THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1865 Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole No. 13,415.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.

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

To-day having been set apart by general agreement and official auction for a solemn and public recognition of the national calamity inflicted by the death of the President of the United States, we deem it fit to put our paper in mourning as in due conformity with the funeral ceremonies and emblems of the day. For a like reason no edition will be issued from this office this evening, nor none Sunday morning.

National Calamity and Mourning

The Public Demonstration To-Day.

It is appointed unto all men once to die. Yet unattended by surviving grief and affection this event does not ordinarily happen to even the humblest and most unregarded. And in such a case not to respect natural anguish is not human, not to feel for the bereaved and unfortunate is monstrous.

Different modes of death have their different moral effects. The sense of calamity receive color and impulse from the character of its cause. When, in the order of nature, man ceases to be, they simply pay a debt of humanity which can not be either offset or evaded; there will be lamentation with some, perhaps with many but no shock of surprise to the community, no public consternation and horror. Likewise when men fall in battle, the mind is not unprepared for their fate. For, as soldiers, they are consecrated to the end of life of killing and to the sublime duty of dying. Where they strive the impetuous grave is always before them, and not wholly unloyous need be the tears that moisten, or sombre the wreaths that decorate the mound which attests the faithful fight and the honorable death in the red field of war.

But far different is it when death comes suddenly and unannounced, the work of the secret poison, the invisible knife, the stealthy pistol. The blow is felt beyond the limits of family affliction, or a lamented vacancy in a friendly circle; the whole public is concerned; there are general alarm and indignation at the diabolical deed; the instinct of safety is strong upon mankind, without distinction, are ready to make common cause against the assassin whose act tends to shake the confidence and security without which peaceful pursuits and even social existence are impossible. These consequences must be immeasurably enlarged when the victim, as in the instance which now darkens and oppresses the land with mourning, is not a private person, or any ordinary citizen, but the lawful and undisputed Executive head of such a country as the United States. Here there is a tremendous accumulation of grievous effects and melancholy reflections, commencing with domestic bereavement and extending to a nation's distress.

It would be easy to multiply reasons calculated to aggravate this distress, and to make the event a capital misfortune in every proper aspect in which it may be considered. But time and space at this moment preclude the enumeration.

We may only observe that the domestic virtues, the personal morale, the social amiability and the official integrity and incorruptibility of the late President Lincoln were on all hands conceded, and so much beyond question that even partisan malignity did not assail them. It may also be remarked that, according to a number of conclusive indications, President Lincoln at the moment of his fall, was revolving a plan of pacification inspired by enlarged views of policy and ventilating of magnanimity, and the country was expecting from him a proclamation granting general amnesty and invoking a spirit of general reconciliation when the tidings burst upon it that he was no more.

This is the man whose death by assassination a crime which strikes every one as a solecism in American history, has produced the painful and profound sensation which now all ends and agitates the American people. Let us hope that the cause of legal sanction, and of constitutionally stable and self-perpetuating Government may still find sufficient supports to triumph over the shock of so strange a catastrophe and demonstrate the ability of Americans to maintain law and order and exhibit at once domestic tranquility and national strength.

Announcement of the Committee of Arrangements.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1865.

The public are respectfully invited to assemble at Lafayette Square, on Saturday, the 22d instant, to take part in solemnities by which to testify to their appreciation of the worth of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and to their abhorrence of the deed by which it was, only too successfully, attempted to deprive the nation of the lives and services of those valued patriots.

The First Presbyterian Church on Lafayette Square will be draped into mourning. At this place suitable addresses will be delivered by Christian Roselius, Thos. J. Durant and others.

The exercises will commence at 12 o'clock M.

Proper arrangements will be made for the reception and accommodation of ladies in the church.

