The New-York Daily Tribune.

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SHERMAN.

Macon Falls on the 20th.

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COBB AND G. W. SMITH PRISONERS.

They Claim the Benefit of the Armistice.

GEN. SHERMAN GRANTS IT.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24—2 p. m.

Major-General DIX: A dispatch from Gen. Sherman states that "Wilson held Macon on the 20th, with Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and others as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the 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.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Surrender of Gen. Johnston—Jeff. Davis Understood to be Consenting—Wade Hampton Stands Out—Gen. Sherman Gone to Washington—Reception of the News of the Assassination.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18, 1865.

After a two days' conference between Major-Gen. Sherman and Major-Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Rebel forces east of the Mississippi River, with the concurrence of Jefferson Davis, and in the presence and with the advice of Gen. John C. Breckinridge, the whole remaining Rebel army from the Potomac to the Rio Grande has been surrendered to the forces of the United States.

As I have already stated, the conference was sought by Gen. Johnston on the day following the occupation of Raleigh by the Union army—the 14th, a flag of truce being sent in, with a request for an armistice, and a statement of the best terms on which Gen. Johnston would be permitted to surrender the army under his command. Gen. Sherman sent out Col. McCoy with his ultimatum, and after some two days' delay, during which Gen. Johnston's efforts were somewhat embarrassed by the refractory and mutinous position of Wade Hampton of South Carolina, a personal interview took place between the two chiefs of the opposing armies, at Bennett's house, five miles beyond Durham's Station, on the North Carolina Railroad, midway between the lines.

The conference was strictly private, only Wade Hampton being present with Gen. Johnston on the first day, Monday, and John C. Breckinridge taking Hampton's place on the second day, Tuesday. The only members of the Rebel staff present were Captains Johnston and Hampton, the latter a son of the Rebel South Carolinian, and a chip of the old block. The generals were treated with in their characters as simply commanders of the insurrectionary forces. The Southern Confederacy was not recognized, although Jefferson Davis was understood to be a party consenting to the surrender. Wade Hampton is understood to have withdrawn from the conference, and signified his intention, like the Irishman, to continue the fight on his own hook, which, it is devoutly hoped, he will do. If he and South Carolina have not enough of the war, they can readily be treated to another dose.

The terms settled for the surrender are understood to be substantially those accorded to Gen. Lee by Gen. Grant, with this exception, that the troops of each State are required to march to their respective capitals and then turn over their arms, and all the public property in their possession, and be paroled under the supervision of officers to be designated for that purpose. Thus, the army is to be disbanded, and each soldier is required to return home, and not again to take up arms against the Government. The officers, like those of Gen. Lee's army, are permitted to carry with them their side arms and private effects. These terms are subject to the approval of the Washington Government, and only go into effect upon such ratification. Meantime the two armies maintain their respective positions, and all hostilities cease—until the return of the messenger of Gen. Sherman, who has already proceeded to Washington with the stipulations, of which the foregoing is a brief outline.

This sweeps from existence as an armed force against the Government all the Rebel troops known to the Confederacy, and makes outlaws and guerrillas of all parties who remain in arms against the constituted authorities. The forces of Kirby Smith west of the Mississippi; all the irregular cavalry and roving bands in Texas, Missouri and elsewhere; the garrison at Mobile and at other points in Alabama and Southern Tennessee—all troops of whatever name and nation who have been ranged on the side of the Rebellion, whether as belonging to any recognized commander, or playing the guerrilla upon their own hook for private plunder.

Gen. Johnston expresses deep and apparently sincere sorrow and much concern at the assassination of President Lincoln, in which he was joined by each Confederate officer present. Gen. Johnston regards it as the most terrible blow yet inflicted upon the Confederate cause and the Southern people, and seems deeply to deplore the event, coming as it does upon the close of this great struggle.

I must close my dispatch to have it ready for the first train to Newbern and Beaufort in the morning. I shall send it through to Washington by a gentleman going straight through.

