Our Daily. We commence to day the publication of our Daily of the same size of our former Semi-Weekly. are much encouraged in our efforts to serve the public by the great demand for our paper. As soon as mail communication is restored we shall commence again the publication of our Weekly edition, and will give the terms for the future of our Daily and Weekly, as our Semi-Weekly will be discontinued, and the Daily sent to our Semi-Weekly

Our City subscribers will please call at the office for their papers, as it is not practicable at present Price of Daily Standard, single copy, 10 cents; newsboys, \$5 per hundred copies-federal cur-

RALEIGH: THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1865.

We have no Northern papers later than the 21st at the time of going to press. We made copious extracts from those of the 21st in our last.

We learn that some of the reving Confederate cavalry and some of the roving Federal cavalry, have formed a sort of robbing co partnership, and that they are engaged together in certain neighborhoods in plundering the people. Gen. Sherman and his subordinates in command are doing all they can to check these robberies, and we trust the desperate characters who are guilty of them will be brought to condign punishment.

We learn also that some of the original secessionists and war Vanceites are in the habit, when the Union forces are in their neighborhoods, of denying their political opinions and pointing out Union men as secessionists. The result is that in some cases Union men have been severely handled. and these lying secessionists have been spared. We appeal to the Union soldiers to treat all our people kindly; but if they must forage and take supplies for their support, we trust they will be on their guard, and not be misled by the statements of sccessionists. It is hard that the innocent should suffer with the guilty. Two thirds of the people of this State were opposed to this war, and have laboredfor years in every conceivable way to arrest it; and they have not only incurred, on account of their opinions, he bitterest abuse at the hands of the secessionists, but they have been so subjugated by Davis and Vance that all their efforts for peace on the basis of re-union have been in vain. Our ble have suffered by both armies, but we learn from our country friends that Confederate troops have treated them worse than Union troops. We have no doubt of it. They were first impoverished by their bogus government, then robbed by Confederate cavalry, and then foraged upon by the Union forces. God pity our poor people! But if this be so of them, what language can deseribe the condition of a large portion of the Cotton S ates? The only remedy is a speedy and cheerful return to the old government. He who hesitates now to return to his allegiance, but would prolong the war by gaerrilla operations, is a devil in human kind, for to continue the war is to slay all our men and starre all our women and children, simply to gratify a spirit of revenge.

We now say to the secessionists and Vanceites of this State, once for all, that we have been very forbering in our tone towards them since the Union forces occupied this place, and we have no wish to see them personally injured; but we warn them that a swift and terrible retribution will follow any betrayal by them of Union men into the hands of Confederate guerillas. We have heard of several cases of this kind, one or two of a marked character. A distinguished citizen of an adjoining County, was not only robbed and insulted by a portion of Wheeler's cavalry, on account of his Union sontiments; but, as the result of information against him, communicated to this cavalry by some of his secession neighbors, he was compelled to leave his family and take to the swamps to save his life. Another excellent citizen was threatened on account of his "Holdenism," and his life was in imminent peril, when he was kindly relieved and conveyed to this City, by order of Gen. Slocum. We say to these secessionists, beware! It becomes you to be quiet and humble, now and hereafter. You have ruined your country generally, but yourwill not be allowed to ruin it in detail, by singling out Union men for the vengeance of guerillas.

THE CRIMINALITY OF FURTHER RESISTANCE. - When Gen. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant every thoughtful and reasonable war man in the Confederate States, at once felt that further resistance to the armies of the Union would be in vais. The flight of the President marked the final downfall of the secession cause. It had been apparent to us for years that there was no ground for hoping for Confederate success, and we foresaw that unless the Union could be restored on the basis of the Consti tution, subjugation would certainly be the result, -But our warning voice was unheeded, and hence the sufferings and the sorrows in which we are now plunged. Those who took the view we did, and labored to avert subjugation by accepting restoration, have proved themselves the best friends of the South and of human liberty; and those who took a different view, and urged the war to the last extremity, have proved themselves the worst enemies our people have ever had.

* It is folly-it is a crime on the part of any of the commanders of the Confederate forces to hold out longer. They owe it to their own character, to the brave men whom they command, and to an afflicted people who must suffer in proportion to the prolongation of the contest, to surrender at once. No wise or good commander will hurl one man against eight to ten men, flushed with success and confident of victory. In the name of God and humanity let the conflict cease, and let the bow of reconciliation, new spanning the heavens, be regarded as a sign of endless peace and brotherhood. Who is Davis, or Benjamin, or Breckinridge, or Vance, or any other mere civilian, that the lives of thousands of gallant men should be sacrificed in the vair hope of protecting them? Let the soldiers be surrendered and sent to their homes, and let these desperate, ungodly, wicked men incur the legitimate consequences of their conduct.

The Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia

Enquirer says-"The secesh have taken in high dudgeon the brief tot terse order from General Ord, not only forbidding the meeting of the Rebel legislature on the 25th, but notifying the gentlemen signing the call issued by J. A. Campbell and others, who not residents, to leave the city within twelve hours or be subject to arrest. The impudence of that whole affir was sublime. "Hamlet" thought it a little hard that the funeral baked meats should coldly jurnish the marriage feast, but he ought to have lived in these days. A gang of men who for four years had been straining every nerve to over throw the Government, and every one of whose neeks properly belonged in a halter, turned around the instant they saw that they had failed and pro.

posed to reoccupy the places of honor and trust they had held before committing the overt act of treason.

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

ionable amusement instead of a capital crime.

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

A movement similar to that of Campbell and others, was attempted in this City, but it soon "came to grief." It was started under the guise of devotion to the public interests, to secure, it was said, a civil government for the State at once, but it was easy to see that it was a last spasmodic effort of a certain old Chque to continue themselves in office, and the Order of General Ord blew it sky high. President Johnson knows something of the oligarchy in this State, and we feel sure he will see to it that none of them are allowed to be imposed on him or on the people of his native State.

Of course it is very far from our purpose to reflect upon gentlemen personally. We speak only

in a political sense.

If a Convention had been called twelve months ago, as we desired, or if a Convention had been called in November last, North Carolina could have been saved from the calamity of invasion arrangements might have been made by which the State could have returned to its allegiance as a member of the Union with its existing government, and the gradual emancipation of the slaves might have been secured. But it is now too late. Gov. Vance would "fight it out," and the result is before us. We solemnly warned him and his adherents of what would certainly follow, but he scorned our warning and directed his organ to brand us a traitor. Our people must now, on account of his folly, or stu pidity, or wickedness, or want of ordinary foresight, rise from the dust of subjugation to which he has reduced them, and take steps to place themselves where they were in 1860. They desire to do this as, Unionists, with new men and under new forms, and they do not wish to be further embarrassed or oppressed by Gov. Vance and his exploded oligarchy; and this desire, we believe, will be respected and gratified by the Administration at Washington

A story is current at Havana that Jefferson Davis hundred thousand dollars in gold. This is probably true. It is known that Mr. Benjamin, Secretary of State, has been engaged for some time past in trans fering gold to the house of Isaacs Brothers, London. Some six or eight months ago our people were required to list their specie for taxation, and just before the Confederate Government went down, a law was passed by the Congress at Richmond to tithe or tax this specie thus given in, twenty five per cent. This was a bold stroke for one-fourth of all the specie of the country to pass into the pock. ets of the leaders. No doubt if Mr. Davis and Benjamin should escape to Europe, they will be able to live in good style the balance of their days on the gold they have wrung from our impoverished peo ple. What ought to be done with such men, if caught? Let President Johnson answer.

We invite attention to the letter of C. R. Thomas, Esq., Secretary of State, which we copy to-day from the Progress. Mr. Thomas has taken the true ground. The people of the State will sustain him.

> For the Standard. HEADQUARTERS 100TH INDIANA VOL ?

Raleigh, N. C., April 25th, 1865. At a meeting of the 100th Regiment Indiana Vol unteer Infantry, called for the purpose of considering the assassination of President Lincoln, Capt. John W. Headington, presiding, the following committee were appointed to draft a paper expressive of our feelings upon the subject, consisting of Chaplain J. A. Brouse, Captain Eli J. Sherlock, Co. A, and Capt. H. E. Nelson, Co. F; at the suggestion of the Chaplain, Capt. Headington and Lieut. Brown were added to the committee. At a subsequent meeting, the following report was made and unanimously adopted:

The committee appointed at a preliminary meeting to draft a paper expressive of the sentiments and feelings of the Regiment in regard to the death of the late President, submit the following report:

WHEREAS, During the past few months our arms have been everywhere successful and victorious. and we had completed a triumphant and glorious march of hundreds of miles through the heart of the enemy's country, desolating many of their finest towns and laying in waste their fairest fields, destroying their resources of ammunition and commissaries, laying siege to and capturing their most important sea ports and State capitals, and planting on the ruins the Stars and Stripes, the proud ensign of American liberty; and, whereas, the glorious tidings of victory had reached us from the North of the complete success of the armies of the Potomac, the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and as a crowning success, the surrender of the entire army of Northern Virginia, and this speedily fol lowed by the surrender of another of the enemy's capitals, and a proposition to surrender the remaining forces of the rebellious States, thus filling our minds with pleasant anticipations of a speedy peace. and every heart joyous with the prospect of soon meeting friends and loved ones at home; and, whereas, in the midst of our most cheering hopes comes the sad and mournful intelligence of the assassinanation of President Lincoln, thus turning our brightest joy into the deepest sorrow, and our ju bilant hopes into misgivings and suspense, spreading a vale of subline sorrow over this great na-

