Utica Morning Herald

AND DAILY GAZETTE

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MISTAKE.

In his negotiations with Gen. Johnston, Gen. SHERMAN suffered himself to be entrapped into the perpetration of a very grave blunder. He assumes to determine not only the status of Johnston's army, as he was competent to do, but to define the relations of the seceded States to the Union, to bind the Executive of the United States to certain acts, and to grant a general amnesty to all who have borne arms against the government. As a preliminary step, Gen. SHERMAN having the foe within his power, concedes a cessation of hostilities, all the advantages of which will accrue to the enemy, and which will afford opportunity for the chief conspirators to escape arrest and punishment. The country has been waiting for intelligence of the surrender of Johnston's army, for no one doubts that the characteristic vigor of the Union commander might have secured this result. Instead of crowning his noble military achievements with this fitting culmination, he has virtually recognized the right of the rebel leaders to negotiate for the southern people, and has allowed himself to be completely overreached.—While his duty was military, and could not, in any event, extend beyond the grand division under his command, he set about prescribing the policy which the President shall pursue, and pledging Congress to a definite course of legislation. A glimpse of the absurdity of his action seems to have crossed his mind, for his memorandum concedes that he is "not fully empowered to fulfill these terms;" but he deliberately "pledges" himself "promptly to obtain the necessary authority." Such assumption of power is astounding, even if it were wisely exercised.

But Gen. SHERMAN assumes to bring in question the loyal Governments of Missouri and Tennessee, and West Virginia, for in all of them are pretended rebel authorities, and to set up in the rebel States the State Governments which have been engaged in war against the Union; and then he seeks to confer at once on all "the people and inhabitants" of such States, "their political rights and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of *the States respectively*." What is this, but a full concession to the rebels of all the fruits of victory? Their State constitutions guarantee slavery; their authorities are chiefs of the rebellion; all political power is guaranteed to the DAVISES and TOOMBSES, and BARCLAYDIDDONS who have whelmed our land in blood; and even their "rights of property" are to be sacred, so that not one ounce of the heavy burden brought upon loyal citizens can be collected from the rebel leaders by confiscation.

But the rebel managers who hoodwinked SHERMAN, did not stop here. The sixth article of his memorandum provides:

> RIGHT—The Executive authority of the Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quietly abstain from acts of armed hostilities, and obey the laws in existence at any place of their residence.

In these few words is hidden the whole doctrine of State sovereignty with all its pestiferous consequences. Under this provision, the rebel authorities of South Carolina having been first recognized as the State Government, may pass such laws as they please, establishing slavery, disfranchising loyal citizens, nullifying the constitution and laws of the Union; but in spite of all, "the Government of the United States shall not disturb the people," for the "laws in existence at any place"—that is to say State laws—are accepted as supreme. And as if for the purpose of keeping the rebel State Governments armed and ready at any time to defy the national authority, all arms of whatever kind are to be deposited in State arsenals under their control.

Of the motives of Gen. SHERMAN, no one will judge harshly. He has done too good service, has given too much evidence of genuine fidelity, to be convicted of intentional offence. He has been overreached, deceived, tricked; possibly enough of the virus of State sovereignty and of the supremacy of slavery, adhered to his habits of thought to make him an easy victim. His action is the gravest of mistakes, the saddest of blunders, and conceding the honesty of his motives, has all the effects of a great crime. It will revive the old theory of his insanity.

The Government could not do less than repudiate such terms, and Gen. GRANT at once proceeded to North Carolina to assume the command which Gen. SHERMAN has in the hour of final victory so badly used. Although Gen. GRANT is Lieutenant-General, and thus has all the armies of the Union under his control, he did not arrogate to himself the right to fix, by negotiation, the policy of the President or the legislation of Congress. When General LEE requested a conference with him, he referred the application to President LINCOLN, and his reply (written with his own hand) defines properly the limits of military power:

> WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 P. M.
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> To Lieutenant-General Grant:
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> The President directs me to say that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor or purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit to no military conference or negotiations. Meanwhile, you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.
>
> E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Had General SHERMAN acted on this rule the army of General JOHNSTON would, before this time, have been prisoners of war, and the rebellion would have had no military strength this side of the Mississippi. The contrast between his action and that of General GRANT is broad and marked. But the march of victory has so far established the national authority, that the blunder can have no fatal result. The Lieutenant-General will soon be on the field in North Carolina, and he will see to it that no trick of diplomacy shall secure to the rebels any portion of the fruits of victory, which they have failed to seize by four years of barbarism and bloodshed.