A portion of the assemblage will also be organized at the same hour at Lafayette square. Addresses may be expected here from Maj-Gen. Banks, Major-Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Major-Gen. W. Smith, Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman and Hon. Jas. T. Brady, who have been invited to take part in these proceedings. Well known citizens of New Orleans will also address the people in the Square. The Fire Companies of the city will be in attendance in mourning guise. The Committee respectfully invite all organizations, Societies and Clubs to join with our citizens in this public demonstration of sorrow, as also all Officers of the Army and Navy, Clergy of all denominations, and all persons engaged in public instruction.

The committee hope that all distinctions of party will be forgotten on the day of general mourning, and that the public meeting for which they have made arrangements will be participated in by our entire population. A fitting programme of proceedings will appear to-morrow.

It is hoped that places of business will be generally closed throughout the city to-morrow and that appropriate indications of the universally existing grief may be everywhere displayed.

J. S. WHITAKER,
For the Committee.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE Church on Lafayette Square This Day

COMMENCING AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

Meeting to be called to order by electing President, Vice-President and Secretary.
Prayer—By Rev. Dr. PEARNE.
Music—"Go to thy rest."
Address—By C. ROSELIUS, Esq.
Music—"Farewell, we meet no more."
Address—By THOS. J. DURANT, Esq.
Music—"Cast thy burden on the Lord."
Resolutions.
Address—By JAMES T. BRADY, Esq.
Music—"America."
Benediction—By Dr. BEATIE.

ORDER OF EXERCISES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE SQUARE.

Meeting called to order by selecting President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.
Prayer—By Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D.
Martial Music.
Address—By Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS.
Resolutions.
Address—By Maj. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT
Martial Music.
Address—By Citizens of New Orleans.
Martial Music.
Benediction.

NOTICE.

All those gentlemen who have received notice of having been designated as officers of the meetings to be held on this day, on the Lafayette Square and in the church, will assemble at Liberty Hall promptly, at 11 A. M.

The various Committees will assemble at 9½ A. M., at the office of Dr. Bolden, State Treasurer, 17 St. Charles street.

Firemen and Societies coming to the Square in a body, will enter at the Camp street gate.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

J. S. WHITAKER, S. C. KELEY,
Dr. J. G. BELDEN, W. T. GILBERT,
BENJ. CAMPBELL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from the North.

By the Steamer Eleanna Carroll at Baton Rouge.

Universal Suspension of Business and Mourning Display at the North.

Inklings of Terrible Riots, etc., in Eastern Cities.

ADDITIONAL AND STILL LATER.

More Discoveries Regarding the Great Conspiracy—All the Members of the Cabinet Marked for Assassination—Arrest of Booth near Baltimore—Suicide of his Mistress.

EXPECTED RECOVERY OF SEC. SEWARD—REWARD OFFERED FOR THE ARREST OF HIS ASSASSIN—VARIOUS PARTICULARS ABOUT THE ATTACK ON THE SECRETARY AND THE SHOOTING OF THE LATE PRESIDENT

Booth's Note to Vice-President Johnson Soliciting an Interview.

OATH AND SPEECH OF THE NEW PRESIDENT ON HIS INAUGURATION.

Farewell Address of Gen. Lee to his Army.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND—MOVEMENT OF SHERMAN—RUMORED SURRENDER OF JOHNSON

Gold on the 17th in New York 149 5/8.

(To the N. O. Bee.)

Baton Rouge, April 21—4 P. M.—By arrival of steamer Eleanna Carroll, which left Cairo in the evening of the 15th the following only is received:

Cairo, April 16—The city is still draped in mourning. From every town and city in this county we are receiving intelligence of the manner in which the melancholy news has been received. Business was everywhere suspended and the houses draped in mourning.

Cairo, April 16—10 P. M.—Scarcely any dispatches have come through so far. To night anything is given of terrible riots in some of the Eastern cities and it is stated that suspicion of loyalists are being hung from the lamp posts. I can give no particulars until the receipt of dispatches and the boat is just leaving.

Eloquent eulogies were to day pronounced in all the churches upon the life and character of the late President Lincoln.

From the Times-Picayune, last evening.

