BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE

5,700 PRISONERS CAPTURED

Spanish Fort Taken by Assault.

Probable Surrender of Johnston.

Gen. Sherman and Johnston in Communication

&c. &c. &c.

PROBABLE SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

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

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

Capture of Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, via CAIRO, April 16.—The New Orleans Times has official despatches announcing the glorious success of the expedition against Mobile. Spanish Fort and Blakely were captured, the former at 10:30 A. M., on the 9th inst., with 700 prisoners, and the latter on the same day, by assault, with 5,000 prisoners, together with a large amount of ordnance stores. The gunboats and troops next proceeded towards Mobile, which was captured by a portion of Gen. Smith's command, assisted by the light draught steamers, after a short resistance by the enemy.

From Europe.

THE AMERICAN DEMAND FOR SATISFACTION FROM PORTUGAL—NAPOLEON DECLARES INTERVENTION IN AMERICA "TOO LATE."

The steamship Kangaroo, Capt. Bridgeman, which left Queenstown, April 1st, arrived at New York on Sunday.

The mails of the Europa reached New York from Boston at an early hour Sunday morning.

The London Post writes concerning the late message of Jeff. Davis, in which it finds it difficult to discover any measure which is at all likely to benefit the rebels.

Richard Cobden, M. P., died in England April 2, aged 61 years.

The London Times commenting on the prospects of the Jeff. Davis rebellion, says:

The organized resistance of the South is now almost confined to the vicinity of Richmond, and the continuance of the war in its *present form* depends upon the genius of Gen. Lee *alone*.

The London Times of the 5th instant, argues in favor of the Canadian confederation, and says:

As to the supposed difficulties which might arise between the central and provincial Legislatures it is sufficient to say that, although the proposed arrangement was not by any means perfect, it would at all events have formed the basis of some sort of union; and that, under present circumstances, even an imperfect federation is better than none at all. It is for such shadowy and unworthy reasons as these that New Brunswick seems likely to reject a scheme by which, as our correspondent admits, "every one acknowledges that some undoubted advantages were promised."

The Richmond (Va) correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 4th of March says:

It is impossible to be blind to the fact that the personal character of General Sherman, seemingly destined within the next few weeks to be the greatest power upon this distracted continent, is at this moment well worth studying, as likely to furnish a key to the future, and to indicate the attitude and policy of the victorious twenty millions who, after unparalleled efforts, seem at length about to triumph over the first stage of resistance so long and so heroically offered by their sturdy and still unsubdued antagonist.

THE REBEL IRON-CLAD.

Lisbon, March 31, 1865.—The American Minister has demanded satisfaction for firing upon the Niagara and Sacramento by the Portuguese forts.

He also requests the dismissal of the Governor of Fort Belem, and a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag.

Nothing has yet been decided in the matter.

In the Spanish Cortes the debate upon the abandonment of St. Domingo was closed, and the bill was adopted by 135 against 68 votes.

The plague was still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have all ceased.

The Peruvian arrived at Greencastle and the City of Washington at Queenstown on the afternoon of April 4.

The Hansa arrived at Cowes on the night of April 5.

"TOO LATE" FOR INTERVENTION.

[London (March 18) Correspondence of Manchester Guardian.]

I have reason to know that the Emperor Napoleon has more than once disclaimed recently any intention of renewing his offer of interposition, either separately or conjointly with us, in America. "I would have done it," he said to an Englishman to whom he was talking the other day, "two years ago, or even one year ago; *but it is now too late*."

IMBODEN'S TROOPS PROPOSE TO SURRENDER.

NEW YORK, April 17th.—The Herald's Winchester despatch says that a flag of truce bal been received from Imboden's late command, consisting of two regiments, proposing to surrender on the same terms granted to Lee's army.

Rosser, on hearing of Lee's surrender declared his determination to fight it out but he was deserted by his men and started to join Johnston in North Carolina.

DEATH OF A GUERILLA LEADER.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—The Journal's special dispatch announces the killing of the guerilla leader, Marion, by one of Capt. Terrel's men near Manton, on Saturday.

THE GREAT CALAMITY

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

The Appearance of the Assassin.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS, &c.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

WASHINGTON, April 16—The monstrous crime of Friday night shocked this city with an agony unutterable. Yesterday morning men walked the streets, and looked into each other's eyes, and found no words willing to leave their lips.—Their hearts were surcharged with grief and a wrath inexpressible.

