

VILLAGE ECORD. WAYNESBORO. Friday, April 21, 1865.



Forever float that standard sheet! When breaths the life that falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet, And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR TERMS

The following are our terms for subscription advertising and job work, to which we will strictly adhere while the present "war prices" continue: SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, if paid within the year, \$2.00; after the year, 2.50. ADVERTISING: Per Square of ten lines, three times, \$1.50; each subsequent insertion, 35c. Administrator's and Executor's notices, 6w, 2.50. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. JOB WORK: Quarter-Sheet Hand-Bills, (25 to 30), \$2.00; Half, 3.50; Whole, 6.50. For all job work and local advertising terms invariably cash. W. BEAIR, Editor and Proprietor.

MURDER OF MR. LINCOLN.

The startling news of the assassination of President LINCOLN and the attempt about the same time to kill Secretary SEWARD and sons, the particulars of which will be found in to-day's paper, reached this place about noon on Saturday last. The friends of Mr. LINCOLN would not credit the report until a later hour in the day when a despatch was received confirming the sad news. Business was at once suspended and the different bells tolled for an hour or longer. Flags and dwellings were draped in mourning. Upon the countenance of almost every man, woman and child, could be seen unmistakable evidence of sorrow the most profound. Many gave vent to their feelings in tears, sorrowing as though they had parted with their last, best friend. The commission of a crime so horrible and so unexpected affected those even who had previously been the President's enemies, and our community as one man, almost, seemed to feel and mourn the great loss thus sustained by the country in the death of its honored Chief Magistrate. Certainly no man since the days of WASHINGTON had accomplished more for his country and the cause of humanity, and none could have been more entitled to the confidence and affection of the patriotic masses. During a bloody war waged for four long years for the very existence of our Government, he was incessant at his post of honor, the helm of the nation, with an accumulation of labor and responsibility resting upon him such as no former President was ever called upon to endure. This great man, who seemed to have been guided by the hand of Omnipotence in leading his country through darkness and peril, fell at last the victim of assassination, a martyr to the cause of his country.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, remarks the Lancaster Examiner, was the gift of God to this land, if ever a man was so commissioned. He was taken out of obscurity, and mysteriously advanced over statesmen to whom the people had been almost solely looking for their chief magistrate. All his singular array of qualities vindicated the choice. No man since Washington ever so completely met the emergency amid which he arose. Grant success crowned his efforts. He saw the leading hope of his life realized, for he testified his faith, a few hours before he fell, that war had really given way to peace. His mission, perhaps, had been fulfilled, and he goes hence leaving "One of the few, the immortal names That were not born to die."

MR. LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.—At noon on Wednesday, the hour appointed for the funeral ceremonies of the late President to take place, all business in this place was suspended, and with the solemn tolling of the bells, the different congregations repaired to the M. E. Church, where religious exercises were had, Rev. Mr. KRENS of the German Reformed Church, and Rev. Mr. THOMAS, the Pastor, officiating. Rev. Mr. BURMAN of the Lutheran Church was absent, having been called to preach in Quincy. The occasion itself, we felt, was one of more than ordinary solemnity. The Christian people of the loyal States, at that hour, at the tomb of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the great benefactor of his country and martyr to human Freedom. It was a nation, at that hour, in mourning, for one whose memory posterity will delight to honor, and whose public and private virtues will live in the hearts of a grateful people.

OUT OF DANGER.—The gratifying announcement is made that Secretary SEWARD has so far recovered from his recent wounds as to be considered out of danger. His son has been restored to consciousness and is also likely to recover.

FOR SALE.—See advertisement of Mountain land for sale, by John Singer. See column on fourth page.

THE ASSASSINATION.—The fact that the wise and prudent President ABRAHAM LINCOLN lies at this hour cold in death on a couch can hardly be realized by the loyal hearts in America, yet such is the case. The man who had treated the rebels and traitors with so much leniency and kindness has been struck down by a cowardly assassin, who sympathized with the Southern and Northern rebels, and at a time when our good and noble hearted President was meditating a proclamation of amnesty to those who had been plotting treason and rebellion against this Government. The enemies of a Republican government have, like the enemies of Christ Jesus, killed their best friend.

