BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Reported Escape of Jeff. Davis.

HE HAS CROSSED THE MISSISSIPPI

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Capture of Montgomery Confirmed

CAPTURE OF MACON, GEORGIA.

The Progress of the Funeral Cortege.

&c. &c. &c.

[Official Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 24, 2 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

A dispatch from General Sherman states that "Wilson held Macon on the 13th with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others, as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of my armistice, and he has telegraphed to me, through the rebel lines, for orders I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon, and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice."

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From New Orleans.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF JEFF DAVIS ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI—FURTHER FROM MOBILE.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, via Cairo, 23.—It is reported that Jeff Davis crossed the Mississippi at Tinker's Bend, occupied by Texas cavalry, on the night of the 16th, escaping the observation of our naval forces.

Gen. Canby has issued an order prohibiting all persons not connected with the army from going to Mobile. It is reported that Kirby Smith disbanded his army, and that they had returned to their homes.

The report that the gunboat Kenille was blown up at McIile by a torpedo is unconfirmed, although the Bloomer, Rover and the tin clad "No. 45" were destroyed. The Scotia, recently known as a gunboat, is sunk in thirteen feet water. Six of her crew were lost and six wounded. All the Monitors, except the Cincinnati, are up in front of the city. Launches from the Monitors sailed up the river and captured a blockade runner loaded with 1000 bales of cotton.

It is stated on good authority that Gen. Hurlburt will relieve Gen. Granger, in command of Mobile, as soon as General Banks arrives at New Orleans.

Gen. Smith's corps on Friday at noon were eleven miles above Blakely en route for Montgomery.

Matamoras advices to the 6th have been received. Cortinas and Menza are represented as having three thousand men.—Gen. Mejia sent a force against them. It is expected that the Liberals will attack Matamoras soon.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16, via Cairo, April 23.—The Times contains the following in relation to the surrender of Mobile:

General Canby established his headquarters in the Custom House. General Granger commends the Departments.—General Veitch commands the post.

No cotton or things were burned, because it was said that General Granger would burn the city if the cotton was burned.

It is estimated that from twenty to thirty thousand bales of cotton have been captured in this city. Large quantities of pitch have also been secured.

The city is quiet and orderly. Many citizens are anxious to take the oath of allegiance, glad to be released from rebel rule.

Deserters are arriving in large numbers.

The post office will be immediately opened.

The wharves and docks are in fine order.

The Mayor of Mobile formally surrendered the city about three o'clock on the 12th instant, tendering the services of the pilots to bring the fleet safely up to the city.

General Granger met a most enthusiastic reception upon entering the city.—He remarked he had never met so warm a reception in any place before.

Three hundred guns, in good condition, and a large amount of ammunition were captured.

Twelve hundred prisoners, sick and stragglers, were found in the city, including two hundred and fifty officers.—All were sent to Ship Island.

The contents of the rebel commissary department were turned over to the poor of Mobile.

Thirty-eight hundred prisoners were captured in the Spanish Fort.

Several rebel gunboats were also captured.

The Mobile papers having suspended publication, General Granger authorized E. O. Hinde, correspondent of the New Orleans Times, to issue a daily paper, and he has commenced publishing the Mobile Daily News.

General Comstock, of General Grant's Staff, arrived here last evening from Mobile and goes North with despatches for the latter.

The receipts of cotton and sugar are light, and there are no buyers.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD STILL IMPROVING.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 24, 9 A. M.

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

Sir:—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is free from pain, and stronger this morning. Mr. F. Seward passed an unquiet night.

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

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The following has just been issued:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public of the 17th instant, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, the late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; but whereas, our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away; and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation.

Now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven; and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by resolutions adopted at the National Capitol, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of May next, to be observed, wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I recommend my fellow citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God, in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues, and in sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

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

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

ANDREW JOHNSON.

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

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 23, via Washington, April 24.—Reports are current here that many of our soldiers have been found murdered in the vicinity of houses through the country, but, notwithstanding careful inquiry, no confirmation of these rumors can be obtained. Squadrons of cavalry, however, have been sent to scour the country, and to bring in no prisoners who are found with arms in their hands, whether claiming to be paroled or not.