THE PRESIDENT'S REMAINS IN ALBANY.—The remains of the late President will arrive at Albany this evening, at 11 o'clock. The arrangements for their reception have been nearly completed by the committees on the part of the State Executive Department, the Legislature and the City of Albany. The funeral cortege will be received at East Albany by the Governor and staff, the Legislature and the Albany Common Council, together with a military escort, composed of two companies of the National Guards and the Burgesses Corps. The remains will be removed from the hearse car, and deposited in a catafalque to be borne to the Capitol. A detachment of one hundred firemen, made up from delegations from every company in the department, will flank the escort and catafalque, with torches. The procession will move through Broadway and up State street to the Capitol, where the remains will be placed in the Assembly Chamber, which is to be arranged for the purpose under the direction of a legislative committee. During the movement of the procession to the Capitol the bells of the churches will be tolled, and minute guns fired. The arrangements at the Capitol will permit the people to go in at the main entrance in double lines and, passing the remains, they will make their exit by the north and south side doors. The request will be made by the City Committee that the remains may be opened during Tuesday night, and it is hoped that it will be acceded to.

The funeral train will leave the city at 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The corpse will be followed from the Capitol to the depot by a military and civic procession, which, in its extent and imposing character, will surpass anything of a similar nature ever witnessed in Albany. The authorities, and military and civic organizations, in the adjoining cities, have been invited to join in the procession. By the command of Adjutant-General IRVINE, the ninth brigade of the third division of the National Guard will act as the escort to-morrow. Maj.-Gen. JOHN E. ROCKWELL, commanding the Northern and Western Districts, orders that two officers and fifty men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, be detailed for special duty, to report at his headquarters this evening, at 9 o'clock. He also orders all the officers in the service of the United States, in the city, to report at his headquarters, at noon to-morrow.

The special train which will leave Albany at four o'clock to-morrow, will consist of nine cars. These have been prepared by the Central Railroad, and the decorations and draping are very elaborate and beautiful. The Governor will accompany the remains through the State, and has also invited the following gentlemen:—Hon. HIRAM DENIO, Court of Appeals; Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPAW, Secretary of State; Generals ALEX W. HARVEY and GEORGE S. HAVENSTEIN, Staff Officers; Colonel L. L. DOTY, Military Bureau; GEORGE DAWSON, Esq., and WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq., of the Press; A Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Legislature will also accompany the remains. If the train should be punctual in its movement, it will arrive in this city fifteen minutes after eight o'clock to-morrow evening. The train will be preceded ten minutes by a pilot engine, which will announce its approach.

OUR MORNING'S TOPICS.

THE WAR.

The armistice order was received very coldly by SHERMAN's troops. The order stated that the agreement with JOHNSTON would make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

MOSBY secured a basis of agreement similar to that obtained by JOHNSTON.

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN states that WILSON held MACON on the 20th, with HOWELL COBB, W. SAYRE and others as prisoners. They claimed the benefit of the armistice, and WILSON telegraphed to SHERMAN for orders. SHERMAN directed him to withdraw from Macon and await further orders, unless he had reason to believe the rebels are changing the *status* to our prejudice.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday morning the Secretary of State was free from pain, and stronger than before.

An Augusta paper, of the 13th, says that JEFF. DAVIS has gone either to the Trans-Mississippi or to Europe, taking with him a half million of specie. It is reported by way of New Orleans that the arch-traitor crossed the Mississippi at Tinker's Bend on the 16th inst. He was in Danville some two or three weeks ago. Since that his whereabouts has not been known by the people of that place. It is also reported that he was at Hillsboro, N. C., during the late negotiations between JOHNSTON and SHERMAN.

The War Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved in Richmond.

The assassin who attempted to kill Mr. SEWARD, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

President JOHNSON has appointed Thursday, the 25th of May, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and recommends that on that day the people assemble in their respective places of worship to unite in services in memory of the late President LINCOLN, so that the whole country may, at one time, be occupied in contemplation of his virtues and in mourning for his sudden and violent end.

The funeral of the late President will take place at Springfield, Illinois, on Saturday, the sixth of May.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate—Reports: To amend act relative to weights and measures. The Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the Sunday liquor law could not agree. Bills passed: Limiting the compensation of the collector of the town of Rome; to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oswego county; exempting the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Railroad Company from certain requirements of the general railroad law; authorizing certain towns in Otsego county to subscribe to the capital stock of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Railroad Company; to provide for the speedy completion of certain locks upon the Chenango Canal. Unanimous consent was asked to offer a concurrent resolution—that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* at 6 P. M. on the 25th. Objected to. Recess.