tion . therefore he it Resolved unanimously, by the officers and men of the 100th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, that in the death of the late President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, the whole nation has suffered an irreparable loss in one of her most dis

tinguished Statesmen and Executives. Resolved. That we entertain the highest regard for the unflinching integrity and superior abilities of Mr. Lincoln, and that he was the right man inthe right place for the present great crisis, and while his death would at any time have been a great public calamity, it is especially so at this critical state of our national affairs; at a period of this nost causeless and wicked rebellion has received its death blow, and will soon be crushed out, and the rebellious reconstructed, just at this time how much dies the excited public mind need his presence in the national councils to secure quiet and confidence and the completion of his pacific measures in a wise and prudent administration.

Resolved, That while we suomit to the dispensation of divine Prov. dence in permitting the death of President Lincoln by assassination, we entertain feelings of atter horror and detestation toward the perpetrator of the foul and cowardly deed, and to the sentiment and moth e that led to its perpe-

tration. Resolved, That we pledge on reelves to do all in our power to detect the detestat le and vile wretch who committed this intensely how rid murder, and as far as possible, hold to a strict ac count any who may sympathize with this atrociou and bloody act. Resolved, That we tender to the bera wed family of the deceased our warmest sympathies and kind

Resolved, That we request the publication of this per in the North Carolina Daily Standard, The estern Christian Advocate a. 1d The Indianapolis

Chaplain J. A. B. ROUSE, Chm'n.

The New York Herald of the 21st reproduces from its files a speech delivered by Andrew Johnson in Nashville, in June, 1864, from which we make the following extracts-

He had no doubt that there were thousands in the State, and no doubt many in the crowd that listened, who had a sovereign contempt for him : but while scorning their contempt he felt his superiority to them. He had always understood them this aristocracy based on slave labor. There also existed in the State another class whose respect he commanded, and he was proud to say that that class, antagonistic to the aristocracy, were for a free government, in which merit, not wealth, would constitute worth. A large proportion of one of the elements of the rebellion were the aristacrats, who were opposed to a government in which they were ruled by a man who had risen from among the humble classes of the people. A distinguished Georgian had told him in Washington, after the election of Mr. Lincoln and just before his inauguration, that the people of Georgia would not submit to be governed by a man who had risen from the ranks? It was one of the principal objections of the people of the South to Mr. Lincoln. What would they do now, when they had to take two rulers who had risen from the ranks? This aristocracy was antagonistic to the principles of free demo cratic government, and the time had come when it had to give up the ghost. After "pitching in" gen erally to military commanders who had protected rebel property, he returned to the rebellious aris tocracy, and announced, in the cold, impressive manner of a judge delivering sentence, that the time had come when this rebellious element of aristocrary must be punished. The time had come when their lands must be confiscated. The day when they could talk of their three and four thousand acres of land, tilled by their hundreds of negroes, was past, and the hour for the division of these rich lands among the energetic and laboring masses was at hand. The field was to be thrown open, and he now invited the energetic and industrious of the North to come and occupy it, and apply here the same skill and industry which had made the North so rich. He was for putting down the aristocracy and dividing out their possessions among the worthiestlaborers of any and all colors.

SLAVERY. It was a natural transposition to slavery and the status of the negro in this State. He alluded to slavery as a discordant element in the midst of the people. He knew many men in the State, and perhaps some in the crowd, who were in favor of con tinking the system of negro slavery. "I tell you," he exclaimed, "and I tell them, that, so far as duvery is concerned, it is dead; and I want to say to you, too, that it was not murdered by me. I fought the question in the Senate, where it ought to have been fought. Go to my speeches and read there how I pictured this desolation and these horrors which have come to pass. I admonished against the taking of the question out of Congress and the Union. My advice was disregarded, and that of better men. They disregarded all sage advice, and dared to raise their traitorous and sacriligious hands against fiberty in order to save slavery. As they have murdered slavery in trying to destroy liberty, let them bury it. Do not call on me for help, 'nor shake your gory locks at me. Thou canst not say

THE STATUS OF THE SLAVE. Addressing himself to any black man who might be within the reach of his voice, he then told them that they were set loose and free. They had been admitted into the great field of competition, where industry and energy alone thrived, and advised them that if they were not industrious and economical they would have to give way to those of such habits, and that they would be driven from the field if they did not work. "Freedom," he said, " means liberty to work, and then to enjoy the fruits and products of your labor. This is the philosophy of it. Let all men have a fair start and an equal chance in the race of life, and let merit be rewarded without regard to color. He was for cutting the negro loose, and be believed that in freeing the negro we were emancipating the poor white man from a no less degrading slavery to the aristocracy, which he again alluded to as "this infernal and damnable aristocracy," and which he declared himself in favor of breaking up, "And in thus freeing the slave, thereby committing a great right, you destroy aris tocracy, aed thus abolish a great wrong."

