH-MORE

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The fourth edition o to the capture of Harrold and killing of Booth:

The detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry, under Lieut. Dougherty, numbering 28 men, and accompanied by two of Col. Baker's detective force, which went down the river on Monday, obtained the first news of Booth at Port Royal, on Tuesday evening, from an old man, who stated that four men, in company with a rebel captain, had men, in company with a rebel captain, had crossed the Rappahannock a short time previous, going in the direction of Bowling Green, and added that the captain could probably be found at that place, as he was courting a lady there. Pushing on to Bowling Green, the captain was found at a hotel, and taken into custody. From him it was ascertained that Booth and Barrian with the state of the north William Garrian. old were at the house of John and William Gar rett, three miles back towards Port Royal, and bout a quarter of a mile from the road passed over by the cavalry. In the meantime, it appears that Booth and Harrold had applied to Garrett for horses to ride to Louisa Court House, but the latter, fearing the horses would not be returned, reused them, notwithstanding the large sums of

The recriminations of Booth and Harrold, each harging the other with the responsibility of their difficulties, had also aroused the suspicions of the Garrett brothers, who urged Booth and Harrold to eave, lest they (Garretts) should get into trouble with our cavalry. This Booth refused to do without a horse, and the two men retired to the barn, which, after they had entered, one of the Garretts looked remaining on guard himself in a neighboring cornrib, as he alleges, to prevent his horses from being taken and ridden off in the night by Booth and

Upon the approach of our cavalry from Bowling Green, about 3 A. M. on Wednesday, the Garretts came out of the corn-crib to meet them, and in anwer to their inquirles directed them to the harn Booth was at once summoned to surrender, but reused. Harrold expressed a willingness to give him self/up, but was overruled by Booth for some time, inally, however, surrendering, leaving Booth in the parn. The latter, assuming a defiant air, called out to know the commanding officer, and proposed to him that the men should be drawn up at fifty yards listance, when he would come out and fight them After the barn had been burning three-quarter of an heur, and the roof was about to fall in, Right, who had been standing with a revolve in one hand and a carbine resting on the floor made a demonstration as if to break through the guard and escape. To prevent this Sergeant Cornett fired, intending to hit Booth in the shoulders so as to cripple him, the ball, however, striking s little too high, entering the neck, resulting as be fore stated. Rooth had in his possession the short, heavy

bowie knife with which he struck Major Rathb Spencer carbine, a seven sheoter of the Massa chusetts manufacture, three revolvers, and s pocket pistol. He wore, in addition to his suit of gray, an ordinary cloth cap, a heavy high topped cavalry boot on his right leg, with the top turned lown, and a Government shoe on his left foot. No cine could be obtained to the other two men taking the two Garrett's into custody, the com mand immediately set out for Washington, afte releasing the captain. Lieut. Dougherty, who commanded the squadron, entered the service with the 71st New York

Militia. To day he has been greatly lionized, and he street was repeatedly sur zens, who occasionally manifested their appretion by land cheers. The two Garretts are dressed in rebel gray, have ing belonged to Lee's army, and have just returned home en parcie. They profess to have been entirely ignorant of the character of Booth and Harrold, and

nanifest great un easiness concerning their connec tion with the affair.

Booth and Harrold made a narrow escape from being captured on this side of the Potomac. Mar shal Murray and a posse of New York detectives tracked them to within a short distance of Swar Point, but the Marshal being unacquainted with the country, and without a guide, during the nigh ook the wrong road, and before he could regain the

and Harrold succeeded in crossing the river to the Virginia sho The report that Booth attempted to shoot himsel narley with his besiegers indicated that he could not be taken alive. His manner throughout was that o a hardened desperado, knowing that his doom was ealed, and preferring to meet it there in that shape, rather than by the more ignominious death awaitin im, if captured. "He appeared to pay little attention to the fire

racing about him, until the roof began to fall in when he made a movement indicating a purpose to make the desperate attempt to cut his wa perhaps, really hoped to succeed, amid the smoke and confusion. It was this movement on his part that seems to have caused Corbett to fire the fatal shot. Harrold, before leaving the barn, laid down his pistol, which was picked up by Booth, who had it in his hand at the time he was shot. The pistol used by Corbett was the regular largeized cavalry pistol. He was offered \$1,000 this morning for the weapon, with its five undischarged

This afternoon Surgeon General Barnes, with at attendant, held an autopsy on the body of Booth.