In obedience to the call of the Mayor, a spontaneous and very full meeting of the citizens of Raleigh assembled at the Court House this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to give expression to their feelings upon the sad and dreadful event which has robbed the South and the whole country of their best friend.

The Mayor, Mr. W. H. Harrison, and Mr. Badger read the resolutions to the meeting. Upon putting them to vote, there was a full and unanimous aye upon their adoption.

The Progress, which is dressed in mourning for the death of the President, contains the following notice of the meeting and the resolutions:

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH.

RALEIGH, April 18, 1865.—The meeting was called to order by Mayor Harrison at 4 o'clock, who, in a few pertinent remarks, stated its object to be for the purpose of expressing the feelings and sentiments of our citizens of every party in relation to the melancholy intelligence of the death of President Lincoln, in the manner announced in this morning's papers.

Quent Busbee, esq., was requested to act as Secretary, and on motion of Richard Badger, esq., the Mayor appointed a committee of five to draft resolutions, expressive of the feeling of the meeting.

Messrs. Richard Badger, B. F. Moore, W. W. Holden, Kenneth Rayner and J. L. Pennington were appointed a committee, who retired and soon reported the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, It has been officially announced that Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has been assassinated, and that at the same time an attempt was made to assassinate W. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States;

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Raleigh, avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to express our utmost abhorrence of the atrocious deed.

Resolved, That while such a deed at any time would deserve the indignation of civilized men, we regard it as peculiarly unfortunate and calamitous that it should be destined to mark the close of a long contested struggle in arms just at the moment when the prospects of a speedy peace were cheering a land which had been so long drenched with fraternal blood; and that for ourselves as a community, we repudiate and protest against any affiliation or sympathy with such outrages and atrocities, as in violation of our moral sentiments as a Christian and civilized people, and destructive of the order and well-being of all society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Gen. Sherman, chief in command, and to Gen. Schofield, commander of this department, and be published in the city papers.

On motion of Dr. McKee the meeting adjourned.

W. H. HARRISON, Mayor, Chm'n.

Q. BUSBEE, Sec'y.

Thanks be to God for this final, though it be a most sorrowful ending of the war. May the day be far distant that shall witness the recurrence of strife and mutual bloodshed in this fair land. May

"No war or battle sound,
Be heard the world around,—
No hostile chief to furious combat run;
But peaceful be the night—
As when the Prince of Light,
His reign of Peace upon the Earth begun."

E. S.

P. S. Johnston's immediate command is supposed to be: Infantry, 25,000 men; Cavalry, 10,000 men; total, 35,000 men.

April 19.—Gen. Sherman publishes the following order to the army:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 19, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 53.—The General Commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities, and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and other high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

Until the absolute peace is arranged, a line passing through Terrel's Mount, Chappel Hill, Mount University, Durham's Station and West Point, on the Neuse, will separate the two armies.

Each Army Commander will group his camps entirely with a view to comfort, health and good police. All the details of military discipline must still be maintained, and the General believes that in a few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you to your homes.

The fame of this army for courage, industry and discipline is admitted all over the world. Then let each officer and man see that it is not stained by any act of vulgarity, rowdyism or petty crime.

The cavalry will patrol the front line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry; Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and Gen. Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear.

Quartermasters and Commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for their wagons, and the Railroad Superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate army. By order of Major-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DAYTON, Ass't. Adj.-Gen.

The order on being read to the different commands at evening parade, caused the greatest enthusiasm among the troops.

Gen. Schofield has issued his order for a review by the General-in-Chief of the Army of the Ohio. The Tenth Army Corps, Major-Gen. Terry, Commanding, will pass in review to-morrow, and the Twenty-third Army Corps on the day following.

He makes a disposition of the troops for garrison duty, and appoints their different camps around the city. A brigade of Gen. Ames's Division of the Tenth Army Corps will relieve the Twenty-third Army Corps on duty in the city, and, until further orders, constitute the garrison of the town. He closes the order as follows:

"The attention of all officers and soldiers is called to special orders No. 53, Headquarters Middle Division of the Mississippi, announcing a suspension of hostilities, preliminary to peace throughout the land. It is the duty of every officer and soldier to aid in sustaining the honor of the army in this new relation, as they have so nobly done in many a bloody field. Let every one determine that a few individuals shall not tarnish the fair fame of all."

