# VILLARGE RECORD

## WAYNESBORO'.

**Friday, April 28, 1865.**

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but 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 whilst 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, | 35 |
| 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. BLAIR,
*Editor and Proprietor.*


OUR DEAD PRESIDENT.—Never since the foundation of our government has the loss of a public servant been mourned by the American people as has been the death of our late President. Wherever our flag floats the loyal citizens bow in sorrow over his demise as a national calamity. His course had been such through the protracted and trying ordeal from which the country is now emerging as to win the confidence and affection of good citizens everywhere. His honesty of purpose, the persevering and unswerving fidelity with which he devoted his great mind and energies in behalf of his imperiled country convinced the masses that his hand was guided by Omnipotent power, and the people with one accord, in the darkest hours of our civil strife, looked up to him, confident that he would guide aright and that victory would ultimately crown the national arms, nor were they mistaken, for, in the Providence of God, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was permitted before being called hence, to see the fruit of his labors through four years of burdens and trials unexampled in the history of the country—the Rebellion broken of its power, the national banners wreathed with victory, and the chief of the conspirators fleeing before the wrath of an injured, indignant people. No wonder that our land mourns the sad end of its good President, and well may the people show their appreciation of his great wisdom and matchless virtues, by consigning with such special, but becoming honors, his remains to their last resting place.

RAILROADS.—The article which we publish to-day over the signature of "Progress" we commend to the attentive perusal of our readers, to business men and the farming community especially.

About the time the Rebellion broke out a subscription of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars in stock had been secured among our citizens for the extension of the Gettysburg Railroad to this place, which could have been increased to at least one hundred thousand dollars and the extension of the road secured but for the war, which now promises to be over in a short time. Nothing has since been done in reference to its extension, nor do we know whether there are any prospects just now for a road from that direction. But efforts are being made to extend the Western Maryland Road to to Hagerstown, with prospects of success which amount to almost a certainty, and if our farmers and business men would avail themselves of its benefits, some decided action should be promptly taken. According to the present routes surveyed Waynesboro' cannot be made a point on the road, but we understand the Mayor of Baltimore is anxious that we should have a route surveyed from the summit of the mountain via. this place to Hagerstown, and if it can be shown to be a more economical one than those already selected the probability is that it will be adopted. Those interested should at once decide whether or not they will risk the expense of such a survey. It might be the means of securing us the road and for this reason we favor an early survey.

BUSINESS FIRMS.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that UPDEGRAFF & SON, Hagerstown, have received their spring and summer supply of hats, "all sorts and sizes." Few establishments outside the city retail more hats and at as low figures as this firm, both of whom are practical hatters. Persons visiting Hagerstown will find it to their interest, if they want a hat, to give these gentlemen a call.

Next door to the Messrs. UPDEGRAFFS will be found our gay friend and former citizen, JAMES A. FISHER, Merchant Tailor, who is always on hand and ready to furnish a gentleman with an "outfit" at profits amazingly short. Mr. F. is also well supplied with the latest styles of goods in his line.—These firms are thoroughly Union, consequently customers need have no fears of encountering *he or she vipers* in either establishment.

THE END.—According to our latest accounts fears are expressed that Jeff. Davis, after plundering southern banks of an immense amount of treasure, has made his escape from the country. The once boasted rebel army has at last been litterally crushed by the force of our arms, and the confederacy which was to be, has collapsed never to be restored again. Evidently the end of the great Rebellion is at hand.

Thirty years and more, under the leadership of some of the most sagacious statesmen of the age, were consumed in preparing for the rebellion of the slave power of the South. Lifetimes were given to its preparation and their money, their existence, their *all*, were devoted to its inauguration and prosecution, and yet, under the guidance of wise and brave men, backed by a loyal and heroic people, the monster is crushed in four years beyond the hope of resuscitation.—And with it falls that other great curse, the prolific mother of strife and treason, and the cause of the rebellion—*Slavery!* The end of the war is the end of slavery on this continent. No more shall the free hearts of the north be made to suffer for the crimes of the slave propagandists of the south. The sin of the nation has beem wiped out, and when the rubbish of the war shall have been cleared away, when northern enterprise shall rebuild, repopulate and reinvigorate the south, and freedom of thought and expression, and free institutions shall be carried from the coast of Maine to the rice fields of Florida, then we will be a homogeneous people, believing in one God, one flag, one government and one destiny.

