BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph.

TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

Official Honors to the Memory of the President.

ACTION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

THE LATEST

CAPTURE OF MOBILE!

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND

EFFECT OF MR. LINCOLN'S DEATH

Consternation of the Citizens.

GENERAL ORD AND THE SECESH.

IMPORTANT ORDERS, &c., &c.

Arrest of One of the Conspirators

The Perpetrator of the Murderous Assault on Secretary Seward Identified.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Late last night a man disguised as a laborer and carrying a pick on his shoulder approached the house occupied by the family of Surrat, in this city, and was seen to enter when he was arrested, and upon washing the dirt from his face proved to be quite a different looking person from what his appearance at first indicated.

He called himself Rains and exhibited not a little embarrassment. He managed to ask in an agitated tone why he was arrested.

The colored servant of Secretary Seward was sent for when he immediately exclaimed: *"that's the man, I know him by his general appearance and his mouth."*

The servant said there could be no mistake. Others in Secretary Seward's house at the time who probably have a recollection of his appearance, will be afforded an opportunity to-day to recognize him. He is believed to be Surratt who perpetrated the dreadful deed at Secretary Seward's house on Friday night.

Official Bulletin.

Capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15.

Major Gen'l Dix, New York:

The following dispatches from Major General Canby, report the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which form a part of the rebel defences of the city of Mobile:

HEADQUARTERS, DPT. MISS.,
In the Field, 9 A. M. April 9, 1865.

Major Gen'l H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff.

Spanish Fort and its dependencies were captured last night. We have twenty-five officers and 535 enlisted men prisoners, and have taken five mortars and twenty-five guns. The major part of the garrison escaped by water. Blakely is already invested, and will be assaulted to-day unless the works are stronger than I now believe them to be.

Our casualties are small.

(Signed) ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,
IN THE FIELD, April 9th, 1865.

To Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

I have the honor to report the capture, this day, of the rebel fortifications at Blakely, with 2,400 prisoners and 20 guns.

(Signed) E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General.

Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

Major General Dix:

Official information has reached the Department of the occupation of Mobile, on the 12th inst., by the troops under the command of Major General Canby.

The particulars of the capture have not yet been received.

The following despatches, containing details of the expedition under the command of Major General Sherman, have been forwarded to the Department by Major General Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS NASHVILLE,
April 10—10 30 P. M.

Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I forward the following report from Major General Sherman for the information of the Secretary of War and the Lieut General, and take pleasure in specially inviting attention to the importance of the work performed by General Sherman, who in spirit wholly executed the orders given him before starting on the expedition. The officers specially mentioned by Gen. Sherman, Major Keogh, Capts. Morrow, Ames and Chamberlaine, have heretofore, on many occasions, distinguished themselves by gallant and good conduct in battle.

Headquarters East Tennessee, In the Field, Camp at Statesville, N. C., April 13, vicinity Jonesboro' April 18, 1865.—Major General Thomas, Commanding Department of the Cumberland:—I have the honor to report the following as the result of our operations since my last despatch from Boone, N. C. From Boone it became necessary to cross Blue Ridge to the Yadkin river, in order to obtain supplies for men and horses. There we were detained three days by a freshet.

From thence we took Christiansburg. On the route I directed Col. Miller, with a portion of his command to Wytheville, and Major Wagner, with a portion of the 15th Pennsylvania, Palmer's Brigade, to Big Lick. These three points were struck almost simultaneously. Col. Palmer attacked and after some fighting captured Wytheville, destroyed the depot of supplies at that point, and also at Marts Meadow.

Major Wagner, after striking the railroad at Big Lick, pushed on toward Lynchburg, destroying on his way the important bridges over Big and Little Otter, and got to within four miles of Lynchburg.

With the main body I effectually destroyed the road between New river and Big Lick, and then struck for Greensboro', on the North Carolina Railroad. When I arrived near Salem, North Carolina, I detailed Palmer's brigade to destroy the bridge between Danville and Greensboro', and between Greensboro' and the Yadkin river, and the large depots of supplies along the road. The duty was performed with considerable fighting and the capture of 400 prisoners, and to my entire satisfaction.

