

The Semi-Weekly Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865.

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Respect to be Commanded from the South.

In arms, the North has obtained the respect of the South; the next thing is to obtain it in civil affairs. The same resolution and firmness which have humbled Southern assumption in this four years' war must be continued in the civil policy which is to succeed it. This is an indispensable condition of future concord. It is not in human nature for two equal parties to live and act together harmoniously without mutual respect. If one party despises the other, he will surely seek to control him, or assume some bearing toward him which sooner or later will produce an open quarrel.

The slavery question was not the only element of the "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South. There was behind that a spirit of contempt for the North that had been gradually growing from the earliest days of the republic. It first manifested itself with comparative mildness, in cavalier pretensions over the puritan. A difference, or a supposed difference, in descent generated this. As slavery disappeared from one section and extended itself in the other, this feeling assumed a more decided type. Southern planters came to look upon themselves as the landed gentry of the country, and to discredit Northern pursuits as essentially plebeian. They manifested this in their public journals, and in their social life, but especially in the affairs of government. They claimed habitually that it was their interest, which was first of all to be consulted in the enactments of Congress, and that they and their sons were first of all entitled to the high positions of honor and trust. The spirit found constant encouragement in the disposition of northern politicians to gratify it, that thrift might follow lawning. Had it been manfully met, and steadily repelled at the outset, it would soon have grown ashamed and kept quiet. But, stimulated as it was, it constantly became more imperious. The objections of a certain class of northern politicians had reached such a degree, even so long since as forty-five years ago, that JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Representatives, as if no longer able to brook their presence, hurled upon them his contempt, and fixed upon them the name of dough-faces, which will stick to them till the last specimen of the species is extinct. This subservient spirit attained its lowest depth during the administration of BUCHANAN. At that period, the South felt certain that any demand made by it upon any branch of the government would be complied with. This assurance was realized in Executive acts, and Congressional bills, and judicial decisions, of a baseness beyond measure. The protest of the Northern people, by the election of Mr. LINCOLN, failed to impress the South with any idea of northern manhood. When the South realized that election, it did so with the most positive conviction that the North was too craven to fight. It never would have fired the first gun, had Northern courage and fortitude been correctly understood. We may rely upon it that not another hostile gun ever will be fired for any cause whatever, after this four years' demonstration of our military qualities. But the lesson is not complete. It is not enough to make an end of violent insubordination. We must have no more of the sectional political discussions, which were such a pest and curse; and to that end must show civil qualities kindred to our military qualities.

It is extraordinary, and yet it is certain, that there is even yet not a little of the old subservient spirit in a portion of the Democratic party. Last August it was so strong as to rule the party, and to evolve that masterpiece of funkism, the Chicago platform. The popular detestation of it displayed in November, and the tremendous rebel defeats since, have much abated it. But the refusal of the Democratic party generally to sustain the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, on the express ground that it would offend the South; the act of Gen. SHERMAN in conceding terms to JOHNSTON that virtually converted the military capitulation of the latter into a civil conquest; the attempted exclusion by our City Government of all colored men of whatever respectability from the procession which yesterday did the last honors to the remains of their greatest benefactor; the claim that we hear urged by Democratic presses for the resignation of Secretary SKIDAWAY, because the South has not been pleased with him; and other indications, constantly appearing, evince very plainly that much of the dough-face disposition still survives. It seems to be now a settled axiom in a certain class of Northern minds that the Yankee were born to be dependents after all, in spite of any luck they may have stumbled on in the game of war. Their constant study is now to propitiate their old masters; and they make the capital mistake of supposing that it is to be done by new obsequiousness and fresh truckling.

The Northern people, rather we would say loyal people all over the land, must put this spirit under the ban. It must be treated not only as essentially contemptible, but as rankly mischievous—germinant with every variety of trouble. The Southern people cannot be made to understand too clearly that, while

we are ready to treat them with all fraternal kindness, and are disposed to bury all their past errors and crimes in oblivion, there is an end forever to subserviency on our part, and that there must be a corresponding end to arrogance on theirs. They must be impressed with the fact that they are henceforth to live in a new order of things—that, in their future relations to the North, they have nothing to hope for but from constitutional fidelity, a spirit of justice, and manly feeling. The North should display an elevated generosity, but never a kind that can be mistaken for weakness. The prime thing is to secure the respect of the South; and respect cannot be bought or persuaded, it must be commanded. We have an administration of the government which, it seems certain, so far from making any concession to the old Southern spirit in any form, will use every legitimate function to palsy and destroy it. But to accomplish this effectually, the truly loyal sentiment everywhere must be in harmony with the policy of the government. It is the staunch spirit of the Northern people which, most of all, will purge the Southern disposition of its old arrogance. It will have to take a different direction from what it did in the war, but, for all time to come, should be displayed, in its own proper way, none the less resolutely or steadily.