It now appears that Booth and Harroid had on clothing which was originally of some other colthan Confederate gray, but, faded and dusty, it pre-

sented that appearance. Our Special Despatel INTERESTING ADDITIONAL PACTS CONCERNING BOOTH'S CAPTURE-GREAT EXCITAMENT IN WASHINGTON-A LARGE CROWD MUCH MIS

icon, met Booth, and shaken hands with him; that Booth's face was blackened so as to resemble a

We have been in continual excitement here since about six o'clock yesterday evening, when an imsense crowd was attracted to the front of the Kirk wood House and its vicinity by the report that TH, dressed in female attire, had been seen t enter a house in the block on which the Kirkwood stands, bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, Eleventh and Twelfth, and E streets. Hastening there, the whole square was found surrounded by guards, who prevented egress or ingress within the block. Various rumors, inconsistent and foolish, were aften, all calculated to increase the excitement The whole thing being boiled down, amounted to this: An intoxicated individual, just out of the staon-house on the charge of drunkenness, told an officer that he had, at about 5 o'clock yesterday after

egro; that he was dressed in female attire, and that he entered a house on E street, in the block bove named. Search was made all through the OUR COMMANDANT. quare, and at about 9 o'clock last night the was given up. Just about that hour we had the most positive statements, from reliable sources, that OTH had been captured; that he resisted the fort to take him, and had been shot dead in attempting to escape, &c., &c. By midnight we knew the main features of the history of the capture nd death of the assassin, but, as the order from the Secretary of War prohibited any mention of these ants by telegram, the newspaper fraternity, al hough assured there was no doubt of Boorn's teath, were compelled to forego the announcemen This morning's papers came to us, but no bulleti rom Mr. Stanton, and hence the public at fire oubted the truth of the semi-authoritative state nents of the evening before, so prevalent upon the cets. At about ten o'clock this morning, however the officer who shot BOOTH, and others engaged he expedition in search of him, came upon the ruthful story, though confused, and as yet some what indigestible. The news spread with great ra-pidity, and by 11 o'clock almost everybody in Washngton heard the welcome news of Booth's capture and the rather unwelcome information that he has sen killed, for the almost universal feeling was in avor of a fair judicial trial and conviction of the as assin. From the mass of confused and incoheren

ROLD, it is impossible, before the hour of clo mail to make a connected and consistent histo ry of the affair, and I will content my elf by sending the subjoined statements from the Alexandria Journal, whose account is bell pretty correct, prefacing the same, however, by the tatement that Corbert, the person who shot BOOTH, if a native of England, is about 33 years old, came to New York from England, and resided in Troy for some years; was once a resident of Roston, where he became a member of the Methodist Church, and took the name of "Bosyon" in har Church, and took the hame of boston in hap-tism, and has been known since by the name of Boston Consert. He is a religious, abstemious. quiet person, of short stature, slight figure, and wears his hair and whiskers rather Fremontish. On Friday night he prayed, he says, "that God would not lay innocent blood to his charge, but ing the guilty to punishment," and he thinks this person. I will transmit your letter to the Department of State, and will assure you of the profound prayer was heard, and through it he was enabled to

of Rooth and his accessary and Confederate, HAR

Upon Booth's person was found a draft by the Ontario Bank of Candda on a London bank for sixty-one pounds. He had upon his person also s diary giving account of every transaction since he sessessinated President Lingoln. His diary is in the hands of the Secretary of War.

The Alexandria Journal says: We have had an interview with two of the cavalrymen engaged in the capture of the assassins. From them we learn that the whole party consisted of twenty-eight, including two detectives. The first information respecting Booth's crossing the river, and his probable whereabouts, was obtained from disbanded robel soldiers, who were met with in all directions in that part of the country. From one and another of these the cine to Booth's movements was gathered and held, until just at daybreak they came upon the barn where he and Harrold were secreted.

A parley was held, and Booth manifesting the most desperate determination not to be taken alive, and to take as many of the lives of the party as possible, Lieutenant Edward P. Doherty, who commanded the scouting party, determined to make short work of him. When Harrold saw the prepaassassinated President Lincoln. His diary is in

ing the assassin down.

rations for firing the barn, he declared his willing ness to surrender, and said he wouldn't fight if the rations for hring the seath, he wouldn't fight if they would let him out. Booth, on the southery, was would let him out. Booth, on the southery, was impudently definate, offering, at first, to fight the whole squad at one handred yards, and subsequently at fifty yards. He was hobbling on crutches, apparently very lame. He swore he would die like a parently very isme. He swote he water he man, etc.