With the other two brigades—Brown's and Miller's—and the artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Keogan, we pushed for Salisbury, where we found about 3 000 troops, under the command of Major General W. H. Gardner and fourteen pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel, late Lieutenant General Pemberton, the whole formed behind Grant's creek, about two and a half miles from Salisbury.

As soon as proper disposition could be made, I ordered a general charge along the entire line, and the result was the capture of the whole fourteen pieces of artillery, 354 prisoners, including 53 officers. All the artillery and 1,164 prisoners are now with us.

The remainder of the force was chased through and several miles beyond the town, but scattered and escaped into the woods.

We remained at Salisbury two days, during which time we destroyed fifteen miles of railroad track and the bridges toward Charlotte, and then moved to this point. From here we shall move to the south side of the Catawba River, and be in position to operate toward Charlotte and Columbia, or upon the flank of an army moving South.

The following is a partial list of the public property captured north of Salisbury and destroyed by me:—Four large cotton factories and 7,000 bales of cotton; four large magazines, containing 10,000 stands of small arms and accoutrements, 100,000 rounds of small ammunition, 10 000 rounds fixed artillery ammunition and 70,000 lbs of powder; 35,000 bushels corn; 50,000 bushels wheat; 160,000 pounds of cured bacon; 100,000 suits of grey uniform clothing, 250,000 army blankets, 20,000 pounds of harness leather, 10,000 lbs of saltpetre. Also, a very large amount of sugar, salt, rice, and other stores, and medical supplies seized by the rebel Medical Director at $100,000 in gold.

In addition to the arsenals at Salisbury, the military prison was being fitted up and was filled with machinery sent from Raleigh and Richmond, all of which was destroyed.

The depots along the route traversed by our various parties have furnished us with abundance. The number of horses and mules captured and taken along the road, I have no means of estimating. I can say, however, that we are much better mounted than when we left Knoxville, have a surplus of fat animals, and sufficient besides to haul off all of our captures, mount a portion of the prisoners and about a thousand contrabands; and this after crossing Blue Ridge mountains and the Blue Ridge three times, and a march, made by headquarters, since the 20th of last month, of 500 miles and much work by portions of the command.

The rapidity of our movements in almost every instance, caused our advanced guard to herald our approach and make the surprise complete.

Gillem, the immediate commander of the division who is entitled to a full share of whatever is due will make the detailed report of the expedition.

The only casualties on my staff was Capt. Robert Morrow, A. A. G., who while gallantly assisting Major Keogh, A. D. C., leading the 4th Kentucky Cavalry in the fight at Salisbury, was, on his 20th birth day, severely but not dangerously wounded in the left knee.

These two young officers, as was also Major Beecum, A. A. G., my chief of staff, Capt. Chamberlain, my chief Quartermaster, and Capt. Ammen, A. A. G., I wish to bring to your especial attention and through you to the attention of the General-in-Coief.

(Signed) GEORGE STEVENSON,
Major General.

G. H. Thomas, Major General.

THE OLD FLAG WAVES OVER MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13—Via Cairo. The Times has the following special despatch from their correspondent:

"LAKE, April 13.—I have just arrived from Mobile. The Stars and Stripes have been hoisted over the city."

Later from Europe.

THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT ACCEDES TO THE DEMANDS OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queenstown on the 6th, arrived at this port this evening. Her advices are only one day later than those received by the steamer Germania.

The following is the latest telegram received, via Queenstown:

Liverpool, April 6.—The Madrid papers state that the Portuguese Government has acceded to the American Minister's demand for the removal of the commander of Fort Belin, for firing on the United States frigate Niagara, after the Federal commander had signalled him that he understood his summons.

The pirate Shenandoah was still at Melbourne on February 23d. Capt. Waddell threatens to report to Richmond (!) the conduct of the Australasian authorities in refusing to furnish his vessel with supplies.

The lockout in the iron trade has ended.

A Calcutta dispatch of the 1st instant states that the budget proposes an export duty of three per cent. upon all wool, tea and coffee, and two per cent. on hides, sugar, silk and fur.