That any rebel even could be so base as to assassinate the man who within the past ten days has held out the olive branch of peace, and exhibited so great a desire to forgive, was a crime for which Washington, as well as the nation, was unprepared. But the deed was consummated, and Washington, lowering her flags of gray, clothed them in habiliments of mourning. The transition from jubilance to grief and woe was a shock more sudden than ever before befel a community or people. The glorious banner which went up in the morning in honor of its restoration to Fort Sumter, in the short space of twenty-four hours came down to half-mast.

The rejoicing of Friday was turned to mourning, and the light of joy which illumined all faces but a few hours previous, gave way to tears and gloom. When the news of President Lincoln's death was announced, universal silence and grief pervaded the city. Everybody was impressed with the solemn and awful event. Funeral weeds were hung from every window, and the sales of mourning were draped on fronts, and about the marble columns of all the public buildings.

THE ASSASSINATION.

From a distinguished officer of the army, who was sitting near the President's box at the time of the assassination, we have received the following interesting statement:

On the night of Friday, April 14th, 1865, in company with a friend, I went to Ford's Theatre, arriving there just after the entrance of President Lincoln and the party accompanying him. My friend and I after viewing the Presidential party from the opposite side of the dress circle, went to the right side and took seats in the passage above the seats of the dress circle and about five feet from the door of the box. During the performance the attendant of the President came out and took the chair nearest the door.

I sat, and had been so sitting, about four feet to his left and rear for some time. A man, whose face I do not distinctly remember, passed me, and inquired of one sitting near me where the President's messenger was, and learning his identity, exhibited to him an envelope, apparently official, having a printed heading, and superscribed in a bold hand. I could not read the address, and did not try. I think now it was meant for Lieut. Gen. Grant. The man went away. Some time after I was disturbed in my seat by the approach of a man, who desired to pass upon the aisle in which I was sitting.

Giving him room by bending my chair forward, he passed me, and stepped one step down upon the level below me.—Standing there he was almost in the line of sight, and I saw him while watching the play. He stood, as I remember, on a level above the messenger, and remained there perhaps one minute, apparently looking at the stage, and the orchestra below. Then he drew a number of visiting cards from his pocket, from which, with some attention, he drew or selected one. These things I saw distinctly. I saw him stoop, and I think descend upon the level with the messenger, and by his right side. He showed the card to the messenger.

My attention was then more closely fixed upon the scene, and I do not know whether the card was carried in by the messenger, or his assent given to the entrance of the man who presented it. I saw, a few moments after, the man entering the door of the lobby leading to the box, and the door closed behind him.—This was seen because I could not avoid observing it, the door side of the proscenium box and the stage being all within the direct and right oblique lines of sight. How long I watched the play after his entering, I do not know. It was, perhaps, two or three minutes, possibly longer.

The house was still, the large audience listening to the dialogue between "Florence Trenchard" and "May Meredith," when the sharp report of a pistol rang through the house. It was apparently fired behind the scenes upon the right of the stage and behind the President's box. While it startled every one, yet it was evidently accepted by every one as an introduction to some new passage, several of which had been introduced in the early part of the play. A moment after a man leaped from of the box directly down nine feet, on the stage, and ran rapidly across, bareheaded, and holding an unsheathed dagger in his right hand, the blade of which flashed brightly as he came within ten feet on the opposite exit.

In the gaslight I did not see his face as he leaped or ran, but I am confident that he was the man I saw enter. As he leaped he cried distinctly and aloud the motto of the State of Virginia—"*Sic semper tyrannis*." The bearing of this and the sight of the dagger explained fully to me the nature of the deed he had committed. In a second more he had disappeared behind the side scenes; consternation seemed for a moment or two to rivet every one to the seat. The next moment consciousness reigned supreme. I saw the features of the man distinctly before he entered, supposing he was an ill bred fellow who was pressing a selfish matter upon the President in his hours of leisure.

MAJOR RATHBUN'S STATEMENT.

The President's box at Ford's theatre is a double one, or what ordinarily consists of two boxes, in the second tier, at the left of the stage. When occupied by the Presidential party the separation partition is removed, and the two are thus thrown into one. This box is entered from a narrow, dark hallway, which in turn is separated from the dress circle by a small door. The examination of the premises discovered the fact that the assassin had fully and deliberately prepared an arranged them for his diabolical purpose previous to the assembling of the audience. A piece of board one inch thick, six inches wide and about three feet in length, served for a brace, one end being placed in an indentation excavated in the wall for the purpose about four feet from the floor, and the other against the molding of the door panel, a few inches higher than the end in the wall, so that it would be impossible to jar it out of place by knocking on the door outside.