Baton Rouge, April 21, 4 P. M.—By the arrival of the steamer Eleanna Carroll we have New York and Washington dates of the 17th.

Washington, April 17—The *National Intelligencer* says: We can state, upon the highest authority, that it has been ascertained that there was a regular organization, consisting of a number of the Cabinet, together with the Vice President. Booth sent his card to the Vice-President at the hotel, but Mr. Johnson could not conveniently see him.

The names of the appointed assassins, are, we understand, known, and after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be satisfied at the developments. From sources of public interest, we refrain from publishing many of those that reach us.

The Intelligence also contains the following: We understand from authority which we deem unquestionable, that a few days ago, after an interview between the late Chief Magistrate and present one, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself gratified with concerted views, and that he placed implicit confidence in the then Vice-President.

The following oath was administered to Mr. Johnson: I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

After receiving the oath, and he had been declared President of the United States, Mr. Johnson remarked:

Gentlemen—I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which we recently occurred. It fell incompetent to perform so important and responsible duties as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of my policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message of declaration must be made by acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I now can give of the future is a reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with the rebellion must be regarded as a guarantee for the future. My past public life, which has been long and laborious, has been founded, as I in good conscience believe, upon a great principle of right, which lies at the base of all things.

The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government. In pursuing the present period it will settle down with principles consonant with popular rights, more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I am deserved, feeling on my part, I have long labored to ameliorate and alleviate the condition of the great mass of the common people, toil and honest advocacy of the great principles of free government—have been my lot. The duties have been mine, the consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed. I feel that in the end the Government will triumph, and these great principles will be established.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through this its present peril.

I feel in making this request that it will be cheerfully responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of these people. At the conclusion of the remarks he received the kind wishes of the friends by whom he was surrounded, and a few minutes were devoted to conversation.

Washington, April 16.—Major Gen. Ord has issued an order addressed to the people of Richmond and its vicinity, that no difficulty will be made in admitting them with market wares to that city. Another order has been issued by Gen. Ord as follows:

All officers and soldiers of the army of Northern Virginia who were not present at the surrender of that army by Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court House on the 9th of April, 1865, are hereby informed that the terms of capitulation are extended to them, and that they can at once avail themselves of the same by coming within the lines of the United States forces near Richmond, laying down their arms and receiving their paroles.

The following is Lee's farewell address to the Army of Northern Virginia:

General Orders No. 9.

Headquarters Northern Virginia, April 10, 1865.

After four years of arduous services, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the territory of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming number and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have stood steadfast to the last, that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them, but holding that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the culmination of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose manly vigor has endeared them to their countrymen. By the terms of the agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend you his blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, in grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

[Signed] R. E. LEE.

Fortress Monroe, April 14.—By an arrival here to-day from Wilmington, North Carolina, we learn that General Sherman took up his line of march northward, from Goldsboro, last Monday. Steamer Gen. Lowy, which arrived from City Point this evening, brings down rumors of the surrender of Johnston to General Sherman, but it needs confirmation.

New York, April 16.—The *Times's* special says Secretary Seward will recover. Fred Seward is still unconscious. He breathes calmly, and has an easy pulse. His head is dreadfully contused and lacerated.

An invalid soldier nurse saved Mr. Seward's life.

The *Herald's* special says Booth has been arrested near Baltimore, and will be placed for safe keeping on board a monitor at the navy yard, Washington, so as to keep him from the reach of the people. Major General Augur has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderer of the President and assassin of the Secretary of State.

Various arrests have been made of parties suspected of being implicated. Some have proved their innocence, but others are held.—The letter found in Booth's trunk, which showed the assassination was to take place about the 4th of March, and urging its postponement, said Government officers had become suspicious, and it would be unimportant to do anything then. It advised Booth to go to Baltimore and ascertain how such action would be regarded by the rebel Government.

Further disclosures are withheld for the present. It appears that Booth had leased a stable in the alley in rear of the theatre. He hired the horse from a livery stable in this city, took it to the alley, hired a servant from a lady of the house of whom he hired the stable, to watch the horse while he performed the act—Booth's mistress has attempted to commit suicide to-day.