THE RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON—THE BODY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—President Johnson this morning received a large delegation of citizens of Illinois, and afterwards about fifty clergymen and others, connected with the Christian Commission. He expressed his high appreciation of their confidence in him, and made to each party a speech indicative of his public course in the future.

The body of the late beloved President is now lying in state in the East Room.—Thousands of persons of both sexes are thronging thither, forming a long line in procession, and are being admitted in the order in which they approach the Executive mansion.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—A raised platform in which to accomodate six hundred persons, has been erected all around the East Room. The guard of the corpse of the late President to-night, consists of Major General Hunter, Adjutant Gen. Thomas, Gen. Dyer, Colonel of Ordnance, and Capt. O. E. Norsmith and Dener, of Gen. Hancik's staff.

The Order of the funeral ceremonies is as follows: Reading of a portion of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Hall; Prayer by Bishop Sampson; Funeral Address by Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing Prayer by Rev. Dr. Gray.

The body will be conveyed to the Capital, where Dr. Gurley will repeat the service and pronounce the benediction.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—All business will be suspended here to-morrow. Almost every building, public and private, is draped in mourning, and services will be held in all the churches.

The ladies held a meeting to-day in Concert Hall, and passed appropriate resolutions, and adopted a badge of mourning to be worn for thirty days.

The Press Club, representing all the papers of this city, met at their rooms to-day and adopted resolutions expressing their feelings in regard to the murder of the President.

The body of the President will arrive here on Friday, and lay in state in Independence Hall till the following morning, when it will be forwarded to New York. Minute guns are to be fired all day to-morrow.

☞ The first weekly overland mail arrived at Prescott, the capital of Arizona, March 12, in fifteen days from San Francisco.

OFFICIAL HONORS TO THE MEMORY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.—It is hereby ordered that in honor to the memory of our lateillustrious Chief Magistrate, all officers and others subject to the orders of the Secretary of State, wear crape upon the left arm for the period of six months.

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 16, 1865.*—General Orders, No. 66.—The following order of the Secretary of War announces to the armies of the United States the mournful and lamentable death of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States:

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, April 16, 1865.*—The distressing duty has devolved upon the Secretary of War to announce to the Armies of the United States that at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock, on the morning of Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States died of a mortal wound inflicted upon him by an assassin.

The armies of the United States will share with their fellow citizens the feelings of grief and horror, inspired by this most atrocious murder of their great and beloved President and Commander-in-Chief, and with profound sorrow will mourn his death as a national calamity. The headquarters of every department, post station, fort and arsenal, will be draped in mourning for thirty days, and appropriate funeral honors will be paid by every army, and in every department, and at every military post, and at the Military Academy at West Point, to the memory of the late illustrious Chief Magistrate of the nation and Commander-in-Chief of its armies.

Lieutenant General Grant will give the necessary instructions for carrying this order into effect.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

On the day after the receipt of this order at the head quarters of every military division or department of the armies, post station, fort and arsenal and at the military academy at West Point, the troops and cadets will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M., and the order read to them, after which all labors and operations for the day will cease and be suspended, as far as practicable in a state of war. The National flag will be displayed at the half-staff. At the dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired, and afterwards at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting of the sun, a single gun, and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-six guns.

The officers of the armies of the United States will wear the badge of mourning on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of their commands and regiments will be put in mourning for the period of six months.

By command of Lieutenant General Grant.

(Signed) W. W. NICHOLS,
Ass't Adj't General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1865.—Special Order.—Vice Admiral D. G. Farragut and Rear Admiral Wm. B. Shubrick, have been designated to make the necessary arrangements on the part of the Navy and Marine Corps for attending, on Wednesday next, the funeral of the late President of the United States.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1865.—Special Order.—Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will assemble at the Navy Department, in uniform, at ten o'clock A. M., on Wednesday next, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late President.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1865.—Special Order.—By order of the President of the United States, the Navy Department will be closed on Wednesday next, the day of the funeral solemnities of the late President of the United States.