Harrold having been scoured, as soon as the burning hay lighted the interior of the barn endiciently to render the scowling face of Both, the areasin, visfete, Sergeent Boston Corbet fard upon him, and he fell. The ball passed through his neck. He was pulled out of the barn, and one of his oruthes and carbine and revolvers secured.

The wretch lived about two hours, whispering investings against the Government.

actives against the Government.

At the time Booth was shot he was leaning upor me crutch and preparing to shoot his captors. Only me shot was fired in the entire affair, that which killed the assassin.

Lieut. Doherty is one of the bravest fellows in the
eavalry service, having distinguished himself in a
sharp affair at Culpeper Court house and en other occasions.

The 16th New York Cavalry is commanded by Col. Nelson Sweltzer, and has been doing duty in Fairfax county. This regiment formed part of the cavalry escort on the day of the President's obsequies in Washington.

LATER.

quies in Washington.

LATER.

The same paper says: One of the detectives stood in the barn where he was found an hour and a half, parleying with Booth to induce him to surrender. Many people express regrets that Booth was shot. The reasons given by the officer is that a force of rebels were known to be in the neighborhood, and, if an attempt at slege were made, instead of securing the assassins the whole party hight be captured. It was necessary to act promptly, and we understand that what was done meets with the sanction of the Government.

It is stated that Booth's horse fell with him on the morning of the 15th instant, at about the very time the President died. He broke his leg below the knee. Harrold assisted Booth in reaching the house of Dr. Mudge, at Bryan, on the road to Paturent river. He was known to be "all right" on the secesh question. He dressed the wound, after cutting the boot from Booth's leg, and then directed Booth to go to the swamp, where he secreted himself until Sunday night last, when he and Harrold resoluded Port Tobacco, and crossed the Potomac river in a cance, in the hope of reaching a guerilla party at Port Royal. Dr. Mudge was arrested some days ago, and the boot taken from Booth's leg was found in his house. Both are now in this city.

Booth said to Lieutenant Doberty, "You have spolled my Mexican business;" evidently referring to his plans of escape to Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA

THE WAR TO BE PUSHED ON AND THE ENEMY SCATTERED.

Jeff Davis and his Specie Moving South as Fast as Possibie.

EVERY EFFORT TO BE MADE TO INTERCEPT HIM.

The Movements of Gon. Stoneman and What he Accomplished.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27.— This Department has received the following desatch from Major General Halleck, commandi the Military Division of the James. Gens. Canby and Thomas were instructed some days ago that Sherman's arrangement with Johnston was disapproved by the President, and they were ordered t isregard it and push the enemy in every direction

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. RICHMOND, 2.30 P. M., April 26, 1865. Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Generals Meade, Sheridan, and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or or-ders of General Sherman respecting hostilities, on the ground that Sherman's agreement could bind his own command only and no other. They are directed to push on regardless of orders from any one except Gen. Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat. Beauregard has telegraphed to Danville that a new arrangement had been made with Sherman and that the advance of the 6th Corps was to be uspended until further orders. I have telegraphed back to obey no orders of Sherman's, but to push or as rapidly as possible. The bankers have information to-day that Jeff

Davis' specie is moving south from Greensboro, in wagons, as fast as possible. suggest that orders be telegraphed through General Thomas that General Wilson obey no or ders from Sherman, and notifying him and Canby, and all commanders on the Mississippi, to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and their plunder. The specie taken with them is estimated here at from six to thirteen millions.

Major General Commanding UNOFFICIAL STATEMENTS OF THE SAME PACTS-A SPEECH BY EH-GOVERNOR SMITH.
Mr. Trenbolm, Confederate Secretary of the Trea ury, and all the other big wigs, were in Greens oro, and, as we stated yesterday, made off with Teff Davis. Mr. Trepholm was appealed to by citizens to sell them some of his gold for Confederate notes, the would-be purchasers offering to pay any price, but he was too sensible a secretary ntertain for a moment any such proposal. Governor Smith, on the 12th instant, by a reques somebody, made a speech to the people of Green oro, urging them all to flook to the banner of Jo Tohnston, but not a man, our informant is positive

was influenced by the exhortation On the 14th instant Davis started south with his avalry escort. Smith returned to Danville, and General Johnston remained at Greensboro. At that date Johnston's army was supposed to number somewhere between 20,000 and 50,000 mer of all arms. The Davis party spoke openly of their intention of making for the trans-Mississippi, and expressed confidence that they could get over withnt interference.

