THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1865 Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole No. 13.413.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 20.

The Washington Tragedy.

The intelligence from Washington received yesterday produced a shock which baffles language. The sensation was alike universal and profound. At first the news was met with absolute incredulity. Then came a stupefying perplexity; next amazement and horror.

Whatever inspiration the assassins may have obeyed, the mind staggers at the horrid enormity of their deeds, and humanity must deplore the consequences that may flow thence to still further embitter and darken the last days of a struggle already so sanguinary and calamitous.

History has condemned such acts as at once ineffectual and atrocious, whether intended to advance a political cause or avenge a real or fancied public wrong. They strike at foundations deeper than any theory of political rights or any peculiar form of government. Their tendency is to dissolve all the guarantees of social order and regular authority.

Questions of politics, even of nationality, may well be pretermitted when civilization is threatened and society in danger of being plunged into a dismal chaos where no organization is possible, unless organized suspicion, organized fear and hatred, organized misery and despair.

For the sake of the century, for the sake of the country, the affair is deeply lamentable, recalling as it does the most odious traditions of Europe, the most frightful disorders of the dark ages—the dagger of Ravaillac and the Borgian feast.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

The officers of the Pauline Carroll have our thanks for prompt attentions.

Mr. W. Campbell, clerk of the steamer Sultana has obliged us with acceptable newspaper favors.

THEATRICAL.—The benefit of little Willis Seymour at the Varieties Tuesday night was a very pleasant success, resulting in a net sum to his credit of $400. Master Seymour as Richards and Master Morrison as Richmond exhibited precocious powers, and were justly applauded for their remarkable discrimination and vigor.

The *Times* is informed that Wm. R. Floyd, of Wallack's theatre, New York, is the lessee and manager of the Varieties for next season—the lease obtained for him by the manager of that favorite resort this season, just closed. Mr Floyd is a young man of great energy, enterprise and experience, an excellent actor, and much respected by his professional associates.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUIDING STAR.—The steamship Guiding Star, Capt. Wm. Robert Bell, from New York April 12th, reached her wharf in this city last evening about 8 o'clock. She arrived off Southwest Pass Tuesday evening at 11½, and was prevented by a heavy fog from crossing the Bar until next morning at 10 o'clock. On Monday at 8 P. M. she passed the Evening Star, 12 miles from Tortugas, bearing North by West, bound North.

Considering the delay in crossing the Bar, the Guiding Star has made a remarkably swift trip.

We have our usual files of New York and other Northern papers by this arrival, for which we are largely indebted to the renewed courtesies of Purser Field.

Passengers by the Guiding Star:

Mrs Schmidt, Captain McHaffey, J. B Crane, E K Stevens, D A Chaffrel and wife, Miss Stout and friend, Mr Thompson, H Goldsmith, A Mount, C W Platt, Mrs E Fuller, Dr Potter, D Hurey, Mrs King, Miss Seymour, Miss Trowbridge, Miss Wilson, Miss Arthur, Captain Reeve and 8 in steerage.

Public Manifestations Yesterday.

The startling and afflicting news of yesterday morning elicited the following official orders and notifications:

THE NATIONAL BEREAVEMENT

ORDER BY BRIG. GEN. SHERMAN.

Headquarters Southern Division of Louisiana, New Orleans, April 19, 1865

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

In consequence of the astounding and heart-rending intelligence just received from the North, all duties in this command will be suspended for the day, except the necessary guard duties, and what may have been ordered by higher authority.

All flags will be immediately set at half-mast for the day.

The Provost Marshal of the Parish of Orleans will have all the bells in the city of New Orleans tolled for one hour, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and for one hour, commencing an hour before sun-down.

All public offices within this command will be at once appropriately draped in mourning.

By command of Brig Gen. Sherman.

P. J. MALONEY,
1st Lieut. and Aide-de-Camp, A. A. G.

[OFFICIAL.]

State of Louisiana, Executive Dep't, New Orleans, April 19, 1865.

Owing to the mournful news of the death of the President of the United States and Secretary of State, and under circumstances calculated to strike horror to the minds of all good citizens, it is hereby ordered that all offices connected with the State be closed to-day, and to-morrow, the 20th inst.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

OFFICIAL.

Mayoralty of New Orleans, City Hall, April 19, 1865.

Owing to the sad intelligence this day received, no business will be transacted in the city offices this day.

By order — HU. KENNEDY, Mayor.
D. L. GIBBENS, Sec'y.

FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.
New Orleans, April 19, 1865—12 M.

The Fire Department of this city, in view of the sad calamity, which has befallen the country in the death of the President of the United States and Secretary of State, are requested to suspend the National Flag at half-mast from their respective Engine Houses immediately after the publication of this notice.

I. N. MARKS, President.
ALFRED BELLANGER, Chief Engineer.

THE COURTS.

All the Courts adjourned at an early hour in recognition of the general grief and mourning. The U. S. District Court was, on motion of Hon. R. Waples, District Attorney, seconded by Hon. C. Roselius, adjourned until Monday next. The First District Court, Judge Abel, was adjourned, on motion of Attorney General Lynch, to Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND FOREIGN CONSULATES.

The Custom House and the Post Office were draped in mourning and their various departments of business suspended. The flags of the foreign Consulates in the city were at half in token of respect for the national affliction and sorrows.

(From the True Delta, of last evening.)

MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

A number of citizens convened together at the City Hall this morning for the purpose of taking some action for expressing in a public manner the feelings of the community on the deplorable event by which a nation has been deprived of two of its foremost.

The meeting was called to order by Thomas J. Durant, who merely stated and remarked that the [illegible] and [illegible] and the whole community, and said he would [illegible]. He nominated Judge Howell as chairman of the preliminary organization. [illegible]

[illegible] was appointed Secretary [illegible].

Judge Whitaker said that he had conferred with the Governor and Mayor, and with Gen Sherman, in the absence of Gens. Canby and Hurlbut, and it occurred to him, as the result of their opinions, as well as those of other gentlemen and his own, that a meeting should be appointed for another day, that the present uncertainty of public feeling may assume a definite shape, and the people be enabled to deliberate with something like calmness. He therefore proposed the following call for a meeting on Saturday, which was unanimously assented to.

New Orleans, April 19, 1865.

The undersigned respectfully request the citizens of New Orleans and State of Louisiana to meet at 7 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 22d inst., to make measures to show their respect for the great and good ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and of his able assistant and adviser, HON. WM. H. SEWARD, and to express their indignation for those who have wrought this heavy national affliction.

[Signed by R. W. Howell, chairman, Thos. P. May, secretary, and a long list of prominent names.]

A committee, composed of W. T. Gilbert, S. C. Emly, Judge Whitaker, Dr. Baldon and B. Campbell, were appointed to select a place and make arrangements for the meeting and give notice of the same through the public papers.