It is more than probable that if any of our men are murdered it is done by citizens in defence of their homes and families, for it is a well known fact that some bad men, stragglers from our army, are scattered for miles from the army lines, directing their attention to plundering and outraging residents. Some of the worst cases ever recorded have been reported within a few days, and it is to be hoped that extreme measures will be at once adopted to bring the miscreants who have perpetrated them, to justice.

A delegation of citizens from Danville came through to headquarters yesterday with a petition from the President and Directors of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, asking permission to re-open their road, saying that all the rolling stock was at Danville and in good condition.—The communication was telegraphed to General Grant, who replied that their request would be granted provided they would take the oath of allegiance, the Government to retain the right to take possession of the road at any time they see proper.

It is believed that the cars will be running again on this route in two or three days, as the track is in almost as good order as before Lee's retreat. It was learned from these gentlemen that Davis had been in Danville some two or three weeks since, but that he had left, and his present whereabouts is unknown to them. Large numbers of citizens appear daily at the office of the Provost Marshal at Headquarters to take the oath, and asking that their houses and property may be protected by placing guards over them that they may be able to save enough from the rapacity of stragglers to keep their families from starvation, until they can raise their crops during the coming season.

Their requests, however, are refused on the ground that it would require about a corps of the army to supply all who ask, and that of course, cannot be thought of.

At the earnest solicitation of the citizens of Farmville for protection, the 40th New York Volunteers have been detailed as guards for that town, and will remain there until things become settled.

The army still remains in the vicinity of Burkesville junction. No further change in its disposition will be made until official news is received from Sherman.

No troops from this army have gone towards him, as it was believed that he was fully able to look after Johnston with the forces he had. McGREGOR.

GEN. STONEMAN'S EXPEDITION.

KNOXVILLE, April 23.—Among the trophies of General Stoneman's expedition are twelve battle flags and banners. One old United States flag was found in the house of a loyal citizen of Salisbury. The famous prison pen where so many unfortunate Union prisoners pined their lives away, was burned to the ground. A few Union prisoners were found, the skeletons of their former selves, but almost all of them died on the way to Knoxville.—They preferred rather to die under the Stars and Stripes than to be left in the loathsome hospitals of Salisbury.

UNION PRISONERS FROM ANDERSONVILLE RETURNING HOME.—THE MORTALITY AMONG THEM.

CAIRO, April 23.—Eight thousand Andersonville prisoners are at Vicksburg getting ready to return to their homes. One steamer took 1,300 for St. Louis. According to the dead roll 1,700 Federal soldiers were buried at Andersonville during one year.

THE ASSASSINS

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Plot Organized in Canada.

THE MATTER APPROVED OF IN RICHMOND

The Seward Assassin a St. Albans' Raider.

THE CAPTURE OF ATZEROT, &C.

[Official Bulletin.]

THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 24, 2 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

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

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

CAPTURE OF ATZEROT.

(Correspondence Phila. Inquirer.)

THE LOCALITY OF THE CAPTURE.

On the evening of the 19th instant a party of scouts of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, Captain Townsend, returned to camp from a scout, and reported that a suspicious character had been seen in the neighborhood of Germantown, a small village, about twenty miles towards Washington, from here, and from what they could learn he answered the description of one of the suspicious characters concerned in the assassination of the President and Secretary of State. At first but little attention was paid to the matter, but on a consultation of the officers it was resolved that the party should be sent for, Major Arteman commanding the post.

THE CAPTURE.

Captain Townsend, commanding the Independent Scouts, immediately set to work, and Sergeant Zachariah W. Gemmill, of Company D, (Captain Townsend's) First Delaware Cavalry, and six men, were ordered to proceed to the house where it was understood Atzerot was staying, and arrest him and such other men as might be found on the premises. The scouts, under command of Sergeant Gimmell, left camp about two o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and marched to Germantown. Upon arriving at the house of Reichter, (the cousin of the accused,) about half past three o'clock in the morning, the Sergeant disposed of his men about the premises to prevent all chances of escape, and, in company with some of his men, knocked at the door for admittance.

