DAILY BEE
PRICE FIVE CENTS DELIVERED AT
No. 73 Chartres street.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21.

New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by Gov. Wells.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, April 19, 1865.

WHEREAS, the death 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 this much as the appalling circumstances attendant on the departure from life of so early scions of these exalted patriots at a moment of rejoicing at the prospect of early peace and reunion with our distracted country, to which none have contributed by zealous services more worthily, has for the moment almost paralyzed the popular voice.

It seems fit, therefore, proper and fitting to call upon all good 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 criminals which have brought such a fearful calamity upon the nation.

A meeting called for Saturday, by citizens, without distinction of party, and approved by the authorities, has this object in view, as well as to take the needful steps to do honor to the memories of the illustrious dead, which I trust will meet the heartiest response of all.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20th, 1865.

The Authorities of the city of New Orleans and of the State of Louisiana are respectfully invited to meet on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., on Congo Square, National Opera, to express their feelings of deep sorrow, for the death of the immortal ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States of America, and of W. H. SEWARD, the able and distinguished Secretary of State, to show their indignation for the unglorious assassins.

E. Abell,	Theodule Druet,
Che Lesassier,	Victor Gapolins,
O Dapinlier,	A. Dauney,
F. X Theard,	L. Manuel,
J P Montamat,	B Agaiez,
L Gustisel,	Che Aglaise,
A Gustisel,	E Bazault,
F M Creed,	James Hockley,
P Solmars,	F Lacy,
Aelix Fleshier,	James McLaughlin,
P A Castanet,	John Buckley,
A A Laffarendarie,	E Maurer,
Che Claiborne,	Henry Chenthal,
H Sejwin,	Jacob Haberlin,
A Arroyo,	E F Claudon,
	E Lardgeh.
	F A Woolley.
	G E Burke,
	U D Terrebonne
Thomas Kavanagh,	Louis Spitz,
A Mendivetti,	W Mollet,
O Leon,	W Dejoy,
A M Gerals,	D Kinney,
Felix Fleshier,	C L Mann,
Thomas Mooney,	Francis Mooney,
A A Laffarendarie,	W D Miller,
Che Claiborne,	C J Wood,
H Sejwin,	H Castelleon,
A Arroyo,	E Bailey.

GERODIAS Secretary.

Board of Underwriters of New Orleans.

At a special meeting of the New Orleans Board of Underwriters held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Members of the New Orleans Board of Underwriters, deeply sensible of the sacrifice and put upon received their earnest sympathy with the profound National feeling of sorrow and alarm now agitating the people, from Maine to Louisiana, and their abhorrence of the heinous crimes which have deprived the country of its President and Chief Secretary at this most critical period, when their patriotism and statesmanship were so much needed for its pacification—

Be it therefore, Resolved that the Offices of the various Companies do suspend the Board for one day in mourning on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, and that they be entirely closed at 11 o'clock on that day.

Be it further Resolved that the Secretary inscribe these proceedings on the minutes of the Board, and publish the same in the newspapers of the city.

A. ADAMS, President.
CHARLES BRIGGS, Vice President.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 20, 1865.

The commercial mart closes this week with an unsettled and inactive market in nearly every branch of trade, but with rather more movement in Western Produce and Sugar than for several days previous. Our leading staple, at the same time, is in good request, but at a low range of prices—say, 1 @ 2½c for good ordinary and 27c for low middling. There is, however, very little offering, and the receipts have been confined to about 200 bales, which is 100 less than the aggregate sales.

In answer to some enquiries in relation to small change, we state that the City National Company will supply any amount of postal or fractional currency that may be wanted, put up in packets of 50 notes each, and will receive City Treasury notes in exchange at the five and ten cent packages, but require legal tender or National Bank notes for larger denominations.

The Gold market opened and quiet at 150 @ 151 per dollar, showing little variation from yesterday's figures, but subsequently hardened down, and at the close was quoted at 148 @ 150, against 155 last evening. At one time 2 cents was bought at 149 @ 151, but the market turned in favor of buyers, and a round amount of American half dollars was offered at 147½. Other holders asked from 152 @ 155. Mexican dollars are nominal at the publish figures for Gold. Our latest quotations for New York, will be received on Friday, the evening of the 14th, which was Good Friday, when business must have been generally suspended. The market, however, is said to have closed then at 144½. We have no account of the market for the next day, when operations in nearly every branch of trade, and in Gold especially, have been suspended by the news from Washington—but we may hourly expect any reliable reports from that market until we get that for Monday, the 17th. Gold may be expected sometime to-morrow.

We have but little intelligence to-day, relative to Foreign Exchange. Some first class private drafting was passed at 108 and one of the Banks would have drawn at 108½. The only sales of France reported were some Bank Bills at 5.15 and 5 17½. An offer of 5 20 was refused for 5 17½.