The end of rebellion and its parent slavery is at hand, and already the glorious light of the new era illumines the horizon from east to west and from the far north to the extreme south.

THE LAST DITCH.—The "chivalry" of the South have at length found the "last ditch," but manifest far less disposition to die therein than what was anticipated. It was proclaimed that rather than yield the "last man" would die in the "last ditch."—Of this some of our copperhead friends boasted not a little a couple of years since. Doubtless they little thought that their dear, "southern brothren" would so disappoint their expectations by laying down their arms and refusing, as they had promised, to die in in the "last ditch," but such is (to them) the mortifying fact. The secesh women, too, after the "last man" had died in the "last ditch," it was said, would fight the abolitionists with broomsticks until the last one expired. But it seems they are equally anxious to save their "bacon" and consequently refuse to die too. We confess that this refusal of the chivalry to comply with their promise must be humiliating to "big foot" and other copperheads who proscribed us for our Union sentiments.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE DESTROYED.—On the reception of the news of President LINCOLN'S assassination at Westminster, Md., the greatest excitement ensued. The *Sentinel* says a portion of the community were exasperated beyond the influence of counsel at an article which appeared in the *Western Maryland Democrt*, (copperhead) of the 6th inst., and at a late hour in the night the office was entered, the type, cases, stands, paper, &c. carried into the street and burned, while the press and other material was irreparably damaged. We quote the article referred to entire:

"Some people hope that Lincoln's life will be spared now, in order that the country may be saved the disgrace of an 'incoherent' Vice President. But is there not a slight chance of improvement in case that Providence should will it otherwise? Lincoln, it is true, is reported to be a sober man, but it is none the less true, that if he is always sober he is always wrong. So Johnson sober is Johnson wrong; but Johnson drunk might, perchance, be Johnson right. As a proof of this, in his "incoherent" speech in the Senate he talked about the "Constitution." He certainly never would have thought of talking of that document if he had been sober. There is not a word about it in Lincoln's Inaugural! Not a word! It is evident, therefore, that a drunken Abolitionist is more likely to be right than a sober one."

WASHINGTON, April 25—9 A. M.—Joseph Shaw, editor of the Westminster (Carroll county) *Democrat*, whose paper was mobbed and material destroyed the night after the murder of the President, on account of the disloyal sentiments expressed by the editor, and who was also warned away by the people, returned yesterday to Westminster. Last night he was again waited upon by a delegation of citizens, who knocked at his door. He appeared and fired into the crowd, wounding a young man named Henry Bell. Upon this the enraged citizens killed Shaw on the spot.

RIGHT.—The citizens of Carroll county, Md., after passing resolutions of condolence with the family of our late President and of confidence in the administration of Andrew Johnson, the following, says the Westminster *American*, was passed unanimously by a standard vote:—

*Resolved*, That as certain young men, former residents of this community, elected to commit treason against the Government of the United States, as well as against the State of Maryland, by going South and taking up arms and serving the Rebels, we will not tolerate their presence among us at any future date, and if they should return, they shall be notified to leave, and failing to do so, such measures shall be taken as will rid the community of them.

☞A meeting should at once be called for this place and similar resolutions adopted. The appearance of such men among their former citizens is an outrage upon public feeling. The motto should be—"death or banishment to traitors."

[FOR THE VILLAGE RECORD.

RAILROADS.

