

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents. To Mail Subscribers per Annum, \$10 00. Single Copies, 5 Cents.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BLOWERS, MAMMOTH FAT BURNER, GLASS HOT, GLASSERS, DWARF, MORNING-FORUM AND JURY, AFTERNOON AND EVENING—THE PASTOR OF SEVILLE—HUNTING A TURTLE. BELLE'S—(No. 65 Broadway)—MAGIC.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Maj. Gen. HANCOCK, in appraising the citizens of the Middle Department, says, evidently with reference to MOSBY'S guerrillas: "The marauding bands which have so long infested this section, subsisting on the plunder of the defenceless, effecting no great military purpose, and bringing upon you the devastation of your homes, must no longer find shelter and concealment among you."

Dates from our forces before Mobile are to the 5th. On the previous night Spanish Fort was severely bombarded, and a small magazine in it was exploded, but the damage was not known.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, has just received from Lieut. PARKER, of the Twelfth Indiana, the identical flag which waved over the capitol at Columbus, S. C., at the time that city was captured by SHERMAN'S forces.

The batteries which were encamped in the vicinity of Frederick City, Md., all the winter, were ordered away the middle of last week, and have gone to join Gen. HANCOCK'S forces in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Richmond, Va., of Thursday, says: "The Provost Marshal's office is crowded with people anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and the only question among citizens seems to be who shall be first to secure their citizenship."

The rebel Col. FOREST has arrived at Memphis under a flag of truce, for the purpose of conferring with Gen. WASSBURNE upon the subject of exterminating guerrillas. The result of the conference is not known.

The people of Kentucky are hunting down guerrillas with such zeal that the business is pretty much stopped, and offenders are skulking away in any disguise that can be made available.

The Mediterranean Squadron, under Admiral GAMBETTA, is comprised of 30 vessels, the Colorado, 52 guns, to be the flagship.

Gov. CURTIS is at Richmond, attending to the wants of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Annual Supply Bill was reported, a report against the retention of the present Commissioners of Charities and Correction was agreed to. A report was received from the committee to investigate municipal frauds in New-York. The Governor sent a veto on the Dry Dock Railroad Bill. Bills were passed to relieve the Croton Aqueduct; to incorporate the New Rochelle Savings Bank; to incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank; to incorporate the Harry Howard Association of Exempt Firemen; to consolidate the Brooklyn and Carmarise and Bergen-street Railroads. The New-York Central Railroad Fare Bill was adopted, after a sharp contest, by 18 to 14.

In the Assembly reports were made on bills: For the erection of a new Capitol; to provide grounds for a final resting-place for the remains of New-York Volunteers, who fell at Gettysburg and Antietam; to incorporate the Students' Aid Society of the New-York Free Academy; a bill was passed relative to the marks on casks and packages containing butter and cheese. The Metropolitan Health Bill was then taken up, and after a long and exciting contest it was finally defeated. Yeas, 51; nays, 61.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, named April 15 (to-day) as the occasion for popular rejoicing. In his proclamation he recommends "that on that day the people, regardless of all differences of opinion in the past, meet in their respective places of worship, and unite in religious exercises, the evening of the day to be marked by large assemblages, to be addressed by patriotic speakers, and that, amid bonfires, illuminations and the sounding of artillery, they testify their appreciation of the heroism of the army of the Union in the re-establishment of the National authority in Richmond, the seat of the insurgent forces, the capture of the Army of Northern Virginia, and of the manifestations of a disposition on the part of men in authority to stay the effusion of blood of Americans and freemen."

The Sandusky Register says: "We happened to be on Johnson's Island, Friday evening, when the extras were received, announcing the late Union victories. As is usual on such occasions, the news was placed on the bulletin board in the bull pen, (prison for rebel soldiers,) for the benefit of the Johnnies. Among the oath-takers in block number one, the news was received with loud and repeated cheering and other demonstrations of joy. In other portions of the prison they affected not to notice it, and the old flag was raised and joyfully cheered by the oath-takers, whilst the regular secessionists hissed it."

The St. Joseph Union learns that a wretched state of affairs exists in Lafayette, Chariton, Ray, Carroll, Clay, and part of Platte, Mo. A man named CREAL, living near Waverly, was murdered by banditti, one day last week. The people of Carrollton had been alarmed at a threatened attack from THORNTON, at the head of a band of twenty or thirty men. Many persons had left that section. On the last inst., THOMAS FINESTYK, residing near Smithville, was killed, and two other men taken prisoners, and afterward summarily dealt with.

A tuffian named WARREN MARTIN, who signs himself "Young Hell-yaw, of Callaway County," killed two negro men in the vicinity of Cote Sans Dessein, Mo., some days since. He also shot and frightened a negro woman that she ran off and is supposed to have fallen in the river and drowned, as nothing had been heard from her since. He was alone when he killed the negroes, and gave as a reason for his atrocity, that they had left their masters.

The French bark Eugene, of Marseilles, with a cargo of about 3,000 bags of coffee, 2,000 pieces of mahogany, about 12,000 pounds of wax, 1,800 dried hides, and about 30 tons of logwood, was totally wrecked on the northeast point of Great Inagua on the morning of the 25th of February. The captain and part of the crew were saved; the mate and two seamen were drowned.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL joined the Baptist Church, in Washington, on Sunday last, being immersed. He said: "Though for many years I have endeavored to live the life of an upright man, yet by not attaching myself to the Church, I felt that my life was a standing opposition to Christianity."

Mr. J. C. DERRY, the well-known publisher, has been appointed Government Dispatch Agent in this city. We presume his first important official act was to send off Secretary SEWARD'S important instructions to our agents abroad in reference to harboring and assisting pirates, under the transparent veil of Confederate privaters.