Labor will also be suspended on that day at each of the Navy Yards and navy stations and upon all the vessels of the United States. The flags of all vessels, and at all the Navy Yards and stations and marine barracks, will be kept at half mast during the day, and at twelve o'clock meridian, twenty one minute guns will be fired by the senior officer of each squadron and the commandants of each of the Navy Yards and stations.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

THE NEW PRESIDENT—OFFICIAL ORDERS

War Department, Washington, April 16th, 1865.—Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, United States Army, Commander of the Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.—General: You will please announce by general order to the armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln, the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice President who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President, and entered upon the duties of that office.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 16, 1865.*—General Order No. 67.—It is hereby announced to the armies of the United States that on Saturday, the 15th day of April, 1865, by reason of the death of Abraham Lincoln the office of President of the United States devolved upon Andrew Johnson, Vice President, who on the same day took the official oath prescribed for the President, and entered upon the duties of that office.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

ACTION OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

It is understood that the members of the diplomatic body yesterday held a meeting at the Russian Legation, and appointed a committee of three, Baron Geroit, the Minister from Prussia, M. Molino, the Minister from Costa Rica, and Colonel Rassloff, the Minister from Denmark, to represent the body, and to convey, on behalf of their colleagues, the expressions of their deeply felt sympathy with the family of the President and the Government and the people of the United States on the occasion of the recent sad events. The Committee waited upon the Acting Secretary of State, and through him sought an interview with Captain Robert Lincoln, which the latter, for obvious reasons, felt obliged to decline, while expressing his thanks for the sympathy tendered. The Diplomatic body have also decided to join in all outward demonstrations of sorrow which have been determined upon by the authorities and the citizens.

ORDER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The following has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
March April 18, 1865.

It is hereby ordered that in honor to the memory of our late illustrious Chief Magistrate, all officers and others subject to the orders of the Secretary of State, wear crape upon the left arm for the period of six months.

W. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary.

☞ Rev. Mr. Talbott had his pocket picked of $70 while attending the execution of the guerrillas Hodges and Downs, as their spiritual adviser, at Louisville, Ky., on Thursday last.

☞ Many rich Frenchmen are paying a fabulous price for M. Rogerd's pamphlet, in Brussels, in order to remit to him, in a delicate way, funds to pay his expenses in exile.

☞ The condition of the people of Savannah is much improved under the general government's administration.

ACCOUNTS FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondent Philadelphia Inquirer.]

THE SECESH

Have taken in high dudgeon the brief but terse order from Gen. Ord, not only forbidding the meeting of the Rebel legislature on the 25th, but notifying the gentlemen signing the call issued by J. A. Campbell and others, who are not residents, to leave the city within twelve hours or be subject to arrest. The impudence of that whole affair was sublime. "Hamlet" thought it a little hard that the funeral baked meats should coldly furnish the marriage feast, but he ought to have lived in these days. A gang of men who for four years had been straining every nerve to overthrow the Government, and every one of whose necks properly belonged in a halter, turned around the instant they saw that they had failed and proposed to re occupy the places of honor and trust they had held before committing the overt act of treason.

Not only that, but they invite sundry other traitors to come in and do the same thing, and the precious idiots apparently thought the United States would allow it. To hear them talk now one would suppose another slaughter of the innocents had been indulged in by the remorseless Abraham. I am fast becoming convinced that we must hang somebody, it is not much matter who; but somebody must be hung, or treason must be ranked as a fashionable amusement instead of a capital crime.

It is something gained, however, that the rebel Legislature does not meet—that the foolish scheme has been promptly nipped in the bud, and the Union men of Virginia are taking heart again. There are such men here—men who have borne imprisonment and robbery and stripes for the love they bore their country, and these are the men on whom should devolve the task of reconstruction.

Of positive events here the day has been barren. We are still in the transition state, and, as a consequence, our affairs are somewhat tangled. The large influx of rebel officers and soldiers on their way to their homes keep the Provost Marshals busy, and it is all they can do to keep up with the crowd. The fact that the department is not yet organized, adds materially to the tediousness of the work; but in a day or two more the energy of the officers in charge will soon have everything in running order.