The Richmond Whig, of April 26th, contains the following: "From a gentleman who left Greens-boro, N. C., on the 14th instant, and who reached Richmond last Sunday, we gather some int items of news. Jeff Davis. General Johnston. and Governor Smith, were all in Greensboro, N. C., o 13th instant. Davis looked as cheerful as if he had never heard of a disaster to his, army. He mingled reely with the citizens and soldiers. The treasure Cerate Treasury was at that at Goldsboro (?) Whether Davis carried it off with him our infor mant did not know. Stoneman was at Salisbury and if gotten off, it must have been by wagons acro the country to Cheraw, in company with Davis and his cavalcade of 2,000 troopers. STONEWAR'S MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA

KNOXVILLE, April 27.—Since the last intelli gence from Stoneman's command, the following is a summary of what it has accomplished: One portion of the command, under Colonel Palmer, moved lown the Catawba river, dispersing parties g southwest from Johnston's army. He captured up wards of 2,000 prisoners and two pieces of artillery and amongst other things destroyed was the im nense railroad bridge over the Catawba river. 1.125 eet long and 60 feet high. Then lear general armistice had been entered into between herman and Johnston, Colonel Palmer ceased op

The other portion of the command, under General Gillem, attacked and routed a rebel force, und Major General McCowan, at Morgantown, taking one piece of artillery, and afterwards forcing th ess through the Blue Ridge, held by the rebel forces under General Martin, taking six guns, and would have captured or dispersed the whole force and General Gillem not been met by General Marin with a flag of truce, and bearing a letter from General Sherman, countersigned by General Johnton, and directed to General Stonemen, ordering general suspension of hostilities, and a withrawal of the forces under General Stonem

FORTRESS MONROR. RETURNING LOYALTY - CORRESPONDENCE RE

TWEEN THE POREIGN CONSULS AT NORFOLK AND FORTRESS MONROE, April 27 .- A meeting of the citizens of Williamsburg, Va., was held on last Thursday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of adopting ns whereby expression would be the utter detestation in which they hold the rebellion and its leaders, and praying for a restoration of civil government and a speedy opening of the ourts of justice as the best means of restoring Vir ginia to prosperity, and that Gov. Pierpont might be requested to order a special election for magistrates and such other officers as might be necessary to restore civil government to the city of Williams-ourg. Eloquent and patriotic addresses were then delivered, after which the meeting adjourned amidst great enthusiasm.

A few days since the foreign vice consuls resi ding in Norfolk, Va., visited the headquarters of Brigadier General Gordon, commanding the Da

partment of Eastern Virginia, to express personal v to that officer the deep sorrow which they felt fo e irreparable loss which the nation has sustaine y the recent violent death of our President. Th eneral, at the time, being unavoidably absent on fficial business, the following correspondence Sin. We, the foreign consuls of Norfolk, hav called to condole with the nation in the loss of its Chief Magistrate, the inestimable, valuable, and amented Abraham Lincoln, and have the honor to

MYER MYERS, H. B. M. Consul. LEON SOHIBANO, CONSUL of France. R. W. SANTOS, Vice Consul of Portugal DURCAN ROBERTSON, V. C. of Italy, No. way, Belgium, and Sweden. To Brigadier General Gordon, Commanding De partment of Eastern Virginia.

o your most obedient servants.

Headquarters District of Eastern Virginia NORPOLE, Va., April 20, 1865. GENTLEMEN: Your commi nstant, stating that you have waited on me of ficially, to express your grief, and to condole with oly loss they have sustained in the death of their Chief Magistrate, is re-

surance of sympathy at the sudden death of the I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, G. C. GORDON. Brigadier General Commanding To Messrs. Myers, Schissano, and others. NO MORE REBEL UNIVORMS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA

gratitude with which I personally receive your as

Brigadier General Gordon, the energetic commander of the District of Eastern Virginia, has recently issued the following important order, which finds a response in the feelings of every loyal man in Norfolk, Va.: HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT EASTERN VIRGINIA NORPOLE, April 24, 1865.
General Order, No. 24.—As it does not seem to be clearly understood that the rebel uniform cannot be worn in this statute have been uniform cannot be worn in this statute. vearing the garb of treason will be arrested before the provest marshal, and by him will be imprisoned, unless they prove that they have not been

in this district forty eight hours. This order wil be distributed to every company on duty in Norfolk and Portsmouth. It is made the duty of every soldier to arrest any one wearing the rebel uniform. By order of Brigadier Gen. G. H. Gordon. T. M. HARRIS, A. A. G.