A kind Providence has ordered ABRAHAM LINCOLN to be a martyr for his country. He has permitted the hands of a murderer to slay his victim on the very day upon which the war began, (the 14th of April, 1861, on which the first gun was fired at Fort Sumter), and also on the day it may be said to have virtually ended, the last sacrifice which the wise and good President could make for his country was made in the rendering of his life to the assassin's bullet. ABRAHAM LINCOLN can do no more. He has given himself body and soul for his native land. He lies a cold and mutilated corpse. The kindly voice is hushed. The frank beaming smile is gone. The warm, generous hand is pallid and stiff. Rebellion has crowded the full measure of its unspeakable iniquity by the murder of the gracious magistrate who was interposing himself between it and the righteous wrath of an injured people. Now the hour of retribution has come, and this people, over the bleeding body of their dearly beloved and cruelly murdered President, will solemnly dedicate themselves to the ministration of that stern and holy justice which they have hitherto resolved to temper with reprehensible mercy.

The blood of ABRAHAM LINCOLN calls aloud for vengeance and it must be had. The shrieks of the bereaved widow and orphaned children rang upon the air. There is a terrible whisper on the breeze. Let rebellion now take what it has sought, for the arm of the nation will be bared to the elbow, and no living man shall stay the sword that is upraised for solemn atonement.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

J. D. Reamer, a prominent rebel sympathizer of this place, went to the County Jail, on Sunday evening, and asked to be locked up in as a refuge from a crowd of justly incensed citizens. About the first of March last, Reamer confidentially informed a customer while purchasing goods in his store, that one hundred thousand dollars were being raised to secure the assassination of President LINCOLN. The assassin was to receive fifty thousand dollars previous to the commission of the deed, and the balance immediately after its perpetration. This was to be before the twelfth day of April. Affidavits to this effect were made by a man who overheard the information. The deed occurring so near the time set by Reamer, and he being in Baltimore at the date of the occurrence, satisfied those who knew of his declaration, that he was in some way implicated in the crime, and an indignant assembly of citizens was ready to give into the hands of justice, a man who is certainly as culpable in his wish as the murderer in act. Hagerstown Herald.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The remains of Sergeant DAVID C. SUMMERS, of Co. I, 210th Reg. P. V., who died some time since in hospital near Petersburg, were recently taken to the residence of his father, Mr. David Summers, in Quincy township, for interment. Young Summers served his country during the nine months service. He was a faithful soldier and as such was highly respected by the officers and men with whom he was associated. His age was 24 years, 4 months and 18 days.

The President and his Cabinet held their first formal meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the Treasury Department. President JOHNSON, in conversation with a distinguished gentleman, said that at the present he saw no necessity for an Extra Session of Congress, and further that he would not commit himself to a policy which would prevent visiting condign punishment on rebels. He had been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and his previous course ought to be regarded as an indication of his future conduct on this subject.

IN ARREARS.—We are largely in arrears for paper received this week. Those who failed to "square up" previous to the first inst., are requested to do so now. Our expenses being cash we must request prompt payment on the part of our good patrons. The bad ones will hear from us soon.

NEW GOODS.—GEORGE STOVER and J. W. MILLER have just received their first supply of new spring and summer goods, and are now prepared to supply the wants of their friends and customers. Advertisements next week.

FIRST SUPPLY.—It will be seen by reference to Price & Hoeflich's column in to-day's paper, that these gentlemen are now well supplied with the latest styles of new spring and summer goods.

RECEIVED.—We acknowledge the receipt of \$2 from J. D. LESURE, Hill Grove, Ohio, and \$2 from Wm. SMITH, Fountain Dale, Adams county, for a subscription.

THE GREAT MARTYR TO FREEDOM. MURDER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A SKULKING ASSASSIN FIRES THE FATAL SHOT. REBEL PERTIDY BAPTISED IN BLOOD.

The Price of Victory Paid with the Blood of the Chief who led us through the Storms of War.

HIS BLOOD AND THE BLOOD OF PATRIOT SONS THE ORNAMENT OF THE UNION.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865. The President of the United States was shot while attending Ford's Theatre to-night. It is feared that the wounds are mortal.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] President Lincoln and his wife, together with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre, for the purpose of witnessing the performance of "Our American Cousin." It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman instead took the late train of cars for New Jersey. The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand and exclaiming "sic semper tyranni!" and immediately leaped from the box, which was on the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, thus making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and, mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming: "Hang him!" "Hang him!" The excitement was one of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush toward the President's box, when cries were heard "Stand back!" "Give him air!" "Has any one any stimulants?" On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite to the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor. A common single-barrelled pocket-pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed.

