BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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THE OBSEQUIES.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS.

UNIVERSAL SORROW.

A GREAT CITY IN MOURNING

The Demonstration in Baltimore.

THE PAGEANT AN IMPOSING AFFAIR

Remains in State at the Exchange

A Last Look at the Loved Features of the Dead

THE FINAL SAD OBSEQUIES.

&c. &c. &c.

The cold, grey streaks of dawn yesterday, accompanied by a slight mist of rain, were fitting companions to the surcharged hearts of our citizens, who mourned the untimely death of our late President. At an early hour in the morning, the population thronged upon the streets as on a gala day—not as when our populace welcomed the fall of Richmond, and the surrender of Lee and his army—then there was rejoicing; yesterday there was "sorrow profound." The closed doors and barred shutters of all places of business, the mournful drapery which festoons the city, the awful solemnity which rested upon every face, and the silent tears of strong men in the streets—these were the attestations of grief beheld on every side. The entire line of streets through which the cortege passed was densely packed before nine o'clock.

The privilege of viewing the procession from a window was a luxury highly prized, and in some instances a handsome premium was tendered for such positions. Boys pressed through the throng selling crape and pictures of the late President, and found hundreds of purchasers. Every one wore crape and badges; everybody was silent, grave, solemn. The mass of humanity along Eutaw, Baltimore and other streets patiently awaited the procession. There was no disorder, no disquiet, all were chief mourners. No one betrayed any thought unbefitting the occasion; all seemed to feel that the great national family had lost its head—that this was the funeral of the foremost man in all the world. Never was such a scene witnessed, where each and every one of the vast throng moved in silent sadness, as if bearing the burden of a personal bereavement. The obsequies attending the funerals of Harrison, Clay and Taylor were solemn and imposing; yet the event of to-day was as the loss of an ardently loved parent to the death of a stranger.

By 8 o'clock A. M., yesterday, the different military and civic organizations began assembling at their proper places prior to joining in the main column. On Holliday street, facing Baltimore, the apparatus of the steam fire department was drawn up in line, and thus remained till the funeral procession had passed.

By nine o'clock the military had occupied their positions in the vicinity of the Camden street depot, while guards, assisted by the police, prevented the multitude from crowding into the depot.

At half past nine o'clock the different civic associations, headed by Marshal Herring, joined the column at the depot, and a few minutes past ten o'clock the heavy roar of a cannon proclaimed that the train bearing the remains of the late chieftain was nearing the depot. The booming of the cannon was answered by the bells of the city clanking with tongues of iron their sorrow for the nation's grief.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS.

At half-past ten o'clock, the train entered the depot, and the work of transferring the coffin from the car to the beautiful hearse in waiting, occupied but a few moments. Considerable time, however, before the necessary arrangements could be perfected for the successful starting of the procession, elapsed.

Matters were finally adjusted, when the procession moved up Eutaw street in the following order, policemen forming a hollow square, inside of which was Marshal Carmichael, Deputy Marshal Manly, the different Captains of Police, and Special Detective Houck.

Col. Woolley and Major Wiegel, Marshals of the fair.

Generals Wallace, Tyler, Kenly, Morris, and staffs.

Bank's Battery.

Detachment of United States Sailors.

Detachment of United States Marines.

Invalid Corps.

Infantry troops of the 1st Brigade.

Infantry troops of the 2d Brigade.

Infantry troops of the 3d Brigade.

Cavalry.

Band of the 21 U. S. Artillery.

Flanked by companies H and K, Second United States Artillery and Invalid Guard.

Followed by Pall Bearers, Mourners, Congressional Committee, Army and Navy Officers, and Diplomatic Corps of Foreign Nations in Hacks.

Dismounted Officers of Volunteers, Marines, Navy and Army.

Mounted Officers of the Same.

General Staff and General Officers.

Delegates of States, Cities, etc, His Excellency Governor Bradford, Governor Swann, and Lieutenant Governor Cox, of Maryland

Officials of the State of Maryland in carriages.

Staff Officers of Governor Bradford, mounted.

His Honor Mayor Chapman.

The Corporate Authorities of Baltimore

The Reverend Clergy of the various denominations.

The Clerks and Employees of the several Military Departments.

Aged Guard, Captain Samuel Childs; Independent Greys, Captain S. W. Jones; Baltimore City Fire Department, Clerks and Employees of the Quartermaster's Department, East Baltimore Union League, Sigel Union League, Ben Butler Union League, Social Turner's Union Association, Maryland Union Association, Sängerbund Union Association, Germania Society, Municipal Authorities, Reverend Clergy, Independent Lodge I. O. O. F., Grand Lodge State of Maryland, Typographical Union No. 12, Union Club—Sixth Ward Union Association, Hebrew Literary Associations—Mendelsohn, Clisophic, Independent and Oheb Shalom Congregation, Hanover street, and the Improved Order of Red Men, under the marshalship of Mr. R. D. Owens.