The demon having thus guarded against intrusion by any of the audience, next proceeded to prepare a means of observing the position of the parties inside of the box. With a gimlet or small bit he bored a hole in the door panel, which he afterwards reamed out with his knife so as to leave it little larger than a buckshot on the inside, while it was sufficiently large on the outside, in the dark entry, for him to place his eye against with convenience, and see the position occupied by the President and his friends. Both box doors were perforated in likemanner. But there were spring locks on each of these doors, and it was barely possible that they might be fastened. To provide against such an emergency the screws which fasten the bolt hasps to the wood had been partially withdrawn, and left so that while they would hold the hasps to the wood they would afford little or no resistance to a firm pressure upon the door from the outside.

DELIBERATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MURDER.

Having thus provided for a sure and easy entrance to the box, the next business was to insure a clear and unobstructed passage to the locality of the victim by such an arrangement of the chairs and sofas as would place the other occupants at considerable distance from him. The rocking or easy chair occupied by Mr. Lincoln was found in the front corner of the box farthest from the stage. Another, for Mrs Lincoln, a little more remote from the front, while the other chairs and a sofa were all placed on the side nearest the stage, leaving the centre of the spacious box clear for the bloody operations of the actor. These preparations were neither conceived by a maddened brain, designed by a fool, nor executed by a drunkard. They bear most unmistakable evidence of genius, industry and perseverance in the perfect accomplishment of a deliberate murder.

At a few minutes past eight in the evening the President and Mrs. Lincoln called at the residence of Senator Harris, corner Fifteenth and H streets, where they took Miss Clara Harris and Major Henry R. Rathbun, United States army, into their carriage, and proceeded to the theatre.—Shortly after they entered the fatal box the President seated himself in the chair designed for him by the assassin. Mrs. Lincoln took one near him, Miss Harris the one at the opposite corner, fronting the audience, and Major Rathbun seated himself upon the sofa, a few feet behind Miss Harris. There were no other persons in the box, and no one entered or left it until about the time of the assassination. Charles Forbes, the personal attendant of the President, had been told by Mrs. Lincoln to remain near the box, as he might be wanted. The President seemed well, though somewhat sad, and spoke very little. He arose once during the performance, went to the door of the box, put up his overcoat and then returned to his chair and sat down.

The deed was perpetrated during the second scene of the third act of the piece, by some man who must have approached stealthily and unseen through the dark passage at the back of the box. Major Rathbun was not aware of his presence till hearing the report of a pistol, and, looking round, saw the flash, and dimly through the smoke the form of a man in the box, not more than six feet from the President. As the Major sprang towards him he heard him shriek some word like "Freedom!" He then seized him. The assassin struck loose from the officer's grasp, and at the same time made a violent thrust at his left breast with the knife which he held in his hand. Major Rathbun caught the blow on his left arm near the shoulder, and at once sprang for him again, but only succeeded in grasping his clothing, which he partly tore from him as he leaped from the box to the stage.

The Major then cried out "Stop that man," and, supposing it impossible for him to escape through the crowd below, rushed back to the President and to the aid of Mrs. Lincoln, who, for the first time realizing what had occurred, was shrieking for help. The President had not changed his position, except that his eyes were closed and his head slightly bent forward. Major Rathbun saw at a glance that he was mortally wounded. He went to the door of the box for the purpose of procuring medical aid, and to his astonishment found the outer door at the end of the dark hall from which the boxes are entered firmly barred on the inside with a piece of wood wedged across about four feet from the floor, so that those outside who were knocking for admission could not get in. Tearing away the fastenings and passing in one or two persons who represented themselves as surgeons, he requested Captain Crawford to prevent all other persons from entering the box, and begged the audience to disperse.

When the surgeons had concluded their examinations it was decided to remove the body from the theatre, and accordingly the whole party, including Major Rathbun, who had charge of Mrs. Lincoln, proceeded to a house opposite. It was now found that the Major was seriously wounded, and becoming quite faint from loss of blood. He was sent home by his surgeon.

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO HAVE BEEN ALSO ASSASSINATED.

It is very evident that the then Vice President Johnson, was included in the murderous programme of Friday night. On Thursday a man of genteel appearance took a room at Kirkwood's Hotel, where Mr Johnson boards. For reasons best known to the proprietor or the detectives, the name registered has not been disclosed. During the following day he was particular in his inquiries about the room of Mr Johnson, his whereabouts and habits. Since Friday night the strange lodger has not been seen, and on breaking open his room last night there were found concealed between the bed and mattrass a bowie knife and navy revolver, and a dark book of J. Wilkes Booth, showing a balance of over four hundred dollars in bank. During the afternoon of Friday, Booth called at Kirkwood's and sent to Mr Johnson a card as follows—

"Don't wish to disturb you. Are you at home? J. WILKES BOOTH."

DESCRIPTION OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH.