The Last Tribute of the Metropolis to the Dead President.

The partial loss of decorum which attended the overcrowding of the spectators at night in the first day's observances, was amply atoned for in the marked order and seamlessness of the unparalleled funeral demonstration Tuesday. As a mere pageant, the vast outpouring of the people, the superb military display, the solemn grandeur and variety thrown into the procession by the numberless national, friendly, trade and other civic societies; the grand accompaniment of music; and, above all, the subdued demeanor of the countless multitude of onlookers, made the day memorable beyond the experience of the living generation. The first thought with those who found the occasion one favorable to quiet contemplation, must have taken form in a reflection upon the continuity of those feelings of anguish, sorrow and poignant regret (among the vast body of the people, which had their first sudden impulsive outburst twelve days ago. Twelve days of human sorrow—even when the affliction, or bereavement comes closely home to the household affections, represent a longer period than many would at first be ready to admit. Twelve days, voluntarily devoted to the expression of a grief which arises from a public loss, measured by comparison with all our past experience, or even with all our historical acquaintance, seem to expand almost into an age. And in these days of relaxation from actual thought and occupation are measured by the vast of time in a vast industrial community, we almost amazed at the self-sacrifice of the people.

It is no trifling habit or a spirit of thoughtless dissipation in which this vast offering has been laid on the bier of President LINCOLN. The thoughtful, the idle, those who crave excitement with every sunrise, and labor to reap some sensational pleasure on each succeeding day—have all been participants in the long-drawn-out ceremonial of national mourning. But it is not to any one of these classes, or to all combined, that we owe the general suspension of business—with but few fit intervals—for nearly two whole weeks. The power and the will to render this measure of devotion to the relics of a great, a pure and an invaluable servant of the people, rested first with those who ate in the position, more or less, of capitalists—employers of labor, in short, who have the opening and closing of business, the release or the exaction of labor in their own hands.

The tribute, then, unparalleled as it has been, in its character and costliness, becomes, in this light, not the heedless offerings of prodigality, but primarily a prompt, spontaneous and deliberate sacrifice by the industrious, theugal, the pecuniarily responsible body of the people. Viewed as such, it forms not only the grandest oblation ever made on the altar of departed worth, as embodied in Statecraft, President or Monarch, but it raises the character of the whole nation far above the imputation of sordidness, of persistent and unchangeable devotion to Mammon, so falsely urged against it by outside commentators, whose pleasure and privilege is uniform dereliction. And we may also say that, in the presence of the ready self-sacrifice which our present bereavement has illustrated, the theory that republics are ungrateful may at least bear revision.

THE STATUS OF LEE'S PAROLED OFFICERS AND OF REBEL CIVIL OFFICERS.—Attorney-General SPEED has given an opinion, at the instance of the War Department, as to the status acquired, under Lee's capitulation, by paroled rebel officers, and by persons holding a position in the civil service of the Confederacy. It appears, from Secretary STANTON's statement, that, since the capitulation, rebel officers have appeared in their uniform within the loyal States. And upon this there naturally arises the question, whether such conduct is not an act of hostility, subjecting those guilty of it to be dealt with as enemies of the United States. The Attorney-General reaches a conclusion on the subject without much apparent hesitancy. Starting with the decision of the Supreme Court, that the rebellion was an organized insurrection with a defined territory, and that Gen. GRANT, in giving certain terms to LEE, spoke and acted simply as a soldier. Mr. SPEED is of opinion that the rebel officers who surrendered to GRANT have no homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes before the rebellion. The Attorney-General is also of opinion that the stipulation made betwixt GENS. GRANT and LEE only embraces the officers and soldiers of Lee's army. Civil

ian officers of the Confederacy, therefore, have no protection under that instrument, if found within the territory of the loyal States. The wearing of a rebel uniform is held by the Attorney-General to be in itself an act of hostility.