THE ARMY TO MARCH HOME.

It is now settled that as soon as the ratification of the terms of surrender or capitulation of the Rebel armies is made known from Washington, Gen. Sherman will march his army northward to Harrisburg, Pa., where it will be mustered out of service.

Gen. Schofield, commanding the Department of North Carolina, will probably remain with the Army of the Ohio, to maintain order until affairs become settled in the State. An earnest wish prevails among the citizens that our forces will continue to extend protection over them until the civil authorities are fully established, and there is a chance for a free expression of the choice of the people, for their future rulers, at the ballot-box. If the signs of the times indicate anything, they point to a complete overthrow of the unprincipled demagogues who have ruled the State.

The prospects of peace and of an early march home produces much rejoicing among the old soldiers of the army. They will go in light marching order, the heavy army materiel such as ordnance stores, and all superfluous impediments being sent by sea from Beaufort. But this is anticipating. No orders, of course, have yet been issued on the subject. The return of Col. Hitchcock, the bearer of dispatches to Washington, will be looked for with intense interest. Already officers and men are casting about them for the future in view of their early release from service in the army.

The weather is delightful, and all nature seems to sympathize in the general joy which pervades the army over the return of peace.

The military bands this evening is serenading the different headquarters of the army. While I write, the excellent band of Gen. Jack Casements is performing in front of Gen. Schofield's headquarters. The residence of Mr. Grimes, brother of the Rebel Major-General, who has just returned a paroled (how old) prisoner from Lee's army. He is present, and must hugely enjoy this outburst of our national airs.

I seldom make invidious comparisons among these army bands, but, it is only stating the general estimate of this one, when I say that its performances are scarcely inferior to that of the great Dodworth's. The leader is the famous Jack Leland from Cleveland, Ohio.

E. S.

THE CAPTURE OF RALEIGH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING OF SHERMAN'S ARMY, RALEIGH, Friday, April 14—8 p. m.

To-day, the anniversary of the capture of Fort Sumter, the right wing of Sherman's army made its triumphant march into the capital of North Carolina, to the intense delight of a goodly number of loyal citizens, who never favored Secession, and who would at any time during the present Rebellion have gladly sought refuge under the folds of the old flag, if they could have done so with safety to themselves and families.

SURRENDER OF THE CITY.

Two days ago a committee of gentlemen proceeded to Gen. Sherman's headquarters at Clayton Station, on the Goldsborough Railroad, and surrendered the city. They were: Ex-Governors L. Swain and William A. Graham, with Dr. Warren, Surgeon-General of the State, on Gov. Vance's Staff, acting as Secretary. Gen. Sherman received the committee very kindly, accepting the surrender of the city and promising to afford every protection to citizens and their property.

OCCUPATION BY KILPATRICK.

Yesterday morning at about nine o'clock Kilpatrick's cavalry entered the city, and were soon after followed by the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. C. C. Walcutt. A Provost-guard was immediately placed at every house to prevent stragglers from molesting the citizens, who have since remarked to me that there has been more quiet and order since the advent of our troops than there was when Johnston's command were here.

WHEELER'S MEN

have treated the people shamefully, breaking into houses and stores, and robbing everybody, friend and foe alike. The people all through the country, as well as those in this town, represent them as acting more like a band of robbers than an organized body of troops.

HANGING A REBEL.

After the city had been formally surrendered, and while Kilpatrick was marching through the town, an officer belonging to Wheeler's command, who, with some of his men, were engaged in plundering a store near the Market House, rushed into the street and fired his revolver at Kilpatrick, who was riding at the head of the column; the ball fortunately missed Kilpatrick, but wounded one of his staff. Chase was instantly made, and the ruffian captured. In less than 10 minutes he was swinging by his neck from a tree.

THE MARCH FROM GOLDSBOROUGH

was a very severe one in consequence of the rain and naturally bad roads over which the army was obliged to pass.