After some hesitation on the part of the inmates, the door was cautiously opened and the sergeant pushed his way into the room, where he found Reichter's family in bed upon the floor and the room presenting a very confused appearance. He stated his business to Reichter, and asked him and his wife if there was such a man as Atzerot in the house. At first they denied that there was, but upon the sergeant informing them that he was going to search the house, they informed him that a cousin from the lower part of Maryland was up stairs in bed. Sergeant Gemmill immediately ascended to one of the rooms above, where he found Atzerot in bed with two young men, all quietly sleeping. They were immediately arrested, their clothing thrown on, and taken down stairs, where the sergeant made sure of his man and made preparations for leaving with his prize.

Before starting he entered into conversation with Reichter and his wife in reference to Atzerot, but their stories were too conflicting, and such a mass of falsehoods, that he resolved to wait until daylight, and make search for such other evidence as would tend to throw light upon the matter.

INFAMOUS ADMISSION.

He found by questioning different parties whom Atzerot had visited, that the accused had come from Washington a day or two before, and at the house of one of the gentlemen, while eating dinner, had, upon the assassination of the President being broached, abruptly stopped eating, and made use of the following language: "IF ALL OF THEM HAD DONE THEIR DUTY GRANT WOULD HAVE BEEN FIXED THE SAME WAY!"

After making diligent search for additional evidence in the neighborhood, the Sergeant hooked up Reichter's buggy, and bringing both Reichter and Atzerot with him, returned to camp and reported to Captain Townsend. After hearing what the Sergeant had to say, the Captain directed that the prisoners should be taken to the headquarters of Major Arteman for examination.

THE PHILADELPHIA ACTORS ON THE ASSASSINATION.

LETTER FROM MR. JOHN S. CLARKE, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF BOOTH.

A meeting of the actors, to the number of fifty, was held at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Friday afternoon. All the theatres were represented. Mr. J. B. Roberts presided. Mr. E. L. Tilton was appointed secretary, and Mr. Owen Marlowe treasurer. A committee of three gentlemen, consisting of Mr. Tilton, Mr. Lewis Baker, and Mr. John E. McDonough, was appointed to draw up a series of resolutions. It was finally resolved to adopt these recently reported at the meeting of the actors held in New York city, with a few unimportant additions. The following letter was read:

To Lewis Baker, Esq.:

I beg that you will do me the especial favor to represent me at the meeting of our profession to-day. The affliction under which I am suffering, worse than death, prevents my personal attendance. Proclaiming my entire concurrence with any measure expressive of sympathy for the loss of our lamented President, loyalty to our government, or any other steps the wisdom of the meeting may think proper to take. Yours, J. S. CLARKE.

After agreeing to attend the funeral of the late President on Saturday afternoon, the meeting adjourned.

[From the Roxbury Journal.]

A GOOD WORD FOR MURDERERS AND HIGHWAYMEN.

Treason is the greatest crime known to the law. When traitors, who are cornered, give in because there is no other way, and, under the pretence of a reluctance to shed any more blood—their own, of course,—they are lauded for their *magnanimity*, and punished for the crime of *high treason, by carrying off their private baggage, wearing their side arms, and going where they please.* No harder terms, of course, can be exacted, for the inferior crimes of highway robbery and murder. We caused our "unfortunate fellow citizens," who have distinguished themselves in these departments, by all means, to surrender—not, of course, while there is any hope of raising the devil with impunity—but while their condition is otherwise hopeless, and thus secure the reputation of *magnanimity*, and go off in peace, with a portion of their plunder and some of the implements of their trade. SIGMA.

Five hundred barrels of flour have been sent from New York to Richmond to relieve the destitute.

THE OBSEQUIES.

THE PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL CORTEGE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The body of the President remained exposed to view in the State House till 1 o'clock this morning, when the entrances to the hall were closed, all the throng having had an opportunity of viewing the remains. Dr. Brown, the embalmer, then carefully removed the dust that settled on the face, and preparations were made for the departure of the body. At 3 o'clock the coffin was placed in the hearse, and the line of march again taken up for the Trenton Railroad depot. The escort consisted of the 12th Pennsylvania Infantry, the City Troop acting as a guard of honor, and detachments of soldiers to guard the body. The members of Perseverance Hose Company and the Republican Invincibles also participated. The train started for New York at 4 o'clock.

ARRIVAL AT TRENTON.

Trenton, N. J., April 24.—The funeral train reached Trenton at half past five o'clock this morning. Governor Parker and staff having been taken on board at the dividing line of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the train passed on.