PHINIAS B. TOMPKINS, of the United States military railways, late from Tennessee, has been ordered to Norfolk to take the superintendency of the railways diverging from that point—the Seaboard and Roanoke, from Norfolk to Weldon and Clarksville, and the Norfolk and Petersburg Road.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, firm of STANLEY & THOMPSON, was killed on Wednesday afternoon, at their saw and grist mill in West Hartford, Conn. He was attaching a belt to a grindstone shaft when he was caught and dashed against the mill many times with great violence.

The blockade-runner Banshee, with one thousand bales of cotton, arrived at Nassau on the 30th ult. from Galveston. She reports Galveston garrisoned by twelve hundred troops. Twelve Federal ships were in the harbor. Six steamers had sailed recently from Havana for Galveston.

While the steamer Corica was on her way to this port, a box of whiskey was dropped into the hold, buter, took fire from a lamp, and exploded. JOHN HUGHES, the storekeeper, was instantly killed; L. McNEAL, carpenter, died on arriving here, and three of the crew were badly injured.

A boiler explosion occurred at the Missouri Iron Works, in North Wheeling, on Monday afternoon, by which four men were dangerously, and two seriously injured, besides six or seven others who were more or less injured.

Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, late Postmaster-General, announces through the St. Louis papers that he has returned to the practice of law. He limits his sphere of business to the General Land Office, the Court of Claims, and Supreme Court.

The New-Orleans True Delta claims to have official intelligence that Gen. RHEAOKA, commanding the chief army of JUAREZ in Central Mexico, has abandoned the contest, and his whole army has given up fighting and returned home.

The United States steamer Ruby, from Beaufort, N. C., on the 11th inst., reports that when ten miles south of Ocracoke Inlet buoy, a vessel's mast was seen about ten feet out of water, in 15 fathoms.

Indefinite charges of frauds having been made against C. G. CARLSON, in Indiana, he published a card saying that it is an infamous attempt to destroy the credit of his services in that State.

At the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago, Mrs. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and Mrs. Gen. SHERMAN are to have charge of the tables under the auspices of the Roman Catholics.

The loss by the late floods in different parts of the State of Pennsylvania is estimated by engineers, architects and agriculturists as fully reaching \$10,000,000.

RICHARD POTTS, an old and eminent citizen of Maryland, died a few days ago. He was often a representative of Frederick County in the Legislature.

San Francisco has at last issued \$400,000 in bonds to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. About 1,800 men are at work on the road.

The President has recently recognized JOSE A. GODOY as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

JAMES HUMPHREY, Jr., the editor of the Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer, retires from the paper. His successors are Messrs. WING & SNUWAVY.

There is a movement among the Ohio soldiers to bring out Maj. Gen. Cox as Union candidate for Governor.

The citizens of Portsmouth, Ohio, give a Thanksgiving offering of \$2,000 to the Christian Commission.

The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church will meet at Pittsburgh, May 18. The Methodist churches in the Boston district have paid \$105,000 of debts during the past year.

LOCAL NEWS.

The announcement, yesterday, that the draft and recruiting were suspended in this city by order of the Secretary of War, was joyfully received by every one except the bounty-brokers. A salute of one hundred guns was fired at the County Volunteer Committee's Rooms, and it was announced that the business of the office was at an end. The whole amount expended by the committee is about \$8,000,000—of which about \$2,000,000 is to be refunded by the State.

The few surviving Revolutionary pensioners—only four or five in all—have been invited to join the citizens' celebration in this city, to come off in a few days. One of them has already arrived, SAMUEL DOWNING, of Saratoga County, N. Y., and is at the Astor House. He is 104 years old, and his loyalty has grown with his years, ever since at that memorable morning at Lexington, in April, ninety years ago.

The strike at the Navy-yard continues, and about 3,500 men refuse to work at the reduced rates of 25 to 50 cents per day. They have sent a committee to Washington to state their case; but the prospect of a settlement is not bright at a moment when the government is curtailing work everywhere, would seem to be slight.

Notwithstanding the postponement of our general celebration in consequence of the Sumter anniversary falling on Good Friday, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn were profusely adorned with the national colors; salutes were fired, bells were rung, and the people seemed thoroughly jolly in view of the event in Charleston Harbor, and the near advent of peace.

JOHN SCHON, a wine merchant living at No. 269 William-street, and CURTIS SCHULTZ, a jeweler living at No. 6 Roosevelt-street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of setting fire to the store No. 176 William-street. SCHULTZ has made a confession admitting his guilt, and implicating the prisoner SCHON.

Col. HARRIS, of California, celebrated as a vine-grower, and commissioner from the State of California to report upon wine culture in Europe, arrived here yesterday by the Golden Rule, and is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

King County has furnished during the war about 95,000 men, of whom between 17,000 and 18,000 have been paid bounties varying from \$40 to \$600. The entire war expense of the county has been \$6,022,660.

The Ninth Ward Draft Relief Association met for the last time last evening. They voted a surplus in their treasury of \$750 to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home on Long Island, and adjourned forever, after voting thanks to our armies.

The Post learns that Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON accepts the office of United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.

The popular demand for the Seven-Thirty Loan continues quite active. The daily average of subscriptions to the loan is a rising one, being this week up to \$3,199,137, (as against the daily average of only \$2,512,433 last week, and \$2,381,360 the preceding week,) as follows: Monday, \$2,573,650; Tuesday, \$3,132,400; Wednesday, \$3,526,000; Thursday, \$3,264,500. The orders for the \$50 and \$100 notes of the loan, thus far this week, have averaged 2,241 a day, as against the daily average of 1,650 the last week, and 1,652 the preceding week. At the present rate of distribution, the sales of the loan through the entire of the current week will reach nearly \$20,000,000, as against only about \$15,000,000 last week, and about \$14,000,000 the preceding week.

Good Friday was observed with unusual unanimity in commercial circles yesterday. Business in Produce and Merchandise was partially suspended. At the Produce Exchange transactions were quite light. Spring Wheat and New Mess Pork were dearer. Whiskey was decidedly cheaper. The changes in other articles were not important.