A resolution was passed requesting all business be suspended on Saturday, and all business house closed.

Still Later by Telegraph

More Particulars of the Great Washington Tragedy.

J. WILKES BOOTH, THE ACTOR, THE ASSASSIN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Plot included the Killing of the Vice-President and the Secretary of War.

INAUGURATION OF VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON AS PRESIDENT.

SOLEMN SCENE—A CABINET.

A PROCLAMATION FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Mob in Raleigh, North Carolina.

GOLD IN NEW YORK ON THE 11TH 145—COTTON 131 TO 135.

(To the N. O. Bee.)

Washington, April 15.—At an early hour this morning Hon. E. M. Stanton sent an official communication to Hon. A. Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, stating that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should take place.

Mr. Johnson at once replied that it would be agreeable to him to have proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House, as soon as arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury Department, Attorney General Speed, Hon. F. P. Blair, Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foote of Vermont, Ramsey of Minnesota, Yates of Illinois, Stuart of Nevada, Hale of New Hampshire, and Representative Farnsworth of Illinois.

At 11 o'clock, oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States in the usual solemn and impressive manner. Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of gentlemen in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said the duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I will lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the office I am assuming.

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high realizing sense of the hopes that are centered upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

It is probable that during the day President Johnson will issue his first proclamation to the American people. It is expected, though nothing has been definitely determined upon, that the funeral of the late President Lincoln will take place on or about Thursday next.

It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposited in the congressional cemetery.

New York, April 15, 12:30 P. M.—A dispatch from Washington says Frederick Seward is not dead, but in a critical condition.

Burlington, N. J., April 15—Lieut. Gen. Grant left here for Washington at 6 o'clock this morning. (Signed) Mrs. U. S. GRANT.

Washington, April 15, 11 A. M.—The *Star* extra says: At 7.30 A. M. the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep in peaceful serenity. There was no indication of pain, and it was known that he was unconscious until the gradually decreasing respiration had ceased altogether.

The Rev. Dr. Gurley, of New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on its being ascertained 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, Capt. Robt. Lincoln, Mr. J. Hay, Private Secretary, and others were waiting, when he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family. Immediately after the President's death a Cabinet meeting was held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretary Stanton, Welles, and Usher, Postmaster General Dennison and Attorney General Speed were present.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU,
Washington, April 15—9.40 A. M.

CIRCULAR.

It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to cross from the United States into Canada. You will make a thorough and careful examination of all persons attempting to cross into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons.

The most vigilant scrutiny on your part with the force at your disposal is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to day, but, in the meantime, be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons.

By order of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] N. L. JAFFER, Brev. Brig. Gen., Acting Provost Marshal General.

Government offices are closed by order, and will be draped with emblems of mourning.

The roads leading to and from the city are guarded by the military, and the utmost circumspection is observed as to attempting to enter or leave the city.

Buffalo, April 15th.—The Governor of New York has issued a proclamation revoking the proposed thanksgiving for recent victories, on April 20th, and changing it to one of prayer and humiliation for our great affliction.

New York, April 15.—The *Post's* Washington special says, that Mr. Hansall, messenger of State Department, who was in attendance upon Mr. Seward, is dead. Secretary Seward is in a very precarious condition. It is reported that Booth was captured this morning. The story is that his horse threw him, and injured him so that he was obliged to seek relief, in a house on the Seventh street road.

The *Post* also publishes a dispatch to Clarence A. Seward, which says Mr. Seward's wounds are bad, but not mortal. He is composed. He has lost much blood, but no arteries are cut.

Fred. Seward's skull is fractured badly in two places above the temple. He is insensible, and I fear will die. His brother's wound is slight. The governor's throat would have been cut if he had not rolled out of the bed. The doctors say Frederick's condition is highly critical, but not hopeless.

Washington, April 15.—There is no [illegible] that the murderer of [illegible] has been arrested.

Among the circumstances tending to show [illegible] in the action of Booth, were letters found in his trunk, one of which, apparently from a lady, supplicated him to desist from the perilous undertaking in which he was about to embark, as the time was inauspicious, the mine not being ready to be sprung.

The same *Intelligencer* says from the evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his son is John Surratt, of Prince George county, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Taylor's stable, on Fourteenth street. Surratt is a young man, with light hair and goatee. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George county.

About two o'clock last night two men crossed the Anacostia Bridge, one of whom gave his name as Booth and the other as Smith. Latter believed to be John Surratt. Last night a riderless horse was found, which has been identified by the proprietor of one of the stables, previously mentioned as having been hired from his establishment.

Accounts are conflicting as to whether Booth crossed the bridge on horseback or on foot, but as it is believed he rode across it is presumed that he had exchanged his horse. From information in possession of the authorities it is evident that this scope of the plot was intended to be much more comprehensive.

The Vice-President and other prominent members of the Administration were particularly inquired for by the suspected parties, and their precise localities accurately obtained, but providentially in their cases, the scheme was miscarried. A boat was at once sent down the Potomac to notify the gunboats on the river of the awful crime, in order that all possible means should be taken for the arrest of the perpetrators.

The most ample precautions have been taken, and it is not believed that the culprits will long succeed in evading the overtaking arm of justice.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1865

To Major Gen. Dix—Official notice of the death of the late President Abraham Lincoln was given by the head of the Departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice President, upon whom the Constitution devolves the office of President.

Mr. Johnson, upon receiving the notice, appeared before Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, took the oath of office as President of the United States, assumed the duties and functions at 12 o'clock. The President met the heads of Department in the Cabinet, meeting at the Treasury building. Among other business the following was transacted.

First. The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were ordered by the several Secretaries as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second. Wm. Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward, and his son, Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

Third. The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of Departments of his Cabinet, and they would go onward in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government.

All business in the Departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. No improvement in Mr. Fred. Seward.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

The *Herald's* Goldsboro correspondent has a report from Raleigh, saying that Gov. Vance will call the North Carolina Legislature to repeal the secession ordinance.

The *World's* Goldsboro dispatch of the 10th says the Raleigh *Confederate* of the 9th says: The city was sacked and fired by a mob of the lower classes.

The 10th Virginia reserve were left to protect the people, but were unable to do so.

The mob took possession of some of the large warehouses and stores and robbed them.

Washington, April 15.—The assassin of President Lincoln left behind him his hat and a spur. The hat was picked up in the President's box, and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and accurately described by other parties. No one is allowed to see it before describing it.

The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse for the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprize him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln, met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away. It had been Mr Stanton's intention to accompany President Lincoln to the theatre and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented his going.

It therefore seemed evident that the aim of the plotter was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart and the arm of the country. As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassin. In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city.