Colored Men—Annual Conference of the American Methodist Episcopal Church and Clergy of other Denominations, Delegates from First Colored Christian Commission of Baltimore, D. A. Paine Lodge of Samaritans, the G. M. O. O. Nazarites, headed by Noah Butler; the Grand Council and Lodges I. O. O. F., Blue Lodge of Ancient York Masons, Masonic Grand Lodge of United States and Canada.

The line of march was as follows: Up Eutaw to Baltimore, down Baltimore to Gay, up Gay to Chew, along Chew to Caroline, along Caroline to Baltimore, up Baltimore to Gay and thence to Exchange place on Lombard street, reaching this point at 1 P. M.

Upon halting at the Exchange, the coffin was removed from the hearse and placed on a catafalque, erected in the centre of the rotunda.

The catafalque upon which the coffin containing the remains of the late President was placed, was eleven feet high, eight feet long and about five feet wide, the coffin resting on a surface about three feet from the floor, surrounded with a wreath of evergreens and japonicas.—From the four corners of the surface upon which the coffin rested, rose firm posts, six feet in height, which were surmounted by a square canopy, extending one foot over either end. The top was covered with the finest quality of black cloth, and gracefully festooned with silver bullion and tassels, while heavy curtains, also formed of black cloth, were looped back to the posts. The surface of the dais or platform was covered with black broadcloth, and was bordered with a heavy silver fringe and festoons of black cloth.

This beautiful piece of work was designed by Col. Hoffman and Chas. T. Holloway, Esqs., and executed by Mr. Louis Muller, upholster, No. 110 West Baltimore street.

The coffin was of the most magnificent description. Its cost was between one thousand and two thousand dollars, and it is probably the handsomest ever constructed in this country. It is of mahogany, lined with lead, and covered with black cloth, of the richest and most expensive quality, heavily fringed with silver, with four silver medallions on each side in which are set the handles.

The outside of the coffin is festooned with massive silver tacks, representing drapery, in each fold of which there is a silver star, and the outer edges are adorned with silver braid, with five tassels, five inches in length, each side having upon it four massive handles, and at the head and foot there are stars. Upon the top there is a row of silver tacks, extending the entire length on both sides, about two inches from the edge. Upon the centre is a silver plate, encircled by a shield, formed also of silver tacks, and the face lid and top are united with five silver stars. The inside of the face lid is raised with white satin, the centre piece being trimmed with black and white silk braid, fastened at each corner with four silver stars.

The remainder of the inside of the coffin is lined with box plaited satin, the pillow and lower surface being of fine white silk, and the whole being encircled with chenille as in fringe. The upper third of the coffin, lined with rich white satin, was thrown back so as to reveal the head and bust. Upon the foot of the coffin was placed a magnificent bouquet of flowers, placed there by Miss Hoffman and Master Snow, children of Col. Hoffman and Capt. Snow. Upon the middle was a bouquet of evergreens and leaves, on which rested a single white japonica, the contribution of a delegation from California.

The coffin, when opened, revealed the well known features of the noble dead, and thousands of our citizens, as they cast a last look upon the face of the martyr to Liberty, could not repress the tears that came into their eyes. The mind upon this solemn occasion could scarcely realize the fact that Abraham Lincoln was dead.—That he, the beloved President, the noble ruler, the man whose heart was large enough to take in the sufferings of the entire human family, the man whose sympathies were ever extended to all in distress, from the most exalted to the humblest, Abraham Lincoln, the patriot, who through four years of bloody war had borne aloft the glorious Stars and Stripes of our country, and vowed that they should never be lowered—that they should again float over a reunited people—was there in his coffin! *Dead! dead by an assassin's hand!* Oh! how the bosom heaved with grief unutterable; how words found no lips to speak them! How the tears were choked in their channels, and how unforgiving was the indignation, the wrath that smouldered in every loyal breast yesterday. Is it a wonder that Baltimore mourns to-day, that nearly every house in the city is hung with the emblems of sorrow, and her people bowed down in the dust before the terrible dispensation which an all-wise Providence has permitted to visit us in the moment of triumph.