Elizabeth, N. J., April 24.—The funeral train passed here at 8:45.

Newark, N. J., April 24.—The funeral train left here at 22 minutes past 9 o'clock and will reach Jersey City at a quarter to 10 o'clock. The people turned out in great numbers to pay a farewell tribute to the lamented dead.

NEW YORK, April 24.—At Jersey City the arrangements for showing respect to the remains were perfect, and nothing was neglected which could give due effect to the ceremonies of the occasion. The coffin, partly covered with the National flag and flowers, was removed from the hearse car by eight soldiers, in the presence of the military and civilians, including the escort which had accompanied the remains from Washington, and was slowly carried between the opened ranks, while many male voices sang a funeral hymn, the vocal music reverberating through the vast enclosure, which was hung with tastefully arranged emblems of mourning. When the corpse was leaving the station the Harmonia and Hoboken Quartette Clubs, forming a chorus of 200 voices, sung a funeral dirge. The deep and solemn tones of these blended voices touched every heart, and many wept.

AT JERSEY CITY

The remains were received on the part of the State of New York by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State, and then consigned to the care of the committee. The hearse was then placed on the ferry boat, and taken in charge by Major General Dix. As the boat neared the city of New York, the bells were tolled and minute guns fired.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.

On the arrival of the remains at Debrosses street, the 7th Regiment of National Guards acting as a guard of honor escorted the cortege through several streets to the City Hall, where the United German Societies, numbering 800 men, occupying the steps and plaza in front of the hall, chanted dirges in an impressive manner.

The remains were soon placed in the position assigned, and exposed again to the view of the people.

SECOND DESPATCH

NEW YORK, April 24.—Business was generally suspended on the arrival of the funeral cortege. Broadway was crowded to the utmost with people anxious to see the funeral car and the escort. The utmost quiet prevailed on the route, and the dense masses remained uncovered as the procession slowly wended its way to the City Hall.

The interior of the hall is elaborately draped and festooned with mourning emblems, presenting a sombre and solemn appearance. The coffin rests on a raised dais on an inclined plane, the inclination being such that the face of the deceased is in view of the visitors while passing, for two or three minutes. The embalmers have rearranged the body, which has been somewhat disturbed by the journey.

At one o'clock the guards were placed, and the general public allowed ingress to view the remains.

The body will not again be exposed to view until their arrival at Springfield.—Immense crowds, numbering many thousands, are in the streets awaiting an opportunity to view for the last time the face of Abraham Lincoln, but the arrangements for this purpose have been so poorly conceived and carried out that thousands will be disappointed, notwithstanding that the body will be exposed to view all night and until noon to-morrow.

The arrangements for the procession to-morrow are on an immense scale; it will, from present advices, comprise from *fifty to seventy thousand people on foot!* The streets through which it is to pass are to be cleared of all vehicles, and all persons not in the procession will be restricted to the footways. The ranks of the procession will be formed twenty deep. Minute guns will be fired during its passage and the bells tolled, while various church chimes will perform dirges. Every nationality having an official representative here will be fully represented.

The military portion of the procession will comprise ten thousand soldiers. Additional decorations of mourning have been placed upon all the hotels and buildings throughout the city, and the day will be exclusively devoted by our community to paying a last tribute of respect to the remains of the lamented dead.

A DIABOLICAL REBEL SCHEME FRUSTRATED.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Captain Smith, of the brig J. Titus, from Bermuda, reports that the United States Consul there had learned that one Dr. Blackburn, of Wilmington, N. C., had collected four bales of infected clothing from hospitals, which he intended to ship to New York for the purpose of spreading the yellow fever in the city. The clothing was seized, and was to be burnt.

DEATH OF COL. WM. MCKEAN, U. S. NAVY.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Commodore William McKean, of the United States Navy, died at his residence near this place, this morning. He was fifty-four years of age, and had been in the service since 1813.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, April 12th, has arrived.

The pirate Tallahassee still remained at Liverpool. It is reported that her cruising days are over, and that she has had her name rechanged to that of Amelia, and will shortly be placed in the merchant service. She continues, however, to fly the Confederate flag.

Charles Joyce & Co., merchants, of London, have suspended with liabilities amounting to £1,100,000. The main cause of the failure was losses in cotton.