RESTORATION OF THE STATE. Another easy step to this subject. The Governor, with much vehemence of manner, and in a tone of voice and with a peculiar gesture with his right fore finger, which serves to, as it were, italicise his words and to attract the attention of his audience, epened by declaring that in the re organization of the State as a member of the Unian, with all her former rights and privileges, he was heartily in favor of discarding the discordant and incongruous element of slavery -that curse which has brought war and misery upon the hand, which has caused the shedding of so much innocent blood and made so many widows and orphans. He advised the people now to leave slavery out. He graphically pictured the condition of the State, resulting from the war, and again urged them, in reorganizing the State, to leave slavery out of the code of its regenerated laws.

He then asked who was to do this work of restoration. Certainly not the rebels who had fought, or those who had given aid and influence to the rebel cause. Such men should not control the affairs of State, or else all the efforts had been made in vain-all our victories had been even in vain, and all our privations and sufferings had been endured in vain and were unavailing. He then announced it as his feeling and opinion that if there are not more than five thousand men in Tennesses who have been and are loyal to the country, to justice, and to the principle of freedom, that that fire thousand should control absolutely and wholly the affuirs of the State. The traitor who had rebelled ceased to be a citizen and was an enemy. He alluded to the naturalization laws, and declated that he was in favor of subjecting the traitor to a severer test than the foreigner, and, indeed, the severest test. He objects to Mr. Lincoln's amnesty oath, and says those who have taken it are not to be trusted. He wanted to see the traitors punished and their leaders hung; and the day was not far distant when retribution would be demanded, and treason would be odious. It must be made so.

For the Standard. Sword Presentation.

HEAD-QUARTERS Comp'y H. 76th Reg't. Pa. Vol's., Raleigh, N. C., April 26, 1865. Cant. S. W. Heller was last evening the recipient of a splendid Sword, Sash and Epaulets, presented by his Company as a token of their regard and appreciation of his many excellent qualities. The presentation speech was delivered by J. T. Keene, after which the Captain responded in a few well chosen remarks. The Company gave three cheers for their respected commander. The whole affair passed off pleasantly, reflecting much credit on J. T. KEENE. both recipient and donors.

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

A severe earthquake occurred in some of the Southern counties to-day. Gen. McDowell has issued an order for the in stant arrest of any persons expressing approval of Mr. Lincoln's death, and for the suppression of any journal so offending.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, dated the 15th says: "Junius Brutus Booth is in deep grief over the tragedy which involves his brother Wilkes as an assassin. His engagement would have closed tonight, but he dared not appear. He informs me that J. Wilkes Booth was to have been married soon to a daughter of Senator Hale. Mr. Booth has gone to the country to night, to keep quiet until the excitement has passed. He paces his room and pulls his hair like a man deranged. He also states that, if the reports are true against Wilkes, Edwin and himself will be compelled to leave the

GEN. LEE'S ABBIVAL IN RIGHMOND. - The Richmond correspondent of the Philadalphia Inquirer

Says:—

Lee's arrivel has been the great sensation of the day, in fact, the only one. Approaching the city from the southwest, by the Richmond and Lynch burg turnpike, the little cavalcade, composed of the fallen Rebel chief and some half dozen of his staff, with about the same number of cavalry, attracted little attention until it had nearly reached the centre of the city. It was half past two in the afternoon many people were on the streets, and the face of Lee is too familiar here for him to escape recognition. Very soon a motley crowd were following him, citizens and Rebel soldiers, Union soldiers and officers. The windows and doors of houses flew open, and women waved their handkerchiefs in a

sad sort of way. Lee passed on with something of the silent, un observant thoughtfulness of his conqueror, Grant, in his manner. At times, glancing right or left, he recognized an acquaintance and bowed slightly. His hair as white as snow, his careworn face, his jaded air, the circumstances surrounding the man, stirred the people's hearts, and we can forgive them for it. Strong men wept and women sobbed with a consuming grief. The crowd increased at every step, and by the time he had reached his residence, on Franklin street, between Seventh and Eighth, it had grown into a multitude. As he dismounted from his tired horse the crowd spontaneously gave him three cheers. As he mounted the steps they called tumultuously for a speech. Lee stood for a moment on the balcony, bidding his staff good-by c. In reply to the crowd he raised his hat, bowed slightly, and the next instant the ruined soldier had passed within his door and was lost to sight. The staff rode off, the crowd dispersed, and a few moments later not even a curious loiterer was left on Franklin street. Everybody seemed at once to consider the propriety of the occasion, and left the paroled General to the solitude of his own home. All the afternoon and evening Lee's residence has

been kept scrupulously closed-not a blind open, not a sign of life about it. Occasionally some old personal friend would call, but almost invariably he would be turned away without gaining admittance. It is due to Lee to say that he entered the city with the least possible display, that he took the shortest route to his bouse, and that he has taken all possible care to avoid any kind of public demonstration. That he has done so from a sincere desire to observe the spirit as well as the letter of the terms of his capitulation there is no reason to doubt.