This opinion, we take it, coincides fully with the intention present to the mind of the Lieutenant-General in dictating the terms of Lee's surrender. If Gen. GRANT had contemplated either throwing an amnesty over the civil officers of the Confederacy, or of giving perfect enlargement to rebel officers to parade through the loyal States at will, he would have taken up Gen. Lee's proposition of a general scheme of pacification. As it was, the terms of capitulation were strictly military, and this is simply the construction Attorney-General SPEED puts upon them.

Sherman's Scheme of Peace and our Great Calamity.

They can hardly be judicious friends of Gen. SHERMAN who seek to show that but for the great calamity under which the whole nation is weighed down, his scheme of pacification would have been justified, or, at least, criticised with tenderness. One open apologist says of the terms which JOHNSTON extracted from his antagonist: "No man in his senses can expect the North to feel as it would if this appalling crime had not been committed. We have passed into a new era." We do not know that a proposition more at variance than this with actual facts could have been advanced. "The North"—all of it, at least, that has shown a clean and loyal record throughout this war—feels, in regard to the terms of Gen. SHERMAN's peace plan, precisely "as it would if this appalling crime had not been committed." Nay, we do not see how even those whose loyalty has occasionally been open to question, or who have been all along suspiciously neutral in this war, can honestly hold, that the political situation is in one degree altered by the assassination. For, we are compelled to remember, that since that calamity overtook us, the very organs which now demand consideration for SHERMAN'S ignorance of actual events at the seat of government, have been the loudest in their protestations against attaching political significance to the murder of President LINCOLN. Only a few days ago, the journal which now teaches us that "we have passed into a new era," ransacked several volumes of ancient and modern history to illustrate the fact that no temporary calamity, however appalling, could shake the faith of the American people in their purpose of maintaining self-government and free institutions. It compared their steadfastness and self-possession in the extreme crisis of danger to the immovable firmness of NAPOLÉON, as pictured by THIERS,—facing an enemy overpowering in numbers, holding, then, that by President LINCOLN'S death, we had "passed into a new era," it urged the doubting and the timorous to remember, that "neither the fell spirit of slavery nor the revengeful blaze of feelings wrought to madness," had anything to do with the murder; but that it was simply the fruit of a horrid individual ambition. How a crime thus characterized has introduced us to a new era, it will be desirable to learn, at least before we fall back upon its commission as the cause for the all but universal reprobation which SHERMAN'S extraordinary project has invoked.

But the Peace Democracy are not altogether alone in this ill-considered effort to establish a relation between the murder of Mr. LINCOLN and the unanimous judgment passed by loyal and thoughtful men upon SHERMAN'S policy of pacification. An ultra peace organ, which would have scorned to harbor even the suggestion of toleration for such a surrender as the proposed by JOHNSTON, now comes forward with the feeble palliative that, "had the terms been sent to the public ten days ago, they might have been received with nothing more than surprise." The proposition, in this case, as it is put, scarcely invites contradiction. But it is offered to the unthinking, nevertheless, as a reason for regarding the SHERMAN surrender with a species of tolerance. Now, it is precisely this sort of sucking tenderness that is, beyond all things, to be avoided in dealing with peace negotiations—we care not by whom they are conducted—leading to a hollow, spurious, and dishonorable peace. It is of prime consequence, not to heap unmitigated wrath upon the offender in this grave arbitrament, but to show in the clearest possible light the enormity of the concessions by which it was proposed to barter away the heritage of freedom for all, which has been won by the best blood of the republic. That is the end and reason of all that the Executive and his advisers have undertaken, in proposing at once to undo the baneful work of the 18th of April. That is the measure and the meaning of the honest criticism which journals of all creeds—outside of the unconditional peace factions—have passed upon the acts of our military agent. Every one who chooses to give the matter reflection sees that, even if there had been no serious military blunder involved in the granting of an armistice, and no grave political error in the terms of the compact, there was still the loudest call for remonstrance and rebuke when a military subordinate dared to undertake to set aside, even conditionally, not only the plainest acts of Congress, the most solemn orders of the Executive, but the best considered judgments of the Supreme Court as well. The surrender agreed to by Gen. JOHNSTON, and provisionally agreed to by his unwitting opponent, involved all this; and it is because it involved all this that it was entirely satisfactory to such political managers of the rebellion as Gen. BRECKENRIDGE. It would have been equally satisfactory, we doubt not, to the Niagara Falls peace negotiators, including SANDERS, THOMPSON and CLEMENT C. CLAY. And it is notable that it is the oracles that have spoken most favorably in recent times of these peace missionaries that now propose to throw a mantle of charity and tenderness over an ar-

rangement which has opened for the rebel leaders an unobstructed highway to Texas or Mexico, if it has not also furnished them with an escort of thirty odd thousand troops under JOHNSTON'S command.