THE RECORD OF NEW-YORK.—At the moment when Secretary STANTON announced the end of drafting and recruiting throughout the country, New-York City was supplying volunteers for the national army at the rate of forty-six thousand a year. This city was doing under most disadvantageous circumstances, arising from the insufficiency of the available State bounty fund, the hectoring of petty military officials, and their refusal to

ferly, to allow substitutes to be mustered in by the County Volunteer Committee. Last, as well as first in the grand national struggle, New-York presents a record that no other community in the Union can show. It is almost time that this fact was generally recognized.

The events of last night in Washington will strike with profound horror the whole American people. At this moment of writing, we have only a partial announcement of the facts, and have neither the data nor the spirit for comment.

The Change to Peace—The First Movement.

Probably no act of the Government of the United States was ever received by its people with profounder satisfaction than the general order, just issued, stopping all drafting and recruiting, and announcing the speedy reduction of all branches of the military establishment. It was the first practical earnest that this dreadful war had indeed ended. To tens of thousands of families, who have been for weeks haunted by day and night with the terror of having a father, a son, a brother, taken away from them for years, perhaps forever, it brought a relief which no language can describe. To a vastly greater number of families yet, who for months and years have been in sorrow for the absence of a loved one, and in daily apprehension of tidings of his death, or of a capture entailing horrors worse than death, it brought a hardly less joyful assurance of an early reunion. And then there was the pleasure, hardly worthy to be mentioned, perhaps, in this connection, yet gladly coming home to the "business and bosoms" of millions—the pleasure of being spared any further increase of the burdens of taxation, already very hard to be borne. One of the most wonderful things of this war is the cheerfulness with which the people have met the immense taxes and voluntary contributions necessary to support it. But this cheerfulness was no token that the sacrifice was light. To multitudes that sacrifice trencher far upon the comforts, and even upon the necessities of life. An intense love of country alone braced the people up to its acceptance. How far it could have continued to augment without reaching that point where endurance is no longer possible, it is impossible to calculate. It is enough that every man feels it to be a great personal blessing to himself that it is to go no further.

It will pass into history as a striking and most admirable fact that the close of this four years' war found the loyal people in the very midst of raising three hundred thousand more men, in addition to the million and a quarter already furnished. Our European enemies have asserted, from the first year of the war, that the war spirit of the North was dying out, and that the time would surely come when it would be impossible to recruit our armies. They have held to this misrepresentation in spite of the fact that every new call made by the President for more soldiers has been responded to with increased promptitude. Had the last months of the war passed without any further effort of the people to fill up their armies, this cry that the spirit of the North was exhausted, though utterly false, would have been beyond any effectual disproof. But the response made to this last call has forever silenced all that. It demonstrates to the world, beyond all possibility of contradiction or cavil, that the close of the war found not only the armies in the field irresistible, but the spirit of the people as firm as ever. This call has cost the country much, with comparatively little practical effect upon the rebellion. The work was finished up almost exclusively by the old troops. But all the new burdens imposed by this call will be required a hundred fold over, by the new testimony it affords of the moral strength of American loyalty. The world has been amazed that a self-governing people could have so long sustained a war involving such unprecedented sacrifices. But this exhibition, at the very close of the war, of such a reserved power, will be the crowning marvel.

There is, in fact, nothing to impair the completeness or glory of this war, viewed in any aspect. It was protracted enough to show the world the unequalled resources of our republican system and the matchless stamina of our people. It was severe enough to pulverize into powder the adamant institution of slavery, upon which no earthly thing could previously make an impression. It was carried through to the absolute consummation of its original end—the crushing of the rebellion out of existence by the strong arm without any attempt to compound with it. History rarely shows a piece of national work, even on a minor scale, so well rounded in all its parts, so thoroughly concluded in every particular. And what is a most happy thing, there is no material left behind out of which evil-minded men can hereafter manufacture mischief. Our revolutionary war, and our last war with England, brought out a great difference between different States and different parts of the country, in the exhibition of public spirit and the performance of public duties. The remembrance of this difference was kept alive for many years to produce bitterness and alienation. Nothing of this kind is possible in respect to the present war, for all the loyal States have vied with each other, from the beginning to the end, in maintaining the war; and all their soldiers in the field have fought with the same gallantry and success. The war has rounded alike to the glory of all, and more firmly cemented the common brotherhood.

This war might have been ended without giving satisfaction to the people. Had it been abandoned without securing its object, we should have seen none of the present demonstrations of joy. Even had an unmitigated necessity demanded this, the advent of peace would have brought

a humiliation and sorrow which would have swallowed up all the satisfaction that might spring from the cessation of drafts, the return of the absent, the lightening of taxation. The end of the war is hailed first of all, and most of all, because it is the accomplished salvation of the Union.

Treatment of Foreign War Vessels—The President's Proclamation.

The practical import of the President's proclamation, respecting the treatment accorded to the United States vessels of war in foreign ports, is best seen by a reference to the special order of "neutrality" which first subjected our flag to the insult against the continuance of which the proclamation is a protest.

It is needless to say, that in this, as in every other "neutral" project of the last four years, England was at once the exemplar and the leader. On her suggestions all the other powers, whose conduct invites the present protest, regulated their demeanor toward the United States. To her the protest will come home with special appositeness, and from her will come the earliest response.

The order of Lord RUSSELL, by which our men-of-war were put on a footing with the rebel pirates in British ports, has been in force three full years. It was issued from the Foreign Office on the 29th of January, 1862—precisely at the moment when everything looked the gloomiest for the United States in the struggle with the rebellion. The circumstances which, professedly, called for it, made its emission peculiarly offensive to our Government and people. At the date named, the Bahama Islands formed almost the only points which piratical vessels issuing from "Confederate" ports could possibly make an available base for operations against our vast commerce on both the North and South Atlantic highways. These islands formed also the only convenient anchorage-ground for the United States vessels sent out to protect our merchantmen. And it was with the fullest knowledge and appreciation of these facts, that Lord RUSSELL directed the Governor of the islands, through the late Duke of NEWCASTLE, to see that "during the continuance of the present hostilities between the Government of the United States and the States calling themselves the Confederate States of America," none of our ships-of-war should be permitted to enter "any port, or roadstead, or waters of the Bahama Islands, except by special leave of the Governor of the Bahama Islands, or under stress of weather." If, by special leave, or under stress of weather, any one of our vessels did thus enter the Bahama ports, the authorities of the place were to "require her to put to sea as soon as possible, without permitting her to take in any supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use."