THE SHERMAN JOHNSTON SECOTIA-TIONS.
HISTORY OF THE INTERVIEW AND ITS PERLIMI NARIES-WHAT LED TO IT-THE OFIRIT OF THE MEETING AND THAT OF THE OFFICERS WHO AC-COMPANIED THEM-WHO DIOTATED THE "BASES BRECKINDIDGE'S OFINION OF SLAVERY. On the 18th instant General Johnston evacua Raleigh, after learning from Davis of what the lat-ter called the "disaster to Lee," and our army enered it. The resels were not over 30,000 st (20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry,) and it was evi-

dent to their general that further retreat was difficult, since all the railways in his rear had been cut by General Stoneman, and to stand and fight was impolitic and unwise. So, on Friday, the 14th inst., he sent in a flag of truce to General Sherman, asking that hostilities might cease until General Grant could be sent for.

he sent in a flag of truce to General Sherman, asking that hostilities might cease until General Grant could be sent for.

Gen. Sherman replied that if a surrender was the object of the truce he had full powers in the matter, and that the same terms would be allowed as were allowed to Gen. Lee. It was intended that a mesting should take place on Saturday, but they were delayed. Gen. Kitpatrick, who was the advance guard, and Gen. Hampton, were entrusted with bringing about the meeting, but Kilpatrick, in his despatches to the letter, omitted to exclose General Sherman's reply, although he spoke of it as being enclosed. But this was rectified. The letter was sent, and Johnston answered, requesting an interview. On Sunday an officer of Sherman's staff was accordingly despatched, through Kilpatrick, to arrange with Wade Hampton the preliminaries of the meeting. Everyteming worked well, and in the afternoon an informal meeting took place between the two generals, the staff cincers of each being present. At this interview Johnston desired several days' truce so that he could consult Breckinridge and Davis, but this request Sherman asadily and firmly refused. Rain iell during all the day and the reads were very middy. The troops on both sides were all ordered into camp, and Sherman's troops did go, although recent reports lead us to believe that Johnston's did not, but hied them away for Georgia. This may, however, be uncharitable and untrae. But tittle cordiality existed on this occasion between the officers of the two armies. An account says:

'They kept to themselves for the most part, and seemed little inclined to exchange civilities. Our officers had provided themselves with olgars, wines, and other rebel friends, but they were generally declined. The orly really disagreeable circumstance, however, was a wordy and excited alteration between General Hampton characterized the recent surprise of Kilpatrick's camp as a disgrace. This roused Kilpatrick's ire, and he caunted Hampton by saying that he got out of his ca

and care-worn. It was unquestionably a very unpleasant duty he was performing, and weighed heavily upon him."

Johnston finding himself compelled to submit in this, as in all other things, compiled with Sherman's demand for a meeting on the next day, Monday. It took place at 12 M., at the house of a citizen named James Bennett, a little to the left of the Chapel Hill road, on the Hillstore Railroad, five miles from Durham's Station, and thirty miles from Raleigh. General Sherman was accompanied by his chief engineer, Colonel O. Mr. Pos. General Barry, General Kilpatrick, and others of his staff. General Johnston by Wade Hampton. Major Johnson, and others of his staff, and General Breckinridge. There was more cordinity in this interview between all the officers except Kilpatrick and Hampton, who had in mind their differences of the previous day. The incidents of this second interview are thus sketched:

"After the more important question had been settled, Generals Sherman and Johnston conversed freely and frankly. General Sherman said, and General Johnston fairly admitted, that the grand Army of the Mississippi was the best army ever marchaled. "Why,' said Johnston, 'my engineers my officers, and the people of South Carolina all insisted upon it, that no army could ever penetrate Salkahatchie swamps, and you have not only marched your army through it, but corduroyed and bridged it for miles, and then drew after you your immence supply trains. The like, could not have been done by any other army.' General Made Hampton denied that the South was conquered or ever worsted, and fully reannounced the theory that one Southern man could whip three Northern men. During the interview of the two generals, Colonel Poe and Major Johnston, chief engineers of the two armies, had a long and friendly interview. Major Johnston, engreesed his admiration for the engineering ability manifested by Sherman's army in its march through engineer's request. Poe showed him our plan of building pontones. Major Johnston proved himself a thor