The Era of Assassinations.

We had a rumor in town Wednesday that Gen. GRANT had been assassinated. The only noteworthy feature of the case was that nobody deemed it impossible, or even unlikely. While every one shuddered at the terrible consequences of such an occurrence, no one could feel that it was not quite as likely to happen as many things which have happened already.

We beg the government at Washington to understand—that the nation knows and profoundly feels—that we have fallen upon the ERA OF ASSASSINATIONS. We have reached, in the cause of our terrible civil war, that stage which marks every such period, when fierce fanatics in the conquered ranks feel justified in retrieving or revenging the ruin of their cause by secret murders. It is well established that the assassination of President LINCOLN was not the sudden act of an isolated madman; it was deliberately planned, carefully arranged and most skillfully executed. We have the official assurance of the Secretary of War that it was planned in Canada and approved at Richmond. Evidence is not wanting to make it almost certain it grew out of a gigantic conspiracy, embracing hundreds of persons in its scope, having plenty of money to advance their object, and aiming, deliberately and upon calculation, at nothing less than the murder of all the leading members of the Executive Government, and the consequent plunging of the country into political anarchy. The work planned by that conspiracy is as yet but half performed; and what reason have we for assuming that its final and full completion has been abandoned?

Secretary SKIDAWAY has said, since the great catastrophe, that he considered himself and the whole government as having been criminal in a very high degree for not taking effectual measures for the preservation of Mr. LINCOLN'S life. They will be doubly criminal, if, after the terrible warning they have had, they fail to protect the life of ANDREW JOHNSON. The chances of his assassination are far greater than were those of Mr. LINCOLN'S murder two weeks ago. The conspirators have had a taste of blood. They have seen one of their designated victims fall. If they stop here their whole scheme reacts. The government to-day is far stronger than it was before LINCOLN was slain. The hatred of the rebellion is wider and more intense. And JOHNSTON'S hand upon the rebels will be heavier far than would have been that hand which they have palsied forever. Naturally their desire to be the President LINCOLN will be far more intense, as their interest is far greater, than was their desire to remove Mr. LINCOLN. Nor has anything happened thus far either to daunt the resolution of men fanatical enough to undertake such a work, or to render its execution impossible.

We beg the government at Washington to take full precautions against the assassination of the President. The people of the whole nation demand it. It is not a question of personal feeling, nor of appearances. It is a matter of stern, imperative, overruling necessity, and the more thoroughly this is felt and acted upon by President JOHNSTON and his Cabinet, the calmer and more contented will be the public mind.

The Nemesis of Slavery.

Slavery has written its guilt and its folly on the record of history, as no other human crime has ever done. It has insidiously sought to overthrow the best structure of government which mankind ever erected; it has deluged this continent with the blood of our noblest and best; it has piled on us mountains of debt, and thrown civil discord into a happy people. In its mad efforts, it has ruined the South and desolated the country of its supporters; and now, when just dying under the executioner's stroke, with garments stained with the best blood of the nation, it turns to strike with assassin's blow at the head of the republic, and culminates its long course of iniquities by a crime which, in dishonor, cowardice and atrocity, is almost without a parallel in history. It was not enough that it should die amid the flames of burning cities and with the walls of thousands of widows and orphans whom its crimes had desolated; it adds to all its guilt the stain of private murder and base assassination of the purest public man of the day.

And yet in its dying crime the finger of the dread Nemesis—the retribution of Providence—is still plainly visible. To us, who once bore something of the responsibility of its accursed guilt, it strikes down the one best beloved, most honored, who had been identified with the great struggle of the nation, and was now just leading its triumph. We could have received no keener blow.

And yet, like the crimes of the guilty, this sin will bring no advantage to its perpetrators or approvers. It exposes to the world and all history the fearful character of that crime, against which the nation has been struggling; for all men will see that from no society under the blue sky, except a slave-holding society, could a deed so revengeful, so mean, have arisen. It evidently belongs to the same category with the selling of human beings, the burning alive of unfortunate and helpless slaves, and the starving and insulting of prisoners.