The more general declarations of the order, in its application to all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, were summarily these: First, that our vessels should not be allowed to resort to any British station or port for warlike equipment; and that twenty-four hours should elapse between the departure of United States and "Confederate" vessels from British ports, in case of their coming to a temporary anchorage therein.]

Second, that if, after the issuing of the order, our vessels did enter any British port, roadstead, &c., they should be required to depart and put to sea within twenty-four hours—unless in case of stress of weather, or of requiring provisions for the subsistence of their crews, or repairs. Twenty-four hours after such necessary supplies and repairs were had, the vessel or vessels were to be ordered to sea.

Third, that no extra supplies, in any case, were to be allowed to be taken on board, and "so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry the vessel to the nearest port of her own country," and "no coal shall be again supplied to such ship in any port, &c., of Her Majesty without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters."

All these rules will be applied, under the President's proclamation, to British war vessels before May day, unless Lord RUSSELL'S order is promptly recalled. The same rule will apply to the vessels of other powers that have copied and practiced the British order. Nothing in the way of diplomacy could well be more neatly done.

RICHMOND—MISCHIEF-MAKERS.—The accession of Gen. ORD to the immediate command in Richmond is so directly in the natural order of military arrangements, that it requires no ordinary share of the faculty of malicious invention for a newsmonger to pervert it into a censure of Gen. WEITZEL'S conduct. A Philadelphia story was allowed to circulate, during the greater part of yesterday, by which it was made to appear that Gen. WEITZEL, in giving safe conduct to certain "Confederate" representatives of Virginia to assemble in Richmond, had disobeyed the orders of his superiors. Gen. WEITZEL did grant facilities for certain citizens of Virginia to assemble and discuss the question of the readmission of the State into the Union. But the statement that his doing so was the cause of his removal, is simply a mischievous falsehood. We are asked to give the story contradiction, and we readily do so. But the evil its circulation was intended to compass, was done when it was allowed to pass through the hands of the telegraph censor. One would suppose, that if a censorship is any longer necessary or useful, or ornamental, the suppression of such malicious paragraphs as this would have been attended to before it had gone through a hundred different offices, and been put in the hands of probably a million of credulous readers. If Gen. WEITZEL had been removed for allowing representative Virginians to meet and deliberate over the return of the State to its allegiance, the inference would be that the War Department

was at issue with Gen. GRANT, if not also with the President himself. To create such an impression as this, even for a few hours, would temporarily serve no end of schemes. And it would, no less, gratify that class of intemperate politicians who are now howling—each louder than the other—to have their peculiar theories of reconstruction, of subjugation, of retribution, and so forth, adopted. The mischief-makers here need the closest sort of watching. They are more dangerous, for the time than the disjointed bands of insurgents that still wear the ragged livery of JEFF. DAVIS.

The Hopes of the South and Its Fate.

The small amount of control which, after all, communities possess over their own destiny, was never more strikingly illustrated than in the catastrophe we have just witnessed at the South.

When the Slave States revolted, it was the opinion of their ablest men that it was the best thing they could do; that slavery was the best basis possible for civil society, and that the best way to preserve slavery was to separate from the North. To carry out this programme, the whole resources of the country were brought into play—men, money, arms and horses. Its ablest soldiers and statesmen moved heaven and earth to further it. Nothing was left undone, that the most fertile invention could devise to bring the revolution to a successful issue. Blood was shed with a profusion never surpassed, and wealth squandered with the most reckless extravagance, and there can be little doubt the great mass of the population did look for its success, did really believe that they would achieve their independence with but little trouble, and that once achieved, the Confederacy would become the dread and envy of all nations.

The result has proved exactly the reverse, in every respect, of what was expected. Slavery, instead of being saved forever, has been completely uprooted; independence has not been achieved, and the fate of the Slave States has been placed in the hands of the Yankees to a degree which no number of peaceful political successes could have rendered possible. The South, so far from becoming the "dread and envy" of the earth, is at this moment an object of general pity—a scene of widespread ruin and devastation. Its armies, its pride and boast, have been defeated, dispersed and captured; its Generals have lost their reputation. So far from raising aristocracy in popular estimation, as an instrument of government, which was one of the great objects of the revolution, it has doomed it, everlastingly. Had, in short, the bitterest enemy of the Southern people, and of their political ideas and aspirations, been asked to sit down four years ago, and put on paper what calamities and reverses he would like to see overtake them, he would almost certainly have sketched a state of things vastly less terrible than that which we now witness in the Slave States. A more remarkable illustration of the remorseless certainty with which the great laws of Providence work, is, perhaps, not to be found in history. The law which has brought ruin on the Confederacy, is that no political or social system founded on injustice can stand, and that the horrors attending its overthrow will always be in the ratio of its atrocity.

There are two other great examples of its operation—the downfall of the Roman Empire and the French Revolution; but both of these wanted the close and striking connection of cause and effect which has made the Southern catastrophe so impressive. Two hundred years have seen the growth and overthrow of African slavery, and of the society which it cursed and corrupted. The great Slave Empire of Rome, the greatest, foulest and most barbarous the world has ever seen, ran a course of a thousand years before the sword of the avenger struck it. But then the penalty was a frightful one. The condition of Europe between the years 500 and 800 has never been painted by any historian, but enough is known of it to satisfy us that nothing more awful has ever been witnessed. A great, wealthy, refined and polished community was abandoned to the mercy of roving barbarians for many generations; every spark of civilization came well nigh perishing amongst them. We are told that population diminished or disappeared in many parts of the continent, owing to men's unwillingness to bring children into the world to share a lot as miserable as their own.