Although the history of Railroads in this country falls to point to a single instance where property on the line has not increased in value by its operation, yet it is in those cases where one terminus of the Railroad is at a large city that residents along the route experience the greatest amount of benefit.—Exceptions are found, and in cases where the region of country proves unhealthy or unattractive, but where salubrity of climate is united to beauty of scenery, the value of land upon a line of Railroad terminating at a large city reaches and maintains a value unexampled and almost incredible in a farming community. Any number of instances of this fact is afforded by the operation of the Western Md. Railroad, Hanover Branch Railroad and others in Chester and Delaware counties. I could enumerate repeated sales of large estates upon these lines, that warrant the assertion that land has and does increase within two years, full one hundred per cent. in value, and that in particular localities a much greater increase than even this has been experienced.

It has been a matter of surprise to me, that the wealthy inhabitants of Franklin and Washington counties, should have remained so great a length of time contented with the primitive order of things, and wagoned their valuable products to a distant market, at great expense, when by a comparative small outlay of capital they could have obtained the facilities and conveniences, the cheapness, certainty, and rapidity of railway conveyance. When a branch road, connecting with the Northern Central Railway, was constructed to Hanover, York county, and the profitable working of that road, put it beyond question that the enterprise, simply as a speculation, and apart from the increase in the value of the lands within six miles on either side of its line of route, or ten miles from its terminus, would pay a good interest upon the investment, it became a great cause for wonder, that the spirit which was building up Hanover, and adding to the agricultural wealth of that portion of York county, was not shared in by the people of Gettysburg, and now, that Gettysburg has a road, nothing more ever astonished me, why the citizens of Waynesboro', and the thrifty farmers by which that substantial and orderly inland town and neighborhood is surrounded, did not extend the road from Gettysburg to that place, when it was within their grasp. I say do it yet, or make arrangements with the Western Maryland Railroad, to have the advantages of that road. Let us have one or the other, as either can be done.

I lay it down as an axiom, that good local railways, penetrating a region so productive as that of Franklin county, and Washington *too*, will always pay, and pay well. They are indeed lucrative in many ways They enhance the value of town property, they add largely to the value of landed property, and they pay, besides, a good dividend on their cost of construction. A railway is also immediately beneficial in other respects. It opens the mineral wealth of the region through which it passes, and places it within reach of the consumer, not only with great ease and certainty, but at a cost far below that which would be incurred by the old mode of transportation. It enables the farmer to select that period of the year for sending his products to a market when the price of those products is at its highest point, and dispenses with the necessity of taking his teams from the field when the labors of the season are most pressing. It gives him a choice of markets, offers him the opportunity of making his sales quickly, and in person, and renders valuable those products of the dairy and the orchard, which are usually sold, under other circumstances, at rates far below what they would bring in a populous city.

A railway encouraging travel and trafic, brings mind into contact with mind, awakens drowsy neighborhoods from their lethargy, establishes new relations between distant communities, and promotes that intellectual and commercial progression which is the leading characteristic of the age.

It is for these reasons that I am gratified to learn that Waynesboro' is desirous, yea determined, I hope, to have a railway connection with some road. Let us not give up this time until something has been accomplished for our good. PROGRESS.

☞When Abraham Lincoln left Springfield, Ill., on the 18th of February, 1861, he said no one who had not been in a like position could understand his feelings at that moment, "nor the oppressive sadness" which he felt at that parting. He concluded by saying:

"Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To Him I commend you all; permit me to ask that, with equal sincerity and faith, you will invoke his wisdom and guidance for me. With these few words I must leave you—*for how long I know not*, Friends, one and all, I must now bid you an affectionate farewell."

The Springfield *Journal* says he spoke "solemnly and impressively, and with profound emotion, and that every heart was sad and every eye moist as he concluded his remarks."

TO BE DEMANDED.—It is stated that Gov. Curtin intends to demand the rendition of McCausland, Gillmore and othe rebel officers, concerned in the sacking and burning of Chambersburg for trial on the charge of Arson and Robbery.