THE GREAT HEGIRA

Of sight seers and speculators from the North continues unabated. Everybody is here and all his relatives and friends are coming. Every store in town is said to be rented by northern parties. There are purchasers here for every pound of tobacco in the city, and almost one purchaser to each pound. The whole population seems to have been seized with the belief that there are immense fortunes to be made here in a day. A most insane delusion. It it will help any of the good people of the Northern cities to staying quietly at home it will be better to state at once the fact, that there is no money to be made here. Richmond, for the time, is ruined; its heart is burned out; its people are moneyless and have no available property. It has no factitious importance as a great military post, for it is not such; it is simply garrisoned, the armies are in other sections of the State. Stay at home, gentlemen, and cease badgering the President and Stanton for passes to Richmond, for you will make money by staying at home. As for you who come only to see

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS

Will show you Richmond much cheaper, as the eminent New York artist has sent North views of everything interesting in and about the rebel capital. Libby, Castle Thunder, the Capitol, St. Paul's Church, the Square, the Burned District, the Washington Statue, the Jeff Davis Mansion, can all be seen North for a tithe of the cost. Stay at home, gentlemen, and cease giving the Southern people such convincing proofs of Yankee greed and curiosity.

Some few are here legitimately, and among them is

GEN'L D. C. M'CALLUM,

The great railway man, is reconnoitering the ground, seeing what can be done and how soon with the great lines that have fallen into our possession by late events, but as yet he has not inaugurated any system concerning them. We are using and repairing the South Side Railroad, constantly, as far as Burkesville; occasionally run trains between Richmond and Petersburg south, and to Hanover Junction north, and do not use the Danville road at all, but everything, as yet, is at sea on all of them. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Road, connecting us with Washington via Aquia Creek, is the first in importance to us after the South Side, and it is thought it will be immediately put in thorough repair, and regular trains run through—Nine hours to Washington would be like civilization again.

I had almost forgotten to mention that

COL. ROBERT OULD,

Or Judge Ould, as he is variously called, was visible on the streets to-day. He and the exchange bureau generally were captured a day or two ago, and none of them appear to take it very bitterly. Ould and General Mulford, the latter now President of a Military Commission sitting here, find their occupation gone. No more pleasant meetings under the white flag on the neutral line; no more interchange of after-dinner talk; the exchange business, like the rebellion, is defunct, and Ould walks around the streets with nothing to do. If he could find a ghost of the rebel government somewhere he might open negotiations for his own exchange, but that is beyond his powers.

No Confederacy, no Government, no army, no people, no prisoners, no anything. Why need we longer talk of the rebellion, save as a thing past—lead beyond the possibility of resurrection

LATER

Gen. Ord has just issued the following order.

Any of the persons named in the call signed by J. A. Campbell and others, who are found in this city twelve hours after the publication of this notice, will be subject to arrest, unless they are residents of the city.

(Signed) E. O. C. ORD,
Major Gen. Com'g Department.

Headquarters, Department of Virginia, Army of the James, Richmond, April 15.—General Orders No. 37. Provost Marshals will grant no passes to citizens from the North or officers to come to this city, except on orders from the President, Secretary of War, Lieutenant General Grant, or the Department Commander. Officers and soldiers now in the city will return to their respective commands at once, or be subject to arrest and confinement. The Provost Marshal General is charged with the execution of this order. By command of Major Gen. Ord.

E. W. SMITH,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This very important document speaks for itself.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN RICHMOND

New York, April 17.—Passengers from Richmond state that the assassination of the President has created the greatest consternation there, the people expressing fears of the consequences.

☞ The rumored locality of the celebrated tenor, Signor Gingini, is confirmed by private letters received in New York. The unfortunate man is said to be a raving maniac, and now the inmate of a lunatic asylum.

☞ From all that we can learn of the tobacco of the French Government, some time ago stored away at Richmond, it may be set down as the tobacco purchase which has end ed in a big smoke

☞ One of John Morgan's captains stated recently that his once noted organization was entirely broken up.