Mayor Wallace and several members of the city government were soon on the spot, and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city. Every street in the city was patrolled at the request of Mr. Richards. Gen. Augur sent horses to mount the police. Every road leading out of the city was strongly picketed, and every avenue of escape strongly guarded. Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The *Daily Chronicle* says it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland. The telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed. A preliminary examination was made by Mr. Richards and his assistants.

Several persons were called to testify, and the evidence as elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath, was conclusive and to the point. The murderer of President Lincoln was John Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the private box, and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident after he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired the horse.

This man Booth has played more than once at Ford's Theatre, and is of course acquainted with its exit and entrances. The facility with which he escaped is easily understood. The person who attacked Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver.

The chambers were broken loose from the barrel, as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the other balls smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out.

Washington, April 15.—The President's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's theatre, to the Executive mansion, this A. M., at 9:30 in a hearse, and wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry. Gen. Augur and other military officers moved in front.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to White House, where a guard exclude the crowd, allowing no one but the persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises.

Stanton, Yates and Representative Farnsworth were among the number.

The body is being embalmed, with a view to its removal to Illinois.

New York, April 15—The *Herald's* Goldsboro correspondent says Sherman's army commenced its advances on the 9th in three columns, under Howard, Slocum and Schofield.

During the rejoicing over the news of the fall of Richmond, Sherman was called out by his troops, and he addressed a few words to them, saying he was informed that Richmond had been captured and Lee was flying in dismay.

He said Grant wrote him he was pursuing Lee, and he hoped he (Sherman) would press Johnston, which, said Sherman, I think we will. The soldiers cried: "we will, we will."

Sherman told his men that he did not mean to let Johnston have any rest. Johnston has evacuated Raleigh, moving west, and leaving the town in possession of Hampton's cavalry. On the evening of the 10th a small portion of Howard's men was attacked by some rebel cavalry, who, however, were soon dispersed with a loss of 100 men and two pieces of cannon.

New York, April 15—The following is the substance of Jeff. Davis' late proclamation, dated Danville, April 5th:

The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the capital.

It would be unwise to conceal the moral and national injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capitol by the enemy.

It is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our efforts to become relaxed under reverses however calamitous they may be for many months. The largest and finest army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader whose presence inspired equal confidence in the troops and the people has been greatly trammeled by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the enemy's approach to our capital and has been forced to forego more than one opportunity for promising enterprises.

Cairo, April 15:—Gen. Banks leaves this evening on the Pauline Carroll, accompanied by his lady, together with Lt. Col. J. S. Crosby and William Palmer, long connected with the U. S. Military Telegraph in New Orleans. Gen. Banks, I have authority for stating, returns to New Orleans to assume command of the Department of the Gulf. It was in contemplation to give Gen. Banks a reception worthy of his position, but the melancholy news has made our city the home of sorrow and dismay instead of rejoicing and welcome.

Cairo, April 16—6 P. M.—The awful intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln and the other victims of the desperado has made this a nation of mourning to-day.

I gave the sad intelligence of the terrible event in my dispatches by the Sultana this A. M. Every house in the city is draped in mourning, steamboats, churches and other bells are ringing a mournful knell—for the loss of the nations guides and hopes.

Gen. Banks arrived here about noon, and shortly afterwards addressed an immense audience in front of the Post Headquarters. He deeply lamented the loss of the illustrious man untimely slain. The General endeavored to console by the assurance that his principles will live in the hearts of his countrymen and would be fully consummated ere the memory of the glorious dead should be forgotten.

Gen. Banks as he addressed the thronging crowd could not refrain from tears, and as he wiped away the falling drops every heart in the assembly deeply appreciated the loss that both he and the country had sustained. His burning words and heart wrung tears may lend a Christian feature to the affliction that have thrown a pall over our stricken land.

At the conclusion of the pronouncing of the benediction by Chaplain Johnson, Gen. Banks offered the following resolution, which was adopted by one unanimous and heartfelt "aye":

Resolved, That we mourn, deeply and beyond expression, the death of our public servants who have fallen by the hand of the assassin that we will show our devotion to their principles by renewed labors for their success, and that we will, with more energy and fervor and confidence than ever, maintain the government they represented.

Baton Rouge, April 19—All public offices and places of business are closed and draped in mourning.

Further Dispatches by the Lady Gay:

ARREST OF BOOTH.

Demonstrations in New York.

SENSATION IN CANADA.

Mr. Seward's Assassin Identified.

INQUEST ON THE PRESIDENT.

BATON ROUGE, April 19, 11 P. M.

By the arrival of the steamer Lady Gay we glean the following additional particulars of the event which has shrouded the nation in gloom and sorrow.

Washington, April 15.—An inquest was held this P. M. on the body of President Lincoln by Surgeon General Barnes and Dr. Stone, assisted by other medical men. The coffin is of mahogany covered with black cloth and lined with lead—the latter being covered with white satin, a silver plate on the coffin over the breast bears the following inscription: "Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States, born July 12, 1809. Died April 15, 1865." The remains have been embalmed. A few locks of hair were removed from the President's head for the family previous to the remains being placed in the coffin.

New York, April 15.—A special to the *Tribune* says, that J. Wilkes Booth was arrested about 9 this A. M. near Fort Hastings on the Bladensburg road.

He boldly approached our pickets and was arrested and brought to the city. This is not confirmed by any official dispatch from Washington up to 9 this P. M.

A private dispatch states that Fred Seward is out of danger.

The same special states that Sec'y Seward has given a detailed description of the assassin. It is evident that he was another than the President's murderer.

New York, April 15, P. M.—Several meetings having been held to-day, addressed by prominent gentlemen. The unanimous expression seems to be to hold the rebel leaders to a just account for their crimes.

Two men expressing respect for Jeff Davis [illegible] newspaper counting room, hooted by the crowd, while they sought safety in flight.

A steamship sailed at 5.30 this P. M. with dispatches to our Ministers at foreign courts from W[illegible].

[illegible], W., April 15—The news of the assassination at Washington caused a profound sensation here. The flags on the Customhouse, the American Consulate, the shipping in the harbor, and in the city, were displayed at half mast. All places of business owned by Americans were closed.

The grief of the Canadians is intense and it is contemplated to give it some public expression.

A mail for Mobile will close at the New Orleans Post Office every day at 3 o'clock P. M., until further notice, and will be dispatched by each regular steamer leaving for that port.

In consequence of the detention of the steamer Olive Branch, the mails for the North and West will not close at the Post Office until Thursday 20th, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Additional by the Pauline Carroll

Arrival of General Banks.

The Pauline Carroll arrived last night, having on board Major General Bank, accompanied as elsewhere stated, who comes to assume command of the Department of the Gulf.

By this steamer we have Western papers up to the A. M. of the 15th, and Cairo issues to 5 P. M. of that date.