Liverpool, via Queenstown, April 13.—There is no political news of importance.

The sales of cotton for the week amounted to 30,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and 5,000 bales for export. Prices have declined ⅛@¼d. for all descriptions. The authorized quotations are:—Fair Orleans 16¼; Mobile 14¼; Fair Upland 15¾; Middling do. 13¾. The sales on Thursday were 5,000 bales—the market closing dull, with a downward tendency. The stock of American is 62,000 bales.

Breadstuffs are quiet and prices steady. Provisions steady, except lard, which has a downward tendency.

The Produce Market is inactive.

LONDON, April 13.—Consols for money 91a91 1-4. Five twenties 59 1-2a60; Illinois Central 61a61 1-2; Eries 33 1-2a34.

THE CAPTURE OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, CONFIRMED.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The steamer Blackstone, from Hilton Head, brings Savannah papers of the 18th. The Savannah Herald confirms the news of the fall of Montgomery. The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federal troops on the 11th inst. The rebels retreated in the direction of Columbia, Georgia. Government stores were being removed from Columbus, the capture of which place was expected by the next news from Augusta.

A Savannah letter, of the 19th, says that the receipt of the intelligence of the sad calamity that has befallen the nation has cast the profoundest gloom over the city. Flags are suspended at half-mast and emblems of mourning are seen everywhere. A meeting was held at Hilton Head, condoling with the nation and family of the deceased, and calling for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. On the 20th seven arrests were made at Hilton Head.

On the receipt of the sad news at Savannah, General Grover requested the papers to withhold it until next morning, when double guards were stationed throughout the city.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—A large number of chartered vessels in the service of the Quartermaster's Department, have been discharged recently, the business of the Department having greatly diminished during the past month.

Within the past few days quite a number of Mosby's and Moseby's guerilla bands have come within our lines at Fairfax station and surrendered themselves. Notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of Moseby's men have surrendered to General Hancock, there are quite a number of guerillas along the lower Potomac and on the banks of the Rappahannock near Fredericksburg. These men, however, doubtless belong to Kinchelow's command, and our cavalry will probably soon destroy them.

JEFF DAVIS A FUGITIVE.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The Savannah papers say that the news of Lee's surrender passed over the telegraph lines at Millen, Georgia, last Wednesday, and was hailed by many with joy. The railroad between Macon and Columbus was cut the same day by our cavalry coming from Dalton and going towards Macon.

The Augusta Constitutionalist of the 12th says that Jeff Davis has gone either to the trans-Mississippi Department or to Europe, taking with him half a million in specie!

The Lake City (Fla.) Columbian announces that Governor Milton, of Florida, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—In an interview with the President to-day, Senator Harlan, after mentioning his nomination by President Lincoln, and confirmation by the Senate to be Secretary of the Interior from the 15th day of May next, stated his desire to disembarrass President Johnson by placing the office at his disposal. The President remarked that he wished the arrangement made by his predecessor to continue.

CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Beef Cattle are very dull this week, and prices have declined 1 cent per pound. Sales 900 head. Extra 20 a22 cts. Fair to good 17a19 cts. Steep in fair demand at former rates. 5,000 head arrived. Sales of clipped at 9¾a10¼cts; Wool 11½a12½cts. Hogs unchanged; 2,500 head arrived. Sales at $17a18 per 100 pounds. Cows firm at $30a$45.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24th.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day amounted to $4,271,650.

MR. JOHNSON'S BEGINNING.

Our new President marks his advance to the high and responsible position to which he has been called in the providence of God with trenchant but fitting words. He has been called upon to reply to a great many delegations whom the sad circumstances of the times have brought to Washington, to reply on the spur of the moment, without premeditation, and to words of similar import addressed to him by the several speakers, and it will be admitted, we think, by all, that he has replied with singular decision and yet with singular discretion. Mr. Johnson has been accustomed to public office, and has long been a skillful debater, which may account for the mere rhetorical facility of his brief speeches; but we see in them more than readiness and fertility of tongue, we see in them a firm mind, earnest convictions, a clear perception of his momentous responsibilities, and of the need of the calmest and maturest judgment in the discharge of them.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Danish writer speaks of a hot so miserable that it did not know which way to fall, and so kept standing. This is like the man that had such a complication of diseases that he did not know what to die of, and so lived on.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808.—When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effects of exertions to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is worthy of mention.