An immense crowd gathered in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community was terrible. At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax, and Farnsworth, Judge Carter, Governor Oglesby, General Meigs, Col. Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his medical associates, were around his bedside.

THE PRESIDENT IN A DYING CONDITION AT MIDNIGHT. The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly, the blood oozing from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons were exhausting every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description. The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start to the theatre till fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had advertised that General Grant and they were to be present, and as General Grant had gone North he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and, with Mr. Ashmun of Massachusetts, bid him good-bye.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's House, and a strong guard also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing that he would be brought to his home.

The entire city, to-night, presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears. The military authorities have despatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order if possible, to arrest the assassin, while the Metropolitan Police are alike vigilant for the same purpose.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD. When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the report was based upon truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible account could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows: About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a col-

ored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Vordt, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with a particular direction concerning the medicine. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside and walked quickly toward the Secretary's room, and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.—What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a bill, severely injuring the skull, and falling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster in the United States Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought, no arteries.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, as in the same manner of the assassin of the President. It is believed the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the Government, called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and their hearing of the assassination of the President, proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

THE ASSASSINATION. Particulars of the Awful Crime.

The Death of the President—The Dying Scenes.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The excitement throughout the city is intense. Two gentlemen who went to apprise the Secretary of War of the attack on Mr. Lincoln met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hustened away without a word. It had been the Secretary's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln, and occupy the same box, but a press of business prevented. It therefore seems evident that the aim of the plotters was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful event was announced in the streets Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassin. In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city. Mayor Wallace and several members of the city government were soon on the spot. Every measure of precaution was taken to preserve order in the city, and every street was patrolled. At the request of Mr. Richards, General Augur sent horses to mount the police. Every road out of Washington was picketed, and every possible avenue of escape thoroughly guarded. The steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

As it was suspected that the conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore, and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed, and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin. A preliminary examination was made by Mr. Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence, as elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath, was conclusive to this point, that the murderer of the President was John Wilkes Booth.

His hat was found in the private box, and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident after he jumped to the stage was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse. Booth has played more than once at Ford's theatre, and is, of course, acquainted with its exits and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is easily understood.

The person who wounded Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty ray revolver. The chambers were broken loose, as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the other balls smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—11 A. M.—The Star extra says: At 22 minutes past 7 o'clock the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There was no indication of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on his being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, the private secretary, and others were waiting, where he again offered prayer for the consolation of the family.

Surrounding the death-bed of the President were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher, Attorney General Speed, Postmaster General, M. T. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, General Halleck, General Meigs, Senator Sumner, F. R. Andrews, of New York; General Todd, of Decatur; John Hay, private secretary; Governor Oglesby, of Illinois; General Farnsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Harris, Captain Robert Lincoln, son of the President, and Mrs. E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Gatch, Neal Hall, and Leberman. Secretary McCulloch remained with the President until about 5 A. M., and Chief Justice Chase, after several hours' attendance during the night, returned again early this morning.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1 P. M.—Saturday's extra Intelligence says: From evidence obtained, it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his sons, is John Surratt, of Prince George county, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable, on Fourteenth street. Surratt is a young man, with light hair and

goatee. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George county.

THE ASSASSINS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Every effort that ingenuity excited by fever, can make, is being put forth by all the proper authorities to capture or trace the assassins of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. The Common Council of this city have offered a reward of \$20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the assassins. To this sum another of \$10,000 is added by Colonel L. C. Baker, agent of the War Department, making the whole reward \$30,000. To this announcement are added the following description of the individual accused:

The description of J. Wilkes Booth, who assassinated the President on the evening of April 14, 1865: Height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 160 pounds; compactly built; hair jet black, inclined to curl, medium length, parted behind; eyes black and heavy, dark eye-brows; wears a large seal ring on the little finger; when talking, inclines his head forward and looks down.