In the Assembly—Mr. PENFIELD requested that his name be recorded in the affirmative on the Constitutional Amendment bill. The amendments of the Senate to the Bounty Legalizing act were concurred in—81 to 13, and a motion to reconsider lost. Third reading of bills: Authorizing the sale of Fort Plain chartered bridge—80 to 13; to amend Revised Statutes relative to estates of idiots, lunatics, &c.; in relation to the collection of taxes in the city of Utica; to amend act relative to State Lunatic Asylum for insane convicts. Report: A resolution recommending the Governor to extend brevet commissions to military officers. Notices: For a State Institution of the blind; to put forward the New Capitol bill. Bill introduced: By Mr. WARD, suspending rules requiring a two-third vote to move forward, so far as relates to the New York Central Railroad—carried, 71 to 43. Recess.

THE USE OF VIOLENCE REPREHENSIBLE.—Violence is a poor and improper answer to an argument or an opinion. Where the utterance of thought is recognized as a right, the employment of force to punish what is conceived to be an obnoxious sentiment or to restrain the expression of such opinion is the infraction of the personal rights of the individual. It is the practical denial of the cardinal principles of republican government. It breeds disrespect for law and for personal rights. It substitutes the intemperate sway of passion for the just and temperate reign of law. It is likely to substitute injustice for justice between men. It provokes a retaliatory spirit, if not retaliatory acts, and furnishes the precedent for the other party to pursue the same course, when in the vicissitudes of politics they may become dominant and have the power to inflict the treatment which they once were subjected to. So dangerous are the tendencies of the use of violence upon the utterers of unpopular sentiments that thoughtful men, of whatever conviction, will lament its employment at all times.

The violent summary punishment of persons who have exulted in the assassination of the President, cannot be approved. Nothing can be more provoking than the cruel, selfish, malignant partisanship that can rejoice in the commission of such an act; nothing more repugnant to humane feelings, and to the universally accepted moral principles that regulate the conduct of man towards man. He who approves such an act is an assassin morally. He only lacks the courage and the opportunity to make him one in fact. But contemptible, detestable and odious as the man may be, how much does it lack of bestowing his principles—if the name does not bestow too much dignity—to imitate his example or that of his exemplar? He welcomes the use of the pistol and the dagger against the lives of the leaders of the party opposed to him. He has no personal hatred of these men. Call them by another name or place others in their positions, and the feelings of the partisans would be the same towards the hated representatives. They wish to proscribe these men and leaders for opinion's sake. For their promulgation of their own sentiments they are treated in the same manner by those who adhere to the assailed, and feel aggravated by the justification of the assault upon their leaders. Is it not stooping to use the instruments of the ruffian, and to employ the modes of arguments peculiar to the bully, to attempt to suppress this rant and venom by the resort to force? What did BOOTH kill the President for? The rational hypothesis is, that he recognized him as the influential and unswerving advocate and propagator of opinions, which are intensely obnoxious to BOOTH, and those who coincide with him. For opinion's sake alone, the President died. We have been shocked to the last degree by the use of the assassin's weapons to put down obnoxious opinions and men. Can we approve it, when it is done on the other side? The right or the wrong of the opinions has nothing to do with this question. The means are unjustifiable at all times. A strong, good cause has the least need to use them.

The men who pursue the justifiers of murder are actuated by their intense devotion to the martyr victim of the assassin. But they have failed to catch the magnanimous spirit that always exhaled from his acts and words. They do not emulate the example which their admired leader has set them. They do not recollect the admonition which he gave them to exercise "charity towards all." They have not the great faith in the inevitable triumph of just principles which he felt and taught, and upon which he molded his course in politics. If they will more heed the example which he has set them, they will be more sure to win the noble triumph which he has, and will confirm the foundations of popular freedom, and crush the malevolent spirit which now provokes them.

OPPOSITION TO THE FARE BILL.—The Rochester *Democrat*, of yesterday, publishes a call, signed by more than six hundred citizens and firms in the city, for a mass meeting this evening, of all those opposed to the increase of passenger fare on the New York Central Railroad, and the unwarrantable imposition upon the people of the State from whom that Company has received the most valuable franchise of the kind ever bestowed upon any Company), of one-fourth more fare than is required of people living out of the State when passing through it, as provided by the bill which has just passed the Senate, and is now pending in the Assembly, to assist its becoming a law.

☞ The Albany *Express*, in speaking of the Governor's veto of a bill to pave the streets of Albany, remarks that "the entire bill is an abomination and a swindle, and it properly examined we have no doubt the Governor's veto will be sustained almost unanimously. Our city has reason to thank the new Governor for his protection and his fidelity to his trust."

The Capture of Mobile.

THE REBEL FORTS AND OUR FORCES.