Further Details of the Manner of the Assassination in Ford's Theatre.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

Washington, April 14—President Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln were seated in a private box on the right hand of the stage, witnessing the last act of "Our American Cousin." At a moment when it was unusually quiet, the sharp, quick report of a pistol was heard, and man sprang out of the box to the stage, some ten feet down, and, with knife gleaming in hand, ran across the stage, out into the side alley, mounted a horse and rode like lightning up Tenth street. The audience, for a moment, seemed paralyzed, for, glancing at the box, the President was observed to have fallen back, as if killed or badly wounded. In one moment the the terrible reality burst upon the audience, as they rushed towards the stage and saw the fainting form of the President brought down the narrow stairway, when it was discovered that he had been shot through the head, and badly, if not mortally, wounded. Accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, he was taken across the street into a private residence, and there immediately cared for.

Immediate steps were taken to ferret out the assassin. Police stations were notified, and every body aided, all to no purpose.

At midnight, at an examination, people who noticed the assassin, (a man with black hair, whiskers and moustaches) say that he entered the dress circle and passed around the entrance of the private box, when, without waiting a moment, he fired at the back of the President, through the closed door. He then rushed into the same box, through another open door (two boxes being thrown into one), and jumped upon the stage as described. The pistol hole in the door shows the fact of firing through the closed door, while the pistol found dropped on the stage shows that it was a deringer.

The diabolical plot seemed carefully arranged, for few men knew well enough the crooked way behind scenes of theatres to get up. He escaped the observation of those on the stage. Every body who knows the man say that J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, is the assassin. The evidence is concurrent, at this late and excited hour, to that effect. I visited the stage five minutes after the scene occurred. It was covered with people. The actors say the assassin cried as he jumped down, "I AM REVENGED—*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*"

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Washington, April 15 12:30 A. M.—The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, and rushed to the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him."

The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt intermission of the theatrical performance. There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard, "Stand back, give him air. Has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and on the floor.

A common single barrelled pocket pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of the head.

The Surgeons exhausted every possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone.

The parting of the family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until fifteen minutes after eight o'clock.

Additional from Europe by the Europa.

Liverpool, April 1—Cotton firm, but quiet and unchanged.

Consols 89⅞ a 90 for money; Illinois Central, 61¼ a 62 discount, Erie, 36¼ a 36¾. 5-20's 57½ a 58¾.

European dates are two days later.

The correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Richmond on the 4th of March, says: I am daily more convinced that if Richmond falls and Lee and Johnston are driven from the field, it is but the first stage of this colossal revolution which will then be completed. There will ensue a time when every important town of the South will require to be held by a Yankee garrison, when exultation in the North will be exchanged for soberness and right reason, and when it will be realized that the closing scenes of this mighty revolutionary drama will not be played out save in the times of our children's children.

Messrs. Barry's circular says that a large business has been done in 5-20 Bonds, and that prices advanced early in the week to 57¾ to 58, but have since relapsed to 56¾ to 57, the demand being chiefly from the continent. On Friday the telegrams per steamer Cuba were received, and 5-20s again advance to 57¾ to 58¾.

The Bank of England on the 30th ultimo reduced its rate of discount to four per cent. This movement strengthened the English funds, and consols are buoyant and advancing.

Kitson, Tilton & Co., East India and general merchants, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £200,000, and this provincial bank has suspended the Portsmouth and South Hart Banking Company—liabilities about £170,000.

The Birmingham and Joint Stock Banking Co had agreed to take up the business after ward, and Grosvenor Bank, which lately suspended at Birmingham, is to pay the creditors 11s.3d on the pound.

The West India mail steamer had arrived with over two and quarter millions of dollars in specie. She also brought several Captains of blockade runners whose occupations were gone.

The French Government will probably send one or two steamers to accompany the two that are put by the English Government with the Great Eastern across the Atlantic at the time of laying the Atlantic cable, and it is hoped the United States Government will do the same.

The weekly returns from the Bank of France show an increase of cash on hand of over ten and half millions of francs.

In the French Chambers on the 30th, the amendment in favor of the liberty of the press was debated, but rejected by a large majority.

It is stated that Napoleon will leave Paris early in May, and return until November, his physicians having recommended seven months' absence in the country.

In the allocution delivered at the last Consistory, the Pope expressed surprise and sorrow at the sad event which have recently taken place in Mexico. His Holiness hoped Maximilian would abandon the course upon which he had entered, and satisfy the just desires of the Holy See. The Pope further thanked the Bishops of the Catholic world, especially those of Italy, for defending the religion and liberties of the Church despite the decrees of the secular authorities.

Liverpool, Saturday evening, April 1—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the amended tariff law of the United States, and says it is impossible to find an excuse for it, tried by the light of reason or by the results of experience, it is alike condemned.

In the selection of the first of April for its inauguration, the *Army & Navy Gazette* says that the work of the United States Navy has now been accomplished, and it must be confessed that in the hands of Farragut and Porter the high reputation which the officers and seamen of that power have been greatly enhanced.

THE FRENCH TOBACCO AT RICHMOND.

New York, April 14—The *Herald's* Richmond dispatch says: The French Consul has gone to Washington to lay claim to the French tobacco.

RESPONSIBILITY OF FRANCE AND SPAIN ON ACCOUNT OF THE STONEWALL.

New York, April 14—The *Herald's* Corunna correspondent says that the ram Stonewall hoisted a rebel flag before she was out of French hands, and that a deep responsibility rests with the French and Spanish cabinets on her account, as well as with the United States Government, for not sending over sufficient force to destroy her at once.

New York Markets.

There was a general suspension of business in New York on the 15th on account of the death of the President. The gold room was closed, and the Board of Brokers adjourned after passing appropriate resolutions.

New York, April 14.—Cotton dull and steady with more doing at 35 to 35c for middling.

Flour—Without decided change with a moderate business. Extra State $7 75 to 7 85, R. H. O. at $8 30 to 8 50 and trade brands at $8 55 to 9 00, the market closing quiet.

Whisky—Dull and decidedly lower at $2 10 to 11 00 for western, closing at $2 10.

Petroleum—Dull and nominal.

Sugar—Quiet, Cuba muscovado at 11½ to 11.

Molasses—Dull.

Pork—Firmer, with more doing, at $27 25 to 28 00 for new mess.

Money—Easy at 5 to 6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Nominal at 105 to 109.

Gold—Dull and without decided change, opening at 115⅝, declining to 115, advancing to 116¼ and closing at 146.

No session of the gold and stock board to-day. Government Stocks—Firm.

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, April 14—P. M.—The produce market was without much animation, with extremely light receipts, transactions were quite limited.

Tobacco—There was a general feeling among sellers to reject the prices bid, and the market was firm at yesterday's prices. Sales were 1 hhds green lugs at from $3 50 to $5 20, 1 hhds factory lugs at from $5 30 to $6 50.