An actress at Grover's Theatre received anonymous note yesterday warning her not to sing the song "Sherman's March to the Sea."

New York, April 16—Hopes are now entertained of the recovery of Frederick Seward.

The steamer Germania, from Hamburg the 5th, and Southampton the 8th, has arrived. Cobden died on the 2d of April. Palmerston, Disraeli and Bright spoke most warmly of Cobden.

Washington, April 16—The corpse of the late President has been laid out in the White House. It is dressed in a suit of black worn at his late inaugural. A placid smile rests upon the features, and deceased seems to lie in a calm sleep. The corpse will be laid out in the East Room on Tuesday in order to give the public an opportunity to see once more the features of him they loved so well.

N. York, April 17—The *Times* Washington special, 10 A. M., yesterday, says Secretary Seward is decidedly better, but Frederick is still unconscious, but resting as quietly as an infant sleeping. The pistol with which he was struck was very heavy. Mr. Seward's throat and face were frightfully cut in this terrible conflict.

The wounded soldier clinging to the assassin of Mr. Seward threw himself from the bed on to the floor. When it was over he lay in a pool of blood. The door was answered by a small colored boy who told the assassin he could not go up stairs, but he rushed by and succeeded in overtaking Frederick at the head of the stairs. Assistant Mr. Seward's eldest son, who interfered, was seriously cut, as was the invalid soldier.

Fanny, Mr. Seward's daughter, was sitting by him.

The colored boy ran to the sentinel at the door, telling him there was a murderer in the house, but the sentinel did not feel at liberty to leave his post.

Mr. Seward had information of the plot, but this information was so common that the admonition was disregarded.

The assassin was a large athletic, powerful man armed with a heavy revolver and bowie knife.

Mr. Seward is not quite so comfortable to-night. Fever still manifests.

The *Tribune's* special, 1:12 P. M., says: Notices are entertained of Fred. Seward's life.

The Secretary shows a wonderful vitality. There is no danger from his wounds. The prostration of his system received from his injuries is that which excites apprehension.

Secretary Stanton initiated the belief that he murdered Booth, is secreted in the city, but that he did his accomplice have escaped it was across the eastern branch. Of the movements of Booth Friday, this correspondent says, about 10 o'clock A. M., three men called at the National and inquired for Booth. They were informed he then he was not in. After an earnest conversation between themselves they left.

Knowing Booth's acquaintances to be respectable, this was thought strange that he should be called upon by such shabby-looking persons.

Tory Ford and the general appearance of Southern refugees. They left their cards, which the clerk did not look at.

At Ford's, Booth was in the office, but presented no unusual appearance except that he was unusually pale. At 12 M. he asked the clerk if any letters had been left for him, and on being answered in the negative appeared disappointed, and nervously called for a sheet of paper and envelop. He was about to write, but as if some fright saw what he was writing asked to be admitted inside the office.

The clerk asked if he made a thousand dollars that day. With a startled look he replied *petite vocce*: No, but I have worked hard enough to have made ten times that amount if he had written but two words, when he was suddenly interrupted by the clerk. Merick, is this the year 1861 or 65?

Mr. Merick said he must be joking, and Booth said he really did not know. Mr. Merick said then he noticed that he was entirely at variance with his usual deportment. He seized his letter from his pocket, and hastily left. He appeared and took ten at 12 o'clock, and left his key at the office as he went out.

Mr. Hudy saw him in the afternoon opposite the Grover theatre reated in a house at half past four P. M., in conversation with Mr Matthew J. Ford's theatre. He talked with him but noticed nothing extra in the demeanor. The assassin of Secretary Seward is believed to be a man named Suttuck, a noted rebel.

At least six persons were engaged in the conspiracy, four of whom neglected to perform their parts. The murderers have probably escaped across the Potomac to Canada.