Height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 160 pounds; compact build; hair, jet black, inclined to curl, medium length, parted behind; eyes, black, and heavy dark eyebrows; wears a large seal ring on little finger; when talking, inclines his head forward, looks down.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE HON. W. H. SEWARD.

Height, 5 feet 7 inches; hair black, thick, oil and straight; no beard; no appearance of dye; cheeks full on the lower face; moderately full, 22 or 23 years of age; eyes, color not known—large eyes, not prominent; brows not heavy, but dark; face inclined to be round, complexion healthy; nose straight and well formed; lips full, but not small; lips thin; upper lip protruded when he talked; chin full and prominent; head medium size; neck of medium length; hands and arms small; fingers tapering; shows no signs of hard labor; broad shoulders, taper waist; straight figure, strong-looking man; in manner gentlemanly, but vulgar; never drinks; is boastful; color mixed of pink or fair; eyes, small—was a sack overcoat; pockets in side and one on the breast, with flapped or flaps; pants black, coming in fold, not very heavy boots; voice small and thin, inclined to tenor.

[From the Washington Star.]

ARRESTS OF MEN IN FEMALE ATTIRE.

Several arrests of parties suspected of being connected with the murder of Mr. Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward and sons have been made. Yesterday, four men, dressed in female attire, were arrested in Georgetown and committed to the Old Capitol.

A COAT FOUND.

Yesterday, a gray coat, stained with blood, and which had evidently been worn as an overcoat, was found near Fort Bunker Hill, just back of Glenwood Cemetery. In the pocket was a false mustache, a pair of riding gloves, and a slip of paper, upon which was written "Mary E. Gardner, 419." This is supposed to have been worn by the man who attacked Secretary Seward, although the weight of the evidence indicates that all the conspirators took the same route, that of the Navy Yard bridge.

TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

This morning Detective Kelley and a detail of patrolmen, of the 2d Ward, by order of Judge Olin, proceeded to the house of Mollie Turner, corner of 13th street and Ohio avenue, and arrested all the inmates, from the mistress to the cook, eight in all, and carried them to the police headquarters to be held as witnesses. This is the house where Booth spent much of his time, Ella Turner, the woman who attempted suicide, being his kept mistress.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE ASSASSIN.

The assassin of the President is about five feet nine and a half inches in height, black hair, and I suppose, black eyes.—He did not turn his face more than quarter front, as artists term it. His face was smooth, as I remember, with the exception of a moustache of moderate size. Of this I am not positive. He was clad in a black coat, approximating to a dress frock coat, dark pantaloons and wore a stiff-rimmed, flat-topped, round-cornered black hat of felt. He was a gentlemanly looking person, having no decided or obstrusive marks. He seemed for a moment or two to survey the house with a deliberation of a habitue of the theatre.

A CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

Developments have been made within the past twenty-four hours, showing conclusively the existence of a deep laid plot on the part of a gang of conspirators, including members of the order of Knights of the Golden Circle, to murder President Lincoln and his Cabinet.

THE CORPSE OF MR. LINCOLN.

The corpse of the late President has been laid out in the room known as the guests' room, in the northwest wing of the White House. He is dressed in the suit of black clothes worn by him at his last inauguration.

A placid smile rests upon the features, and the deceased seems to be in a calm sleep, while flowers have been placed upon the pillow and over the breast above the kindest heart that ever throbbed. The corpse of the late President will be laid in state in the East Room, on Tuesday, in order to give the public an opportunity to see once more the features of him they loved so well. The preparations are being made to that end under the supervision of Mr. John Alexander, upholsterer. The catafalque upon which the body will rest is to be placed in the south part of the East Room, and is somewhat similar in style to that used on the occasion of the death of President Harrison.

Steps will be placed at the side to enable the public to mount to a position to get a perfect view of the face. The catafalque will be lined with fluted white satin, and on the outside it will be covered with black cloth and black velvet. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where the President and family have been accustomed to worship, will doubtless be the officiating clergyman. The remains will be temporarily deposited in the vault of the Congressional Cemetery, and hereafter taken to Mr. Lincoln's home, at Springfield, Illinois. The remains of little Willie Lincoln are deposited in a vault at Oak Hill Cemetery, we believe.

THE FUNERAL CAR.

The funeral car which is being prepared for the occasion, is to be a magnificent affair. It is to be built on a hearse body, the extreme length fourteen feet. The body of the car will be covered with black cloth, from which will hang large festoons of cloth on the side and end, gathered and fastened by large rosettes of white and black velvet. The bed of the car, on which the coffin will rest, will be eight feet from the ground, in order to give a full view of the coffin; and over this will rise the canopy, the supports of which will be draped with black cloth and velvet.