That the Southern people have a lowe as well as an admiration for the late commander of their armies, it did not need the events of to day to prove. His simple presence, and that the presence of a man fallen as conquered, but not in their eyes disgraced. stirred them to the last sign of emotion. It was no words that he spoke, for he said not a word; it was no mute appeal that he made, for he avoided them; it was his presence and its signification that moved them: It was their blasted hopes, their thwarted ambition, as well as their military idol. that rode through the streets of Richmond to day, and it is no wonder that the people wept. The ahimate corpse of Napoleon pacing the walks of Longwood, drew tears from many besides the worshippers of the Empire. Lee riding to day, a prisoner through the streets of the city he had so long de fended, is the latest parallel of that sad scene. We must forgive this people."

[From the Progress] A letter from C. R. Thomas, Esq., Secretary

RALEIGH, N. C., April 21st, 1865. MR. EDITOR: -In your issue of day before yesterday, you wrote as follows: "In speaking of the flight of Governor Vance, we do not wish to be un derstood as censuring all State Officers, &c. The gentlemen we have named, (Surgeon General Warren : C. R. Thomas, Secretary of State; C. H. Brogden, Comptroller; and Mr. Worth, Treasurer,) we believe to be true, and we hope that they will make our predictions good by immediately assuming a bold and decided stand in favor of the Union." I do not think that those who have known me well since the beginning of the agitation of secession in North Carolina, have doubted where or how I stood politically. I have never been a secessionist. I have been a conservative, by whatever other party name we may have been designated.

But sir, it is not my purpose to attempt my own political vindication now, and under surrounding circumstances, I have no motives for doing so. It is a mortifying reflection with conservative men today that some of us have acted, not only inconsistently, but against our judgment and convictions of right during the revolution. To every secessionist I would say: "Go and sin no more."

To every conservative I would say, "come, let us do better." A great work is before us at the close of this revolution. Domestic slavery ought to be, must be abolished at once and forever in North Carolina; and when this shall have been done, reconciliation will be quick and general, if not universal. The abolition of slavery is a condition precedent to the settlement of our national difficulties upon any satisfactory and permanent basis .-You and I. Mr. Editor, must take "a bold and decided stand in favor of" performing this condition. I do not wish to discuss the matter, but I am decidedly "in favor of the Union," and the reestablishing of the relations of North Carolina freed from human slavery, with the Federal Government in the speediest way conformable with the constitution and compatible with the dignity and character C. R. THOMAS.

THE 20th ARMY CORPS. - On Saturday General Sherman reviewed the 20th Army Corps, commanded by Major General Mower. The day was fine and the review was one of the best we ever witnessed This Corps was formerly commanded by Gen. Hooker, and in the Atlanta campaign, we are told it lost in killed and wounded over seven thousand men, being considerably more than the loss sustained by any other. Many of the regiments are very small, some numbering not over one hundred and fifty men. Yet as they marched through our streets they seemed to take pride in their thinned ranks, and their martial and proud bearing at once proclaimed them veterans. We noticed that some of the regimental flags contained the names of battles wriften upon them-Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Bull Run, and others.

The review on Saturday was such as the officers and men of the 20th Corps may well be proud of, and was a splendid exhibition of the excellent drill and discipline of Sherman's army .- Progress.

THE OBSEQUIES IN PHILADELPHIA. - The anxiet that the body of President Lincoln should be brought through Philadelphia, which was somewhat disturbed by conflicting despatches in reference to the alteration of the route, will not be disappointed .-The schedule is now arranged, and it is expected that the remains of the nation's martyr will arrive in this city on Saturday afternoon next, about halfpast four o'clock. It may be some time after that hour before all the arrangements will be completed, and ere the mournful procession feaches Independence Hall darkness will have come to shroud the gloomy scene. We do not know whether arrangements will be made for a torch-light procession, but we do remember that the most solemn and impressive funeral procession that ever moved through this city was that which attended the remains of Henry Clay, which wound along the streets by night. The effects of the lights, the badges of mourning, the sad requiems of the music and the stilled murmurs of the spectators all contributed to render the cortage peculiarly solemn, is pressing the soul with an awe which we never knew to be equaled. But whatever may be the policy of the Committee of Arrangements in reference to the matter, we can promise that the tuneral ceremonies in this city will testify the sincerity of our grief in a manner which will redound to the honor of the deceased and to the credit of our citizens .- Phila. Inquirer, 21st.