Description of the person who attempted to assassinate the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State. Height, five feet one inch; hair black, thick, full and straight; no beard; no appearance of beard; cheeks red on the jaws; face moderately full; 22 or 23 years of age; color of eyes not known; large eyes, but not prominent; brows not heavy, but dark; face not large, but rather round; complexion healthy; nose straight and well formed, medium size; mouth small; lips thin; upper lip protruded when he talked; chin pointed and prominent; head medium size; neck short and of medium thickness; hands soft, and small fingers tapering, show no signs of hard labor; broad shoulders; taper waist; straight figure; a strong-looking man; manner not gentlemanly but vulgar; dress overcoat with side pockets, and one on breast with lappets; black pants of common stuff; new heavy boots; voice small and thin, inclined to tenor.

All the theatrical and concert saloon proprietors announce that their establishments will be closed until further notice. Meetings are called for this evening of Pennsylvanians, Missourians, and Ohioans, who are residents of this city and Georgetown, for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings on the late sad affliction of the country in the death of Mr. Lincoln, and to make arrangements to attend his funeral. A meeting of the New York Club, for the same purpose, will also be held to-night.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The National Intelligencer says: "We can state, on the highest authority, that it has been ascertained that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the President. Booth, it is said, sent his card up to the Vice President at the hotel, but Mr. Johnson could not conveniently see him. The names of the severally appointed assassins are, we understand, known, and after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be astounded at the developments. From motives of public interest we refrain from mentioning the names of those that reach us."

A member of the Cabinet remarked, on the day after the murder that Mr. Lincoln, at every Cabinet meeting, invariably counseled forbearance, kindness, and mercy towards these misguided men."

The Intelligencer says: "We understand from authority which is deemed unquestionable, that a few days ago, after an interview between the late Chief Magistrate and the present one, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself gratified with their concurrent views, and said he placed implicit confidence in the Vice President."

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The deep interest felt in Secretary Seward has thronged his residence with visitors, among them several members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers. He was informed yesterday, for the first time, of the assassination of the President and of the attempted assassination of his son, the assistant Secretary, and to some extent of the condition in which he then lay. Though moved with the intensest sorrow and horror at a recital of the facts, his strength had so far returned as to enable him to bear up under the trying ordeal.

Arrest of one of the Conspirators. BALTIMORE, April 18.—A highly important arrest has been made here. The name of the party is withheld at present. He has made a full confession, being one of the conspirators against the life of the President, and acknowledges himself to be the author of the letter signed "Sam," which was found in Booth's trunk. It is understood that the party alluded to states that the original design of the conspirators was merely to capture the President some time back, and in this way compel a general release of all the rebel prisoners then held by the United States. That when the general exchange commenced the project was abandoned by him and others, and he says he refused to have anything further to do with it, and endeavored to induce the others to give up their designs upon the life of the President. This is substantially a correct version of what the prisoner has so far divulged. He is a well-known resident of Baltimore.

The Identity of the Assassin of Mr. Seward. The person arrested this morning was supposed to be Surratt, but there is reason to believe that the desperado is no other than "Thomas," the so called "French lady," who, it will be remembered, captured the steamer St. Nicholas in 1861, and who was subsequently apprehended, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary, from which, by some means, he was released. Nothing positive, however, is known on the subject.

Secretary Seward is much better to-day, as is also Frederick Seward, who is gradually regaining full consciousness, and it is now confidently hoped and expected that both the Secretary and his son will speedily recover.

North Carolina. Expected Surrender of Johnston's Army.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Information has been received by the Government from General Sherman that he was in communication with General Johnston, with a view to the surrender of the latter.

General Sherman would offer the same terms that General Grant did to Lee, and it was supposed they would be accepted.

Last Honors to the National Martyr.

The programme for the transportation of President Lincoln's remains from Washington has been issued. The funeral train will not exceed nine cars, including baggage and horse-car, which will proceed over the whole route from Washington to Springfield.