A gentleman of Raleigh was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeymen were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favorite book was a volume of speeches, principally of British statesmen. Johnson became interested, and his first ambition was to equal him as a reader and become familiar with those speeches. He took up the alphabet without an instructor; but by applying to the journeymen with whom he worked, he obtained a little assistance. Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for the loan of the book which he had so often heard read. The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instruction on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book.

By perseverance he soon learned to read, and the hours which he devoted to his education were at night after he was through his daily labor upon the shop board. He now applied himself to books from two to three hours every night, after working from ten to twelve hours at his trade. Having completed his apprenticeship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, South Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman for nearly two years. While there he became engaged to be married, but the match was broken off by the violent opposition of the girl's mother and friends, the ground of objection being Mr. Johnston's youth and want of pecuniary means. In May, 1826, he returned to Raleigh, where he procured journey work, and remained until September. He then set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support.

He stopped at Greenville, Tennessee, and commenced work as a journeyman.—He remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterwards went still further westward; but failing to find a suitable place to settle, he returned to Greenville and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, as he had never had an opportunity of learning to write or cypher; but under the instructions of his wife he learned these and other branches. The only time, however, he could devote to them was in the dead of night. The first office which he ever held was that of alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828. He was re-elected to the same position in 1829, and again in 1830. In that year he was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature.

In the session of that year he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only prove a failure, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next election (1837) he was defeated. He became a candidate again in 1839. By this time many of the evils he had predicted from the internal improvement policy which he had opposed four years previous were fully demonstrated, and he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket. He canvassed a large portion of the State, meeting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where, by successive elections, he served until 1853.

During this period of service he was conspicuous and active in advocating, respectively, the bill for refunding the fine imposed upon General Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, the war measures of Mr. Polk's Administration, and a homestead bill. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, after an exciting canvass, in which he was opposed by G. A. Henry. He was re-elected in 1855, after another active contest, his competitor being Meredith P. Gentry. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863.

On the 7th of March, 1862, Senator Johnson was appointed military governor of Tennessee, with the rank of brigadier general. He immediately entered upon his duties, and probably the most eventful and memorable period of his life was the three years ending on the 31 of March, 1865, when he resigned his position of provisional governor—for in this period he had the proud satisfaction of knowing that his State had passed through the most terrible ordeal, and finally emerged by the adoption of amendments to the Federal Constitution forever abolishing slavery and the right to hold property in man.

On the 6th of June, 1864, the National Union Convention at the city of Baltimore nominated Andrew Johnson for Vice President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln for President. On the 8th of November of the same year he was triumphantly elected. On the 4th of March, 1865, he was duly installed as Vice President, and on the 16th day of April, 1865, Andrew Johnson was inaugurated President of the United States, in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

THE ASSASSINATION—REMARKS OF BISHOP BAYLEY.

Bishop Bayley spoke of the assassination of the President, in the Roman Catholic cathedral, at Newark, on Wednesday last, as follows:

It is the character of the crime—a crime of mingled atrocity and folly, which has caused it to send a thrill of horror through the heart of every individual. All spirit of party, all animosities must be hushed before it. It is an outrage which concerns every one of us as citizens of the country wishing to live in peace and security, and particularly as Christians taught from our childhood to subdue and eradicate from our hearts anger and revenge and all bad passions.

As regards our unhappy civil war, I was as many of you were, one of those who believed that it might have been avoided by a spirit of conciliation. But in one sense we were all opposed to it. Mr. Lincoln himself was opposed to it; his inaugural and the first month of his administration show that, in common with most of the American people, he could not believe that things would ever be pushed to such an extremity and this fair land be deluged with the blood of its citizens. But now, when we look back at what has passed, we must be convinced that it was inevitable.

I have characterized this crime not only as an atrocious one, but as a foolish one. It was, in the words of Talleyrand in regard to the murder of the Duke D'Enghien, not only a crime, but a blunder. The South could not have found in the ranks of the Republican party one more disposed to treat them with kindness and lenity than Mr. Lincoln—and well may they pray to be delivered from such friends as his murderers were.

A good short-hand writer is able to report from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five words a minute.