A Copperhead blacksmith at Brookfield expressed joy at the death of President Lincoln, and on Monday morning he was given his choice of a coat of tar and feathers or immediate departure from the town, never to return again. He chose the

George Stone was tarred and feathered at Swampscott, on Saturday, for cheering at the death of the President; and Major Otis Wright, of Lowell, Superintendent of the Middlesex Horse Raifroad, narrowly escaped hanging for expressing joy at Mr. Lincoln's death. Pifteen minutes were finally given him in which to leave the city, never to re-

The End of the War. Mobile is at last captured, and with it five thousand men no inconsiderable part of the army which defended it and a large amount of material

of war. Selma, which is connected by water with Mobile, was captured by our cavalry a few days are, with a large part of Forrest's force. General Sherman was, at last advices, in communication with Johnston for the surrender of the only remaining rebel army east of the Missississippi. We may hear at any moment of the capitulation. Davis has no longer a place to rest this side of

Texas. His proclamation issued from Danville, thirteen days ago, was a last attempt apon the credulity and the patience of the southern people.— Lee had surrendered three days before the Danville proclamation was issued; and that document showed how entirely Davis misapprehended his own situation. He is like a drowning man talking of next week; he speaks of defending Virginia with an army that has already surrendered; of continuing the struggle at the moment when his greatest army had ceased to exist, and the other twe, at Raleigh and Mobile, were fatally compromised; of returning to the attack, when the only safe thing he could do was to fly on the swiftest horse towards

the banks of the Mississippt. There is something pitiable and ridiculous about his last foolish note of defiance of the rebel leaders. Fugitives from justice, they denounce the laws with natural venemence, and vow vengeance against the authorities. It is not a dignified scene when the detected and convicted rogue is dragged out of court, impotently shaking his fist at the judge, and imprecating curses on the turnkey who has slipped the irons upon his wrists. The Danville proclamation, read in the light of the actual situation, has precisely that scream of the furious but baffled law-

.The surrender of Johnston will put an end to the war, because it will leave no enemy in the field .-Sherman offered Johnston the same terms which Lee accepted. Those terms send the southern soldiers back to their homes in peace, there to resume. their former industries, and live in obedience to the laws. They are, formally, prisoners of war on parole-and this fact ensures them personal safety and the treatment due to captured soldiers. On the other hand, it is clear that they cannot resume their rights as citizens until they have taken the oath of allegiance to the government against which they have been fighting, and towards which they have placed themselves, however unwillingly or mistakenly, in the attitude of aliens.

When they take this oath they become citizens gain; and the terms of surrender devised by Mr. Lincoln and General Grant in kindness to the southern people, stop all civil proceedings against them for treason hereafter. It is another evidence of Mr. Lincoln's kindness of heart, that he planned, in conjunction with the Lieutenant General, a mode of surrender for the rebel armies, which would make the individuals of that force perfectly safe in their persons and property, so long as they adhere to the terms of their parole.

But it is evident that only the armies of the repellion are thus shielded. The ringleaders are not in the army; Davis and Hunter, and Benjamin and Letcher, and Brown, and the hundred or two others who originated the rebellion, and in whose hands he soldiers were only tools—these wretches are excepted from this general amnesty which Mr. Lincoln prepared, and which was his last important werk. And these wicked men must leave the country as fugitives from justice—or else, if they fall into our hands, they must be tried and punished. N. Y. Evening Post.

The more we extend our researches in the character, views, principles and purposes of Andrew Johnson, as developed and established in his long and active career as a public man, the more strongly are we impressed with the conviction that he is the man for the crisis. For the difficult, delicate and momentous trials through which the country has been safely carried during the last four years we have had a dispensation of Providence in the cautious, patient, gentle and forbearing Abraham Lincoln .-But the great revolutionary ideas and issues with which he had to grapple are substantially settled. -The policy of his successor, therefore, in reference to our domestic and foreign affairs, is substantially fixed. All that President Johnson has to do is to adhere to the established landmarks, and finish the work turned over in his hands.

· In this view his earnest and energetic character admirably fits him for his new position. Andrew Johnson is a man of the type of Andrew Jacksona man of earnest patriotism, decisive opinions and inflexible resolution. He is, too, like both Jackson and Lincoln, pre-eminently a man of the people-Vox populi vox Dei. Their voice to him is the voice of God. His principles, as their agent, are with him as sacred as the revelations of the New Testament. That admirable moral courage which enabled him in the outset of this war to set his face against the mass of his party leaders and followers in Tennessee, and to resist, in the teeth of the greatest temptations, personal sacrifices and dangers. the fiery whirlwind of secession, stamps him a man whose strength of will is equal to any emergency .-It is to these conspicuous manifestations of his Jacksonian firmness and loyalty thate is indebted for his present elevation. Such a man, so rewarded, may be relied upon. We predict that he will presently appear a tower of strength to the republic.-N. Y. Herald.