The French noblesse exercised their power over the peasantry and abused it in the manner so familiar to all readers for over a thousand years also, and French society atoned for it in that tremendous convulsion which our fathers witnessed, from which Europe, after a lapse of seventy years, still trembles. Fortunately for the South, the remedy has been applied in its case at an earlier stage of the disease, and terrible as it has been, it has fallen far short of rivaling in its horrors either the fall of Rome or the destruction of the old régime. We have had much bloodshed indeed, but it has been nearly all shed in fair fight. We have had no massacres or proscriptions. We have had much destruction of property, but it has been through the ordinary operations of war, and never through wanton love of destruction. And now that this is all over, the victors seem likely to err rather on the side of leniency than of vengeance. We dare not hope that had the Southern leaders succeeded in carrying out their programme and giving the institution of slavery greater permanence and solidity, Southern society would have expiated the crime so lightly. Retribution would have surely come, and it would have been made heavier by every added year of wrong and injustice.

Fatal Accident on Board the Steamship Corica. A terrible accident occurred on board the steamship Corica on her late passage from Havana to this port, which resulted in the death of two persons, and three others seriously injured. It appears that when four hours out from port, a barrel of spir-

its was about being lowered into the lower hold, when, owing to some wrong management in arranging the slings, the barrel slipped, and fell with great force into the hold, where it immediately burst. The storekeeper, Mr. JOHN HONZA, who was in the hold at the time, witnessed several others, upon seeing the occurrence, went immediately to the barrel, and having a lighted candle in his hand, it set fire to the splits, which exploded, killing Mr. Honza instantly, and mortally wounding the carpenter, Mr. L. McNEAL, who died last night. Three others of the crew, named MICHAEL, THOMPSON and MURPHY, are seriously injured, but will recover.

The passengers held a meeting on board for the relief of the sufferers, whereupon some \$800 were subscribed.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Surrender of the Chief Army of Juarez. CAIRO, Ill., Friday, April 14. New-Orleans advices of the 8th inst. are received.

The True Delta claims to have official intelligence that Gen. RHEAOKA, commanding the chief army of JUAREZ in Central Mexico, has abandoned the contest. His whole army has given up fighting, and returned to their homes.

A Significant Fact—A Consul for the Mexican Republic Recognized. WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14. Some of the foreign journals have reported that it is the intention of our government to acknowledge the Mexican Empire. A recent act of the President does not, however, support that assertion, for he has recognized JOSE A. GODOY as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Navigation of the Colorado River—Crest Improving—The Pacific Railroad. SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 12. Recent explorations have demonstrated that the Colorado River is navigable for small steamers and sailing vessels for six hundred miles above its mouth, to a point within four hundred miles of Salt Lake, and it is quite certain to be the highway of a great trade between Utah, Arizona, and California.

Recent heavy falls of rain have greatly benefited the crops throughout California.

The City of San Francisco, after a long and vexatious litigation, has issued her bonds to the amount of \$400,000 in aid of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Eighteen hundred laborers are now at work on this enterprise.

The exports of treasure for the quarter just ended show a falling off of about six and a half millions as compared with the same period last year.

The Pacific Mail steamship Sacramento sailed to-day, with a large number of passengers, for New-York, and \$1,153,000 in treasure, of which nearly \$700,000 go to New-York.

The steamship Moses Taylor sailed for San Juan del Sur with numerous passengers.

The market continues variable and unsettled, and traders pursue a cautious policy. Prices of Eastern goods are slowly falling.

Sailed, ship Flying Eagle for Boston.

The Seven-Thirty Loan. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 14. JAY COOKE reports the subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day \$3,642,000, including a single subscription of nearly half a million from New-York, and large Western subscriptions—one from Pittsburgh of \$100,000 and one from Chicago \$10,000. The number of individual subscriptions for amounts of \$50 and \$100 was twenty-five hundred.

The Canadian Delegates at Halifax. TORONTO, C. W., Friday, April 14. A dispatch from Halifax states that the Canadian delegates arrived there last night on board the steamship Asia, on their way to England. They had a public reception, at which speeches were made in favor of the confederacy scheme. They were escorted by a procession a mile in length, and much enthusiasm was manifested on the occasion.

A Card from Gen. Carrington. CINCINNATI, Friday, April 14. Gen. CARRINGTON has published a card saying that the charges against him are in all instances attempts to obliterate the credit of his services in Indiana. His friends say that the matter grew out of a misunderstanding with paymasters, and that all the money for which he is responsible is deposited in the bank ready to be turned over.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. ALBANY, Friday, April 14. REPORTS.

Mr. BELL reported the Annual Supply Bill, which was made the special order for this evening. By Mr. LAIBERTE—Against the retention of the present Board of Commissioners of Charities. Agreed to.

To close Dwight-street, Brooklyn. Mr. MUYER, of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the state of certain departments of New-York, reported that the committee was not yet able to make a written report, and moved that they be allowed to continue the investigation during the recess, and that the report be extended to the departments of the City Government that the committee may deem advisable.

Mr. BELL thought that the committee had completed all their business, and moved that it be discharged. Messrs. LOW and LAIBERTE opposed this motion, and the report was laid on the table.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and North River Railroad Bill, because he considered the grant too indefinite.

The message was ordered to be printed. The Marlboro Mining Company Bill was referred back with power to report complete. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of the Supply Bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 14. REPORTS.

Relative to County Court clerks. For the erection of a new capitol. To provide grounds for a final resting place of the remains of New-York Volunteers who fell in Gettysburg and Antietam. To change the name of the Marine's Savings Institute. To incorporate the Student's Aid Society of the New-York Free Academy.