Although, relate the *Times*, correspondent, we have all along called the whole thing Spanish Fort, there are in reality three distinct fortifications. On our left is Fort Alvin, a small but compactly-built affairs, mounting four guns. On our right is Red Fort, which differs not materially in its construction from Fort Alexis, and mounting four guns. In the center, frowns from an imposing eminence Spanish Fort, nearly two miles in length, of a rectangular shape, with a capacity, including its water batteries, for 36 guns, and capable of garrisoning 2,500 men. These three forts were manned by members of Hood's army, all under the command of the rebel Brig.-Gen. Gibson. An inclined plane, which leads to this trio of fortifications, had been arranged in the most mechanically-murderous manner imaginable. A deep ditch at the base of the works, six feet in width, was one obstacle. A little fence, made of telegraph wire, was the next. In front of this fence with an elaborately constructed *chevaux de frise*, while, in order to proceed thus far, a line of abattis and a line of palisades must be removed. Forty-four guns, of all calibers, frowned upon us from these three forts, while Batteries Huger and Tracy in the bay, about a mile north of Spanish Fort, and two gunboats at the mouth of Blakely river, sixteen heavy guns in all, had an enfilading fire upon our line. Our brave boys knew exactly what they had to contend against, but were all anxious to move upon the works. On our side were arranged a *few* regiments of war and a good many thousand brave hearts. None of our artillery was more than three-fourths of a mile from the rebel works. We had bearing upon them, at 6 A. M. on the 8th inst., twenty-four 32 pounder Parrott guns, twelve 8-inch mortars and some wooden mortars, got up by General McARTHUR, and eight batteries of field artillery—between seventy-five and one hundred pieces of artillery in all. Two of our gunboats were also in readiness to participate in the "duel." Our real line of battle was composed of nearly 20,000 men.

THE ATTACK, THE ASSAULT, AND THE CAPTURE.

At a few minutes past 5 o'clock, on the evening of the 8th, a sharp crack of a Rodman gun away over on the left announced that the ball had opened. Hardly a moment had elapsed, and the pounding was most terrific all along the line. The sharp salutes of the Rodman, the tearing noise of the Napoleons, the dull, heavy report of the mortars, and the awful roar of the Parrotts can be better imagined than described. This furious cannonade was kept up without abatement for nearly two hours.

At sundown there was no abatement of the firing upon our side. For the past hour, however, the enemy's fire had slackened. The rebel gunboats had ceased firing, after the first half hour, altogether. Batteries Huger and Tracy fired a 120 pounder regularly every five minutes. Spanish Fort and Fort Alexis had let up considerably, while *Red Fort had almost ceased its fire* after the first hour. Just at sundown, and while daylight still lingered, Colonel Geddis gave orders for his brigade to advance upon the rebel left. The Eighth Iowa, Colonel Bell, asked for and received permission to lead the assault. Two minutes after the order was given, the ascent was commenced, the Eighth Iowa leading the advance, followed by those Illinois regiments composing the balance of Geddis' brigade. The brigade gave a shout as it went at its work, and was joined by Colonels Ward's and Moore's brigades of Carr's division, stationed next on the left. The shout was taken up and carried along the whole line.

It was now growing dark, but Geddis' brigade was climbing over the inextricable mass of matted timber and brush and other obstructions, right in the face of a murderous fire from the enemy's infantry. Just as they had got within forty yards of the fort, a brace of howitzers opened upon them with grape and canister, when our brave troops never retrograded a step, but pushed on amidst the din and destruction of the enemy's artillery and musketry, and succeeded in getting inside of Red Fort just after dark. Here a regular pitched battle took place, and owing to mismanagement on the part of the rebels, Col. Geddis whipped everything to pieces inside of Red Fort, captured nearly three hundred prisoners, and tumbled them over into the ditch in Ward's front, where they were taken and sent to the rear. Geddis' brigade, at this juncture, were making preparations to turn the artillery upon Spanish Fort, when a whole division came over from that work into Red Fort, causing our men to get back to their original line.

As soon as Geddis' brigade was formed outside of Red Fort, Gen. Gibson, who commanded the three forts, went to evacuating rapidly. Between 9 and 10 P. M., the bustle and lights inside of the forts, and the continual banging away of their skirmishers told too true that the evacuation of the forts was going on. And so it was, for before half past eleven P. M., the enemy, after spiking part of his guns, had successfully escaped in small boats to Mobile.

At precisely 11:30 Col. Geddis sent word to Gen. Carr that there were no troops in Red Fort, and added that he believed that Spanish Fort was also being evacuated. Gen. Carr answered by directing Col. Geddis to advance a strong skirmish line, and said that he would send the same order to Cols. Ward and M[illegible]. A little before 12 the entire division moved on behind a strong skirmish line, and, without resistance, climbed over the parapets of Spanish and Red Forts. McArthur's division was swept around the front and left of Spanish Fort and marched in with no opposition. The Thirteenth Corps encountered slight resistance on the part of some portions of the rebel skirmish line, but, after a few volleys, drove this remnant of the enemy inside of Fort Alexis, where they laid down their arms and surrendered, expressing not only astonishment at the clever manner in which our forces drove them into their works, but indignation at the quiet exit of their commanders in arms.