Gen. Stoneman captured Salisbury N. C., on the 12th-inst, securing 1,165 prisoners, 19 pieces of artillery! 1000 small arms and eight stands of colors. The plunder found there was enormous, embracing 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 shells, 60,000 pounds of powder, 75,000 suits of clothing, 35,000 army blankets, with large quantities of bacon, salt, sugar, rice, wheat, and 700 bales of cotton. All that was not immediately available was destroyed. Stoneman's raid in East Tennessee and North Carolina has been one of the most important and destructive of the war. He has burnt half a hundred important bridges, destroyed about a hundred miles of track, captured trains, burned depots and played the mischief generally with Secesh preperty .- New York Times.

CHARACTERISTIC ACT OF MR. LINCOLN. -Immediately after our army took possession of Charleston. the President wrote a letter to the commanding officer, directing him to inquire after the family of the late James L. Pettigru, and to provide them with whatever they might need. He inclosed fifty dollars as a personal contribution toward their wants, if they should be in a condition to require it. Special instructions were also given to secure them full protection and the quiet occupation of their home. Mr. Pettigru, it will be remembered. was one of the most distinguished lawyers of South-Carolina, and stood firm and immovable, though almost alone, in his devotion to the Union, through all the madness of nullification in 1832, and of sece-sion at a later day. Like every other Southern Union man he was reduced to poverty by his course, but his high-toned integrity and his unflinching devotion to principle, commanded the respect even of his most bitter political foes. We are glad to learn that very considerable sums of money have been raised in Boston and New York for relief of the surviving members of his family .-New York Times

A Baptist clergyman from Bellingham, Mass. reached by exchange in Milford last Sabbath morning. Neither in prayer nor sermon did he recognize the great woe, that was oppressing the heart of every hearer. The omission was so clearly intentional, that at the close of the first service a committee of the church waited upon the unfaithful preacher, and ordered him to leave town immediately, which he did.

A New Hampshire farmer wanted a farm hand. and was applied to by an Irishman. He objected to engaging Pat on the groupd that two Irishmen previously in his employ had died on his hands.— Thin ye object to hiring me for that, do ye," said Pat; faith, and I can bring ye recommendations from many a place where I've worked that I never played such a trick!

Foote was talking away one evening at the dinner table of a man of rank, when, at the point of one of his best stories, one of the party interrupted him suddenly, with an air of most considerate apology. I beg your pardon, Mr. Foote, but your handkerchief is half out of your pocket." "Thank you. sir," said Foote, replacing it; "you know the com-pany better than I do," and finished his joke. The Dying Scenes.

Washington, April 15, 11 A. M.—The Star extra says: At twenty two minutes past 7 o'clock, this morning, the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep and his countenance

assuming an expression of perfect serenity.

There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether. The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of New York, immediately on its being ascentained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer,

which was responded to by all present. Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, the Private Secretary, and others were waiting, where he again offered prayer for the consolation of the family.

The following minutes, taken by Dr. Abbott, show the condition of the President throughout the night: 11 P. M., pulse 44; 11:05 P. M., pulse 45. and growing weaker; 11:10 P. M., pulse 45; 11:15 P. M., pulse 42; 11:20 P. M., pulse 45, respiration 27 to 30; 11:25 P. M., pulse 42; 11:32 P. M., pulse 48 and full; 11:40 P. M., pulse 45; 11:45 P. M., pulse 45, respiration 22; 12:08 A. M., respiration 22; 12:15 A. M., respiration 21, echmose of both eyes; 12:30 A. M., pulse 54; 12:32 A. M., pulse 60; 11:35 A. M., pulse 66; 11:40 A. M., pulse 69. right eye much swollen, and echmose; 12:45 A. M. pulse 70, respiration 27; 12:55 A. M., pulse 80. struggling motion of arms; 1 A. M. pulse 86, respiration 30; 1:30 A. M., pulse 95, appearing easier; 1:45 A. M., pulse 87, very quiet, respiration irregular, Mrs. Lincoln present. 2:10 A. M., Mrs. Lincoln retired with Robert Lincoln to an adjoining room; 2:80 A. M., the President is very quiet, pulse 54, respiration 28; 2:52 A. M., pulse 48, respiration 30; 8 A. M., visited again by Mrs. Lincoln; 3:25 A. M., respiration 24, and regular; 3:25 A. M.. prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gurley; 4 A. M., respiraion 26 and regular; 4:15 A. M., pulse 60, respiration 25; 5:50 A. M., respiration 28 and regular, sleeping; 6 A. M., pulse failing, respiration 28; 6:80 A. M., still failing and labored breathing; 7 A. M., symptons of immediate dissolution : 7:22 A. M., death.