The pioneer corps and large details from different regiments were worked day and night, corduroying the roads for nearly half the distance marched.

The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, commanded respectively by Gens. Blair and Logan, and which are commonly known as the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Howard, took the extreme right on the march to Raleigh, which, in consequence of the circuitous route traveled, amounted to nearly 64 miles. This march was accomplished in three days and a half, an almost incredible short time when it is taken into consideration that the roads had to be made for full one-half the distance, amid a drenching rain storm which to any ordinary army would have made the roads impassable; but Sherman's veteran and victorious troops have learned how to overcome almost every obstacle to success, and they accordingly accomplished this march in the short time stated. I venture the opinion that the same march could not have been made in the same time by any other army in the world.

With the exception of some slight cavalry skirmishing this wing of the army has had no enemy to contend with or to impede their progress since they left Goldsborough.

Those few of Wheeler's men, not amounting to over 50 or 100, who kept in our front were easily driven and kept at a respectful distance from our advance, which consisted of the 7th Illinois Mounted Infantry of Major-Gen. Course's Division of the Fifteenth Corps.

ROUTE TRAVELED.

On Monday, the 10th inst., we broke camp and marched by a circuitous route over a low swampy country to Pikesville, corduroying the roads for nearly half the distance. The Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps having been in rear of the command, did not get into camp until near 4 o'clock the following morning, very much fatigued and soaked through with rain, but in the most admirable spirits. Pikesville is a station on the Weldon Railroad, and has a small settlement of some half-dozen houses which are inhabited by what are commonly known in the South as "the poor white trash."

From Pikesville the command marched on Tuesday morning to Lowell Factory, the rear of the column getting into camp at about 10 o'clock that night. The Rebels tore up the planking of the bridge over Little River, expecting thereby to delay the march of our army. The damage, however, was easily repaired, and did not delay the command for over an hour; they would probably have done more damage to the bridge had they not been prevented by the timely arrival of the mounted infantry, who rapidly drove them away. The First Division of the Fifteenth Corps, under the command of Gen. Hagen, was in the advance of the Corps, and deserve great credit for the speedy manner in which they repaired the bridge and removed all the obstructions on the road.

Lowell Factory, from which the place derives its name, is owned by a Quaker, and is a small settlement of about 75 inhabitants, consisting principally of women and children, who are all employed as operatives in the cotton factory.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

While waiting at Lowell Factory for the repairing of the roads toward Smithfield, the glorious news of the surrender of Lee's Army was officially communicated to the Command, and produced the wildest excitement.

The Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Corps were summoned together by their gallant commander, Major-Gen. John McCorse, and, after the playing of several national and patriotic airs by the band, the whole command joined in singing "John Brown," and the "Star-Spangled Banner," with a zest which has seldom been equaled, and never excelled.

After repeated calls for Gen. Corse, their gallant and popular leader, he was induced to come forward and address them, which he did in a short, eloquent and inspiring speech, reminding his listeners "That there was yet a man named Johnston in the field, commanding a ragged mob commonly known as the Confederate Army of the West, and that by patient perseverance and a few more miles of corduroying, he would be brought to bay and forced also to surrender his command." Gen. Corse's remarks were loudly applauded, and he was in turn followed by Gen. Rice, commanding a Brigade of the Fourth Division.

After this grand jubilee was over, the bugle sounded the assembly, and the men fell into the ranks and marched forward with the utmost spirit and enthusiasm. On Wednesday night the Fifteenth Corps encamped at Pineville, and the Seventh Corps, after crossing the Neuse River at Watson's Bridge, encamped for the night, and the next day moved forward to within a short distance of Raleigh. The Fifteenth Corps, in the meantime, advanced on the east side of the Neuse River by Eagle Rock, crossing at Hinton's Bridge and marching to within five miles of Raleigh, into which place they made their triumphal entry today at about 10 o'clock, and were reviewed, together with the Seventeenth Corps, by Maj.-Gen. Sherman and Maj.-Gen. Howard, and their respective Staffs, in front of the State House or Capitol Buildings.