of the armies in the Southwest, Sherman inquired where General Wilson with his cavalry
was. 'He is at Columbus, Georgia,' replied
Johnston, 'and I wish for God's sake that
you would stop him, for he is raiding all through
that country, tearing everything to the devil.'
General Sherman then showed Johnston a
despatch he had just received from Gilmore, saying
that Potter, with a force of infantry and cavalry,
was finishing the work of devastation in South Carolins. Sherman forestalled Johnston's request to
have that stopped, by saying that he thought it
would not hurt that people to bear a still heavier
burden. 'Let Potter burn a little longer,' said he.
General Breckinridge was morose and reticent. He
showed plattly how deep was his humiliation. He
conversed, hewever, with those who addressed him,
and to General Sherman, in a discussion as to the
slavery question, made this remarkable confession:
'The discussion of the slavery question is at an end.
The amendment to the Constitution forever forbidding slavery is perfectly fair, and will be acceptthe antiquent to be constituted livever the bidding slavery is perfectly fair, and will be accept ad in that spirit by the people of the South. It this is the feeling of the class he particularly represents.

is the Recing of the case — we hall it with joy."

It is stated that in both these interviews Sherman was fully aware of the murder of the President, having been informed of it on the day of the first meeting. Johnston, it is further stated, was in first meeting. Johnston, it is further stated, was a communication with Davis during the whole time

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. THE REBEL DICK TAYLOR READY

TO SURRENDER. Immense Quantity of Cotton Destroyed at Montgomery.

THE COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT AS-SUMED BY GEN. BANKS.

NEW ORLBANS, April 23, via Cairo, April 27.-It is reported that the rebel General Dick Taylor will surrender his army to General Canby if favorable terms be granted. Another blockade-runner ran into Galveston, somewhat damaged bylour gun boats. Fears are entertained of the levee breaking there are extensive Government works. A large force of men are engaged in strengthening it. General Canby arrived this morning from Mob despatch from Montgomery, Alabama, of the 14th, says the rebels, under the command of Dan Adams and Buford, commenced evacuating on Tuesday evening, two hours before the arrival of the Union army. Buford, commanding the rearguard, ordered 95,000 bales of cotton to be burned, which was done, despite the protestations of the citizens. The Federals destroyed the steamers King, Augusta, and Shiner, on the Alabama river. The Little Cherokee was also burned on the Tallapossa, by parties unknown. The Federals destroyed all the railroad depots, workshops, and rolling mills, but private property was unmolested. Two sectings were held to-day to express sorrow over the death of Lincoln, and addresses were made by Generals Banks, Hurlbut, and James T. Brady, of

General Banks assumed command of the Departent of the Gulf on the 22d. KENTUCKY.

TRAIR ATTACKED BY GUERILLAS—STRAGGLERS BRING PAROLED, Louisville, April 27.—A train on the Memphis branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, from Clarksville, was thrown off the track a mil and a half this side of Allensville, and was fired into by guerilias under Captain Morrow last evening The guard and a passenger returned the fire, wounding Morrow and three of his men. A fight occurred yesterday, near Brandenburg, between our forces and Capt. Bacon, and som twenty guerillas, resulting in the capture of twothirds of the guerilla party. The Louisville guerilla Straney, recently convicted by a military commission, was hanged

CUMBERLAND GAP, April 27 .- Stragglers to the number of 100 came in yesterday, and were paroled. They were portions of the 25th Virginia Cavalry, 3d Tennessee Infantry, and Burroughs' Battery, and his 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Kentucky Cavalry, of Duke's command. They continue to come in singly and in squads. Colonel Dillon has received a com ion to the effect that by Saturday nearly all the rebels in that section will have surrend

HARRISRURG LAWS OF PENEVLVANIA — A TRAITOR JUSTLY

HARRISBURG, April 27 .- All the laws of a general nature passed at the last session of the Legislature have been printed in pamphlet form and are now ready for distribution. A man named William Young, arrested week before last by the provost guard for making obscene comments upon the death of President Lincoln was this afternoon essented through the principal streets of the city by a squad of the Veteran Re

serve Corps and a band playing the Rogue's March

The prisoner carried aloft a piece of board, upon

which were nainted words descriptive of his offence The novel affair created considerable sensation. Arrival of Steamers. PORTLAND, April 27 .- The steamer North Ameri PORTLAND, April 27.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Londonderry on the 14th, arrived here at 8.45 this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

HALIPAX, April 27.—The steamship Africa sailed The steamship Africa sailed The Storm The S can, from Liverpool on the 18th, via Londonderry on the 14th, arrived here at 8.45 this morning. Her

to-morrow (Friday) morning. Burning of a Steamer. St. John's, N. B., April 27.—The steamer New England, for Boston, with a full freight, caught fire

by the explosion of a lamp, and was burned to the water's edge, this morning. Three persons are missing. The others escaped. Indicted for a Breach of Neutrality. TORONTO, C. W., April 27.—The Grand Jury as found a true bill against Jacob Thompson, C. Clay, W. H. Cheary, Wm. Lawrence, Messrs. Donald and Benest Young, for a breach of the neu-trrality laws.