☞The *Telegraph* says, the spectacle attending the escort of the remains of the President to and from Harrisburg, on Friday and Saturday last, was one of the most solemn, sublime and imposing ever beheld by the people of Pennsylvania. The remains were exposed to view in the Capitol during Friday night and Saturday morning. Not less than twenty-five thousand people passed in sad contemplation before the catafalco on which the remains were deposited. The trappings of mourning were exposed on public and private buildings, and in every way respectful, genuine and heartfelt, the people manifested their grief for the illustrious dead.

SEVERE BUT JUST.—On Saturday morning a rebel resident of Washington inquired of a guard in front of the State Department if it were true the President was dead. The soldier replied it was. Whereupon the citizen replied, "I am d—d glad of it." He had hardly concluded the utterance when the guard put a ball through his head, and he lies now a corpse execrated by all, though dead; while the soldier toasted and feted, and is the hero of the war. The incident fairly illustrates the intensity of popular feeling.

☞When Charleston fell, Mr. Lincoln wrote to General Gilmore, instructing him to find out the condition of the family of James L. Petigru and to supply them with whatever they needed. He inclosed at the same time a fifty dollar note as a contribution to their relief if they should require it.

THE ASSASSIN.—Booth, the assassin, is still at large, though the rewards offered for his apprehension amount to $140,000.—That justice will ultimately overtake the villain there is but little doubt.

☞GEO. J. BALSLEY, Esq., has become Superindendent of the Imperial Oil Company, vice Wm. H. McDowell, resigned. The business of the company is said to be progressing favorably.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Drs. FRANTZ & SNIVELY, experienced practitioners, have associated themselves together in the practice of medicine in this place.

THE BERKLEY UNION.—This is the title of a newspaper recently established at Martinsburg, Berkley county, Va., with J. T. HOKE & J. W. ROBINSON, Editors. The paper is thoroughly Union in sentiment, spirited, and handsomely executed, mechanically.

☞A National Fast Day of humiliation and mourning for the death of the late President, has been appointed on Thursday, the 25th of May next. See Proclamation.

PLANTS.—Persons in want of garden plants are referred to the advertisement of J. & M. MORGAL in to-day's paper.

☞It is estimated that 200,000 people visited the remains of President Lincoln at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia.

## Proclamation by the President

WASHINGTON, April 24.—By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

*Whereas*, By my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public, of the 17th, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; but

*Whereas*, Our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation—

*Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that* grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of senators and representatives in Congress, communicated to me by resolutions adopted at the national capital,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of May next, to be observed (wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected) as a day of humiliation and mourning. And I recommend my fellow citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtue, and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

[L. S.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

*Condition of the Seward Family.*

WASHINGTON, April 25—9 A. M.

Hon E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is convalescing rapidly.—Mr. Fred, Seward speaks more distinctly this morning and is better. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

T. H. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 24.—The committee of arrangements have announced that the funeral of the lamented President will take place in this city on Saturday, May 6th. The body will lie in state in the hall of the House of Representatives from 10 o'clock Wednesday, May 3d, to 10 A. M. Saturday, May 6th.

# NORTH CAROLINA.

## Negotiations Between Gen. Sherman and the Rebel Johnson.

### Strange Terms and "Basis" Agreed Upon.

### Sherman's Action Disavowed by President Johnson and Cabinet.

*Our Dead President's Policy with Rebels in Arms our only Policy.*

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Yesterday evening a bearer of a despatch arrived from Gen Sherman. An agreement for the suspension of hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst., by General Sherman with the rebel General Johnson, the rebel Gen. Breckinridge being present at the conference.

A Cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the Secretary of War, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and he was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol, on the night of the 2d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the second, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary of War, informing him that General Lee had requested an interview or conference to make arrangements for terms of peace. The letter of Gen. Lee was published in the message of Davis to the rebel Congress.

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

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 P. M.

Lieut. General Grant:

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter.

He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss, or confer upon any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will not submit them to military conference or conventions. In the mean time you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to General Stoneman, to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or to Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A despatch received from Richmond says: "It is stated here by responsible parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jeff. Davis and his party is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations."