Gens. Sherman and Howard took their position on the south side of the capital building and immediately in front of the bronze statue of Washington.

The different divisions composing the Army of the Tennessee marched "by column of companies right in front," bands playing, drums beating and colors flying, and presented a most imposing spectacle, with their tattered and ragged battle-flags which they had heroically carried on battle-fields far too numerous to mention.

What a grand and glorious spectacle to witness! In eight hours and a half one continuous, almost never ceasing flow of men, and such men as are seldom seen in any army in the world. Strong, stout, athletic veterans, who have stood the shock of battle, and come out proud victors on innumerable battle-fields, from Fort Donelson, Tennessee, to Raleigh, N. C., their dead but never-to-be-forgotten heroes who sleep in the soldier's grave, on many well-fought battle-fields, strew the line of march, and bear undying testimony to their valor and devotion to the cause in which they all embarked. God bless them! May their memories ever be green in the hearts of their countrymen!

CAPTURES.

Some 46 railroad cars and several engines were captured by Kilpatrick's cavalry, together with several thousand prisoners, some of whom have voluntarily come inside of our lines and given themselves up after becoming convinced of the utter hopelessness of their cause.

JOHNSTON'S ARMY,

Which retreated the day before our advance arrived here, is known to number from 20,000 to 25,000 men. Some of his command retreated through Hillsborough to Greensborough, but the main portion of his army is known to be encamped this side of Greensborough, which is the junction of the Raleigh and Richmond Railroad, at which place Jeff. Davis is known to be.

SURRENDER OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Vance left this town a few hours before the arrival of our advance. It is stated by good authority that he is desirous of returning inside the lines and surrendering the State to Gen. Sherman. If this be so, your correspondent knows officially that Gen. Sherman will give him every protection, and is really anxious that he should return and convene the Legislature, a majority of which are known to be loyal men.

JUNCTIONS OF CAVALRY.

It is expected that Sheridan's, Stoneman's and Kilpatrick's Cavalry will form a junction some time within the next five days, and hold Johnson in check until this army can come up with him and deliver the final blow to the Rebellion which has for nearly four years cursed this fair land. The citizens here all express a desire, now that Lee has surrendered his army, that Johnston will do the same thing and put an end to this desolating war. It is questionable whether or not he has heart and sense sufficient to take this view of the subject.

GUERRILLA PARTIES.

It is very much to be feared that when the army of Johnston disbands, as it must sooner or later, the country will swarm with bands of guerrillas, who will respect no one and treat all alike, friend or foe, so that in the country, outside of the towns and cities, there will be no protection for life or property, and everything will be in a state of anarchy, until the strong arm of the law is enforced by the bayonets of our Union soldiers. The people all through the country complain bitterly of their treatment by this class of desperadoes, of whom they live in hourly dread and trepidation.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION.

It is expected the railroad will be open through to Goldsborough to-morrow, as the Construction Corps have been hard at work on it. The most serious injury the road suffered was in the destruction of the bridge over the Neuse River, which was quite a large structure.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

It is stated on good authority that the cavalry belonging to Lee's army have nearly all succeeded in making a junction with Wheeler and Wade Hampton, and that the united cavalry force of the enemy now in our front numbers at least 10,000 men. It is also rumored, but not generally credited, that a number of stragglers from the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia have made their appearance inside of Johnston's lines and have been pressed into the ranks of his army.

RALEIGH.

In consequence of being obliged to send this dispatch off immediately, I have not had time to visit the different points of interest in this city, but will reserve an accurate description for a future letter. The population now is about 5,000. There are quite a number of handsome residences and large stores; the latter, however, are closed and under strict guard, to prevent their being broken into. Business of all kinds is for the present suspended.

The Governor's palace, which is at present occupied as Gen. Sherman's headquarters, is quite an ordinary building, with little of the elegance to be inferred from its high-flown name.

The capitol is a very fine structure, situated in the center of the city, but seems to have suffered to some extent for want of repairs. At present, the handsomest thing about is the Star-Spangled Banner, which proudly floats from the dome. Long may it wave.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

The 25th Day of May Appointed.