THE BATTLE OF BLAKELY.

The rebel works at Blakely were the last built of all the defences of Mobile, and were not so strong as the works below. The works consist of one huge fortification, running from north to south, nearly three miles in length, the right resting near Bayou Minnette and the left on Blakely River. A little after daylight the whole army were made aware of the fact of Spanish Fort and its neighboring strongholds passing from rebel to federal possession. Two batteries of parrots were hurried over on to our extreme right to prevent the rebel tug sports and gunboats from coming down the river. A great deal of hustle took place inside of the works during the forenoon, and an unusual amount of skirmishing outside. Gen. Lydell commanded the rebels of Blakely, and the garrison consisted of two divisions, respectively commanded by Gens. Cockerill and Thomas.

The enemy's works were rather formidable. His artillery swept all the main roads, of which there were four, and his gunboats enfiladed our lines from right to left. As in front of Spanish Fort, there were lines of chevaux, palisades and chevaux de frize, and a wide, deep ditch at the base of the fort. The rebels had no heavy artillery at Blakely, but had eighty-four gun batteries making their works fairly glisten with cannon.

Our line of battle in front of Blakely, were disposed as follows: On our right was a division of colored troops commanded by Gen. Hawkins, of Steele's command. In the center were two divisions of the Thirteenth Corps, commanded by Gens. Hatch and Andrews. On the left was Gen. Garrard's division of the Sixteenth Corps. Gen. Steele, upon ordered his men to be ready to [illegible] works at five o'clock. At this p[illegible] the artillery firing became quite heavy on both sides, as did also the firing along the skirmish line, for our advance had crept up to within less than a hundred yards of the works.

At precisely at 5:30 o'clock on the evening the fight commenced on the left. One-third of Garrard's force advanced in a strong line up to within fifty yards of the main works, when a discharge of shell and shrapnell was thrown into them. Gen. Garrard and his staff moved up to the advance line cautiously, to pick out the safest avenues for moving up the lines, preparatory to a grand charge.—They soon found there was no choice of ground, and after a brief interview Gen. Garrard gave that thrilling command—"Forward!" With a terrible yell, almost alone drew the enemy's artillery, the whole division moved forward on the double quick, as though the men composing it were going to bear everything to pieces before them. They had not proceeded very far when they were assailed by a terrible storm of grape and canister. At this discharge the men wavered a little, but Gen. Garrard seeing it, and knowing that his presence would encourage them, rode up to the right of his line and urged his men to go on. It was the hottest work of the day, for, fearing an attack on his right, the enemy had massed nearly two thirds of his available force in Garrard's front. For one half hour did our poor fellows feel their way through the almost inextricable obstructions, while in addition to the bursting of shells and the shower of bullets and canister, the very ground shook with the explosion of torpedoes. Gen. Garrard was in the thickest of the fire, directing all the movements. Notwithstanding the awful storm of bullets in just one hour all the obstructions were passed and our men jumped into the ditches and scrambled over the works. Col. Rinneken's and Gen. Gillett's brigade turned the right of the fort and gained its entrance at the same time, capturing the rebel Brig. Gen. Thomas and over a thousand men. No sooner was this point gained than a half dozen flags might be seen all along the parapets, while the most deafening shouts rent the air, which went along the whole line.

During this time the whole line were actively participating. The center bore its part bravely. No sooner had Garrard's division got well at work, than Andrews and Hatch, who were both in command, gave orders to their troops to join in the charge.—The scene was less bloody in the center, and the advance upon the fort was dangerous, but the rebels kept up a tremendous artillery fire, causing many a poor fellow to drop dead while manfully performing his duty. Just as Andrews' division got within about forty yards of the fort, the rebels poured into it a withering fire from eight guns. The Eighty-third Ohio, and Ninety-seventh Illinois, which were in advance as skirmishers, pushed forward, and were on the point of reaching the ditch, when upwards of a dozen torpedoes exploded under them, causing considerable confusion. During this confusion, the enemy rained a perfect torrent of grape and canister into our ranks, but could not succeed in driving back our advance, which was almost immediately joined by the regular line.

The column on our right was composed of colored troops, and was commanded by Gen. Hawkins.—The moment the order was given for the negroes to charge they went at it with characteristic impetuosity. It was pretty well toward dark when the colored division got well at work. The colored division was pitted against Mississippi troops. But once did they show any signs of wavering. But Gen. Hawkins sent word that they must move up and take the right of the work, as our troops had got possession of the remainder. "On!" cries the brave white officers, and on went the colored troops, literally carrying everything before them. At seven o'clock the national flag was flung to the breeze from the ramparts, and Blakely and all it contained came into our possession.