Flour—The market continue very fair for single extras, and supers, the demand being far in excess of the supply, but for choice double extras there is very little demand, and the market is dull. Sales to-day comprise 100 bbls super at $6 12½, 32 bbls super at $6 50 delivered, 205 bbls super on the levee at $6 30. Received 2730 bbls.

Corn—Receipts were small, and sales comprised 291 sks yellow at 80c; 390 sks choice white at 87c, and 50 sks yellow at 85c ₩ bushel.

Oats—Sales comprised 261 sks, in lots, at 66 a 67c; 775 sks at 65c; 209 sks at 60, in second hand sacks, and 182 sks do do at 62½c.

Hay—Market firm, with sales of 2 cars prairie at $21; 40 bales at $20; 311 bales tight pressed timothy, in lots, at $29 ₩ ton.

Beans—Sale of 7 sks at $2 10, and 6 sks at $2 ₩ bushel.

Potatoes—Sales 100 sks mixed at $1 50, 40 bbls do at $3 50; 53 bbls pinkeyes and Neshannocks at $3 75, 118 bbls do at $3 85 per bbl.

Lard—Sale of 7 packages country lard at 16c per lb.

Provisions—Sale to-day of 9 casks country bacon, at 15c round, and 6 casks clear sides at 19c per lb.

Whisky—Market inactive, and nothing was reported to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The United States and State Courts yesterday morning after opening adjourned in respect to the memory of the late President of the United States.

Early in the morning the startling news was received by many with incredulity and levity, which caused sundry knock downs of persons who thoughtlessly exclaimed that they were glad to hear it.

Against noon the public edifices were draped in mourning and the tolling of the bells brought home to the dullest of the city that the authorities gave evidence to the death tidings promulgated by telegraph.

All the business houses and business places then closed spontaneously and a dead like silence prevailed over the city, only semi-occasionally interrupted by some exclamation of the more demonstrative mourners and the tramp of the cavalry patrols.

Some sparks from a chimney at No. 230 Poydras street, caused a fire alarm which brought out the engines. No damage done.

Inquest.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday at the foot of St. Louis street, supposed to be about 35 years of age, dressed in two flannel shirts, striped pants and short laced boots. Decomposition was so far advanced that the flesh had fallen from the skull.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

WILKES BOOTH.—A horrible distinction, a ghastly notoriety, await the name if it truly designate the perpetrator of the assassination of President Lincoln. The telegraph gives nothing beyond the name to identify the assassin. We are not told what were the character, the pursuits, any of the antecedents of the Wilkes Booth whose name is associated with the terrible atrocity in Ford's Theatre.

There is but one person known to the general reading public whom the name is likely to recall—J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, son of the celebrated tragedian, and [illegible] Booth, and another [illegible] Edwin Booth, now [illegible] one of the New York [illegible]. [illegible] very long since we saw mention of J. Wilkes Booth in connection with a theatrical performance at Washington.

[The following dispatches were received in the press room of the *Bee* office this morning at half past two, too late for the morning edition which was then nearly worked off.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two Days Later from the North.

Appalling Tragedy at Washington.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY SEWARD ASSASSINATED—BOTH DEAD.

THE SUPPOSED CHIEF ASSASSIN, WILKES BOOTH ARRESTED.

Intense Grief and Excitement Throughout the North.

ORDER FOR STOPPING THE DRAFT IN LOYAL STATES AND REDUCING ARMY EXPENSES.

GEN. GRANT AT WASHINGTON.

EFFORTS OF LEE FOR PEACE BY THE SURRENDER OF THE OTHER REBEL COMMANDERS.

Movements of Sherman and Johnston.

GEN. BANKS TO ARRIVE ON THE PAULINE CARROLL

Foreign News — Satisfaction from Portugal for firing on the Niagara.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Baton Rouge, April 19, 12:30 A. M.

By the arrival of the steamer Sultana we have received dates of the 15th:

OFFICIAL.

President Lincoln was assassinated last night at Ford's Theatre. He was shot through the head, and died to-a A. M. Secretary Seward was also assassinated, his throat was cut by a desperado, who cut down Fred Seward, his son, a nephew, and two nurses before reaching the Secretary's bed. At last accounts he was still alive.

War Department, Washington, April 11—To Major Gen. Dix: Abraham Lincoln died this morning, at 20 minutes after 7 o'clock.
E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

DETAILS

War Department, 11:0 A. M.—To Major Gen. Dix: The President continues insensible and is sinking. Secretary Seward remains without change. Fred Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut on the head. The attendant is still alive but hopeless. Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous.

It is now ascertained, with reasonable certainty, that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one who shot the President, and the other, a companion of his, whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because his accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from. Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at 6 o'clock last evening, and left then with their horses about 10 o'clock or shortly before that hour. It would seem that they had been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night. One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore. The other has not been traced since.

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

LATER.

Secretary Seward is dead.

STILL LATER.

Booth is arrested.

(Signed) E. ROSKIN.

New York, April [illegible] A. M.—Intense sorrow is depicted on [illegible] countenances at the events that occurred in Washington last night. The grief of all good men is apparent everywhere at the demise of the President. No flags were hoisted in this city this morning until the state of the President was known, when they were all placed at half mast. People appear perfectly horrified, and the utmost rage is undoubtedly felt towards all known secessionists and rebel sympathizers.

Cairo, April 15th, 1:30, P. M.—The mournful intelligence of the death of the President of the United States and Secretary Seward has thrown the whole North into a state of excitement and rage unequalled in the annals of history. Dispatches from the northern cities state that buildings draped with mourning, places of business closed, funeral knells, tolling, flags at half mast, clad in black. At Cairo an immense crowd of people assembled in front of Headquarters at 12 M., to listen to an address from Major General Banks, who is on the Pauline Carroll, en route for New Orleans. His speech was short but affecting, during which tears were seen trickling down his face, as also down the features of many others.

During his remarks he deplored the sad event, eulogized the President and Secretary Seward, and said that the President had been brought by the people from obscurity, had piloted the country through trials never before endured by any nation, and as the bright star of peace was seen appearing in the dim horizon of the future, he sank to rest. An Illinois Copperhead, for rejoicing at the death of the President, was immediately shot. He died instantly, fifteen balls entering his body. Everything is deep mourning and sorrow.

Cairo, April 15, A. M.—The following is the main substance of dispatches received up to midnight last night.

Halifax, April 14.—The Europa, from Liverpool on the 1st, via Queenstown the 2d, arrived this morning. The American Minister has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese Government for firing into the Niagara. He demanded that the American flag shall be saluted by the forts which fired, and the dismissal of the Governor of the forts. The American commanders deny any intention of sailing when fired at.