Relative to marks on casks and packages containing butter and cheese.

Mr. WALKER moved to take from the table the Metropolitan Health Bill, and moved the previous question, which was ordered by 55 to 51 votes. The motion to take from the table was carried—55 to 51 votes. Mr. VAN BUREN moved to adjourn. Carried—53 to 52.

EVENING SESSION.

THE METROPOLITAN HEALTH BILL. After spending several hours in the attempt to state of the motion to reconsider the vote by which this bill was lost, it was finally reached, and the previous question ordered by a vote of 60 to 50. While the question on the reconsideration was being taken Mr. CLARK asked to be excused from voting. The Speaker said the gentleman was already recorded.

EXTRA.

SATURDAY, HALF-PAST 9 A. M.

THE CALAMITY.

A Nation Mourns.

Death of President Lincoln.

Official Announcement from Secretary Stanton.

Additional Details of the Fearful Tragedy.

J. WILKES BOOTH THE ASSASSIN

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward Offered for the Arrest of the Assasin.

Mr. Seward's Condition Unchanged.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15, 1865—4:10 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The President continues insensible and is sinking.

Secretary Seward remains without change.

FREDERICK SEWARD'S skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head.

The attendant is still alive, but hopeless.

Maj. SEWARD'S wound is not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, WILKES BOOTH being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he cannot hardly escape.

It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from."

Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore—the other has not yet been traced.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.

Major-Gen. Dix:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

President LINCOLN died this morning at 7 o'clock.

Maj.-Gen. AVOUR, commanding the Department of Washington, has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars to the party or parties arresting the murderer of the President, and the assassin of the Secretary of State and his son.

This morning, at six o'clock, there was no change in the condition of Secretary Seward.

The Chronicle of this morning says a letter found in J. WILKES BOOTH'S trunk identifies him as the murderer of the President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, March 1, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 150 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, that the following is the list of the directors and company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, which will be referred to by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank Association, New-York, for five years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

H. P. CROZER, GOLD AND SILVER DEALER, Room 203, No. 23 Wall-st., New-York, has a hundred gold-mining claims for sale, in Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, Colorado. Titles perfect, from original prospectors. References: Messrs. S. H. Childs and Co., James H. Benedict, Esq., Thos. L. Taylor, Esq., John H. Cecil, Esq., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., New-York, April 15, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE DIAMANTERS OF THIS COMPANY will be held at its office, No. 1 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 15, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-HOLDERS OF THE ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Important business will be brought before the meeting. By order, J. H. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

SECOND EDITION.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Additional Details of the Lamentable Event.

The Plot Supposed to Have Originated in Washington.

Positive Identification of J. Wilkes Booth as the Assasin.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. SEWARD Efforts to Prevent the Escape of the Assasin.

EVERY AVENUE GUARDED.

The assassin of President LINCOLN left behind him his hat and a spur.

The hat was picked up in the President's box and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and accurately described as the one belonging to the suspected man by other parties, not allowed to see it before describing it.

The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprise him of the attack on Mr. LINCOLN met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who when accosted by them hastened away.

It had been Mr. STANTON'S intention to accompany Mr. LINCOLN to the theatre, and occupy the same box, but the 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, the heart and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful events were 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.

Maj. WALLACE and several members of the City Government were soon on the spot and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city.

Every street in Washington was patrolled at the request of Mr. RICHARDS.

Gen. AVOUR sent horses to mount the police.

Every way leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded.

Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"As it is suspected that this 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 Messrs. 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. The murderer of President LINCOLN 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.

This man 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 well understood.

The person who assassinated Secretary SEWARD left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrel, 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.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 15, 1865.

Citizens of New-York:

The death of the President of the United States will excite your profound grief and amazement. I respectfully recommend that business be suspended, and that a public mourning for the departed Chief Magistrate be observed throughout the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 15.

Gen. GRANT arrived in this city late last night on his way to Jersey, but was intercepted on his way to Walnut-street wharf, by a dispatch from the office of the Associated Press, and it is supposed he returned to Washington immediately.

THE PUBLIC GRIEF.

Manifestations in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 15.

The most intense horror is excited by the lamentable fate of President LINCOLN. The city was decorated with flags and streamers, and every house gave evidence of preparations for the illumination fixed for Monday evening. The public joy gives place to mourning.

THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY, THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Particulars of His Last Moments.

A Record of His Condition Before Death.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—11 o'clock A. M.

The Star extra says:

"At 7:20 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 were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

Rev. Dr. GURBY, of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present.

Dr. GURBY then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. LINCOLN, Capt. ROBERT LINCOLN, Mrs. JOHN HAY, the Private Secretary, and others, were waiting, where he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

The following minutes, taken by Dr. ABBOTT, show the condition of the late President throughout the night:

11 o'clock—Pulse 41.

11:05 o'clock—Pulse 45, and growing weaker.

11:10 o'clock—Pulse 45.

11:15 o'clock—Pulse 42.

11:20 o'clock—Pulse 41; respiration 27 to 29.

11:25 o'clock—Pulse 42.

11:32 o'clock—Pulse 48, and full.

11:40 o'clock—Pulse 45.

12 o'clock—Pulse 48; respiration 22.

12:15 o'clock—Pulse 35; respiration 21—chambers both eyes.

12:30 o'clock—Pulse 45.

12:32 o'clock—Pulse 45.

12:33 o'clock—Pulse 60.

12:35 o'clock—Pulse 66.

12:40 o'clock—Pulse 69; right eye much swollen, and chemosis.

12:45 o'clock—Pulse 70.

12:55 o'clock—Pulse 80; struggling motion of arms.

1 o'clock—Pulse 66; respiration 30.

1:30 o'clock—Pulse 95; appearing easier.

1:45 o'clock—Pulse 66—very quiet, respiration irregular.

Mrs. LINCOLN present.