VISIT OF SOUTHERN REFUGEES TO THE PRESIDENT.

[From the Washington Star of yesterday.]

This morning, a large number of loyal refugees from the Southern States, principally from Virginia and North Carolina, met at the Ebbitt House, and appointed Judge Underwood, of Virginia, president of the meeting, and proceeded in a body to call upon President Johnson.

Upon arriving at the President's apartments in the Treasury building, Judge Underwood proceeded in a few remarks to announce the object of the delegation.—They were, he said, from every Southern State, and for the most part exiles. The recent utterances of President Johnson had stirred their spirits like a trumpet, and encouraged the hope of a speedy return to their homes. They would not say like Joshua of old, every one that rebels shall be put to death, but woe to the leaders! They thanked him for his promise to punish traitors. It was folly to give sugar plums to tigers and hyenas, it was more than folly to show kindness to those worse than Catalines, who had sought the death of the nation. By the blood of our martyred President, by the starved and mutilated of the rebel prisons, by the slain in this horrid war, they prayed that the administration might be a terror to evil doers, and the protector of the oppressed, and that the country may be the home of freedom, liberty, industry, religion and peace.

President Johnson briefly replied, thanking the delegation for the attention, and expressing gratification at their assurances of support. It was hardly necessary for him to say that his impulses concerning the rebellion were in sympathy with theirs. They had expressed his feelings to the fullest extent. He had entered upon the duties of President under circumstances that were perilous and responsible, and in view of all before him the position was particularly embarrassing, and their assurances peculiarly acceptable. It was unnecessary to indicate his future course. If his past life gave no assurance of what it would be, his professions now would be of no avail. He could only reiterate that so far as clemency was concerned its exercise should be bounded by caution. He was not actuated by revenge, but he had become satisfied that mercy without justice became a crime.

The time had come when the American people should be taught the true nature of crime. The idea has been advanced that when traitors became numerous treason would become respectable. He prayed God to preserve the nation from such a curse. The time had come when the people should be educated in the length and breadth, the height and depth of the crime of treason. If the assassin of the President, a single man, was to suffer death, what should be the punishment of the assassins of a nation?

Amnesty and clemency and mercy were for those who had been deceived and driven into the rebellion; but intelligent traitors, those who had levied war against the Government, and given aid and comfort to the enemy, should suffer the penalty. He knew how to appreciate our great loss in the death of the late President, and the feeling of the country at large, but in the administration of the Government he should be guided by the principles of clemency and mercy. In conclusion he again thanked them for their encouragement, and assured them of his intention to discharge his duties in a way to bring peace at the earliest possible moment.

The delegation was then presented to the President, and after the usual ceremony of introduction, retired.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia on last Friday night, Mr. Albert N. Gillett delivered the following pertinent address:—

"We owe a debt to the leaders of the rebellion. What? Thoroughly read in history, understanding the principles of political economy, familiar with the springs of national action, they inaugurated this rebellion. They were not misled. They knew all the consequences of the venture they made. They knew that if the North were loyal and brave, they must wade through seas of blood, yet they cast the die and assumed the risk.

They had no great moral end in view, no lofty political principle to vindicate, no worthy object to achieve. But two things were to be accomplished, personal aggrandisement, and, as they hoped, the perpetuity of slavery. Yet they sounded the tocsin whose first peal made the whole world tremble. By fraud and force combined, by falsehood most foul, and intimidation of every degree, they misled the masses, and organized their forces. They towered in the very sublimity of all conceivable crimes, falsehoods, robbery, assassination, starvation, savage cruelty to prisoners, sacrifice of honor and pledged word, all these were but departments of the one great crime that comprehended all, the most stupendous treason the world has ever seen.

A million of our men lie cold in death, the result of their experiment. Thousands of our homesteads have been destroyed, the air is black with the sombre drapery of those who mourn, the glare of burning cities has lit the heavens, and the earth has become crimson with blood, that these leaders might try their experiment. The world has stood appalled at their fiendish cruelty. The means, the object, the means were all unholy; yes, satanic; and we are asked to take these men to our hearts; not only to forgive, but to conciliate, to love, to honor.