Liverpool, April 1—Cotton firm, but quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Washington, April 14—The *Commercial* says it is reported that Johnston has retreated south, and it is supposed that the rebels intend to make a stand in Georgia and the Trans-Mississippi, more with the view of securing better terms than from any hope of establishing an independent government.

The *Post's* Washington special says General Weitzel has been superseded in command at Richmond. Rumors were afloat this morning that he had been removed because the Government disapproved his action in granting safe conduct to the rebel Virginia Legislature, but that report is now contradicted. Gen. Ord, having made Richmond the headquarters of the Army of the James, takes command, outranking Weitzel. Advices just received from Goldsboro report that Sherman's army moved on the 10th inst. Gen. Lee arrived in Richmond on Thursday, and at once proceeded to his home.

Baltimore, April 14.—The Richmond *Whig* yesterday contains little of importance. It announces the arrival of General Lee the night previous. The *Whig* publishes the oath of allegiance which it says citizens will be required to swear and subscribe to. The Provost Marshal's office is crowded with persons anxious to take it, and the only questions among citizens seem to be who shall be first to renew their citizenship.

Washington, April 14.—It is believed here in certain quarters that the movement of the return of Virginia to the Union covers an effort of State rights politicians of that State to obtain possession of the State Government.

The order for the reduction of the army has spread consternation among political generals, who, it is understood, are to be the first thrown overboard.

General Grant keeps himself secluded since his arrival in this city. He has had several interviews with President Lincoln and head of War Department. Most comprehensive measures for the pacification of the South are known to be in contemplation.

The New York *Express* has information from one of its editors from Richmond, stating that Jeff. Davis, on the 5th, issued a proclamation at Danville saying that Virginia had been re-occupied by the Federal forces and that war would be continued. Sherman was at Raleigh, and Johnston, it is believed, was retreating to [illegible] thought for Augusta, where rebels were trying to make a nucleus of another army. The *Express* says it knows for a certainty that Sherman with 6000 or 8000 cavalry has reached Yadkin River valley, Yadkin county, N. C. He was moving to the railroad between Greensboro and Danville, and as Johnston is north of this his retreat by this time is cut off. Some of the foreign journals have reported that it is the intention of our Government to acknowledge the Mexican Empire. [illegible] the President, however, [illegible] that opinion for he has recognized Señor [illegible] Godoy as Consul for the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

New York, April 14—The *World's* special says it is reported that soon as Lee decided he would have to surrender, he set to work to devise some plan by which action on his part would result in peace. It is quite probable that he proposed to Grant, if generous terms were granted him to surrender, he would go himself to Gen. Johnston, and urge him to surrender likewise in furtherance of his plan. Grant was to go to Washington and urge a stoppage of recruiting, while Gen. Lee would go to Raleigh and urge Johnston to surrender.

The *Times's* special says Gen Grant will remain in Washington several days.

Official information has been received that Sherman marched from Goldsboro for Raleigh last Monday. The *Tribune's* special says that Gen. Grant made the announcement on his way to Washington that he would demonstrate to the Government that our military expenses may now be reduced one million per day, without infringing on the efficiency of the army. Gen Weitzel has been sent with his colored troops to Petersburg. Gen Ord takes command in Richmond. Gen Lee is expected to be present at the convention of the Virginia Legislature.

The *Herald's* Washington special says Gen. Grant represents Lee as zealous in his efforts to stop the effusion of blood, and instead of coming North is urging all commanders of Southern armies to surrender without further resistance.

It appears that Jefferson Davis sent a messenger to General Grant to inquire whether the Government would allow him to leave the country never more to return. Grant's reply was that it was his business to fight down the rebellion, and not answer such questions. It also appears that Jeff Davis and other rebel officials were interested personally in blockade running business and made handsome fortunes.

The *Herald's* advices from Goldsboro, of the 10th, say it was believed that Johnston's army had left Raleigh in the direction of Charlotte, having a small cavalry force covering his rear.

The *Herald's* army correspondent says the first meeting of Grant and Lee was private for a few moments, when their staff officers were admitted. Lee looked jaded and worn out, and was neatly dressed in gray clothes without ornament. During the interview he was almost taciturn, but showed no temper or mortification. He bivouacked the night before in a grove near by, and in the morning breakfasted on a corn dodger. No one but few of his officers suspected that he contemplated surrendering his army.

St. Louis, April 14—Major General Banks and family left this morning for New Orleans.

War Department, Washington, April 11, 1 P. M.

To Major General Dix.

The Department after mature consideration and consultation with the Lieutenant General upon the results of the recent campaign, has come to the following determination which will be carried into effect by orders to be immediately issued:

1. To stop all drafting and recruiting in the loyal States.

2. To curtail purchases for arms, ammunition, quartermaster's and commissary stores, and reduce the expenses of the military establishment in all its branches.

3. To reduce the number of generals and staff officers to the actual necessities of the service.

4. To remove all military restrictions on trade and commerce so far as may be consistent with the public safety, as soon as these measures can be put in operation. It will be known by a public order.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 19, 1865.

Operations in every branch of trade were suspended to-day by the startling and deplorable news from Washington, and at an early hour most of the Banks and public offices, and a large number of commercial houses closed their doors. There was, nevertheless, some enquiry for our leading staple, but there was so little offering that buyers soon withdrew and nothing was done of any moment. We learn that the interest past due on the City Bonds held by the old State Auditor in trust for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, and the Crescent City Bank, was paid over to those institutions yesterday, viz: $5,000 to the former and $30,000 to the latter. The Bank of New Orleans, Southern Bank, and Bank of America have similar claims, which it is presumed will be settled without further delay. The Bank of America opened this morning it its new Banking House, corner of Exchange Alley and Canal street, where it is ready to receive deposits of either Legal Tender and National Bank notes or City Treasury Notes, and prepared to afford the customers every accommodation in its power. From its central location and the liberal spirit to which it has been hitherto managed there can be no doubt that it will continue to enjoy a large share of the public confidence and prove of increased benefit to the mercantile community. Specie advanced, and Gold could have been sold in round sums at 155, which was the quotation at the close, against 146 last evening. In Silver we noticed a sale of $500 in American half dollars at the advanced figures of 150, which may be regarded as an extreme rate, unless gold should further improve.

Foreign Exchange was in good request and commanded materially higher figures, the sales of Sterling including Bank bills, in three or four amounts, to the extent of £3,500 at 140, a very first class private bill for £5.8 at the same, and a Bank bill for £2 at the extreme rate of 17. There were also sales of 50,000 Bank Francs at 32, at the same institution which had sold at 15 and 32, advanced its rate to 153 and 345.

Nothing was reported in Domestic Exchange. There was little or none offered on doors. The Banks and dealers asked 1 ⅛ P cent. premium for checks to New York, but met only a limited counter demand.

We have heard of no further sales of Stocks since the 10 shares City Rail Road noticed in our last report.