The ball entered the head of the President in the back, near the base of the brain, took a direction toward the right eye, struck the cranium, fractured and lodged some inches from the surface. The ball was flattened.

The following is a copy of a note sent to Vice-President Johnson on Friday, which was found on his table yesterday among other papers:

"I know wish to disturb you, but would be glad to have an interview.

J. WILKES BOOTH."

Mr Johnson was out at the time, and never saw the note until Friday.

The wounds inflicted on the Secretary's face have greatly reduced the full expression and pallid by the fractures. He is yet in the same state, and the contingency of adjusting the jaw in a wire prevented the assassin's knife from severing the arteries.

It appears, by the *Herald's* correspondent that Major Rathbone was not aware of the assassin's presence in the box of the theatre until he heard the pistol, when turning, he saw the man within six feet of the President. The major sprang towards and seized the man, struggled and the man made a thrust at the Major's breast.

He received the blow on the left arm near the shoulder and at once again sprung for him, but only seized his clothing which he partly tore from him as he sprang from the box. He cried out that man, and thinking it impossible for him to escape from the crowd below, turned to the President. The President had not changed his position, except that his eyes were closed and his head had been slightly forward.

The whole time consumed by the assassin from entering the box and disappearing did not consume thirty seconds.

Major Rathbone has suffered much from loss of blood. He is, however, in good condition and progressing rapidly.

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LATER.

We think the Secretary is gradually improving. His arm has been unbandaged, and he appears to feel easier. C. A. SEWARD.

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New York, April 17—Cotton dull. Gold opened at 153, fell to 149, and closed at 149⅝.

Late from Matamoros.

We are indebted to the Commercial Express Company for late Matamoros papers comprising the *Morning Call* and the *Daily Express*. They contain no items of news or interest beyond the following:

THE NATIONAL AND FOREIGN GUARD.

From the Daily Express.

We understand that there are organizing in this Heroic City several companies of native and foreigners, which will serve to maintain order and public tranquility.

Foreigners of all nations have been called together by their respective Consuls for the purpose of forming separate companies.

There have been organized, as we learn, three companies of Germans, and two companies of Mexicans. The first comprise 150 men, the second 200. Some of the officers of the first are Mexican citizens.

Much enthusiasm pervades the entire body and in any event it will be the firm bulwark of order and tranquility.

GARVAJAL.

Noticing a report that Carvajal had been at Brazos de Santiago, making arrangements with the military commandants at that place, for the invasion of Mexico, or for some other nefarious purpose. The same paper of the 5th says:

Carvajal has not been at Brazos Santiago, to our certain knowledge, for the last year; and, in our humble opinion, it would not be well for him to pay that Island a visit on any such a mission.

EXPEDITION FOR SONORA.

We find this in the *Morning Call* of the 11th:

There is an expedition of Emigrants getting ready to start for Sonora in a few days from this place. All those that are in quest of fortune, had better get ready.

Speech of Vice-President Johnson.

Vice-President Andrew Johnson addressed a mass meeting in Washington, on the 31 when he news of the fall of Richmond was received in a speech containing the following passages:

We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion—a great effort that has been made by evil men to overthrow the Government of the United States—a Government founded upon free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution. [Applause.] You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable and more odious than that of Catiline against the Roman, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States.

I was then and there called upon to know what I could do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman, but as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them—I would try them—I would convict them, and I would hang them.

One word more and I have done. It is this (I am in favor of leniency, but, in my opinion evil doers should be punished. [Cries of "That's so!"] Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his hand against the authority of the people—I would say death was too good a punishment. [Loud cheers.] My opinion is that treasonists be made odious, and traitors made to be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crime. You, my friends, have taitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere.

It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home expending their means and starving all their people for a brother the Government. Hence I say this: "the halter to intelligent, influential traitors, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. [Great cheering.]