We came into possession of Blakely just about dark, after one of the most brilliantly successful assaults of the war. The whole line moved like clock-work. The movements of the left, under the command of Gen. Garrard, were of the finest and most systematic kind.

The rebels commenced evacuating Mobile on Monday night, and finished on Tuesday night. The Mayor of Mobile, on Wednesday evening, met Gen. Granger near the Missouri Batteries, and formally handed over the city, but no Federal troops went into Mobile until yesterday morning.

THE OCCUPATION OF MOBILE.

On the morning of the 12th instant, a portion of Gen. Veatch's command went into the city by the shell road, and run up the Stars and Stripes on the Post-office and Custom-house. Gen. Granger arrived a short time after, and Gen. Canby and staff arrived in the city a short time after noon. No unpleasant demonstrations were made either by the citizens of Mobile or by our soldiers upon the occupation of the haughty city. All the public buildings and stores were closed, and the private residences looked like *houses of mourning*. Four newspapers immediately suspended publication—the *Register*, *Tribune*, *News*, and one other. The interior of the city is not injured in the least, and the large *Warehouses* on the wharves, most of which are filled with "confederate government" freight and stores, are unharmed. Although many threats to burn the city were made, not a house, nor a bale of cotton, nor a pound of subsistence, nor a particle of war material were burned or destroyed.

All conditions of people are in extreme want, the poorer classes of which immediately besieged our soldiers for something to eat. The forts on the west of the city are the strongest works in the south. There are three lines of forts, the interior of which has a ditch twelve feet deep and forty feet wide. The forts in and around Mobile, and upon the water batteries, mount 180 guns. The captures in Mobile are large, said to be two millions of dollars worth of ammunition and commissary stores, 140 pieces of artillery, (some of it spiked), a large amount of cotton, and 1,200 prisoners, counting in the sick, stragglers and deserters.

For the last year things here have been unusually high and it was with difficulty that the poorer classes kept from starving. Flour sold as high as $400 a barrel, and as high as $300 have been paid for a pair of boots.

Dabney H. Maury escaped with about 9,000 men up the Alabama River. It is thought that he will either try to meet Joe Johnston or Kirby Smith. Gen. Canby believes, however, that he will be able to capture the entire command. The rebel gunboats and transports cannot go further than Montgomery, and in all probability they will be destroyed or fall into our hands. Our navy sustains the loss of two monitors and five other vessels. We have captured one of the most important seaboard cities in the south, killed and wounded about 1,500 of the enemy, killed one Brigadier-General, captured six thousand prisoners, 18 forts, over 200 pieces of artillery a vast amount of cotton, ordnance and subsistence stores, and put the remainder to flight, with a strong hope of surrounding it on all sides. Besides this, Gen. Wilson has been eminently successful in Central Alabama.

U.S. Christian Commission in Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 17, 1865.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

To-day the Christian Commission issued 40 barrels of flour to the hungry poor; in all, 10,700 rations. We are pressed by several hundred at a time for a few crackers or a pound of flour, and some, after waiting for hours, are obliged to go home hungry and empty to their suffering children. Not all in the crowd are great sufferers; but the features of many, many pale, wan, dejected, tell too plainly their wants. May God give his Spirit to guide this suffering deceived people, and open the hearts of the North to freely give them bread.

Attended yesterday the First African Church—full inside and out. What singing, what praising, what thanksgiving! The words that uttered leaped to the lips in prayer and exhortation were—"Tank de Lord, now de true light shineth."—"Tank de Lord that now we can sit under our own vine and fig tree, and have none to molest us or make us afraid." And the hymn that caused them to shout the loudest and blistered their hands most by joyous clappings, and made them dance and leap the highest, was "Zion is free."

I had the great pleasure of assisting in organizing the first Sabbath school under the new order of things. Hundreds passed in till the church was full. They were organized as much as possible for the time, and the primers given them to learn their letters, found city girls that knew their letters, and some could read, and there were about as many boys. Light is pouring in. Ethiopia is stretching forth her hands unto God. Praised be his holy name. Yours truly, C. FITCH.

—It is proposed to raise a monument in New York to our late President, subscriptions to be limited to one dollar. The movement is by citizens of all parties.

—William H. Emerson, assistant foreman in a printing office in New York, fell through a hatchway Thursday and was killed.

—The remains of President Lincoln will be landed at the foot of Desbrosses street, New York, to-day, where they will be received by the Seventh Regiment. Extensive preparations have been made at the City Hall for the reception of the remains and the accommodation of those who may desire to view them.

—George H. Seldon, who lately died at Troy, left $56,000 to found the "Seldon Institute" for educating and maintaining female names, $5,000 to the Troy Young Men's Association, for library purposes, and $5,000 to the Unitarian Society at Troy.