The features of the dead wore a calm expression, and had it not been for a slight discoloration of the face, it would have appeared as if the murdered hero had sunk into a quiet, natural sleep. At least ten thousand persons succeeded in getting a view of the body, but double that number were denied the coveted privilege, as, when the hour of two P. M. arrived, the lid of the coffin was adjusted, and preparations were made for conveying the coffin to the Calvert st. railway station. A portion of the procession, after the remains of the President had been taken into the Exchange, returned to Holliday square and disbanded. The military column of the procession escorted the remains to the depot, and at a few minutes before three o'clock the funeral train was wending its way to Harrisburg, Pa.

The movement of the funeral train over the prescribed railroad route from Washington to Springfield, Illinois, will be in accordance with a "time table" arranged by Gov. Brough, of Ohio, and John W. Garrett, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, selected by the Secretary of War for the purpose. It is as follows:

Leave Baltimore, 3 P. M., Friday 21st. Arrive at Harrisburg, 8 20 P. M., same day.

Leave Harrisburg, 12 M., Saturday, 22d. Arrive at Philadelphia, 6.30 P. M., same day.

Leave Philadelphia, 4 A. M., Monday, 24th. Arrive at New York, 10 A. M., same day.

Leave New York, 4 A. M., Tuesday, 25th. Arrive at Albany, 11 P. M., same day.

Leave Albany, 4 P. M., Wednesday, 26th. Arrive at Buffalo, 7 A. M., Thursday 27th.

Leave Buffalo, 10 10 P. M., Thursday, 27th. Arrive at Cleveland, 7 A. M., Friday, 28th.

Leave Cleveland, 12 midnight, Friday, 28th, Arrive at Columbus, 7.30 A. M., Saturday, 29th.

Leave Columbus, 8 P. M., Saturday, 29th. Arrive at Indianapolis, 7 A. M., Sunday, 30th.

Leave Indianapolis, 12 midnight, Sunday, 30th. Arrive at Chicago, 11 A. M., Monday, May 1st.

Leave Chicago 9.40 P. M. Tuesday, May 2d. Arrive at Springfield, 8 A. M., Wednesday, May 3d.

The route from Columbus to Indianapolis is via the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway, and from Indianapolis to Chicago, via Lafayette and Michigan City.

In order to guard against accidents, special trains are not to run faster than twenty miles per hour, and a pilot engine is to be kept ten minutes in advance of the train. The several Railroad Companies are to provide a sufficient number of coaches for the comfortable accommodation of the escort, and a special car for the remains; and all these, together with the engines, are to be appropriately draped in mourning.

The funeral car used on the occasion was from the stable of Mr. Elisha Cox, the enterprising proprietor of the East Baltimore Livery Stables, on Bank street, near Broadway. The vehicle is one of the neatest in design ever exhibited in this city, and cost upwards of $3,500.—The body is entirely rosewood, highly polished and richly gilded. A heavy French plate glass, three quarters of an inch thick is placed on either side of the body, thus leaving open to observation the coffin, which is secured in its proper position by a new arrangement. At the rear end are doors in which are also placed glass plate.

The body rests on patent elliptic springs and with the running gear, &c., presents a light and airy appearance, quite in contrast with those formerly used. On either side of the driver's seat is placed silver plated lamps, adding greatly to the appearance of the vehicle, which when in use is further ornamented with seven large black plumes. The vehicle was drawn by four beautiful black horses, richly caparisoned, and driven by Mr. Cox.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT.

Calvert Station, N. C. R. W. Co., April 21, 1865.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, The members of this Board, recognizing the sad death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, as a great calamity, which will be most sincerely deplored by every citizen alive to the sentiments of humanity and patriotism; therefore,

Resolved, That we, sympathizing in common with the whole American people in this great and irreparable loss, will unite in paying every public tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, the patriot statesman and Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That our most heartfelt sympathies are hereby tendered to his family in this sad and overwhelming bereavement.

PROGRESS OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN—ARRIVAL AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 21.—The funeral train arrived here at 8 o'clock this evening. The train reached the State line at 5 30, where Governor Curtain had arrived in a special train from Harrisburg accompanied by his staff.

The general gloom produced by the death of the President was everywhere apparent along the road hither.

The national banner was everywhere draped in mourning, and the same solemnity of countenance was everywhere seen, and the people all seemed to be profound ly silent spectators of the cortege as it swept by. When the train reached York, at the request of the ladies of that place, a beautiful wreath was placed with due solemnity on the coffin.

On arriving here the body was exposed to view until a late hour.

The funeral train will leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, to morrow at 11 o'clock.

A HISTORIC PARALLEL.

The assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the American republic, by the adherent of the slaveholding oligarchy, recalls the assassination of William of Orange, the ruler of the republic of the Netherlands, by the hand of a murderer hired by a despotic monarchy, two hundred and eighty one years ago. Like Abraham Lincoln, William of Orange had labored to make the people free and happy. Like him, these efforts provoked his fate. In the character of William of Orange, as depicted by Motley, there is much that resembles the character of Abraham Lincoln.