The top of the car will be decorated with plumes. The car will be drawn by six or eight horses, probably white, with black trappings, each led by a groom.

MR. SEWARD AND SON.

Secretary Seward suffered considerable pain last night from the wound in his neck, but he is much better this morning, and his speedy recovery is looked for.

Mr. Hansell, one of the messengers of the State Department, who received a severe cut on the back from the hands of Mr. Seward's would be assassin, is improving, and will recover.

Mr. Frederick Seward's condition is more favorable this morning, we are glad to say, and strong hopes are now entertained of his recovery. Last night he showed signs of returning consciousness, and this morning he recognized one of his attendants.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At a meeting of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives convened at the Capitol on Monday, April 17th, 1865, at noon, Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, President pro. tem., of the Senate was called to the chair, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was chosen Secretary.

Senator Foote, of Vermont, stated the object of the meeting to be to make arrangements relative to the funeral of the deceased President of the United States.

On motion of Senator Sumner, of Mass., a committee of five members from each House was ordered to report at 4 P. M. to-day what action it is fitting for this meeting to take.

The Chairman appointed Senator Sumner, of Mass., Harris, of New York, Johnson, of Maryland, Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Conness, of California, and Representatives Washburne, of Illinois, Smith, of Kentucky, Schenck, of Ohio, Pike, of Maine, and Coffroth, of Pennsylvania; and on motion of Representative Schenck, the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting were added to the committee, and then the meeting adjourned till 6 P. M.

At 4 P. M. the meeting convened pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Sumner, from the committee heretofore appointed, reported that they had settled to appoint as pall-bearers, on the part of the Senate, Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, Mr. Morgan, of New Jersey, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, Mr. Yates, of Illinois, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and Mr. Conness, of California. On the part of the House: Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, Mr. Worthington, of Nevada, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois.

They also recommended the appointment of one member of Congress from each State and Territory to act as a Congressional Committee to accompany the remains of the late President to Illinois, and present the following names as such committee, the Chairman of this meeting to have the authority of appointing hereafter for the States and Territories not represented to-day, from which members may be present at the Capital by the day of the funeral. The committee also recommend the following as the Congressional Committee to accompany the remains of the late President:

Maine, Mr. Pike; New Hampshire, Mr. E. H. Rollins; Vermont, Mr. Foot; Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner; Rhode Island, Mr. Anthony; Connecticut, Mr. Dixon; New York, Mr. Harris; New Jersey, (not appointed;) Pennsylvania, Mr. Cowan; Delaware, (not appointed;) Maryland, (not appointed;) Ohio, Mr. Schenck; Kentucky, Mr. Smith; Indiana, Mr. Julian; Illinois, (not appointed;) Michigan, Mr. Chandler; Iowa, (not appointed;) Wisconsin, (not appointed;) California, Mr. Shannon; Minnesota, Mr. Ramsey; Oregon, Mr. Williams; Kansas, Mr. S. Clarke; West Virginia, Mr. Willey; Nevada, Mr. Nye; New Mexico, (not appointed;) Utah and Washington, Utah, (not appointed;) Washington Territory, (not appointed;) Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock; Colorado, Mr. Bradford; Dakotah, Mr. Wadd; Arizona, (not appointed;) Idaho, Mr. Wallace; Montana, (not appointed.)

They also recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives, with their necessary assistants, be requested to attend the committee accompanying the remains of the late President, and to make all the necessary arrangements.

All of which was concurred in unanimously.

Mr. Sumner, from the same committee, also reported the following, which was unanimously agreed to:

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives now assembled in Washington, humbly confessing their dependence upon Almighty God, who rules all that is done for human good, make haste, at this informal meeting, to express the emotions with which they have been filled by the appalling tragedy which has deprived the nation of its head and covered the land with mourning, and in further declaration of their sentiments, unanimously

Resolved, 1st. That in testimony of veneration and affection for the illustrious dead, who has been permitted, under Providence, to do so much for his country and liberty, they will unite in the funeral services, and by an appropriate committee, will accompany his remains to their place of burial in the State from which he was taken for the national service.

2.—That in the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who by the benignant favor of Republican institutions rose from humble beginnings to the height of power and fame, they recognize an example of purity, simplicity and virtue which should be a lesson to mankind; while in his death they recognize a martyr whose memory will become more precious as men learn to prize these principles of Constitutional Order, and those rights, civil, political and human, for which he was made a sacrifice.

3—That they invite the President of the United States by solemn proclamation, to recommend to the people of the United States to assemble on a day to be appointed by him, publicly to testify their grief, and to dwell on the good which has been done on earth by him whom we now mourn.