From Fortress Monroe.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED PARTIES AT FORTRESS MONROE—DESPERADOES FROM LEE'S ARMY GOING NORTH.

FORT MONROE, April 17.—The steamer Star of the Union, Captain Blanchard, arrived here last evening from New Orleans, short of coal. Her cargo consists of forty-three passengers, five hundred bales of cotton and flour.

Two detective officers arrived here this morning from Baltimore, Md., and arrested the clerk of a sutler store at this place on suspicion of having been in some way connected with the assassination of the President. Several other arrests have been also made during the day, but the parties were subsequently discharged, as no evidence could be found against them.

The steamship Arago, Captain Gadsden, arrived here this afternoon from Charleston, S. C., with Generals Dix, Anderson and other officers and civilians, returning from the celebration of the raising of the national flag on Fort Sumter. The distinguished party on board the Arago did not hear the intelligence of the assassination of the President and the attack upon Secretary Seward until they came to within a few miles of the harbor, when they were hailed from the guardship and the sad news revealed.

About 500 officers and privates, paroled prisoners of Lee's army, have arrived here to-day *en route* to their homes in the various Southern States. The flow of these prisoners, many of them desperate characters, from Richmond is continuous, and a large proportion of them are bound North, and especially as they take passage to Baltimore, Md., it behooves well our authorities and citizens to keep a sharp watch on them.

The sorrowful intelligence of the dastardly assassination of President Lincoln was first received here at 2 30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and created a profound sensation. The flag on the ramparts of the Fortres was immediately placed at half mast, and almost at the same instant, with such lightning rapidity, did the same sad intelligence extend to every vessel in the harbor, including the British gunboat Styx and two French men of war, who exhibited the same sign of the great National calamity. To day many of the transports moving to and fro, are draped with mourning, and on every side the intense grief which pervades all circles is plainly visible

Yesterday afternoon the steamer Dictator arrived from the front with about one hundred and fifty paroled officers and privates of Lee's army, *en route* to their homes, according to the terms granted by General Grant when it surrendered. A large number of these, including officers in the greatest profusion, were bound to Washington, D. C., intending thence to go to New York, and from there take passage to the extreme Southern States. All these men have been furnished with rations to enable them to subsist on the route, and also with free transportation. The officers, with their side arms, as well as the privates, were allowed the greatest liberty, moving in every direction at will over the Point without even being questioned. Many and severe were the speeches passed by the numerous bystanders at this evidence of the extreme leniency the Government was so palpably exhibiting.

The steamer Admiral Dupont arrived here yesterday afternoon from Moorehead City, N. C., and brings advices of a still later date from Gen. Sherman's forces.

Gen. Sherman having left Goldsboro' N. C., in his rear, at once struck out for Johnston's army, hoping to be able to force him to give battle. Johnston, however, kept retreating, and it appears that Sherman has met with very little resistance to his march north. Raleigh, N. C., was captured last Thursday with very little fighting, and that continued to principally the cavalry and skirmishes between the advance pickets of both forces. The supplies for Gen. Sherman's army are all centred near Roanoke Island, and the vessels lying at anchor there are awaiting the orders of his Chief Commissary.

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG

Arrest of Miss Laura Keene and Other Members of the Late Company at Ford's Theatre.

[Despatch to the Phila. Inquirer.]

HARRISBURG, April 17.—Miss Laura Keene was arrested at the depot this morning, on the Northern Central train from Baltimore. She was received by the watchman at the depot, who took charge of her as she was alighting from the cars. She was bound west to Cincinnati, accompanied by two actors, named John Dyott and Harry Hawk. She said she had given tail to appear at Washington, and had left owing to the excitement there incident to her position with relation to the affair at the theatre. The whole three are held by the military as a mere matter of precaution, until the facts can be ascertained from Washington, when she will probably be discharged with apologies.

INTERESTING FROM NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 7—George Wells, John Gallagher, William Fanning and Peter Britton, the latter the treasurer of a theatre, were to day each sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for uttering treasonable sentiments.