"From his trust in God he ever derived support and consolation in the darkest hours. Implicitly relying upon Almighty wisdom and goodness, he looked danger in the face with a constant smile, and endured incessant labors and trials with a serenity which seemed more than human. * * * His firmness was allied to his piety. His constancy in bearing the whole weight of a struggle as unequal as men have ever undertaken, was the theme of admiration even to his enemies. The rock in the ocean, "tranquil amid raging billows," was the favorite emblems by which his friends expressed their sense of his firmness.

"Of the soldier's great virtues—constancy in disaster, devotion to duty, hopefulness in defeat—no man ever possessed a larger share. He arrived, through a series of reverses, to a perfect victory.—He was therefore a conqueror in the loftiest sense, for he conquered liberty and a national existence for a whole people. The contest was long, and he fell in the struggle, but the victory was to the dead hero. * * * The supremacy of his political genius was entirely beyond question. He was the first statesman of the age. The quickness of his perception was only equalled by the caution which enabled him to mature the results of his observations. His knowledge of human nature was profound. He governed the passions and sentiments of a great nation as if they had been but the keys and chords of one vast instrument, and his hand rarely failed to evoke harmony out of the wildest storms. His power of managing men was so unquestionable that there was always room for hope, even in the darkest hour, for men felt implicit reliance, as well on his intellectual resources as on his integrity. * * In the darkest hour of his country's trial, he affected a serenity which he was far from feeling, so that his apparent gaiety at momentous epochs was even censured by dullards, who could not comprehend its philosophy, nor applaud the flippancy of William the Silent.

"He went through life bearing the load of a people's sorrow upon his shoulders with a smiling face. * * The people were grateful and affectionate, for they trusted the character of their 'Father William,' and not all the clouds which calumny could collect ever dimmed to their eyes the radiance of that lofty mind to which they were accustomed, in their darkest calamities, to look for light. As long as he lived, he was the guiding star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets."

The Empress Eugenie has paid a visit of encouragement to the typographic workshop of Cilsy, where a number of female compositors are employed. Her Majesty took the most lively interest in all the details, and tried her own hand, not only at case, but in the other departments of manipulation. The result of her performance was a stanza in old French, the type of which was first struck off on the 21st of March, 1566, by the hand of Marguerite de Valois, Queen of Navarre, on the occasion of her visit to the printing press of the famous Robert Estienne (Robertus Stephanus).

A compositor employed on one of the daily newspapers in Glasgow, has recently been denied the privileges of membership in the Free Church, simply on account of the fact that he is employed for a short time on Sundays.

The Sandusky Register says that on Monday, the old flag was raised and lustily cheered by the oath takers in Block No. 1 of the rebel prison on Johnson's Island; and those who would not take the oath hissed th.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE FALL OF MOBILE.

NAVAL OPERATIONS PRECEDING THE FALL

CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Names of the Killed and Wounded

WEST GULF SQUADRON, U. S. FLAGSHIP, STORNDALE, OFF MOBILE, APRIL 12th, 1865.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department that on Monday, the 10th instant, subsequent to the capture of Fort Alexis and the Spanish Fort, dispatch No. 53, dated April 9 h, the gunboat Octorara, Lieutenant Commander W. W. Law, and the ironclads were enabled, in consequence of the rough dragging of Blakely river, through the indefatigable and intelligent exertions of Commander Pierre Crosby, to move up the river nearly abreast of Spanish Fort, from which point Lieut. Commander Low, with his rifle gun, shelled with great precision the forts Huger and Tracey, and with such effect that both these forts were captured on the evening of the 11th, and our forces took possession, capturing a few prisoners in the adjoining marsh.

The sea forts I shall hold until General Canby can garrison them with his troops. This morning I moved with the gunboats conveying 8,000 men, of Gen. Granger's forces, to the west side of Mobile Bay, for the purpose of attacking Mobile. On our arrival it was soon ascertained that the enemy had evacuated all their defences and retreated with their gunboats up Alabama river. The gunboats will in a few days unquestionably be captured, unless destroyed by the rebels themselves.

Gen. Granger and myself have just sent into Mobile a formal demand to the Mayor for its unconditional surrender, which will undoubtedly be accorded, as the city is now at our mercy. The navy has already hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the walls of Fort Pinto and Spanish River Battery. We also have entire possession of Choctain Point Battery, and three heavy Forts below it, within Larew's bend.

I shall place a sufficient number of gunboats directly in front of the city to give efficient protection to loyal inhabitants, of which I learn there a great number.