4—That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the President of the United States; and also that a copy be communicated to the afflicted widow of the late President, as an expression of sympathy in her great bereavement.

The meeting then adjourned.

L. F. S. FOSTER, Chairman.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, Secretary.

FROM HAVANA—RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The steamer Havana, from Havana on the 12th, has arrived. The steamer Eagle had arrived there with the news of the fall of Richmond. She came in with her colors flying and her machinery decorated. As she rounded Moro Castle she fired thirteen guns, and the Union men rejoiced exceedingly, whilst the rebels looked gloomy enough.

A secessionist named Connor had been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for drawing a pistol on a coachman in an altercation.

There is no truth in the report that Captain Moffit had been imprisoned in Moro Castle.

The Little Hattie, without her clearance papers, tried to run out on the 5th inst., but was forced to return by the water battery.

The Flamingo arrived the same day with a cargo of cotton.

Passports are required to be shown by everybody going to the United States.

The yellow fever and small pox had appeared in Havana.

ANOTHER THREATENED RAID FROM CANADA.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 17.—A telegram received yesterday by the Mayor from Major Gen. Peck, at York, states that information had been received at his headquarters that an organized band of 150 men were in Carrollton county, Canada, prepared to make a raid on Rochester or Ogdensburg.

The Mayor called a meeting of the Advisory Committee of Citizens to take measures for meeting the raiders. Gen. Williams received orders from the Adjutant General of the State to put the 54th Regiment upon duty, and two companies are now under arms.

AN EXCITED LEGISLATURE.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Columbus, Ohio, April 7, says:

"An interesting scene occurred in both Houses this morning, upon the receipt of the intelligence that the great and favorite hero of Ohio, Phil Sheridan, had ridden down and routed Lee's retreating hosts, capturing generals, privates, and guns without number, and that he confidently expected next to compel Lee to surrender the rest of his fugitive soldiers. The Governor himself brought up the dispatch, and then quietly enjoyed what followed. It was read in the Senate by Mr. Devin, and in the House by Mr. Waters, business being suspended (rather reluctantly, I imagine) for that purpose. Then followed such cheering and shouting, and waving of hats, as threatened the very roof of the Capitol. Order was restored, and the two Houses struggled on with a show of business for a few moments, and then took a recess in utter disregard of all rules and decorum. "They broke loose," as boys say in school days, shouting like mad men as they rushed out for High street.

☞ The fur trade seems to be considerable in Sandusky City. Major General Keyes bought, on Wednesday of last week, 8000 muskrat skins, 1000 coon, 1000 skunk, and a pile of mink, cat and opossum. He got skins 3000 same from Point-au-Pele island, and were paid for in gold.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

☞ A most singular phenomenon, in the shape of a lake of water, has made its appearance in Nittany Valley, Centre county, Pa., about three miles from a small place called Hersitown, on the Hublersburg road, covering about one hundred acres of land, and varying in depth according to the irregularities of the ground, from ten to thirty feet, some say fifty feet. The water is said to come up with force. A subterranean stream has probably burst upward. The water is said to fall a little during the day and rise during the night. It is certainly a great curiosity, and has been visited by a great many people.

☞ One of our New York city exchanges is responsible for the following:—Jeff. Davis recently sent a particular friend of his to inquire at General Grant's head quarters whether it was thought that General Grant would agree that President Lincoln would permit him (Davis) to take ship at one of our ports for a foreign country, provided that Davis would give his parole never to return. This messenger was informed that the business of General Grant was to make war upon the rebellion, and that he had no power to give passports to foreign countries.

☞ The Liverpool Post publishes the log of the steamer China, from which it is seen that she accomplished the voyage from New York to Queenstown in eight days of sixteen hours and eight minutes (deducting the difference of time,) a feat unparalleled in the annals of screw steam navigation. The China's passage is several hours shorter than the fastest ever previously made by any screw, and has only been surpassed by occasional voyages of the Persia and Scotia.

☞ Fencing in Paris is the fashionable and favored amusement of the day. The number of the new salles open for the art is astonishing, and there is scarcely a day passes that there are not grand assauts at which the *elite* of society figure. A revival in the art is meditated by the introduction of a sort of wooden shield for the left hand, by which to parry some of the blows, so common after the fashion in which the Spaniards use a dagger or cloak with the left hand while fencing with the right.

☞ A half barrel of brewer's yeast, weighing 150 pounds, exploded at the office of the American Express Co., in Milwaukie, Wis., the other night. The barrel flew up to the ceiling, a height of fourteen feet, and then bounded back again down through the floor. The yeast flew around promiscuously.