2:10 o'clock—Mrs. LINCOLN retired with ROBERT LINCOLN to an adjoining room.

2:30 o'clock—President very quiet—pulse 54—respiration 28.

2:52 o'clock—Pulse 48—respiration 30.

3 o'clock—Visited again by Mrs. LINCOLN.

3:25 o'clock—Respiration 24 and regular.

3:55 o'clock—Prayer by Rev. Dr. GUNTER.

4 o'clock—Respiration 28 and regular.

4:15 o'clock—Pulse 60—respiration 25.

4:50 o'clock—Respiration 23—regular—sleeping.

5 o'clock—Pulse falling—respiration 23.

6:30 o'clock—Still falling and labored breathing.

7 o'clock—Symptoms of immediate dissolution.

7:22 o'clock—Death.

Surrounding the deathbed of the President were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher, Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster-General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meigs, Senator Sumner, R. F. Andrews, of New-York; Gen. Todd, of Dacotah; John Hay, Private Secretary; Gen. Oglesby, of Illinois; Gen. Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Kenney, Miss Harris, Capt. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, and Doctors E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Gatch, Nell Hall, and Mr. Lieberman. Secretary McCULLOUGH remained with the President until about 5 o'clock, and Chief-Justice Chase, after several hours' attendance during the night, returned early this morning.

Immediately after the President's death a Cabinet meeting was called by Secretary STANTON, and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretaries STANTON, WELLES and USHER, Postmaster-General DENNISON, and Attorney-General SPEED, were present. The results of the conference are as yet unknown.

The above particulars concerning the President's death are from the extra evening Star.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

The President's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theatre to the executive mansion this morning at 9:50 o'clock, in a hearse, and wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry, Gen. AVOUR and other military officers following on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises. Senator YATES and Representative FAANSWORTH being among the number admitted.

The body being embalmed, with a view to its removal to Illinois.

Flags over the department run throughout the city are at half-mast. Scarcely any business is being transacted anywhere either on private or public account.

Our citizens without any proceration whatever are draping their premises with streamers of mourning.

The bells are tolling mournfully. All is the deepest gloom and sadness. Strong men weep in the streets. The grief is wide-spread and deep and in strange contrast to the joy so lately manifested over our recent military victories.

This is indeed a day of gloom.

Reports prevail that Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, who was kindly assisting the nursing of Secretary SEWARD, received a stab in the back. His shoulder blade prevented the knife or dagger from penetrating into his body. The prospects are that he will recover.

A report is circulated, repeated by almost everybody, that Booth was captured fifteen miles this side of Baltimore. If it be true, as asserted, that the War Department has received such information, it will doubtless officially promulgated.

The government departments are closed by order, and will be draped with the usual emblems of mourning.

The roads leading to and from the city are guarded by the military, and the utmost circumspection is observed as to all attempting to enter or leave the city.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY

Meeting in Wall-street.

EXPRESSION OF POPULAR FEELING.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

An immense assemblage of merchants and others met in response to a call issued by Collector DEXTER, in front of the Custom-house, at 12 o'clock. Moses TAYLOR was chosen President of the occasion. Gen. WELLES read the following resolutions:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from us ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, by a sudden and awful visitation, and by this great calamity befalling us in the hour of our national triumph, we are warned by the uncertainty of all human affairs and our absolute dependence for our safety and protection as a nation upon the mercy and wisdom of Divine Providence; therefore

Resolved, That in this hour of our deep affliction we humbly implore that the Divine protection and support be vouchsafed to us as a nation suffering, which has borne us through years of bitter trial, and

THE ASSASSINS.

Probable Attempt to Escape to Canada.

Order from the Provost-Marshal-General.

All Suspicious Persons to be Arrested.

[CIRCULAR.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.—9:40 A. M., April 15, 1865.

It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary SEWARD are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part, and the force at your disposal, is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to-day. But in the meantime be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons.

By order of the Secretary of War.

N. L. JEFFERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen., Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

THE SUCCESSION.

Mr. Johnson Inaugurated as President.

He Will Perform His Duties Trusting in God.

The Oath Administered by Secretary Chase.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—12 A. M.

ANDREW JOHNSON was sworn into office as President of the United States by Chief-Justice CHASE, to-day, at eleven o'clock.

Secretary McCULLOUGH and Attorney-General BATES, and others were present.

He remarked:

"The duties are mine, and I will perform them, trusting in God."

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15.

At an early hour this morning, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. JOHNSON immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief-Justice CHASE was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCULLOUGH, of the Treasury Department, Attorney-General SPEED, J. P. BLAIR, Sr., Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Senators FOOT, of Vermont, RAMSAY, of Minnesota, YATES, of Illinois, STEWART, of Nevada, HALE, of New Hampshire, and Gen. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois.

At eleven o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. JOHNSON received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said:

"The duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

Mr. JOHNSON appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centred upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

It is probable that during the day President JOHNSON will issue his first proclamation to the American People.

It is expected, though nothing has been definitely determined upon, that the funeral of the late President LINCOLN will take place on or about Thursday next. It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY

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EXPRESSION OF POPULAR FEELING.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

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Resolved, That in this hour of our deep affliction we humbly implore that the Divine protection and support be vouchsafed to us as a nation suffering, which has borne us through years of bitter trial, and

THE ASSASSINS.

brought us safely through the storms of war to victory, and the prospect of peace, will not now be the chosen and beloved Chief Magistrate, who has an earnest and faithful and wise and patriotic and noble heart, and who will be the guide and the strength of his servants, and who will be the authority of the Government, so that they may wisely and justly administer the power confided to them.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the mysterious dispensation which, thus afflicts us, as a people and citizens, we must ever be the agonized and the afflicted, and that the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a calamity not to this nation alone, but to the civilized world and to the human race.