They hope, it is said, to make terms with General Sherman or some other Southern commander by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including their gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end.

After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for North Carolina, to direct operations against Johnson's army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

*The Correspondence and the 'Memorandum.'*

WASHINGTON, April 23.—As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Generals Johnston and Sherman, the following memorandum, or basis of what was agreed upon between the generals, and the result, is published:

Memorandum, or basis of agreement made this, the 18th day of April, A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, both present.

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

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

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

*Fourth.* The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

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

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

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

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

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General Commanding Army United States in North Carolina.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General Commanding C. S. Army in N. C.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In a despatch dated at Mobile, 5 o'clock P. M., on April 14, Major General Canby reports as follows: "We find in Mobile and its defences, on the west side of the bay, over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about 1,000 prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed. The quantity of cotton will probably reach 30,000 bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage."

Major General Hancock reports that nearly all of Moseby's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, excepting Moseby himself. Some of Moseby's own men are hunting him for a reward of $2,000 offered for him by Gen. Hancock, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

The counties of Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary's have, during the whole war, been noted for hostility to the Government, and its protection to rebel blockade-running, rebel spies, and every other species of public enemies.

The murderers of the President were harbored there before the murder, and Booth fled in that direction. If he escapes it will be owing to rebel accomplices in that region. The military commander of the department will speedily take measures to bring these rebel sympathizers and accomplices in the murder to a sense of their criminal conduct.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

# NORTH CAROLINA.

## Arrival of General Grant at Raleigh.

*Johnston Notified of the Termination of the Truce*

War Department, Washington, April 25—10 P. M.—A despatch has just been received by the Department from Gen. Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A. M., April 24. He says: "I reached here this morning, and delivered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnson. Word was immediately sent to Johnson terminating the truce, and information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between army commanders." E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

*Effect of the Assassination in Sherman's Army.*

A letter from Raleigh says: "The sad news from Washington cast a gloom over the army that no series of victories can dispel.—The officers and men all alike feel that Gen. Sherman, in his order, expresses their feeling, when he says, 'the assassination is the fruit of rebellion against rightful authority. It is the last phase of civil war, and woe to the people who inaugurate such measures.'"

### The Raid of General Wilson.

CHATTANOOGA, April 24.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* has rebel news from General Wilson's raid up to the 20th inst. West Point, Columbus, Griffin, and, it is believed, Macon, fell into his hands.

The rebel General Tyler was killed, and one hundred and forty-two men captured at West Point. Two bridges, the depot, and all the rolling stock of the West Point and Montgomery Railroad were destroyed at the former place. One thousand rebels were captured in Columbus, and paroled.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, has called out all the militia between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

On the 19th inst. a body of the raiders were on the West Point and Atlanta road.

General Wilson appeared to be heading westward, probably bound to Savannah.—The rebel papers give no dates.

The Atlanta papers know of the assassination of President Lincoln, but make no comment. They deny the surrender of Lee's army, and say he was all right on the 16th inst., and that Grant had lost six thousand men in the battle at Amelia Court House.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.—A despatch from Gen. Sherman states that "Wilson held Macon on the 30th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith, and others as prisoners, but they claim the benefit of my armistice, and he telegraphed to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon, and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice."

This Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada, and approved at Richmond. One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

## HONORS TO THE DEAD.

*250,000 Persons View the Corpse of the President.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The remains of the President were visited during yesterday and last night by at least two hundred and fifty thousand persons. During twenty hours a regular line was admitted four abreast, passing on either side of the remains and out of the rear windows.

This A. M. at one o'clock, the doors of admission to Independence Hall were closed to the public. The crowd continued up to that hour, but was much diminished.

Dr. Brown, the embalmer, then proceeded to dress the corpse. Much dust had collected upon it, and great care was taken in the removal of dust, and in other preparations necessary to the proper departure of the body.