Gen. Canby, with the force under his immediate command, is at present in Bakely, though I have constant telegraphic communication with him.

I send this dispatch by Lieut Commander J. H. Gillis, whose vessel, the Milwaukie, was, as the department has already been informed, destroyed by a torpedo. I subsequently gave him charge of a naval battery on shore, with which he rendered very effective service in shelling Fort Alexis and Spanish Fort. I commend him to the attention of the department for zeal and gallantry.

I am also much indebted to Commander Crosby, who has been untiring in freeing the Blakely river of the torpedoes, having succeeded in removing near 150—a service demanding coolness, judgment and perseverance. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

H. K. HATCHER,
A. R. Admiral,
Comd'g West Gulf Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary Navy.

WEST GULF BLOCKADE SQUADRON, U. S. STEAMER FLAG, STOCKDALE, off Blakely River, Mobile Bay, April 11, '65.

Sir:—I have the honor to forward herewith a copy of the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. W. Lippard, giving the names of men killed and wounded on board the Osage, by the explosion of a torpedo on the 29th ult. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. HATCHER,
Acting Rear Admiral,
Com'dg West Gulf Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. TALLAHATCHIE,
OFF MOBILE, April 3, 1865.

SIR—I have the honor to report the casualties on board the United States Monitor Osage, sunk by the explosion of a torpedo off Mobile, March 29, 1865:

Killed—Louis Dewall, master at arms; Wm. Paighter, seamen; John Everhart and Charles Taylor, ordinary seamen.

Wounded—Wm. S. Boysen, boatswain's mate, legs and head; John Ioran, legs; Michael M Seine, head and foot; James Harris, ordinary seaman, head and body; W. J. Fisher, ordinary seaman, head; William Hartly, ordinary seaman, legs; Charles Conburn, landsman, head; Nicholas Haydenger, landsman, legs.

Very respectfully,
R. W. GIFFORD,
Acting Asst. Surgeon U. S. N.

Lt. Com. WM. M. GAMBLE, U. S. A.

MUTINY OF A CREW AND MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN.

SANDY HOOK, April 20.—The British barque Onyx, from Pernambuco, arrived here to day for orders. She reports that Capt. French, of the ship Wm. Tell, was murdered by his crew, about four weeks ago, at Pernambuco.

BOOTH NOT ARRESTED.

TAMAQUA, PA., April 21.—The assassin Booth has not yet been arrested, but has been traced as far as Tamaqua. The man arrested on suspicion has been discharged.

ARREST OF ATZEROT.

RELAY HOUSE, April 20, 1865.

To W. P. Smith, Esq:

Sergeant Gammill, 1st Delaware Cavalry, Captain Townsend's company, of my command, has just brought in George A. Atzerot, one of the assassins. He has been identified by the detectives who have been pursuing him.

F. H. TYLER,
Brigadier General.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.

ROCK ISLAND, April 19.—About seven o'clock last night, the steamer Lady Jane, for St. Louis, struck the centre pier of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at this place. Seven passengers were on board at the time, all of whom were saved except James Schults.

MR SEWARD DOING WELL.

[For the Associated Press.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 21—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comfortable night and is doing well. Mr. F. Seward rested well but is much exhausted.

Very respectfully your obd't serv't,
J. R. BARNES, Surgeon General.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, April 21, 9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

Sir:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had no fever to-day. His wounds are healing and less painful. Mr. F. Seward is stronger, and not so restless to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
J. R. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER.

The Confiscation Sales Postponed for the Present.

Special Orders—No. 92.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF EASTERN VIRGINIA,
NORFOLK, VA., April 17, 1865.

The following orders of his Excellency, the President of the United States, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

To General Gordon, Norfolk:

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President directs that the confiscation sales be postponed indefinitely, until the organization of the Freedmen's Bureau. You will order accordingly and see that it is done.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No sales of confiscated property therefore will take place within this district until further orders from the Secretary of War. By order of

Brig. Gen. GEO. H. GORDON.
T. H. Harris, Asst. Adjt. General.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Four Men Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

BOSTON, April 20.—A terrible accident occurred this morning at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

One of the workmen was engaged in drilling out the fuse of an old Schenck 150 pound shell, when it exploded, instantly killing four workmen. All the workmen in the yard are more or less wounded, ten or twelve of them it is feared fatally.

The explosion took place near the place of the commandant of the yard.

THE REPORTED ARREST OF BOOTH.

READING, April 21.—The Booth chase in this region is now known to be futile. The man said to have recognized the individual as Booth denies having any knowledge of him. A man has been arrested at Tamaqua but he is anybody but Booth.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The 7 30 loan subscriptions to-day amounted to $2,743,500. The largest Western subscription was $120,000 from Chicago, and the largest Eastern subscription, $250,000 from New York, and $200,000 from Boston.