CALIFORNIA. SHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Arrived, Pacific mail steamer Constitution, from Panama, with the passengers and mails that left New York April 3d.

3d.—Sailed, ship Fearless, Manilla; ship Emilie, Hong Kong, with \$12,000 in treasure.

Legal tenders have fallen here within a day or two from 73 to 59%.

The Pregress of the Puneral T. THE ROUTE TO BUPFALO. HUFFALO, April 27 .- After leaving Albany he entire route to Schenectady, emi ing were seen, and the people stood by the pulet and sad observers. At Schenestady the people had gathered to numbers, and the railroad station and prive numbers, and the random around one providences were draped in mourzage. A railfig pany was in line on each side of the track. At Amsterdam sector large concourse of emblems of mourning and bells were tolled. At Fonda similar Marks of respect, and nns were fired.

At Palatine Bridge three was a very large c dele saw deve he day of queen no mot Minute gans were fired, and a dirge perform

At Fort Plain emblems of mourning we played. The scholars of the heademy, with teachers, were ranged in line, the men At St. Johnsville a fine collation was The waiters were twenty-two young ladies in black skirts, with white waists, and black on the left arm. They were volunters for the sion, and were extremely attentive. They

permitted to pass through the funeral part At Little Falls there was a large concepts tening to a dirge by an instrumental band, his with the village belie tolling and minute gains A beautiful cross and wreath of flowers were on the coffin by the ladies of the place. At Herkimer the crowd was very is ge on each side of the road were thirty six dies, representing the States, dressed in a black sashes. On their heads they wore flowers, and in their hands carried Emily flags, draped with erape. The effect was non-At Utica the depot buildings were heavily de Flags were at half-mast, and private rest were in mourning. There were minute your and tolling belis. At least 25,000 projet

gathered here. The train moved on any solemn music of the band, minute guns, and; At Oriskany and other places the people gathered, and at Syracuse the depot was found borately and tastefully draped. Everyteen were interspersed, presenting a fine ellect. In addition to the usual gas-lights, 19693 lamps illuminated the building. The highest all draped, and those which were passay train were illuminated. A hand of music choir of voices chanted appropriate hyung: The number of people was immense, la ations having come in from adjacent tox At Warners, Memphis, Jordan, Weedson Bryon, Havannah, Clyde, Lyons, and Neva

On entering Rochester minute guns were and the belis tolled. The 54th Regiment Nation Guard were in line, besides the Veteran Res and hospital soldiers, and a battery. At But ident Filimore joined the party on that besides ether prominent citizens of Buff.io.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 27.—The train way in the depot in this city by a large concourse of page and the funeral party were entertained at 310 dining rooms by the city authorities.

The procession formed between 7 and 8 of and marched to St. James, Hall, the comb prominently in view on the funeral car. 1:: was taken from the car and deposited on a the hall.
In the gallery, outside the canopy, was Ceciliá Society, an amateur musical assula, who, as the remains were brought in, sanda deep pathos, "Rest Spirit, Rest." The society then placed a heart comparable flowers at the head of the coffia at

public were then admitted.
REBORS CORRECTED—THE RECEPTION IN BUILD BUFFALO, April 27.—As erroneous street, have been made in the press, it is necessarying on the authority of the embalmer and underland that no perceptible change has taken plant body of the late President since we left War ton. In that city the physicians removed a ton. In that city she physicians removed a feet the brain only for the autopsy, but this re-placed, so that me part of the body whaterefull deficient. The remains were visited throughout day from 9.80 A.M. until 8 P. M., by an iname number of persons. The arrangements are pronounced better than elsewhere on term.