Whereas, By my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April, on the occasion of the obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and

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 a resolution adopted at the National Capital, 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 shall be occupied at the same time in the contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

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 25th day of April, in the Year of Our Lord, 1865, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 89th.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

W. HUNTER, Acting Sec. of State.

THE SEWARDS.

The Secretary and His Son Both Improving.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1865.

The Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*—SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State sat up for several hours to-day, and is comfortable to-night.

Mr. Frederick Seward is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Rumored Assassinations—The Danville Road—Jeff. Davis—Farmville—Where the Army Is.

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, April 23, 1865.

Reports are current here that many of our men have been found murdered in the vicinity of houses through the country, but, notwithstanding the strictest inquiries have been made, no confirmation of them can be obtained.

A squadron of cavalry, however, have been sent out to scour the country and to bring in prisoners who are found with arms in their hands, whether claiming to be paroled or not.

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 reopen their road, saying that all the rolling stock was at Danville, and in good condition.

The communication was telegraphed to Gen. Grant, who replied that their request would be granted, provided they would take the oath of allegiance. The Government retains the right to take possession of the road at any time they see proper. It is believed the cars on the route will be running in two or three days, as the track is almost in as good order as before Lee's retreat.

It was learned from these gentlemen that Jeff. Davis had been in Danville some two or three weeks since, but that he had left, and his present whereabouts is unknown to them.

A number of citizens appear daily at the office of the Provost-Marshal at headquarters to take the oath of allegiance, and ask that their houses and property be protected.

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

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

No troops from this army have gone toward him as it is believed that he is fully able to look after Johnston with the forces at present with him.

RECEPTION

OF THE

REMAINS

OF

Abraham Lincoln

Sixteenth President of the United States,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

April 24, 1865.

SOLEMNITY OF THE OCCASION.

THE CORTEGE.

THE STREETS THRONGED

The Body in State at the City Hall.

A Requiem from 1,000 German Voices.

The Struggle to See the Corpse.

SCENES IN THE STREETS.

THE PROGRESS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-JERSEY IN MOURNING.

Further Details of the Pageant in Pennsylvania

Baltimore and Harrisburg.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Pa., 11 p. m., April 21, 1865.

Perhaps there was not another city outside of his own Illinois where Abraham Lincoln was so reverently loved as he was in Baltimore. Nor is it inexplicable that such should be the case, when it is remembered that Baltimore is now as thoroughly anti-Slavery as any township in New-England. New converts are proverbially zealous, and this is a late convert, exorcised of the pro-Slavery devil and quickened into a new life by the might of the anti-Slavery Gospel. Now, to all men in the South this dead man stood as the prophet and apostle of this gospel, and was loved and reverenced accordingly. On him rested the benizons of their gratitude, and to him clung all their new-born hopes. And thus as the embodiment of an idea, as well as the head and front of the great fact of their emancipation, did he come to be Benefactor, Friend, Brother.

PLAIN PEOPLE.

This was truest of the plain people and of those that were in bondage. These things, then, account for the mighty thronging to see but the hearse that bore his ashes; account for the tears and the sobs that could not be stayed, and were not ashamed, there were so many weeping together. Let not the reader imagine this an overdrawn picture—it is literally truthful, could not be over-sketched in words. White and black stood side by side in the rain and the mud, with eyes strained upon that coffin, with eyes running over, and with clasped hands, and with faces all drawn and distorted or set in marble fixedness. White and black leaned forth from the same windows; the well-dressed and the shabby in the same doorway, and there seemed to be no consciousness of any difference of color or disparity in station.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was two miles long, was three hours moving four miles, and a look at the spectators revealed always the same scene. I thought as we passed along that this was one of the good fruits of the national calamity, this welding in the white heat of a common sympathy and common sorrow of all men into a common brotherhood.

COMMENTS.