Miscellaneous Items. Ladies who make the shopman show them goods which they do not intend to purchase, are called in

a London paper "counter-irritants." A child, speaking of his home to a friend, was sked, "Where is your home?" Looking with loving eyes at his mother, he replied, "Where mother is." Was ever a question more truthfully or touchingly answered?

John G. Saxe has been elected to deliver the poem before the United Literary Societies of Dartmouth College at their next anniversary.

Why are the young ladies like arrows? Because they are all in a quiver when the beaux come. P. T. Barnum, the great showman, is a Union candidate for the Connecticut Legislature.

Sir Peter Lely made it a rule never to look at a bad picture, having found out by experience that whenever he did so his pencil took a tint from it. Always apply the same rule to bad books and bad It is said that real estate can be purchased in

Chicago, in greenbacks, at within twenty-five per cent. advance on the gold value of 1861.

Mr. Green, who was backhed from Richmond because of his Union sentiments, has been returned to that city as United States Postmaster. Diamonds have been discovered in California, in the mountain streams and placer diggings. The

largest yet found is of the value of one hundled and seventy five dollars. "I am willing to split hairs with my opponent any day if he insists on it," said a very distinguish-

ed American lawyer, in a speech at the bar. "Split that, then," said the opponent, pulling a coarse specimen from his own head, and extending

"May it please the court, I didn't say bristles."

Headquarter's 2d Division 10th A. C., Raleigh, N. C., April 20, 1865.

No. 4. Field Order No. 35, C. S., from Hesdquarters Department of North-Carolina, the 3d Brigade, Col. G. F. Granger, 9th Maine Volunteers commanding, will occupy and garrison the city of Raleigh, relieving the garrison now on duty from the other commands. Col. Granger will execute the duties now being perfermed

by General Stiles.
Colonel S. M. Zent, commanding 18th Ind Vols., will perform the duties of Provost Marshal, relieving Colonel Warner of the 23d Army Corps. By command of Brevet Major Gen. A. Augs:

CHAS A. CARLETON, Major and Assistant A. A. General

Headquarters, Post of Raleigh, GENERAL ORDERS,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 27, from Headquarters Department of N. C. Army of the Ohio, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh.

In assuming command of this Post, the undersigned announces to the citizens, with whom he will be brought into close contact from the nature of his office, that it is his earnest desire to promote in every way in his power, the welfare of the city, to protest the persons and property of peaceable citizens, and to preserve order and quiet within the limits of the Post. Everything that is

practicable will be done to bring about the result. G. F. GRANGER, Col. Commanding Post.

Headquarters, Post of Ralegh, GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 2.
CITIZENS WHO ARE ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT
any means of support, and are desirous of obtaining
subsistence from the Government, will make application to Wm. H. Harrison, Mayor of the City, who will furnish them with an order for rations, which must be brought to these Headquarters for the approval of the Post Commander, after which the rations can be obtained at the Post Commissaries on Fayetteville St.

By order of COL. G. F. GRANGER.

Commanding Pest. C. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. Headquarters, Post of Raleigh,

CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR.

Of promoting the welfare of the citizens of Raleigh, and preserving the health of the City, preposes to police the streets and public grounds within the limits of this

Post as thoroughly as possible. All citizens are requested, as a necessary sanitary pre-cantion, to earefully police their private grounds and pre-vent as far as possible the accumulation of refuse matter about their premises. All such accumulation that is unavoidable will be earted out of the city every Saturday if

placed in piles on the street in front or rear of each house every Friday evening.
Major George B. Dyer, Health Officer, will visit and inspect all the public grounds and streets, and all private premises, reporting their condition, if dirty, at these

The Commanding Officer of the Post sincerely hopes that the citizens of Raleigh will do all in their power to assist in preserving the cleanliness and be CRANGED.

SWORD LOST .- \$25 REWARD. TOST, NEAR BOOK FISH CREEK, THE DAY the 15th Corps reached Fayetteville, N. C., A MOUNTED OFFICER'S SWORD,

iron scabbard, flowered brass hilt, and a few inches shorter than the regulation sabre. It was probably found by some one attached to the 1st or 3rd division of the 15th Corps. The above reward will be paid the finder on returning the sword to

MAJ. C. W. WILLS. 103d Ill. Vol's , 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Corps. April 24, 1865.

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE. RALEIGH, N. C. By the Day, Week and Month.

Dr. B. F. ARRINGTON, SURGEON DENTIST.

Office and residence, on Hillsbere' street, at Rail-April 17, 1865.

WANTED, MALE COOK, AND GARDENER. WHITE PERsons preferred. Also, a Laundress. Apply immely to MRS. H. W. MILLER. Raleigh, April 27, 1965.