From Grant's Army.

THE LAST OF LEE'S ARMY DISBANDED.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 14, 1865.—The last of the surrendered army left yesterday. Most of them went away in straggling squads. General Anderson's brigade, however, remained till the last, and went away in a body. And thus has disappeared the proud army of Northern Virginia.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CAPTURED MEN AND WAR MATERIAL.

The official report of the number of men paroled, cannon, &c., surrendered, has just been made out, and is as follows:—

Paroled prisoners	26,116
Small arms	15,919
Cannon	159
Colors	71
Wagons caissons, &c., about	1,100
Horses and mules	4,000

No official report of the two latter items has yet been made, but I give the figures they are most generally placed at. As the paroled prisoners, from first to last, there have been most astonishing variances as to the number. At first it was reported we got but twelve thousand prisoners. This report was given me by the commissioners appointed to carry out the stipulations of the surrender. Then the number hopped up to thirty-five thousand. As the case stands, several thousand have gone away without being paroled. It was starvation with many to remain, and they were accordingly allowed to go. Our army was short of rations, and although all the rations that could be spared were given them, there was not enough for all

From Savannah.

The Savannah Herald contains the following:—

By a deserter from the rebel army, Mr. Iverson Duprez, and from a refugee, a native of Pulaski county, this State, who has arrived in this city, we learn that Mobile was captured last week. We get, as yet, no particulars, only the one main glorious fact that Mobile itself has fallen before our besieging armies. What officers, prisoners, stores, &c., fell into our hands, we do not as yet know.

Columbus, Ga., was also captured on Thursday last by Thomas' cavalry, after a severe fight with Forrest's trappers. We hope to be able to give particulars in a subsequent edition.

Four or five hundred of Forrest's men were captured by General Thomas' cavalry.

Eufala, Ala., was also captured, and Montgomery was also reported to have "gone up."

The names of the persons who bring the above intelligence are Captain James R. Dykes, of the Georgia State militia, who belongs in Dyke's station, Gum Swamp, Pulaski county, and Iverson Duprez, who are recognized by several Union prisoners now in Savannah as having afforded them concealment and protection during the past winter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18.—The public grief at the death of President Lincoln, in all the Pacific States, continues unabated. Arrangements are being made everywhere for obsequies to-morrow. In several places men have been lynched for expressing joy at his assassination. Order has been completely restored in this city, and the military have been disbanded.—The determination expressed by President Johnson not to treat with the rebel leaders, has given great satisfaction, and a disposition is manifested to accord to his Administration general confidence.

A severe earthquake occurred in some of the Southern counties to day.

General McDowell has issued an order for the instant arrest of any persons expressing approval of Mr. Lincoln's death, and for the suppression of any journal so offending. The revenue cutter Shubrick has arrived here with Col. Balkley, of the Russian International Telegraph. All the arrangements have been made during his visit to British Columbia and Sitka, for pushing forward this enterprise forthwith.

THE LATE TRAGEDY.

Atzerot, the Accomplice of Booth, Arrested

He is Lodged in a Safe Place.

AN ARREST AND A SUICIDE.

[From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.]

We are in possession of information which leaves no room to doubt that Atzerot, the accomplice of Booth, has been captured.

He was taken about seven o'clock yesterday morning, at the residence of his uncle near a village called Germantown, in the upper end of Montgomery county, Maryland, by a company of cavalry under the command of Captain Townsend, and brought to the Relay House, which point was reached about 7 o'clock last night.

A cousin of Atzerot was also taken into custody.

Atzerot is represented as cool and collected, reticent, and, when questioned, responded only with a laugh.

At the time of his arrest he was in bed.

P. S.—Atzerot arrived here last night about half past nine o'clock, in a special train, and in double irons. He was placed in a safe place, the location of which, for prudential reasons, we withhold.

A MORE COMPLETE ACCOUNT.

At 10 25 last night the train brought George Andreas Atzerot and Ernst Hartmann Richter, arrested about four o'clock yesterday morning at Richter's farm, near Middleburg Postoffice, Montgomery county, Maryland. They were received at the depot by Col. T. Ingraham and Capt. William N. Wermerskirch, and taken to a safe place. Richter stated that Atzerot, who was his cousin, left on the 14th inst. at the Pennsylvania House, formerly the Kimmel House, in C street, that he left Washington on Saturday and went to Rockville by stage, there hired a buggy, drove to Gettysburg, and then rode on a farmer's wagon to Klopperville, where he arrived late at night, and remained till next morning; thence he walked to Richter's farm. Atzerot is twenty-eight years old, five feet five inches in height, has a swarthy complexion and dark hair, moustache and imperial. He seems to be shrewd, and was very reserved in his answers. Richter said that he had not seen him for about three months until he came to his farm on Sunday last.