☞ The Duke de Morny is said to have left 15,000,000 francs. The French papers wonder that it is not larger, as the Duke was an unscrupulous speculator, and was allowed to plunder the public on the Bourse, by being admitted to the secrets of state in the palace.

☞ The New York Tribune says that plenty of farm laborers can be had now for $15 or $20 per month, who but a short time ago demanded $30 and $40. Men who would work for no less than $2 per day are now glad to get $1 50.

☞ In Boston on Monday last, a merchant found himself so full of rejoicing over the news of Lee's surrender, that he celebrated it by setting off his fireworks in his counting room, and then, in the excitement of the occasion, he forgot to draw a check for $500, to be given for the Sanitary Commission.

☞ There is a peculiarly delicious kind of whisky lately come into vogue in London, branded "L. L., and when a customer says "Give me and have a drink of the bell," he accordingly gives the right title to it.

☞ Mr. J. Dow, of Cherryfield, Me., has six rose bud grandchildren in the Union army. A seventh son offered to enlist, but was rejected on a certificate of account of a long-standing case of his right hand.

☞ The women employed at the Government cigar manufactory at Bordeaux are on a strike. They continue themselves to perambulating the town, singing patriotic songs, and sending deputations to the Prefect.

☞ The winter in Russia has been uncommonly severe; the villages buried, literally in the snow, impeding travel and stopping business, and the mercury lower than at any time within the preceding twenty years.

☞ It has been ascertained, since Charleston was evacuated, that the rebels lost one of their vessels—the Kanawa and Marion—by the accidental explosion of their own torpedoes during the time of the blockade.

☞ From Richmond to Burkeville Junction is 53 miles; from Richmond to Danville, 140 miles; from Richmond to Lynchburg, 153 miles.

☞ There are 6,000,000 grape vines in California, and during the year 1864 there was an unusually large quantity of wine manufactured.

☞ The lumber trade in Wisconsin is unusually lively. It is estimated that at least twenty million feet are now in the Menomonee river.

☞ The guerillas in Kentucky are preparing to surrender to General Palmer. Rebels everywhere, small and great, either give it up or are preparing to do so.

☞ General Grant's medal contains seven hundred dollars' worth of gold, and cost, we hear, and all, seven thousand dollars.

☞ Troy, New York, is about to erect a monument at a cost of $10,000 to the memory of its soldiers killed in battle.

☞ New York capitalists in Washington have already filed an application for authority to establish a National Bank in Richmond.

☞ Gold ore, it is said, has been discovered in a mountain near the town of Rockland in Maine.

☞ Sandwich Island dates to February 25 report that the Government is negotiating for the importation of Chinese laborers.

☞ President Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., December 29 1808 and is consequently in the 57th year of his age.

☞ Abraham Lincoln, at the time of his death, was aged 56 years, 2 months and 7 days.

SPEECH BY GEN. HOOKER.

The following speech was made by Gen. Hooker, in Cincinnati, on Sunday night last, in reference to the surrender of Lee:

My Fellow-Citizens:—I read in the papers of this morning a proclamation from the Governor, announcing the 11th as a day of celebration, in honor of the recent great victories which have crowned our arms.—[Three cheers.] They did not then know, however, the glorious news which continues the nation with joy to night. They did not know that the army on which the enemy so much depends, had been again routed, and compelled to surrender unconditionally to the arms of the Union. [Immense cheering.] It is the most glorious news that has or ever can be received by the loyal people of this country. [Applause.] And three cheers for Gen. Hooker.] My friends, I rejoice with great joy, in union with thousands, to night, at the reception of this intelligence. It is the legitimate fruit of the war. We can now see the end of the great rebellion.

TRAGEDY AT NIAGARA FALLS—A DESPERATE WOMAN THROWS HERSELF INTO THE RIVER.—A gentleman from Niagara Falls informs us that a tragedy occurred in that village on Monday, of such a nature as to cause considerable sensation. A woman ab ut 25 years of age went to the bridge connecting Goat Island with the American shore, and threw herself into the water. She was, of course, instantly borne swiftly through the rapids and over the American Fall.

The woman was the wife of a man who is in the army, but was cohabiting with another at the Falls and engaged in the black business. She let a child—a little girl. The causes that induced her to commit this act of self-destruction are not positively known, though attributed to the unhappy state of her domestic affairs, as might be expected to result from the course she had pursued. She was seen going to the bridge by a person whom she knew, and avowed her purpose, but she was not credited and allowed to go on her way to destruction.—*Rochester Union.*

FEELINGS OF THE PAROLED REBELS.—The New York Herald correspondent says that the large mass of Lee's soldiers seem perfectly content with the surrender made by him, their only solicitation being for the welfare of General Lee, for whom they entertain the strongest affection.—When assured no harm would be done him they were glad the thing was over.