Last evening a squad of patriotic young men visited the house of Mrs. John Tyler, the widow of the ex President, on Staten Island, and demanded and obtained a rebel flag, which has long been hanging prominently in her parlor. Ex Mayor Lewis of Savannah, a violent rebel, was present but kept quiet. The parlor of Mrs. Tyler is where Secessionists have often went during the war, and was the headquarters of a rebel sewing society. The flag was sent to Gen Dix.

Several Secessionists are reported to have been beaten by infuriated Unionists, on hearing their awful comments made on the assassination. An inflammatory placard was posted around the city this morning, concluding with:—"Death to traitors! The Union, one and indivisible! Strike often! No more parley!"

A man was thrown from the Brooklyn ferry boat into the river to-day for using disloyal language. His life was saved by a passing boat.

Both this city and Brooklyn are enveloped in mourning, and the streets have been crowded with promenaders all day viewing the decorations.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A fire broke out this morning in the boxed warehouse of M. S. Driggs & Co., No. 276 South street, running through to Water street. This and another building was consumed. Loss about $1,000,000.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

VISIT OF CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Illinois, held at the National Hotel yesterday afternoon, the citizens of that State assembled at Willard's Hotel preparatory to paying their respects to his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Gov. Oglesby, accompanied by Senator Richard Yates, Gen. Joshua N. Haynie, Ex-Senator O. H. Browning, Hon. D. L. Phillips, Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, Hon. J. N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilcox, Gen. Gamble, Col. John S. Loomis, Col. James H. Bowen, Governor Pickering, of Oregon, Gen. White, Hon. J. W. Hanes, Major L. Watt, Major W. Carroll, Major P. Flinn and a large concourse of citizens repaired to the rooms of President Johnson in the Treasury building. Gov. Oglesby presented the delegation and addressed the President, as follows:

Mr. President, I take much pleasure in presenting to you this delegation of citizens of Illinois, representing almost every portion of the State. We are drawn together in this city by the mournful events of the past few days to give some forcible expression to the feeling, we, in common with the whole nation feel as pressing us to the earth, by appropriate and respectful ceremonies, we thought it not inappropriate before we shall separate, even in this sad hour, to seek this interview with your excellency, that while the bleeding heart is pouring out its mourn'ng, for the death of our beloved, late President, the idol of our State and the pride of the whole country, we may earnestly express to you, the living Head of the nation, our deliberate, full and abiding confidence in you as the one who in this dark hour must bear upon yourself the mighty responsibility of maintaining, defending and directing its affairs. In the midst of this sadness, through the oppressive gloom that surrounds us, we look to you and a bright future for our country.—The assassination of the President of the United States deeply depresses and seriously aggravates the entire nation, but under our blessed Constitution it does not delay for a day any great length of time toward its progress—it does not for an instant disorganize or threaten its destruction. The record of your whole past life familiar to us all—the spirit for of your recent gigantic efforts to stay the hand of treason and assassination and restore the flag to the uttermost bounds of the Republic assure that noble state we represent, and, we believe, the people of the United States, that we may safely trust its destinies in your hands, and to this end we come in the name of the State of Illinois, and we confidently believe, fully and faithfully expressing the wishes of our people to present and pledge to you the cordial, earnest and unremitting support of our State and nation to give to your Administration the strong support we have heretofore given to the Administration of our lamented late President, the policy of which we have heretofore, do now, and shall continue to endorse.

The President said:

Gentlemen—I have listened with profound attention to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement I had not anticipated, in the midst of the saddening circumstances which surround us and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more, of an essential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burthened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond in an address this, of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feelings of my heart, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the no most readily appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled the country cannot be reduced to words, and oppressed as I am by the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, and pained with grief I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, in true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time, an occasion like this, and a manifestation of public feeling so well timed, and peculiarly accepable—sprang from the people myself, every public act, as one with the popular heart, finds an immediate answer in my own. By many marks your words of encouragement and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I a coward I could but gather from them strength to carry out my convictions of right.

This feeling, I shall enter upon the duties (applause) if not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds, need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine his great infliction?