During the morning an anchor made of car.
was presented by a party of ladden from the rian church of Buffalo, and laid on the contribution. ross of white flowers was also laid upon the at the request of Major General Dix. The n, with the remains, left St. James' Hill, a: P. M., escorted to the depot by military,f. Hozein

arge crowd. The depot was surrounded by pens anxious to get a last view of the coffin as the most left, about 10 P. M., for Cleveland. THE following extract from an account at 1 A multitude of persons assembled for many ce of the illustrious chief In the long and lofty portice, where walked in all his glory, new lay the waited in all the glory, new lay the corpse. The countenance, stall coaperene, seemed to depress the digoity of which lately dwelt in that lifeless for those who paid the last sad honors to the of his country took an impressive, a face

On the ornament at the head of the ornament at the head of the ornament at the head of the ornament at the coffin, "Gloria Dee"—and on the slike GENERAL GEORGE WASSINGTON. Departed this life on the 19th December. 1799. Æst. 68.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the sound of artiller's vessel in the river, firing minute gus. If the five of the corpse was mand of nuste with mountain melody make old into all the tenderness of we.

The procession was formed and moved in a swing order:

Cavalry,

Infantry,

Guard,

Music, Music, Olorgy, so, with his saddle, holsten

Masopic Brethren,
Citizens.

When the procession had arrived at the best the elevated lawn, on the banks of the Prowhers the items, and the procession had arrived at the best the infantry marched towards the Mount and the fines—the clergy, Masonic brothers distizens descended to the vault, and the facet vice of the Church was perfermed. The first repeated from the vessel in the river, and the choed from the woods and hills around.

Three general discharges by the large cavalry, and eleven pieces of artillery, which banks of the Potomao, back to the variety the tribute to the entombed Commander. the tribute to the entombed of the armies of the United parted hero.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, A. ... THE STOCK EXCHANGE. SECOND BOALD.

0 do 42½ 500 do ...

0 do 60% 50% 2200 Reading B 0 Quick Min Co 65% 2200 Reading B 0 Quick Min Go 53% 300 do ...

1 Mar Mining Go 13% 1500 do ...

1 Rice Rallway 84% 1000 Mich 5 % 5 do ...

2 do 88% 500 do ... THE EVENING STOCK BOARD THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Stocks active and irrecular is position to sell. Gold, 147%; after call, 18 York Central, 102%; Erie, 83%; Huis 114%; Reading, 109%; Mienigan South Illinois Central, 115%; Pittsburz, 80%; T Wabash, 106%; Rock Island, 104%; Northeast 100, preferred, 62%; F. Wayne 16 and Mississippl certificates, 32%; Canton 140%.

sa, 12%. SHIP NEWS Arrived, ship George Green, Shields rudder damaged; has thrown overboarh cargo; harks S H Waterman, Jaqueque Sagua; International, Ouracoa; bd. Sagua; International, Ouracoa; br Lead, Trinidad de Ouba; Charles Al Resolute, Ponce; schr Maria J Moore.

Public Entertainments THE CHESTNUT-STREET THEATE 3which occasion she appears both in "Ea and "Faint Heart Never Won Fair La bill for the evening is exceedingly strain. as large a benefit as hor feminine talent 3 charming those who see her upon the ichly deserve.

THE MATINEE AT THE ACADEMY OF t ought to be remembered by our love! een given this season, takes place at the on to-morrow noon. The attractions very great. Miss Caroline Richite "Daughter of the Regiment," with 32 comedy—we naturally inquire what new burlesque version of "Camille" satisfy the most craving appetite for ? would strongly recommend to cur read growing ennui by listening to the Opers and Comedy which the manager offers MESSES. WOLFSOHN AND THOMAS at the Foyer of the Academy to-morro

Trio, (B flat major, op. 97.) for the plaziviclin, and violencello.
Fantasia, (F minor, op. 49.) for plandslolo, violin. Quartette (G major, No. 1)..... THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA WILL lowing music at the public rehears.

The programme is as follows

NEW MUSIC.—W. R. Smith, of this di lished "Lincoln's Dying Refrain," at

sition, by M. B. Ladd, a disabled and two songs by Eastburn, "The Tr Old Fing," and "The Contrabands dom." Another of Eastburn's poetical effusions, entitled "Song of Con issued by Wm. A. Pond & Co., of New DEVIL-WORSHIPPERS.—The only depend known to exist are the Yashis, a set people living in Armenia. The Perimerly Christians, were then converted the many name and name arrowself diguister.

merly Christians, were then converted dunism, and now, apparently district faiths, have betaken themselves to dit theory of their pricets is, that altrough angel, Satan, the chief of the angele. The hard the collection of their pricets is that altrough has a quarrel with God, yet a recommendation of their hope, and they foundation of their hope, and they selves perfectly safe in trusting the devil program of the devil program