For Jeff Davis they entertain anything but feelings of love, any many expressed the wish that we might catch him and hang him. They said if they caught him they would save us the trouble.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Death of the President.—Previous mention has been made that on Thursday last the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland District had been adjourned from "Thursday last to Monday morning. After the court had been called yesterday morning, Associate Judge Giles presiding in the absence of Chief Justice Chase, whose presence in Washington was necessary at this particular juncture, William Price, Esq., District Attorney, arose and moved the adjournment of the court. His remarks are as follows:

May it please the Court—The tragic end of President Lincoln, so sudden and startling, furnishes at this conjuncture matter for profound reflection. He passed away at the moment that his work was finished, and the record made up for history. The man and the part he acted are now with eternity—as much so as the events beyond the flood. We could not rub out nor modify a syllable of that record if we would, and for one I would not, if I could. There are few of those who have met the late President even in casual interviews on business, who can easily forget him. I realize at this moment, the man, his countenance, his presence and all his personal traits and peculiarities as vividly as if he was personally before me. I have seen him very often upon official and other business, and can truly say that I was never with him five minutes together that he did not utter something memorable, something worthy of being stored in the mind for its wit or fiction. His conversation was exceedingly attractive. His wit, his drollery, his flow of anecdote, the kindness of his nature and his sympathy with human suffering of every kind and degree gave a charm to his conversation and presence, which I have seldom seen equalled and never surpassed. I have sometimes felt that these were peculiar characteristics of his mind were more like those of Franklin both in their wisdom and in their attraction, than those of any other of the remarkable men of our country. These personal traits and peculiarities, together with his subsistency to his great mission—that of the restoration of the Union—won for him not merely the respect and confidence, but the warm and glowing admiration of his country men. But he has gone from among us. There is, however, something in the conjuncture of his death which especially commands itself to our attention. We are not permitted to doubt that God willed it because it became to pass. He has been taken away, but not until he had broken the power and humbled the pride of the most formidable rebellion that ever occurred in the annals of our race. Just at the dividing point, between the overthrow of the rebel hosts and the return of the rebel States into the Union, he is mysteriously called away, and the task of restoration and reunion, as it is sometimes termed, is committed to other hands. He lives just long enough to break the power of the rebellious arms, but not long enough to make a single mistake in the new field of duty to be immediately spread out before him, of bringing back the great States of the South into the Union, from which they had attempted to depart. What shall we say of his standing as he did at the moment of his death at this great point of division? One thing we may say, that his death, happening just when it did, gave the last finish to one of the most consistent and most perfect characters on record.

I move you, sir, that out of respect to his memory this court do now adjourn.

His Honor, Associate Justice Giles, in responding, observed:

The sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln, which reached us on Saturday morning, filled me with profound sorrow. I feel, by mental violence of the chief Executive of this great nation at any time, would be a crime so startling, so revolting to every proper feeling of the human heart, and of such baseness as would gibbet its perpetrator in eternal infamy and call down upon the foul act the condemnation of the civilized world. Each true hearted man, no matter what his political creed, would ever feel that the safety of the President of these United States was committed to his personal honor, and that the whole nation was his by guard. But this blow strikes the nation to its heart, when it at least had initial promise and hope for the future. The day of peace, and Union and reconciliation was, we fondly believed, about to dawn over our distracted country, its first ruling beams were hailed with tears of joy by expectant millions. At such a time as this, this blow falls upon us like a clap of thunder from an cloudless sky. Let us pray to the God of heaven, that its effects may not be like a car sent back to the darkness from which it had emerged. That it may not banish the angel of peace or retard her coming heaven-born mission. Let us fervently pray, that upon Him who now rests the mantle of power under the Constitution, there may descend from Heaven, a double portion of the grace and wisdom which alone can qualify him at a time like this for the arduous and difficult duties of his high office. And let every one, whatever may be his station in life, yield a cheerful and firm support to the constituted authorities, in their efforts to maintain the public peace and order. And let us pray that the night of our suffering and sorrow is ended with this great rebellion, and that baptized by suffering, we shall now enter upon the promised land of a resolute and exceedingly happy country.

The court was then adjourned until eleven o'clock Thursday morning.

The court room was draped in mourning, and was also the front of the court building, in a tasteful manner, by Mr. James H. Dawson, one of the Deputies of Marshal Horstmann.

Cowards Punished.—On Saturday morning last, a man, while in the Fish market, on Fawn street, said a language disrespectful to the memory of President Lincoln. His words were overheard by a lady, who instantly filled a Dutch of fish and struck the inhuman scoulter of the dead in the face with them.—The man th