I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crime—Colonels who have lost their property, who have given their all, their honor, begged and wandered among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here to day in addressing the intelligent persons who compose this assemblage. You can, to a very great extent, inform the public opinion, and in giving it a proper direction. Let job commence in Washington and let our own loyal traitors in arms. Let it be put down in law, in public judgment and in the morals of the world. [Great cheers.] Permit me now to propose three cheers for the capture of Richmond.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The great feature yesterday was the preparation for Saturday, exhibited as the day to express a nation's grief on account of the recent tragedy enacted at the Capitol of the United States.

The business places on the principal streets and private residences vieing with each other in the arrangement of mourning emblems for the great demonstration to-day. We noticed several displays of mottoes in front of the business places and official residences. Before the office of the Commissioner of Mr. Shannon, U. S. Commissioner, was a motto, composed of a single word, but covering the space of two columns of ordinary writing. It was this: "Hell."

The Courts yesterday presented nothing new and the police cases were without any particular interesting features.

Alexander, a colored individual, was brought up for threatening that a young girl He was fully incarcerated for punishment.

Melia White, but rather dark, Sophia Morton who does not claim Caucasian descent, and Delia Liberty who appeared as the personification of captivity, were before Recorder Vennard required to account for themselves. That investigation may come off next Monday.

John Campion is required not to make himself liable again to the charges of having in his premises a disorderly house, or violating his duty when obnoxious to Mrs. Hosling of Lafayette street.

Wm Smith, who carried a bowie knife and was so smart, that he was arrested as a vagrant and suspicious character, lost his weapon with the addition of a fine.

Complaints of disturbances of the peace, etc., were disposed of with the usual formalities of ceremony.

ODD FELLOW'S HALL AT BATON ROUGE.—We acknowledge an invitation to the Odd Fellows' Anniversary Ball for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, at the Harney House, Baton Rouge on the 26th inst. We believe from our best information the Secretary's affairs are greatly reduced the full expiration and publication of his fractious life yet in the same state, and the contingency of adjusting the jaw in a wire prevented the assassin's knife from severing the arteries.

It appears, by the *Herald's* correspondent that Major Rathbone was not aware of the assassin's presence in the box of the theatre until he heard the pistol, when turning, he saw the man within six feet of the President. The major sprang towards and seized the man, struggled and the man made a thrust at the Major's breast.

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We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion—a great effort that has been made by evil men to overthrow the Government of the United States—a Government founded upon free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution. [Applause.] You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable and more odious than that of Catiline against the Roman, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States.

I was then and there called upon to know what I could do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman, but as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them—I would try them—I would convict them, and I would hang them.

One word more and I have done. It is this (I am in favor of leniency, but, in my opinion evil doers should be punished. [Cries of "That's so!"] Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his hand against the authority of the people—I would say death was too good a punishment. [Loud cheers.] My opinion is that treasonists be made odious, and traitors made to be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crime. You, my friends, have taitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere.

It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home expending their means and starving all their people for a brother the Government. Hence I say this: "the halter to intelligent, influential traitors, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency. I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. [Great cheering.]

I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crime—Colonels who have lost their property, who have given their all, their honor, begged and wandered among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here to day in addressing the intelligent persons who compose this assemblage. You can, to a very great extent, inform the public opinion, and in giving it a proper direction. Let job commence in Washington and let our own loyal traitors in arms. Let it be put down in law, in public judgment and in the morals of the world. [Great cheers.] Permit me now to propose three cheers for the capture of Richmond.

Late from Mobile.

By the steamer Gen. Banks, from Mobile, we learned that the St. Mary, one of the Morgan line steamers, was blown up by a torpedo in Dog River on the 19th, without loss of life.

Mr. John M. G. Parker, late Postmaster at this city, has been put in charge of the Post Office at Mobile, and a portion of the Customhouse has been assigned to him for postal purposes by the military authority.

It is learned that Capt Cuthbert Slocomb, of the Washington Artillery, who commanded some time in Fort Spanish, escaped thence prisoner to the occupation.