The time schedule for the transportation is as follows: Leave Washington Friday, Ap. 21, 8 A. M. Arrive at Baltimore, Friday, April 21, 10 A. M. Leave Baltimore, Friday, Ap. 21, 8 P. M. Arrive at Harrisburg, Friday, April 21, 8:20 P. M. Leave Harrisburg, Saturday, April 22, 12 M. Arrive at Philadelphia, Saturday, April 22, 6:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia, Monday, April 24, 4 A. M. Arrive at New York, Monday, April 24, 10 A. M. Leave N. Y., Tuesday, April 25, 4 P. M. Arrive at Albany, Tuesday, April 25, 11 P. M. Leave Albany, Wednesday, Ap. 26, 4 P. M. Arrive at Buffalo, Thursday, April 27, 7 A. M. Leave Buffalo, Thursday, Ap. 27, 10 A. M. Arrive at Cleveland, Friday, April 28, 7 A. M. Leave Cleveland, Friday, Ap. 28, midnight. Arrive at Columbus, Saturday, April 29, 7:30 A. M. Leave Columbus, Saturday, April 29, 8 P. M. Arrive at Indianapolis, Sunday, April 30, 7 A. M. Leave Indianapolis, Sunday, April 30, midnight. Arrive at Chicago, Monday, May 1, 11 A. M. Leave Chicago, Tuesday, May 2, 8 P. M. Arrive at Springfield, Monday, May 3, 8 A. M.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY. The Pursuit of Johnston. NEWBERN, N. C., April 15.—The superintendent of the railroad has arrived here from Goldsboro, and states that Governor Vance was captured by our cavalry between Hillsboro and Raleigh on the 13th inst. The report states that he (Vance) had been sent to Sherman by Johnston, who was at Hillsboro, with instructions to surrender the State of North Carolina to Sherman, but these instructions were afterwards countermanded, and Vance was returning to Johnston without having seen Sherman, when he was captured. He is now a prisoner of war, not having carried out his mission. The report also states that Jeff Davis and family had joined Johnston at Hillsboro which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived at Hillsboro after Vance had been sent to Sherman, and caused Johnston's instructions to Vance to be set aside, does not appear.

P. S. Sherman's forces entered Raleigh a few days since, and are moving on beyond that place after Johnston, who continues to fall back without fighting.

CAPTURE OF MOBILE. Three Hundred Guns and Six Thousand Prisoners Taken.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10 via CAMRO, April 16.—The Times publishes official despatches announcing the capture of Spanish Fort and Blakely, the former at 10:30 A. M., on the 9th, with 700 prisoners, and the latter on the same day by assault, and over 5,000 prisoners, with a large amount of ordnance stores, gunboats, and the troops proceeding unopposed towards Mobile, which was captured last evening by a portion of General Smith's command, assisted by light-draft gunboats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

CHICAGO, April 16.—A special despatch from Cairo says: "Our forces occupied Mobile on the 9th inst. The Spanish Fort was captured, with three thousand prisoners. Three hundred guns were captured in Mobile. The garrison fell back up the river on gunboats, and by way of Chickasaw Bayou. General Wilson has captured all of Roddy's command."

ANOTHER ARMED SOLDIER.—Mr. Alfred A. Stratton, of Jamestown, Chautauque county, N. Y., called upon us on Monday. Mr. S. is but 18 years of age, though very tall and well shaped, and has been a soldier in Company G of the 147th New York Regiment, going to the seat of war in August, 1863. On the 13th of June, in the engagement before Petersburg, a solid shot took off both his arms above the elbow, and although for a time a great sufferer, he has recovered from the wounds, but is left of course, in a most unfortunate and dependent condition. He is at present at the New England Rooms, on Broadway, and would be glad to see his friends or those who are friendly toward him.

Mr. S. states that there are four persons known to him who have suffered during the war the loss of both their arms. They are: Plunkett of Massachusetts, Dunphy of Rochester, N. Y., John H. Boary of Ohio, and himself. He further states that there is one other man (if what is left of him may be called a man) who is still more entitled to the commiseration and charity of mankind than either of the persons above referred to, he being a Pennsylvania soldier, whose name is unknown to our informant, but who, to his positive knowledge, on the same day when he himself was wounded, suffered the loss of both arms and both legs and one eye, and is still alive to tell the story.—New York Tribune.

The Sympathy of Canada.

MONTREAL, April 17.—On Saturday the flags on the court-house, City Hall, custom-house, and other public buildings, were at half-mast. In all the churches yesterday the glory in their prayers referred particularly to the assassination of the President, and expressed their detestation of the crime.

A union prayer-meeting of all denominations of Christians is to be held to-night in the Wesleyan Chapel, to express their sympathy with the people of the United States. Throughout Canada there is but one feeling, that of horror of the crime, and the warmest sympathy for the nation.

Gen. Washburn offers from \$500 to \$1,000 reward for the capture and conviction of any guerrilla within 20 miles of Memphis.