—A legal gentleman of Poughkeepsie had his pocket picked at a tonsorene in that place, on Thursday. The thief got a pocketbook containing a check, a three cent stamp, two needles and a bridal, entitled "Soil on Cavalry o'er sea and land."

—A new steamer for the Purple's line on the North River has been launched. She is called the "Dean Richmond."

CITY AND COUNTY.

To Subscribers.—The terms of Subscription for the HERALD are in all cases cash in advance, and subscribers will oblige us by being careful to remit immediately on the expiration of the time for which they have paid. Those who are in arrears and to whom bills have been sent are requested to remit at once.

JOB PRINTING.—In order to meet the demand for the neat and prompt execution of all varieties of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, one of

Hoe's Improved Job Presses,

has just been added to our present stock of the Utica Morning Herald Office. Additions of new type have also been made, and the establishment is now prepared there never before to do every variety of LETTER PRESS PRINTING in the best manner and at the lowest rates.

To Correspondents.—It is useless for correspondents to send us communications of any sort, with a request to return them. We can not return rejected communications, much less manuscript which go into the hands of the printers.

Correspondents who wish to secure attention, will give their own names, if not for publication, as proof of good faith.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.—It is unfortunate for us that the funeral train bearing the remains of the late President passes through Utica during the night time. It would be a real satisfaction to view the body, and but satisfying a natural curiosity to see the hearse car and train. It is more than probable, however, that arrangements will be perfected whereby our desires can be gratified. The committee on the late obsequies in this city held a meeting and resolved that the depot should be sufficiently lighted to enable our citizens to gain a fair idea of the funeral cortege and the remains. The bells are also to be tolled and minute guns fired. A deputation, consisting of Mayor BUTTERFIELD and Col. MCQUADE, go to Albany, to-day, and if possible will endeavor to have the train remain in Utica longer than ten minutes, the time now decided upon. The result of their endeavors will be telegraphed to Utica as soon as may be. It will not be far from 9 P. M., Wednesday evening, when the train will arrive here. A pilot engine precedes it ten minutes to guard against accidents, and no train of any kind is allowed to run within twenty minutes time of the funeral train.

Since writing the above we learn that the train bearing the remains of the late lamented President LINCOLN, will arrive in Utica at about fifteen minutes past eight, on Wednesday evening, the 26th, and will probably remain at the depot for half an hour.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The friends of SAMUEL R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Consul to Bayonne, invited him to a supper previous to his departure, and the assemblage took place last evening, at CASSIDY'S. The company was not large, but was very pleasant, and the occasion will have a bright and lasting place in the memory of the affable and gentlemanly Consul and of his friends. Mr CAMPBELL leaves on Saturday, and will sail in the Persia, next week.

THE BASE BALL INTEREST.—The indications now are that the realities of spring are close upon us.—The opening season suggests to base ball players that a "girding on of their armor" is not only a highly appropriate act, but a necessary one. To those "who care for none of these things" the subject of base ball brings no anticipations of coming pleasure, but there are scores in the city who entertain a more dignified opinion of the pastime, and whose memory, still recurring to the excitement of "fields lost and won" in the past, are sufficiently energized themselves to enter upon a new campaign, and are laboring zealously to screw up their neighbor's courage to the sticking place. The Utica Base Ball Club met recently and organized for the season. The names of the officers elected have been heretofore published in these columns. It is but natural to infer from such proceedings that but a short time can elapse before the base ball grounds of the club will be again brought into requisition. Nor is the idea far fetched, that with a week or two's practice, just enough to exercise and re-develop the particular muscles devoted to the interests of this game, the club will assume that reputation which it had gained previous to the advent of winter. How many associations of a similar character there are in the city, of a less mature growth, or of more juvenile proclivities, we do not know. Their number is said to be inexpressible. The game under consideration is a national one, it is fashionable, it is healthful and life giving in its character, a dead-ly foe to dyspepsia. Join a base ball club.

PROF. MACALLISTER AT MECHANICS' HALL.—A fair sized audience greeted Prof. MACALLISTER at Mechanics' Hall, last evening, and for two hours or upwards, watched and wondered while the performer proceeded with his inimitable deceptions. We should say that the entertainment was well worth the patronage of the public. Prof. MACALLISTER evidently understands what he is doing, and to his performance unites the address of a gentleman. He gave away presents last evening in boundless profusion. Napkin rings and butter knives, chairs and Albums, and we don't know what not. The handsome couch which he advertised should be drawn by somebody, came into the possession of Mrs. J. F. MADISON, of 210 Genesee street. Eighty-five was the lucky number. This evening the Professor performs again and gives away, among other things, a china set of 56 pieces valued at $40.