Among the arrivals by the Gen. Banks, are Major Gen. Hurlbut and wife, Mrs. Canby, Lieut. Col. J. M. Wilson of Gen. Canby's staff, Lieut. Col. W. H. Thurston, Major D. J. Bennett of Major Gen. Hurlbut's staff, and B. F. Flanders, Esq.

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

Reports, of various degrees of incredibility, have come by recent arrivals from the mouth of the Rio Grande, that Cortina had made a raid into Matamoros and had occupied Bagdad but General Mejia had personally participated in the struggle in the former city, the precise result of which, or of any other alleged expedition or insurgence is not stated, or made even conjecturally probable.

Judging from the past, we are permitted neither to believe nor to positively disbelieve our first recent any news that emanates from the region of Matamoros.

Maximilian's Yucatan Expedition.

(From the New York Herald, 14.)

By the brig Grace Washington, Capt. Lull, at this port yesterday, from British Honduras we received important advices from our special correspondents in Belize, dated to the 15th of March. Maximilian of Mexico had undertaken to Bret war outside the limits of the empire. Four thousand of the imperial troops had reached Lerma, Yucatan, en route for Bacalar, in order to attempt the conquest of the Yucatan and the subjugation or extermination of the Mexican or Maya Indians. One-half of the Mexican force is made up of Belgians, the rest of native Mexicans. Their enemies form per half a million of Indians, brave, warlike, patriotic to a fault, and very superstitious. Since the year 1847 the Mexicans have held a small portion of the State of Yucatan. They now seek to take and hold the rest. Her will be carried. While the inhabitants of Belize are agitated by the news of the movement in the direct of French ships from Mexico arrived in that town on event which increased the excitement. The Frenchmen said they were merely passing on a scientific expedition, but it was feared that their object was more timely professional to a military point of view. The produce of sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, tobacco and tobacco in the colony will be abundant, but the cotton crop is a failure. Trade was dull and money was scarce.

Diplomatic Significance of Suspending the Draft.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, 19th.)

The suspension of the draft is suggestive of peaceful intentions toward the whole world. Those who wish to see the United States involved in a war with France or England, or both, have lately pointed to the continued existence of the Government to relieve our armies and the absence of any indication that the army is to be reduced to a peace footing, as evidence that a foreign war was expected by the President and Cabinet. Independent of the connection which the representatives of England and France may entertain of the feeling of the people of this country on the subject of Mexico, and of French attempts in Mexico, the fate of European courts has led them to regard with a watchful and suspicious eye every preparation for war made by any other Government. The well disciplined and military forces, the concentration of troops and their more an unusual activity in busy yards and arsenals in times of total and profound peace would have to be viewed with greater suspicion than a failure to cease all the preparations for war after the end of a war had been accomplished.

Were our Government to continue the draft and place 300,000 additional troops in the field ready for service, after the capture of the principal army of the rebellion, it would be construed comparatively unprized. England and France would take the alarm in an instant. I was in the service at a period in which the hand of secretary Seward probably plays an important part, to stop the draft and recruiting and proceed as rapidly as possible to disband the volunteers and place the military on a peace footing. The saving from this course alone will amount to millions of dollars, and as the demolition proceeds gradually, expenses will decrease to a sum which will seem insignificant in comparison with the expenditures of the past.

Political Liberality Towards Catholics in Russia.

We read in an English daily of recent date: Religious or political prejudices seem to absorb at the present time a considerable amount of consideration in Parliament and in the press. Almost in every night's debate a number by the civic function into the House of Commons, or by the object of which is to relieve Roman Catholics who may be members of Parliament or members of Corporations, from the use of oaths which they deem obnoxious and unnecessary.

Supposed they are obliged to swear that they do not hold the lawfulness of murdering Protestant Princes that they will not exercise any privilege to which they may become entitled if weaken or disturb the Protestant religion or Government, and that they will defend the settlement of property within the realm as established by law. These and other features of the political oaths administered to Roman Catholics are shown by the experience of recent years to be unnecessary, and to have no other effect than a sense of humiliation on those to whom they are administered and the good taste with which Mr. Miller in the discharge of his duty when obnoxious to Mrs. Hosling of Lafayette street.