And here too, the folly and the retribution of slavery are seen. The secession assassin, in his blind frenzy, strikes down the kindest friend of the South in all the North one just planning measures of good-will toward the rebels, and in a moment when the people of the Free States were inclined to fall into almost an excess of leniency, and to forgive every one. In place of compassion the murderer now kindles up a fire of inextinguishable hate and wrath in the hearts of the Northern people. All thoughts of clem-

ency to the leaders have been swept away by the storm of indignation which is now aroused. And in place of the mild and forgiving President, they have put into power over the South a man who has felt the iron of oppression in his soul, who knows the crushing weight of the slaveholding aristocracy on the masses, and has himself experienced the diabolical spirit of the rebellion; a man of generous nature, but whose feeling and whose principle will be to crush to atoms the proud, rebellious class of the South and to exterminate the rebellion. Slavery has elected her own judge from the very class she has most wronged; she has chosen her executioner. Let her abide the result!

Military Success and Strict Accountability—Gen. Sherman's Case.

Some of the Democratic journals justify and applaud Gen. SHERMAN'S stipulations with the rebel JOHNSTON. Others, more chary, do not venture to approve these stipulations outright, yet complain that Gen. SHERMAN is too harshly judged. Their particular plea is that in his military capacity he has rendered great service. This is no reason for exempting him from any censure that he deserves. On the contrary, it is the very reason why the government and the people should pass upon his action with the strictest justice.

All history, ancient and modern, teaches that republican liberties are oftener subverted by successful Generals than by any other agency. The cause of it is plain enough. There is an *ecclat* in military success which is sure to give great popularity; and there is a personal pride in it, with a sense of power, which is very apt to stimulate inordinate ambition. Military habits, too, are directly calculated to foster an arbitrary disposition, and an impatience of constitutional restraints. The successful chieftain, having a greater hold upon the popular heart than a civilian can often obtain and having, too, peculiar impulses to assume undue power, it is not strange that civil freedom should have so often suffered from great characters of that class. The favorite prognostication of our enemies has been that this republic would, sooner or later, be thus overturned. In fact, some of the best minds, in the earlier days of our own country, were constantly haunted with this apprehension. It was not mere party excitement that impelled HENRY CLAY'S invocation in the Senate for war, pestilence and famine; rather than a military President. It was in perfect harmony with the old mode of thinking upon the subject.

Now, we do not ourselves consider it possible for any military man to do permanent damage to our Constitutional liberties. But why is it not possible? Simply because the American people have intelligence enough and staunchness enough to hold their military servants to the same strict account that they do their civil servants. No distinction ought to be made; and, thank heaven, none is made. Among all the many demonstrations which have been afforded in this war, of the sovereign and complete capacity of our people for self-government, not one is more conclusive than this very promptness of their part to condemn sternly the action of a General who was but just now one of their two greatest favorites. Gen. SHERMAN has assumed power which does not belong to him, and which his circumstances could not at all excuse. The people instantly saw the error, and instantly reprobated it. The sudden reversal of their feeling toward Gen. SHERMAN, instead of *being a proof of their fickleness, is the best proof possible of their firmness.* It shows how they can hold fast to principle, in spite of all partialities. We may be sure that so long as the American people retain this grand quality, their liberties can never be in danger from military aspirants.

Of course we are not to be understood as implying that Gen. SHERMAN, in assuming the power to override what he knew to be the unconditional surrender policy of the national government, had any design against that government. As a sane man, he could have had no such purpose. With the imperfect data before us, we do not undertake to fix what it was that really prompted him. It is enough for our present purpose to know that his action was palpably wrong—so grossly wrong as to admit of no possible justification; and that the promptness with which this has been denounced is a new proof that not any splendor of military achievement can blind or dazzle our people.

THE PRESIDENT'S SAFETY.—The *Express* is induced to ridicule our suggestion that proper precautions should be taken to prevent the assassination of President JOHNSTON. What special objection it has to the adoption of such precautions it does not say. It says, however, that we should "trust something to God, and to the patriotism and vigilance of the people." This is precisely what we have done hitherto, yet President LINCOLN was assassinated nevertheless; and if we continue to trust solely to these reliances, deeming no special action on our part at all essential, there is very good reason for fearing that President JOHNSTON may share the same fate.

The *Express*, it is true, promises to "pray earnestly that Providence will have Mr. JOHNSTON in his special keeping to the end of his term of service." The country has certainly a new motive to faith, in this pledge. It may be that the prayers of the *Express* will suffice for the President's protection; but as the prescription has never yet been tried, it would be wise not to place too implicit trust in its efficiency. We should feel a little safer if, while the *Express* is praying, a se-

lect and competent band of detectives were also watching, for the President's preservation.