EVIDENCE CONCERNING BOOTH'S ACCOMPLICE.

Mr. W. S. Burch, of 333 F street, gives us the following information:

His residence, above named, fronts on F street, opposite the Catholic Church, between Ninth and Tenth streets. The lot upon which his residence stands runs back to a vacant lot which extends to the rear of the buildings (adjoining Ford's Theatre) on Tenth street northward, and also directly in the rear of the Theatre.—Adjoining his residence on F street, eastward, is a vacant lot, fenced in, (which we will designate as A.) which runs back to a line with the northern boundary of the vacant area directly in the rear of the Theatre, the eastern fence of which runs a little beyond the western wall of the green room of the Theatre.

Considerably east of the residence of Mr. Burch a paved alley opens upon F street, and runs back in the shape of an L, which leads to the vacant area in the rear of the fenced lot fronting on F street, and also of Mr. Burch's residence. In said vacant area on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, within a few feet of the door of the green room of the theatre, stood Booth's horse.

A person standing close by the wall of the green room would not be readily observed from either of the houses on F street or Tenth street, north of the theatre.

On F street, on account of the deep excavation made by the passenger railway, there is a board fence, erected by the corporation, along the edge of the sidewalk to prevent persons from walking off. During the afternoon or evening of the 14th a board was removed from this fence in front of the vacant lot fronting on F st., and at 10 o'clock two lodgers at 331 F street observed a horse standing tied in front of said lot in the street opposite where the board had been removed from the corporation fence. The fence around the vacant lot is near six feet high.

Shortly before the shooting of President Lincoln by Booth, the family at the residence of Mr. Burch heard shrill whistling in the rear of the theatre several times, and finally one whistle sounding much louder than those preceding it. In a few seconds after they heard considerable noise at the front fence of the lot adjoining the house, and a jump and a run across the pavement in front of the lot, and immediately after the sound of horses' hoofs on the bed of the railroad, as of a person riding very rapidly along F street toward Ninth.

Besides the means of egress from the rear of the theatre to the adjacent street, as above stated, there is also communication eastward to a vacant lot running at right angles with the rear of the theatre, and coming out on E street, near Ninth.

Immediately after seeing Booth jump from the President's box, and run to the rear of the theatre, Mr. Burch made his way as quickly as possible to the front of the lot last named, coming out on E street, watching as he turned the corner of E and Tenth streets to see if any person came out on E through said vacant lot; and after reaching that point, waiting some time, and seeing no one come out there, concluded he must have gone out, as he did, through the alley on to F street.

His theory is that Booth rode out on to F street, through the L shaped alley above named; that an accomplice stood in the vacant lot, which we have called A, to despatch any one who might pursue Booth, or to aid Booth in so doing, and when he found Booth had escaped, that he ran northward across the lot, jumped the fence, making the noise heard as above stated, and, mounting his horse, rode down F toward Ninth street.

[From the Washington Star of yesterday.]

ATTEMPT TO GET THROUGH THE LINES—A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

On Wednesday night a man who made several attempts at different points to pass the outer line of pickets around the city, was placed in the guard room at Fort Thayer for examination, and there deliberately committed suicide by cutting the jugular vein on each side of the neck with a penknife. He was about five feet ten inches high, light curly hair and beard, small feet and delicate hands, was evidently educated, had on a new fine officer's fatigue coat, grey pants and vest, new under clothing, in double, and fine calf boots.

On him was found three hundred and twenty dollars, a penknife, *two conf icting* army discharges of *the same date* for George B. Love, a receipt from H. Stockbridge, of Baltimore, for two hundred and fifty dollars from George B. Love for legal services, and a watch and chain.

The evidence seems to indicate that he was concerned in the assassination plot.

ARRESTS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORT MONROE, April 21.—The Butler store of J. W. Wharton, at this place, was last evening seized by the military authorities and the various employees placed under arrest. Sam Arnold, who was arrested here a few days ago, and in company with the proprietor, taken to Baltimore by two of Marshal McPhail's detectives, sent here for that purpose, was the chief clerk and cashier of the establishment, and has been here only since last March.

These arrests are for some supposed complicity with the assassination of the President.

The steamer Louisa arrived here last evening from Newbern with Captain A. S. Kimball, late Chief Quartermaster of North Carolina, who has been relieved, and with his clerks is en route for New York.

From the Army of the Potomac.