In the Bank Note market there was a continued demand for the bids of several on the list, the sales reported including $3,500 Bank of New Orleans at 35c ₩ dollar, $1400 Union at 65, several lots of Louisiana State at 40 and 41, including about $2880 at 41, and some Bank of Louisiana at 40, 41 and 41½. There was also inquiry for Merchants', but none offering. Merchants' are now quoted at 35 a 36, Bank of New Orleans at 32 a 33, Bank of Louisiana at 40 a 41½, Louisiana State at 40 a 41, Union at 55 a 5[illegible], and Crescent City at about the same. The Union Bank continues to redeem its five dollar notes with City Treasury notes. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender or National Bank notes, which command a premium of ½ a 1 P cent over city Treasury notes, while the latter are still the general medium of exchange in our local trade and received for both State and City taxes. We would remind tax payers that with regard to the City taxes 2 per cent discount is allowed on all payments prior to the first proximo, and 1 per cent if paid in May.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, April 19, 1865.

COTTON—There was some enquiry to-day, but there was very little on sale, and the only business reported was 20 bales, in small lots, at prices not reported.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The mournful intelligence published this morning has cast a gloom over our whole community. Profound grief and sorrow is apparent everywhere, business is totally suspended, and not a single sale of any description of produce have we to report to-day.

Yesterday, not previously reported, 1,600 sacks Oats sold at 65c ₩ bushel, 277 bales inferior Hay at $36, and 50 choice do at $45 ₩ ton, 386 sacks white, yellow and mixed Corn at 95c, and 300 choice yellow at $1 ₩ bushel, and 50 bbls good extra Flour at $10 15 ₩ bbl; $8 50 ₩ barrel is asked for good superfine. Apples sell on the landing at $5 a $10 and Potatoes at $3 a $3 50 ₩ barrel.

By auction 399 bales damaged Hay sold at $35 a $37 ₩ ton, 700 sacks do Corn at 30c, 32½, 35, 53 and 55c ₩ bushel, 550 sacks Potatoes at $1 70 a $3, and 350 bbls do at $2 90 a $3 50, and 22 kegs damaged Nails at $5 75.

FREIGHTS.—Flour is going forward to New York and Boston, by sailing vessels, at 40 a 50c ₩ bbl., and Hides at ⅜ a 1c ₩ lb. There is very little Cotton offering, and the rate by steam for New York is 1⅛c ₩ lb.

Nothing else reported.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON April 19, 1865.

No arrivals yesterday.

Amount of stock sold: 89 Beeves, 51 Hogs, and 6 Milch Cow.

Stock remaining on sale: 851 Beeves, 6[illegible] Hogs, 150 Sheep, 48 Milch Cows and 35 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 2d quality ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Western Beeves, 3d quality ₩ lb net	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Inferior Texas Beeves, ₩ head	[illegible]
Hogs, ₩ lb gross	11 @ 13
Sheep, ₩ head	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal, 1st quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
Veal, 2d quality, ₩ head	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

Mails will Close at the Post Office as follows:

FOR THE NORTH AND WEST, VIA CAIRO.

Sunday April 23d at 8 o'clock A. M. by steamer [illegible].

FOR THE WEST.

Friday April [illegible] at 3 o'clock P. M. by steamer [illegible].

FOR THE NORTH.

Saturday April [illegible], at 6 o'clock A. M. by [illegible] steamship for New York.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 20, 1865.

No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Guiding Star, Bell, from New York 12th inst, to J M Courtenay—2d district

Ship Galena, McNair, 18 days from New York, to D McCoard—2d district

Brig R C Wright, Hawthorn, from Philadelphia, via Pensacola, to master—Point

Schr Mischief, ———, from Havana, to master—Point

STEAMBOATS.

Sultana, Mason, from St. Louis

Una, Kellogg, from Thibodeaux

BELOW, COMING UP.

Ship Hope, Hancock from Boston

Bark Celeste Clark, Bangs, from Boston

Bark Palmos, Spring, from Boston

Brig Gertrude, ———, from Havana

Brig Aurate, Clark, from Philadelphia

Schr Alba, ———, from Philadelphia

Schr Mary A Rich, Hardy, from Boston

Schr Annie A Rico, Kelsey, fro Boston

Schr Sea Bird, from Nassau

Schr Vuca[illegible], ———, from Matamoros

IMPORTS

NEW YORK—Per steamship Guiding Star—Assorted mdse

NEW YORK—Per ship Galena—287 bags malt 304 bales hay 25 do straw 246 baskets wine 100 bbls beans 18 bxs soap 65 bbls and 40 half do 150 kegs syrup 325 tons coal 25 boxes and 5 hhds bacon 66 bbls pork 801 cases bottles 100 bbls cement 191 boxes raisins 100 bbls and 95 chds sugar 200 pkgs soda 127 do pickles and assd mdse

PHILADELPHIA VIA PENSACOLA—Per brig R C Wright—Coal to U S Navy

CONSIGNEES.

Per ship Galena, from New York—Atlantic & Mississippi Steamship co—J B Aitkins—A Brousseau & co—Bennett & Sheppard—F Bire—E H Bowles—G Bonzano—J Bonkins—Collector of the Port—J P Cady—J H Carter—P Dwyer—Darcy & Wheeler—Folger & co—P Gallagher—Fischer & Ross—J Gauche—W P Healey—H Johnson—A Koenig—C Kirk & co—J N Keith—J A Lum—C Loeffler—J F Lobit—T Lawrence—H Lindop—D M Conrad—J T Moore & co—E E Mongin—W A & J McCracken—G Paul—L S McQueen—L Merlon—E C Palmer—Noggerath & Frith—Mason, Dameron & co—P B Peterson—Rice Bros & co—E Roger & co—H R Swasey—Schneider & Zuberier—Thompson & Barnes—A Schwab—L Uter—H Valeton—F Weyner—J Zoelley and order