As we sometimes would halt for a moment I could catch the low words of conversation in the throng. There was execration of the murderer. There was eulogy of him that was dead. There were vows that traitors should be banished from the land. Vows that Rebels should never again have place and power. There were demands for justice. There were ejaculations inarticulate in words, but indicative of some great dumb thought too big for utterance, so dumb that may be it was but an emotion, a feeling, yet to be crystallized into thought and volition. But there were no cries for blood, none of the cries of a mob, nothing unbeseemly, nothing breathing of violence, but all was decorous and peaceful.

One man recalled to another the day four years ago when the Massachusetts soldiers were set upon in those same streets, giving to the country the first martyrs of the Rebellion, as the President was the last. Another spoke of Gen. Butler's occupation of the city, and said but for him "the Rebellion would have succeeded before we got fairly to work." Another said that there had yet been but one man hung for treason, and that was three years ago in New-Orleans—he hoped there would now be some hung for murder.

ENTERTAINING.

The City Government entertained the escort informally with dinner at the Eutaw House, served in twenty-five minutes, that we might leave at the hour set in the time-table, the carriages whirled us back to where we had left the remains, and the train started for Harrisburg.

EN ROUTE.

Nearly all the farm-houses on the way displayed flags bordered with black, and always the people came down to the road, and stood uncovered as we passed.

At the Pennsylvania State Line Gov. Curtin and Gen. Cadwallader and their staffs joined the special train. [illegible] Welden, Washington, Bentley, [illegible]

Schr. Splendid, Johnson, Baltimore, Bentle, Smith.
Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Washington, Van Brunt [illegible]
Schr. Anna Glover, Hormon, City Point, Van Brunt [illegible]

young ladies were on the platform with a large vase of flowers, which they asked to be permitted to place on the coffin. The vase was, perhaps, four feet long and two feet wide, and, by the arrangement of different colored flowers, represented the flag. White and blue violets and red geraniums formed the stripes, blue violets the corner-ground, which was starred with white violets, and the whole was entwined by a wreath of orange blossoms, roses and various exotics. No more touching thought or beautiful expression of tender sentiment could be imagined. And these young ladies—God bless them—bore the flowers into the hearse-car, and laid them on the coffin, weeping the while as though their hearts would break. One of them, embracing the coffin passionately, kissed it, and then they went, bowed and sobbing, away. The incident affected some of us to tears, and will soon be forgotten by none of us.

Here at York, as elsewhere, there were not wanting the symbols of mourning on the houses, and the evidences of it on the faces of the people.

The train reached Harrisburg at [illegible] o'clock amid a pouring thunder storm. It will leave here for Philadelphia at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

C. A. P.

In Philadelphia.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, April 23, 1865—5 p. m.

All that was earthly, except, indeed, his life and history, and deeds, and example, now familiar as household words in all the homes of this great land—all else that was earthly of the President and Honest Man in whom there was no guile, rests to-day in old Independence Hall. Here, four years ago, standing on the spot where now rests his cold clay, and speaking of the principle of equal liberty which the deliberations of the Continental Congress, in this same hall, had helped to establish, he said:

"I was about to say I would rather be assassinated than surrender it."

To-day thousands look the last time upon his good face, perhaps recall those significant words of self-consecration and prophecy, and think—

"Here is himself, marr'd, as you see, with traitors."

And then go their way sadder and better men. They loved him—is it irreverent to say they loved him because he first loved them? And now

"They would go and kiss his wounds
And dip their napkins in his sacred blood;
Yea, beg a hair of him for memory
And, dying, mention it within their wills,
Bequeathing it as a rich legacy
Unto their issue."

It was as the love of David and Jonathan, and now is as the sorrow of David over Jonathan slain. They would break out—"Woe to the hands that shed this costly blood! Over thy wounds do I prophes," but they remember how he that is dead had no revenge in his heart, and feel that his shade would look down from the sky, grieved and in anguish, if bare and lawful justice were transcended, or aught done insimple revenge. Only justice, then, is demanded, an it is the traitors' fault if

—"This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of their poisoned chalice
To their own lips."

And then the masses cram back the natural cry for vengeance with the thought that

"The assassination doesn't trammel up the consequences and catch with its surcease success."