Resolved, That while in his personal character, exhibiting the kindest and most generous nature, in his public career, manifested and illustrated in the highest degree the capacity of free institutions to nurture and develop true greatness of character, that his services to the nation through all the years of trial and danger, his unwavering devotion, his high courage and enduring hope, have endeared him forever to the hearts of the people, and in their memories as in history, he will be recorded as the first patriot of the age. Atlas that should be also the most distinguished martyr in the sacred cause of liberty.

Resolved, That as by the last acts of his life, the President proved that kindness, charity, and a spirit of conciliation toward the enemies of the Republic animated him and dictated his policy, so we believe that we best honor his memory by emulating his spirit and example, and continuing to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony in the land.

Resolved, That to the bereaved wife and children of the lamented dead we tender our deep and heartfelt sympathies, but can offer no better consolation than the assurance that the people will weep with them, and feel the loss to be irreparable.

Resolved, That we tender to the officer, upon whom you have your sympathies in the trying position in which he is placed, and the assurance of our cordial and unwavering support in the measures which, guided by the spirit of peace and harmony, he may adopt for the speedy accomplishment of the great objects for which his lamented predecessor labored and died.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of this city that they assemble as early as practicable, and that they remain closed until after the burial of the deceased President.

Resolved, That it be requested that all places of public amusement be closed for this evening, and that the question of the further closing of all places of pleasure be referred to the sympathy, loyalty and reverence of the managers.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen citizens of New-York be sent to Washington to attend the funeral of the President, and to tender such aid and sympathy to the government as may be useful and proper, and that said committee consist of the following gentlemen:

MOSES TAYLOR, CHAS. H. RUSSELL, JOHN A. BURNETT, EDWARD FERRISS, W. M. DODGE, SAMUEL JOHNSON, HAMILTON FISH, JOHN J. ASTOR, JR., ROBERT B. CULLING, JOHN H. WELLS, R. M. BLANCHARD, W. M. EVARTS, CHAS. B. MARSHALL.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which addresses were made by Ex-Gov. KING, Gen. B. F. BURMAN, L. E. CHITTENDEN, Hon. Wm. F. ODELL, Mr. FARRIS and Mr. TAYLOR. The intensest manifestations of indignation were made at every allusion to the policy of vengeance upon the leaders, while the tenderest sympathy was evinced for the family of the President, and an unmistakable determination to crush out the spirit as well as the form of the rebellion pervaded the entire assemblage.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Message from Mayor Gunther.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 15, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, is dead. With inexpressible horror I announce to you this event, coupled as it was with violence. Just at the moment when peace began to dawn over an afflicted land, the dreadful blow fell on him, on whom its destinies seemed to depend.

Your Honorable Body, I am sure, will take appropriate action in view of this awful dispensation, to signify those sentiments of public respect and grief, due alike to the exalted station and fearful death of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, which now

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited). NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

COHEN—building, 3419. ENGLAND—building, 3419. BRITAIN—building, 3419. VIRGINIA—building, 3419.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS DIRECT.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL. Touching at QUEENSTOWN, COAK HARBOR, CHIN LEAP, and other ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE. PAYABLE IN GOLD OR IN CURRENCY.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The new and splendid side-wheel STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. TAPSCOTT'S FAVORITE LINES OF LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE. No. 41 Chambers Street.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Leave New-York, Jamaica and South-East River.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. NEW BRIDGE ROUTE.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs.

BUFFALO RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM FOOT OF CHAMBERS ST.

REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

HUDSON RIVER, JAN. 21, 1865. Trains leave New-York for Albany and Poughkeepsie.

NORTH RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. Trains leave New-York for Newark and Philadelphia.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND BOSTON. STEAMER TRAVELER LEAVES FOOT OF HARRISON ST.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND BOSTON. STEAMER TRAVELER LEAVES FOOT OF HARRISON ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. MILLS & GIBB.

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, DO HERREY, I certify that my place of abode is at Herrey, Westchester County.

COPARTNERSHIP HEREFORE existing between the undersigned and the late firm of C. H. MARSHALL & CO.

THE FIRM OF WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE was dissolved on the 6th inst.

FALL IN GOLD!

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY. HAVE CONCLUDED TO OFFER THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF TEAS AND COFFEES.

AMOUNTING TO FROM \$500,000 TO \$1,000,000.

AT RETAIL, AT NO. 43 VESEY-ST.

THE COMPANY ARE NOW SELLING OOLONG AT 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1; BEST \$1 10 PER POUND.

MIXED, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1; BEST, \$1 10 PER POUND.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1; \$1 10; BEST \$1 20 PER POUND.

YOUNG HYSON, 60c, 70c, 80c, 90c, \$1; \$1 10; BEST \$1 20 PER POUND.

UNCOLORED JAPAN, \$1; \$1 10; BEST \$1 20 PER POUND.

COFFEES, (GROUND), 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c.; BEST 40c PER POUND.

FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, 5c. PER POUND.

THE COMPANY MAKE NO DEVIATION IN PRICE. These Teas are all chosen for their intrinsic worth.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY. GROUND COFFEE, 20c, 30c, 35c.; Best, 45 cents per pound.

FAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 35 cents per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Special attention is given to the Coffee Department, in which we DEFEY COMPETITION.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, THE GRAND MILITARY DRAMA.

THE TRIALS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE. BY S. R. FISKE, EDITORIAL CARICATURE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINNINGS AT 7 3/4 LAST NIGHTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. THE TRIALS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

BROADWAY THEATRE. THE TRIALS OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE. Heller's sally triumphant, and his little party established.

DODWORTH HALL—GRAND CONCERT. MR. F. BERGMER.

LECTURES. THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION. The Mayor of the American Union Commission.

COOPER INSTITUTE—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics, also, in civil and mechanical engineering.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y. A boarding school for boys.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE. (Classical, Commercial and French.)

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Washington-square, prepared for business.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. AFTERNOON AT 3, AND EVENING AT 7 1/2.

HUNTING A TURTLE. MORNING AT 11, PUNCH AND JUDY.

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