Per steamship Guiding Star, from New York—S C Amoler—Adams Express—Blum & Frank—J L Barringer—J T Biessing—Brooks & co—Baffer & co—J G Barnes—Barrett & Sheppard—F W Burke—J Barcer—J H Carter—Blake & Tower—Collector of the Port—P Cummings—S Cohen—A Constant & co—J W Crocker—Commercial Express—J A DaRocha—W Daughin—J Duerse—J Drufus—Dilsheimer & co—H Despit—Egan & King—A Ensminger—Folger & co—B Fellmer—M W Frodsham—Fay & Bro—J Fitzwilliam—M Frank—G A Fosdick—H Godchaux—A D Grief & co—L Greenwald—J W Gale—C C Garthwaite—E G Gerstner—Lazas & Goldstein—F Goldsmith—D Gorren—Griffin & Porch—E Giquel—W H Harding—S C Hickey—D Hurey—E J Hart & co—J Harney—S W Hamilton—Hoffman & Marks—S W Hoyt—M S Herrick—Harris & Downing—A Hill—D H Holmes—E & Hunt—V Herbert—G A Hall—F Hollander—A Koenig—C Jaubert & co—Converse & Kennett—J Kemp, jr—J A Lum—Kirk & H—Kutz & Barnett—Lichtenstein Bros—Levy & Scherer—Lazard & Reinhardt—G Leonmont—L Lemon—M Loeb—A Lauste—J Loreng—J Levy—Lanks & Goldstein—Lichtenfeld & co—E Manguran & co—J Menzi—H Marks—McFarland, Straight & co—E S Minton—J Mathews—Minior & D—S D Moody & co—Meyer Weis & co—D Maupay—Mercer & Walcott—V Abrahamson—P O'Donnell—A J Proctor—Page, Paul & Moran—McPhinnes—E Pichett—M Peterson—E C Palmer & co—E Pham—Mrs Rossetthal—E Roger & co—P Santin—Rossetti & F—F Ricker—M Riemann—Swabrick & co—E L Bush & co—Stern Bros—Simon & Loeb—J Simon—J E Boise—J S Simms—E S Stevens—E G Stetson—L Bruwartz—J Stetson—J Stirn—A Schwab—Smith & McKenna—Friedlander & Gerson—J Syme & co—T M Born—B Turpin—L Turpin—H Trinon—J A Tyrrell—Thompson & Barnes—E A Tyler—W C Tompkins—F Van Benthuysen—Wright & co—G H Vinten—W P Vincent—A Voitab—N F White—J L White—W L Washburd—Weed, Witters & co—Wallace & co—C Weinmar—Wahl & Danziger—Walzman & co—Weil & Bro—A P Demill and order

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

THIBODEAUX—Per steamer Una—16 hhds sugar 7 bbls molasses F J DaSilva & co—1 bale wool and sundries to order.

ST. LOUIS—Per steamer Sultana—89 pigs and 26 hhds tobacco 14 4 sks corn 61 bales hemp 100 hides to Ober, Atwater & co—116 pkgs tobacco S D Chalaron J T Moore & co—52 pkgs tobacco C C Mengel & co—[illegible] corn P Mahe—12 bxs eggs F C Mahen—11 hhds eggs to Schneider & Zuberier—800 bbls flour T Frankhausen—3'0 do S H Kennedy & co—75 do E Whiting—[illegible] and Satures Rice Bros & co—15 bals oil [illegible] & Seymour—8 33 sks corn Capt Moore—100.0 s list lumber [illegible] bxs bread Capt Parkins—190 head horses Capt Chi[illegible] tenden—sundries to order

AUCTION SALES.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

BY E. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 36 Exchange Alley.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, April 20th 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 5 Front Levee, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets, Third District—

A well selected stock of Dry Goods, Counter Fixtures, &c. Terms—Cash, in Treasury notes. ap18

Headquarters, Dep't. of the Gulf,
New Orleans, April 17th 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 103.

[Extract.]

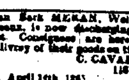
4. By Order of Major General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding the Military Division of West Mississippi, no person, not in the Army, or necessary to the service, will be permitted to proceed to Mobile, Ala., unless application for permission shall first be made to, and approved by him.

Passes for Mobile for persons necessary to public service, will be granted only at Department Headquarters.

Strict search will be made on all boats leaving for Mobile or Fort Gaines; and all persons not authorized arrested and reported to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Gulf, for punishment.

By command of Major General HURLBUT,
NATHANIEL BURBANK, 1st Lieut. 10th U. S. Colored Artillery (Heavy) & A. A. A. Gen. ap17lt

For Lower Coast.



THE new and fine passenger packet WENONA, G. E. Fitch master, will leave for Burns Settlement and all intermediate landings from the foot of Customhouse street, every SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at 9 o'clock A. M., returning will leave Burns Settlement every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 o'clock A. M.

Freight 50c per barrel wet and dry, shippers must pay freight in all instances.

For freight or passage, apply on board. ap20 1f

Bank of America.

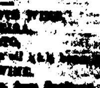
New Orleans, April 18, 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Bank is removed to its Banking House corner of Canal and Exchange Alley.

AM. FORTIER, Cashier. ap19 8t

LANDING ex ship MERAN from Bordeaux.
40 casks Cotes Frontenac Claret.
25 " Chateau Malotrade Claret.
25 " Beaureach
For sale by J. H. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse street. ap19 3t

$20 Reward.



A BAY HORSE, with one of the hind feet white and a small white star on the forehead, about sixteen hands high, having the inside hair of the tail cut and a small sore on the right side of the back, was lost or stolen on Friday last. The above reward will be given to the person who will bring back said horse to

JOHN DENNIES,
Grand Route St. John near Gentilly, or to No. 389 Bayou Road. ap18 3t

Flour and Provisions.

300 barrels extra FLOUR.
400 barrels S. F. do.
300 do. fine do.
15 casks clear SIDES.
20 tierces sugar cured HAMS.
50 barrels prime MESS PORK, extra qual.
110 do. MESS PORK, over weight.
100 do. Rump do. do.
25 tierces LARD, choice.
300 kegs do. do.

In store and for sale by S. P. ETHELL, 10½ Poydras street. ap18 6t

House and Store to Rent.

A HOUSE AND STORE, on Bienville street, near Old Levee. Apply to L. S. POTHIER, 65, Old Levee street. ap18 6t

Coffee-House and Restaurant for Sale.

AN Establishment, comprising a Restaurant, an Oyster Saloon and a Bar-room, in one of the best parts of this city. Apply on Canal street No. 186, up-stairs. Map tm

THE Prussian Bark MERAN, Weltzien master from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo in the Second District. Consignees are hereby notified to attend to the delivery of their goods on the Levee.

C. CAVAROC & CO, 116 Royal street. New Orleans, April 14th, 1865. ap15E

NEITHER the Captain, nor Consignees of the Prussian Bark MERAN will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said Bark.

C. CAVAROC & Co, 116 Royal street. New Orleans, April 14th, 1865. ap15 E

Coke at 50 cents per Barrel.

THE New Orleans Gas Light Company now offer Coke at 50 cents per barrel for the accommodation of many of their customers who wish to lay in a supply for the present season. WM. S. BROWN, Treasurer. ap12 2w

Marseilles Wines.

FIFTY CASES very thick COTE WINE, Fearnaise & Bergeric brand.

Just received and for sale by PABLO GELPI & CO., [illegible] No. [illegible] Levee st.

Marseilles Wines, etc.

[illegible] cases very thick COTE WINE, [illegible] MARSALA, [illegible] PORTO, [illegible] Landing from ship Meran, from Bordeaux and for sale by [illegible]