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Let me recur to Independence Hall. At the head of the coffin, clothed in black drapery, relieved by a profusion of flowers in bouquets, wreaths, crosses, and anchors, is the great bell that ninty years ago burst with the mighty strokes that proclimed the passage of the Declaration of Independence. It still bears in cut bronze the famous inscription,

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof." Lev. xxv, 10.

Then there is the chair in which Lincoln sat when presiding over the Continental Congress; the chair he rose from when he stepped to the clerk's desk on the fourth day of July, 1775, to sign his name in bold characters to the Declaration. Around the room are statues and pictures of Washington and others of the fathers. The whole hall is one mass of flag, drapery and flowers,—flags for patriotism, drapery for mourning; flowers for love, for hope, for all tender and beautiful sentiment, ay, and for the resurrection.

AT HARRISBURG.

The procession at Harrisburg yesterday morning was large and orderly, and passed through streets thronged with thousands, some of whom had come from hundreds of miles away. There had been special trains from all quarters the day before. The remains had rested in the State House during the night and were exposed to view to a late hour. Gov. Curtin and staff, Gen. Cameron, and other distinguished gentlemen came on the funeral train to this city. It halted at Lancaster for Thaddeus Stevens, but he was too unwell to travel. Lancaster is the home of James Buchanan, and his house was visible as we approached the city. No flag, no emblem of mourning, indicating patriotism and sorrow, could be detected on the house, nor, perhaps, was any expected. A thousand times better be Abraham Lincoln assassinated than this craven and depraved old man, who outlived its Presidency, and now outlives the respect of all goodmen. This thought occurred to all, and a shudder ran through our frames as we thought that this hoary-headed man, Booth's moral accomplice, once sat in the highest place of the Republic.

REACHING PHILADELPHIA.

The train reached Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m., two hours ahead of the usual schedule time, having started from Harrisburg an hour in advance, and gained another hour on the way. This was in order to secure daylight for the procession here, but by some inefficiency of those in charge here, the gain was of no value, since the procession did not move until more than two hours after our arrival. It was 8 o'clock when the hearse reached Independence Hall. Three hundred thousand people packed the streets, and looked down from windows and verandas, and another hundred thousand were in the procession. I give the estimate of the city authorities, and do not think it exaggerated, for there must have been 70,000 in the city yesterday, two-thirds of whom must have been present. Broad-st. is nearly twice as wide as your Broadway, yet for a mile and a half it was closely peopled from the tops of the houses down to the sidewalks, and then out to the very wheels of the carriages. Walnut, Arch, and Chestnut-sts. are as wide as Broadway, but a mile of each was crowded in the same way. Then the throng surged down from each street, crossed from as far as the eye could reach.

DECORATIONS.

I need not try to describe the elaborate, tasteful, costly and universal symbols of mourning on all the houses, for you have the same in New-York; nor the inscriptions and bannered mottoes, for you have them too. Not less than twenty times repeated was the Divine bard's beautiful characterization of Duncan, so familiar to all of us, and so applicable now:

—"Besides this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep damnation of his taking off.
And pity, like a naked, new-born babe,
Striding the blast, or Heaven's cherubim, horsed
Upon the sightless couriers of the air,
Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye,
That tears shall drown the wind."

One wondered where all the flags came from, and all the black cloth, and more, where all the people came from. The countless and various festoons and rosettes about the windows, and the pendant flags, drooping as though with the unwonted weight of the black that bordered their folds. One knew these were the handiwork of the aged matrons, the lovely women, and the beautiful girls who leaned from the windows, as passed mournfully by "the ruins of the noblest man" of our times—the work of gentle hands, may be when the eyes were dim with tears, the expression of a grief that was half for other friends fallen in this war, hence all the more a personal woe. God cherish the hearts who thus sought expression for their own sorrows, and so the more tenderly partake of the nation's and make it their own. The pent-up heroism which the trammels of sex kept from the field, has melted into gratitude toward those who have gone there, and has embalmed those who fell there.

See Eighth Page.