In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger—no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a national sweet in the hearts of mankind. In the interest of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated, and when we trace this crime to its cause we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and respected, he beloved and the hope of the people springing not alone from a solitary individual or even a desperate wickedness. We can trace its courses through successive steps, without enumerating them here, back to the source which is the spring of all our woes.

No one can say that if the perpetrator of his fiendish act be arrested he should not undergo the extreme penalty the law knows of crime. None will say that mercy should interpose. But is he alone guilty? Here, gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say, every era teaches its lessons. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that *treason is a crime and must be punished.* (Applause.) *That the Government will not always bear with its enemies. That it is* strong not only to protect, but to punish. (Applause.) When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crime we there find upon laid down as a crime, with its appropriate penalty. We there find that assault, robbery and murder given as crimes, and, *therefore, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason.* (Applause.) With other and inferior offences our people are familiar, but in our peaceful history *treason* has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. (Applause.) I make this allusion not to excite a single evil feeling against the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public reason. Let it be engraven upon every heart that treason is crime, and traitors should suffer its penalty. (Applause.)

While we see appalled and overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow, I care not by what weapons, to attempt the life of the state with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of the assassination shall we allow the nation to be assassinated? (Applause.)

I speak in a spirit of unkindness. I leave the result of the future to be disposed of as they arise. Regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people, in this, and in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings towards any. In a general terms, I would say that public morals should be established upon the sure and infallible principle of justice (Applause)

When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly and judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. *But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State.* (Applause.) In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. (Applause.)

In regard to my future course, I will now make no promises—no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts which is familiar to you I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore and will guide me hereafter. In general I will say that I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that the government was made for man, not man for the government. (Applause.)

This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion that the world ever saw has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their government is the strongest natural defense human wisdom can devise. (Applause). So long as each man feels that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government and true liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall feel that the Government will fail and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth;

After having preserved our form of free Government and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of intense fire to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will even stand able to defend itself against all foes and punish treason. (Applause.)

In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence and by the operation of the Constitution, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life, and especially my course during the present unholy rebellion, is before you, I have no principles to retract—I defy any one to point to any my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise.

Had any man gifted with prescience four years ago, uttered and written down in advance the events of that period, the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in the Arabian Nights. I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur and it becomes necessary for me to act I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message, until it can be written paragraph by paragraph, in the light of events as they transpire.

The President having concluded his address, the members of the delegation were severally introduced to the President by Governor Ogelsby.

Direct by after the delegation from Illinois retired, the President received a large number of delegates of the Christian Commission temporarily residing in Washington. The Rev. Mr. Border, of Albany, delivered a fervent, but eloquent and impressive address, saying that they recognized him as called, in the Providence of God, to have rule over the nation.

In the past public service of the President, they had their foundation of hope for the future, and now as they looked on the face of this illustrious predecessor, whose sad death had moved the country to tears, they believed that God had sent him as Moses to lead the people, and his successor as Joshua, to give them a land of promise, and that the administration of justice and mercy would every where follow the success of our arms. Their prayer was for an enduring peace and all the blessings of free government.

The President replied that such were the feelings in consequence of the late afflicting events, that he could not respond in appropriate terms. Perhaps the best reply would be silence. He, however, acknowledged the thanks for the kind sentiments expressed. Although he might fail, he would promise that he would undertake the performance of the grave and responsible duties devolving upon him with all the soul of an honest man. He had kneeled, of and appreciated the office of the Christian Commission.

He always had an abiding faith in the people, and looked on the Government as based upon the principle of human rights. The nation's mission is not completed. It is in our hands. When we look at the country, we find it gives a complete contrast to the assumption of our enemies. In the midst of treason and rebellion we find that we will triumph at last. Although we have had a civil war, which has covered the land with gloom, and while the entire country was rejoicing over the triumph of the struggle, there has been an assassination, the most atrocious and diabolical the world has ever witnessed.

While the nation was jubilant, the Chief Magistrate was stricken down like a star from its sphere, and an interregnum, a hiatus was created in the Government. In France, for instance, under similar circumstances, there would have been scenes of anarchy, but not so here, where the Government is founded on justice and right.

We have developed the great truth that it is strong enough