Retrenchment—The Duty of the Hour.

We were rejoiced, on the 14th inst., to publish the first orders from government for retrenching expenses. They were of a nature to produce a vast effect on the country. The United States have been spending probably \$3,000,000 a day, with a debt (what we consider all the outstanding obligations) much exceeding \$2,000,000,000. It is true that, owing to the increased confidence in the success of our cause, the people are pouring their savings into the government's hands at a rate more than sufficient to cover the daily expenses, still, for all that, the war is a prodigious drain on the resources of the nation.

Looking at the matter in the light of 90,000,000, we may say that the labor of some 600,000 men is lost now to the resources of the country; a great part of the material produced is necessarily wasted, and the producers are greatly burdened to support the non-producers, and to make up the waste of the war.

The government, in the great loyalty and enthusiasm of the people, should never forget the vast burdens which they are bearing, and cheerfully bearing, but which ought not to be continued one day longer than is absolutely necessary. All these loans are so much capital abstracted from the productive interests of the country, and must be paid for by taxation taken right out of the incomes of every man, woman and child in the Union. All the past debt has its interest paid for daily from the wages of the poor, and the salaries of the professional man, and the incomes of every one. As we fund it year by year, we, the public, must pay it by our labor. All the paper issued by our agent, the government, as promises to pay, and exceeding in amount the value of the labor which it should represent, must be paid for by us in increased prices of commodities. Eight hundred millions of paper are said to be circulating in this country, and this excess the public pay for in the enhanced values of nearly all articles of consumption.

All this the nation gladly bore for the sake of crushing the rebellion, and preserving the life of the republic. But, we repeat, it should not be continued a day beyond its absolute necessity. Each day of the war's expenditure makes the nation poorer.

It is believed that within a week one hundred and fifty thousand men could be mustered out of the military service, without the least detriment to the public interest. No doubt, from fifty to one hundred steamers and sailing vessels could be at once withdrawn from the naval service and sold for the purposes of commerce, and thousands of sailors be dismissed. Great numbers of orders and contracts can be recalled, for, in all probability, the government has supplies and ammunition ahead for at least six months. The whole drafting and volunteer machinery might at once be given up. Since the issuance of the orders from the War Department, referred to above, the general expenses of the government, especially as regards military administration, have been very greatly curtailed, but still we believe that within a week, government could with perfect safety yet reduce its expenses by one million a day. What an immense relief would this at once be to the great population of consumers, who have no interest in contracts, but who feel the war heavily in taxes and depreciated currency and high prices of labor.

The nation has the right to demand it of the Administration. Retrenchment is the first duty of the government, as the rebellion day by day diminishes. There should be no delay or hesitancy in this duty. We have a difficult enough financial future before us, and the government should not increase it by a day's unnecessary expenditure.

The End of the Assassins—The Further Progress of Justice.

The official announcement made in the city about noon of yesterday that the assassin of President LINCOLN had at last been hunted down and killed, and that one of his chief confederates had at the same time been captured, produced an excitement not ordinarily surpassed by the announcement of a victory in the field, accompanied by a profound sense of relief, satisfaction and pleasure. The pursuit of the assassin had lasted just eleven days, and had been carried on with a keenness and an intensity unequalled by anything in our criminal history. It had, of course, been particularly vigilant in and around Washington; but the agents of justice were hunting him everywhere. The search reached up to Quebec in the North, and extended far down into the Southern Confederacy. The hiding places in the mountains, forests and swamps, as well as the hiding places in the great cities of the land, were scoured for him. All outward-bound ships to foreign ports were searched for him; the gunboats and garrisons on the Mississippi River were, and doubtless still are, closely watching for his appearance; on every railroad train, on all the lines of the country, lynx-eyed men were eagerly trying to discover him; detectives, governmental and municipal, regular and voluntary, soldiers, sailors, citizens, rebels, negroes,—everybody everywhere seemed to be after the accused outlaw. The large rewards were, undoubtedly, a stimulus to activity; but, beside this, every one felt that he had a duty to perform to himself, to his country and to public justice. Under the circumstances, the attempts of the wretch to escape law and vengeance were as futile and hopeless as his attempts to save himself from the execrations of history by his swaggering assumptions.

Perhaps the first feeling in the public mind created by the report that the murderer had been shot was one of disappointment. The loyal community had set its heart upon seeing him swing at a rope's end. There were few, at first, able to understand