CAPTURED REBEL FLAGS TURNED OVER TO GENERAL MEADE, WHO ADDRESSES THE CAPTORS—NEWS OF THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN HAS BEEN RECEIVED IN THE ARMY.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

HEADQ'RS ARMY POTOMAC, April 17.—Quite an interesting event took place at headquarters this morning. The Sixth Corps having taken eighteen flags during the recent short campaign it was arranged that the men who captured them, accompanied by the commands, should march to the vicinity of General Meade's headquarters, and there turn in the colors taken from the rebels.

Gen. Meade addressed these heroes in an appropriate speech, thanking them individually for their gallantry, and the entire corps for the important part they had performed in being the first regiment to break the enemy's line at Petersburg, as well as their conduct in pursuing and aiding in the utter defeat and capture of the most important army of the Confederacy.

In conclusion General Meade announced that every man who had a flag should have a furlough for 30 days and that each man should carry his own and present it to the War Department at Washington.

The scene was a brilliant one and was much enjoyed by all who witnessed it.

The announcement of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and Messrs. Seward was received throughout this army with the greatest sorrow, and every man seeming to think it the greatest calamity that could possibly have happened just at this time.

Should the assassin be found and turned over to the army to be dealt with, their punishment would be swift and sure, and such as to strike terror into the hearts of every sympathizer with treason in the United States, and the citizens living through the country express their deep regret at the occurrence, thinking it the worst thing that could possibly have taken place just at this time, for the Southern people.

The greater portion of this army is now concentrated at Burkesville Junction, taking a short rest after their late hard work; but it is thought that a movement of the main body of the troops will be made towards Petersburg and Richmond. The cavalry as well as the colored divisions of the 25th corps, have already gone in that direction. In fact such a change will have to be made in a few days, as the capabilities of the Southside, in its present condition, are entirely inadequate to supply so many troops with rations and the animals with forage. The latter have suffered much the past week, large numbers having been abandoned on account of not being able to feed them.

The train which arrived this evening was thirty two hours on the road from City Point to the Junction, some three or four engines being off the track at different points.

IRON-CLAD FEVER.

Dr. Holden, of Newark, N. J., formerly of the United States Medical Service, at a recent meeting of the Essex Medical Union, read an interesting paper on a peculiar disease which has appeared on board our iron-clads. The disease, which was denominated "iron-clad fever," for the want of a name, never occurred anywhere else, or at least has never been before made the subject of report or record:

"It made its appearance soon after the first iron clads were anchored in Southern harbors. It was very fatal; only about one eighth of those attacked recovered.—The earliest or prominent symptoms were the entire loss of voice, with pain in the head, neck and spine. Dissection proved that an important spinal nerve was the subjects of attack. Cases not too far advanced, recovered when taken ashore.—The disease wholly ceased when certain important improvements were introduced, accomplishing more perfect ventilation, and the water tanks were lined. Dr. Holden attributes the disease to the influence of the iron surroundings, and the use of the water so impregnated with iron rust as to be of dark red color and thick consistence, else to the want of ventilation, which was probably the real cause. When more efficient means were adopted to force air into the cabins by the use of the engine blowers, the disease was no longer observed."

WHAT IT MEANT.—When the Richmond papers announced, a few days before the 4th of March, that an event was about to transpire which would send a thrill of joy throughout the South, and startle the world, it probably had reference to the tragedy which has since startled the whole country by its enormity.—It is known that Booth intended to assassinate the President on that day, but the want of cooperation in those who were to assist him defeated the plan. His own letter shows that he had been brooding over the matter for months, and artful men in Richmond doubtless encouraged him in that design, in the hopeless fate, by the confusion and dismay it would cause for a time, which would frustrate the well-designed movements of Grant and Sherman. If the crime had been perpetrated on the 4th of March, before Richmond fell, it might have given a new lease of life to the insurgent at Richmond; but Richmond being taken, and Lee's army surrendered, what was meant as a stroke of policy or strategy, became only an act of vindictiveness, having no object but the gratification of personal hatred. It was a great blunder as well as a great crime, and it shows that it was originally conceived by men of superior mind to Booth.—They had a far reaching purpose, and used him as a proper tool for work they dared not do himself. He saw only the fact, apart from the motives. He saw only the fact, and did not comprehend the purpose. By delaying the crime recoils upon the base plotters of assassination. The "world has been startled," but the "thrill of joy" which was to be felt throughout the South, is now a feeling of fear for the consequences of their work.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Mrs. Mary Onzer, of Franklin township, Westmoreland county, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred and four years and twenty five days, leaving three hundred and nineteen descendants, children, grandchildren, and great grandchildren.

In the garden of the military hospital at Chattanooga there were grown one thousand and eighty-eight varieties of flowers last year, and from these floral beau