THE FIRST COLONEL OF THE 146TH.—Extracts from New York papers, published in another column to-day, prove that General GERRARD is doing his work well. General GERRARD was the Colonel that first marched southwest with our 146th Regiment, and remained with them until after the battle of Gettysburg.

THE GRAND CONCERT—THE HOUR CHANGED.—Mr. SYRACUSE announces that the Concert to-morrow evening will begin at 7 o'clock instead of 8 as before announced. This arrangement is made in order not to interfere with those who may wish to witness the passage of the Funeral Cortege through this city. The music-loving public will do well to secure their seats at an early hour. We observe by the programme of the Hall at Messrs. BUCKINGHAM & HITCHEN'S that the reserved seats are being rapidly taken.

PETROLEUM DIVIDEND.—The New York and Connecticut Petroleum Company announce a dividend of one per cent. on the subscription price of the stock, for the month of March. Stockholders in Utica may receive their dividends at Judge ROOT's office.

☞ By the provisions of the general charity appropriation bill, as reported by the finance committee of the Senate, on Saturday last, the St. Vincent Male Orphan Asylum of this city receives one thousand dollars.

☞ HENRY CARR has just arrived on a short furlough from Rocky's Station. He belongs to the 2d New York Heavy Artillery, and will be glad to see the friends of any soldier in his Company at his residence, No. 51 East Bridge street, within ten days.

☞ Company B, 35th Regiment, will meet at the Armory, this evening, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested.

—Capt. JOSEPH H. DRAKER, of Augusta, is on board the train having in charge the President's remains. He commands a squad from the veteran corps, which form a part of the funeral escort.

(Business Notice.)

☞ Resorter Hat at A. ALBRECHT'S.

(Business Notice.)

HORSE FOR SALE.—A good young Horse for sale. CHAPLIN & SPRAGUE,
Corner Broad and Mohawk streets.

(Business Notice.)

C. A. VARET & Co. will commence selling their immense Stock of Clothing for Men and Boys, at a still greater decline in prices, on Monday, April 24th.

(Business Notice.)

SAWYER'S AMERICAN PECTILLES.—At this season of the year, when Bronchial Affections are so prevalent, we can do our readers no better service than to advise them to try the Pectillas. They are at once safe, simple and efficacious.

For sale by them. Sold at thirty-five cents a box by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

(Business Notice.)

☞ $5,000 yards Best Calico at 12½ cents; Kid Gloves, $1 50; Brocha Shawls, $3 50. Dress Goods and Shawls just received.

PEARCE.

OBITUARY.

CAMP BETH N. Y. CAVALRY, NORTHAWAY CORNER, HOUSE, Va., April 15th, 1865.

To the Editor of the Utica Morning Herald:

At a meeting of the officers of the 24th New York Cavalry, April 14th, 1865, on the occasion of the death of Lieut. Col. Melzer Richards and 1st Lieut. Chas. P. Williams, Major A. Taylor was appointed Chairman, and Captain Chas A. Taylor, Secretary.

On motion, Captains L. S. Brown, Jos H. McLaughlin, E. Smith, Lieut. M. L. Scovill, and Chaplain C. M. Perry were appointed a Committee on resolutions. The Committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God, who doeth all things well, has seen fit to remove by death upon the field of battle our friends and brothers in arms, Lieut Col. Melzer Richards and 1st Lieut. Chas P. Williams, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply mourn their loss to us and the nation as friends and patriots.

Resolved, That while we feel the loss our regiment and the country has sustained in the death of these brave and gallant officers, who for nearly four years have braved the perils of the field, we are comforted with the assurance that their services will be properly appreciated and gratefully remembered.

Resolved, That we extend our hearty sympathy to the friends and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That the officers of the regiment wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be furnished to the friends of the deceased and that they be published in the papers of Oswego and Oneida counties.

MAJ. A. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

CAPT. C. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE WAR.

SHERMAN'S ORDER TO HIS TROOPS.

The following order relative to the suspension of hostilities, was issued by Gen. Sherman, at Raleigh, N. C., on the 19th instant:

The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with Gen. Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Until the absolute peace is arranged, time passing through Tyrell's Mount, Chapel [illegible], University, Durham's station and West Point, on the Neuse river 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 be still maintained; and the General hopes and believes that in a very few days it will be his good fortune to conduct you all 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 of the line. Gen. Howard will take charge of the district from Raleigh up to the cavalry, Gen. Slocum to the left of Raleigh, and General Schofield in Raleigh, its right and rear. Quartermasters and commissaries will keep their supplies up to a light load for the wagons, and the railroad superintendent will arrange a depot for the convenience of each separate army.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

Lieutenant General Grant arrived at