Wm Smith, who carried a bowie knife and was so smart, that he was arrested as a vagrant and suspicious character, lost his weapon with the addition of a fine.

Complaints of disturbances of the peace, etc., were disposed of with the usual formalities of ceremony.

ODD FELLOW'S HALL AT BATON ROUGE.—We acknowledge an invitation to the Odd Fellows' Anniversary Ball for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, at the Harney House, Baton Rouge on the 26th inst. We believe from our best information the Secretary's affairs are greatly reduced the full expiration and publication of his fractious life yet in the same state, and the contingency of adjusting the jaw in a wire prevented the assassin's knife from severing the arteries.

It appears, by the *Herald's* correspondent that Major Rathbone was not aware of the assassin's presence in the box of the theatre until he heard the pistol, when turning, he saw the man within six feet of the President. The major sprang towards and seized the man, struggled and the man made a thrust at the Major's breast.

He received the blow on the left arm near the shoulder and at once again sprung for him, but only seized his clothing which he partly tore from him as he sprang from the box. He cried out that man, and thinking it impossible for him to escape from the crowd below, turned to the President. The President had not changed his position, except that his eyes were closed and his head had been slightly forward.

The whole time consumed by the assassin from entering the box and disappearing did not consume thirty seconds.

Major Rathbone has suffered much from loss of blood. He is, however, in good condition and progressing rapidly.

New York, April 17—The following is a private despatch received by Col. Sanford this morning from C. A. Seward:

Col. Sanford.

Washington, April 17, 7 A. M.—I have great hopes of Fred this morning. He has recognized me with voice and eye. The medical testimony is concurrent as to the favorableness of the change in his condition. Will send you word later as to the Secretary. C. A. SEWARD.

LATER.

We think the Secretary is gradually improving. His arm has been unbandaged, and he appears to feel easier. C. A. SEWARD.

New York, April 17—Information just received says that Sherman and Johnston are negotiating for letters of surrender.

New York, April 17—Cotton dull. Gold opened at 153, fell to 149, and closed at 149⅝.

Late from Matamoros.

We are indebted to the Commercial Express Company for late Matamoros papers comprising the *Morning Call* and the *Daily Express*. They contain no items of news or interest beyond the following:

THE NATIONAL AND FOREIGN GUARD.

From the Daily Express.

We understand that there are organizing in this Heroic City several companies of native and foreigners, which will serve to maintain order and public tranquility.

Foreigners of all nations have been called together by their respective Consuls for the purpose of forming separate companies.

There have been organized, as we learn, three companies of Germans, and two companies of Mexicans. The first comprise 150 men, the second 200. Some of the officers of the first are Mexican citizens.

Much enthusiasm pervades the entire body and in any event it will be the firm bulwark of order and tranquility.

GARVAJAL.

Noticing a report that Carvajal had been at Brazos de Santiago, making arrangements with the military commandants at that place, for the

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by Gov. Wells.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, April 19, 1865.

WHEREAS, the deaths of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, and WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, by the hands of assassins have given a shock to the public mind and touched every heart with profound sorrow, and inasmuch as the appalling circumstances attendant on the departure from mortality scenes of those exalted patriots at a moment of rejoicing at the prospect of early peace and reunion over the entire nation, to which none have contributed by eminent services more worthily, has for the moment almost paralyzed the popular voice.

I deem it therefore, proper and fitting to call upon the citizens to come forward, as their hearts dictate, and in such manner as may be deemed most suitable to mark their detestation of the crimes and the sentiments which have brought such a fearful calamity upon the nation.

A meeting will be held this day, by citizens without distinction of party, and approved by the authorities as the best, yet in view, as well as to take the needful steps to do honor to the memories of the departed, which I have written and approved the hearty support of all.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

APPROVED:

A. LE GITZENS, Secretary of Administration