It is shameful. It is atrocious. I care not though a thousand Ward Beechers had said it, it is atrocious. It insults the memory of our dead heroes, and the faces of our living ones. It defies God and ridicules our national existence. It proclaims the satanic principle, the more heinous the crime the less guilt. If a man in your midst commits a murder you hang him. These have committed a burglary you imprison him, if he commits tens of thousands of both, and we are to forgive and embrace them. A while ago you hung Captain Gordon for engaging in the slave trade, and the men whose legitimate ultimate would have been its re establishment, we are to embrace.

You hung Captain Beall a few weeks since, and after him again Kennedy, and the devils in human form who employed them you ask the nation to forgive and love. With the sunken cheeks and lackluster eyes of our poor starved soldiers now in our midst, with the sight of the skin of living men dried over the extremities of bones like dried meat, to blister our eyes, with funeral columns teeming with deaths from starvation, we are asked to clasp the hand of their savage destroyers in a fraternal pressure.

Never! Never! Never! I call not for vengeance, but for justice; stern, inexorable justice. No more severe than that which you administer in your courts every day, justice which proportions punishment to crime. I demand that the majesty of the Government shall be vindicated; that the sneer of Europeans at our rope of sand shall not be justified; that these men, oblivious of every moral restraint, shall not be turned loose in the South to poison its springs of life; to be returned again to our National councils to pollute the air of our capital. I demand that a premium shall not be put upon treason for all time to come. I demand that the excitable people of the South shall not be continually tempted by the fatal facility of crime and improbability of punishment, to renewed attempts upon the National existence. We owe to the leaders of the rebellion inflexible justice. (Great applause.)

Black boys clothed in blue, now guard graybacks in Libby prison.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS

"What do you mean," said I once to an Asiatic, who had passed a long time in Europe, "What do you mean by the salutation, 'May your shadow never be lost?'" "We live," answered the Khan, pleasantly, "under a very hot sun in Persia, and we retire to the shadow for rest and peace. The power of a great man gives rest and tranquility to many, and none dare to injure or molest those whom he protects. So we call that power his shadow, and hope, for our own sake as well as his that it may never diminish."

The Hartford Press says that Mr. Simon Goodman, of that city, who plunged up a hole while quarrying on the Upper Delaware, in New York State, in 1850, because there was a flow of a thick, unpleasant smelling fluid from it, has recently visited the locality, withdrawn the plug, and was gratified by a copious flow of oil. He owned five acres of the locality, and on Monday sold a portion of his interest for $40,000, still reserving a $10,000 interest.

General Pickett, who caused the execution of twenty-eight loyal North Carolinians, for the crime of having enlisted in the Union army, and who were captured at Plymouth last summer, is one of the officers embraced in Grant's unconditional pardon.—Pickett himself deserted to the rebel cause without the formality of having resigned his commission in the Federal service. It will be a pity if he escapes the halter.

Some valuable additions have recently been made to the English National Portrait Gallery, among them a life sized portrait of Queen Elizabeth, about the age of 35, in a very elaborate dress, richly jewelled, wearing a long gauze veil, with a lace frill, instead of the usual fan shaped ruff, round the neck. The picture is similar, in point of costume, to that of Mary Queen of Scott, already in the gallery.

A writer in the New York Tribune, from a careful review of all the statistics bearing on the question, comes to the conclusion that we have got thirty-three million more of gold and silver in the country now than we had when the war began. If this is so, the cessation of war will begin to bring this bullion into circulation or employment in some way, so that it will tell.

The sewing machine inventor, Jas. E. A. Gibbs, who went South in an early stage of the rebellion, is said to have been the chief of the torpedo corps organized by the rebel authorities, and the efficiency of those infernal machines is attributed to his ingenuity and mechanical skill. He is a native of Pocahontas county, Virginia.

It appears, from a Parliamentary return just issued, that the total amount expended for the relief of the poor in unions in England and Wales in the year ended Lady-day, 1864, was £4 925,053, of which £1,648,508 were charged to the common fund. The sum expended in Lancashire alone was £605,396.

Louis XIV. was not the first French monarch to lay his hand upon Julius Cæsar; he had been preceded by Henry IV., who translated the whole work, and did not give it up after the first book. Louis Napoleon is the third French royalty who has tried his hand upon it.

The Porte St. Martin Theater, in Paris, has just produced a new burlesque on a sc