The Stock Exchange continued quiet, but there is no indication of letting that the Banks are going put up their rates for checks on New York to 1½ per cent premium, at which they met a pretty fair demand. Early in the morning, 1 per cent was offered for sight drafts, but nothing was done, and the only sales reported were a small amount of one day's sight on New York at ½ and 1 per cent premium.

Offers were made of no further sales of Banks, excepting 5 shares City Bank at 102 and 10 shares City Bonds at 100 for the Consolidated and 74 @ 75 for the Railroad issue of which there are few or none on offering.

The Bank note market exhibited no important change. There was a continued good demand for Bank of Louisiana, with the sales of several lots at 30c @ dollar and 9 @ 10 cent over city Treasury notes, while the latter are still the prime medium of exchange in our local trade and supplied for both State and City taxes. We would remind the payers that with regard to the City taxes 3 per cent discount is allowed on all payments prior to the first of May ensuing, and 1 per cent if paid in May.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, April 20, 1865.

COTTON.—We stated in our last report that there was some activity yesterday morning, but that the only business reported was 20 bales, in small lots. We have since learned that a list of 240 bales was taken for Havre—none of the particulars of which were reported. It is understood, however, that it was on the basis of 20c for Good Ordinary to Low Middling. To-day 22 bales sold — 20 at — and 2 bales to Low Ordinary; 20c, and a similar 20 bales Low Middling at 25¼, and 13 bales Good Ordinary at 23½. The week's sales amount up 1000 bales, against receipts of about 900. Ordinary is quoted at 20 @ 22½; Good Ordinary at 21 @ 22; Low Middling at 27 @ 28; and Middling at 30 @ 32c.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The market continues dull, and prices are very unsettled.—A speculator came forward, however, this morning and took 50 kegs white clarified sugar, and 62 kegs good common to fair sugar, all on private terms—said to be 10½ @ 11c for the white clarified and 10c @ 10c for the good common to fair. Day before yesterday white clarified was offered at 17½ @ 18c, and not sold, and open kettle Sugar was quoted 14c @ 15c @ 16c for all grades.

In the Western Produce market a few dealers were looking around a little this morning, and there were sales of 300 and 350 bbls good extra Flour on private terms, said to be at from $9 50 @ $10 @ 10 bbl; 85 bbls upper fine sold at $9 50, and 100 do at $9 75 @ bbl; 200 sks Oats at 65c @ bushel; 420 sacks prime white Corn and 1000 sacks prime yellow and mixed at 90c @ bushel, and 450 sacks Interior at 85c @ bushel.

Tobacco.—The rate by steam for New York is — @ 75c @ bbl, for Flour and 14c @ 15c for Cotton. Sailing vessels for New York and Boston are taking Flour at 40c @ 50c @ bbl.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the commercial week ending this day comprise 903 bales Cotton, 10 hhds Sugar, 71 bbls Molasses, 7988 bbls Flour, 237 do Pork, 150 do Lard, 200 do Beef, 125 tierces Bacon, 12,200 sacks Corn, 9918 do Oats, and 36,464 bushels Grain.

The exports comprise 1155 hhds and 130 tcs Sugar, 1162 bbls do Molasses, 2162 bbls do Flour, 1 bale Cotton, 5 [illegible] 1000 bbls Pork and 1515 kegs [illegible]

Prelamation by Gov. Wells.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, April 19, 1865.

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J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

apr 21

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEXT, SATURDAY'S DEMONSTRATION.—Citizens who desire to subscribe to the approaching demonstration in honor of the lamented President Lincoln, are informed that they can do so by applying to any member of the Finance Committee whose names are appended to a notice to this effect elsewhere.

MEETING IN CONGO SQUARE.—A call elsewhere given, signed by well known names of the Second District, for a Meeting of citizens at Congo Square this evening to express sentiments in relation to the recent mournful catastrophe at Washington.

"THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BULLETIN."—This is the name of a new journal about to be issued under the sole proprietorship and principal editorship of Philip Winfree. It will be printed at the job office of the old *Commercial Bulletin*, the first number to appear on the first day of May next. We learn further from its brief and business like prospectus, that "it will be devoted to the commercial interests of New Orleans; will be, independent on all strictly party subjects, but will openly express its opinions on all subjects of interest to the people of Louisiana, and the public generally." In other respects—in matter of practical detail as well as general journalistic character—it would seem the aim of the proprietor to assimilate his paper to the old *Bulletin* in the days when the latter was a model commercial sheet and a deserved favorite with our mercantile community.

We are told that its rates of advertising will be the same as its ancient predecessor—$1 per square for transient advertisements and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, while its subscription will be at the rate of $10 per annum, or 25 cents per week in advance. Mr. Winfree, a native Louisianian, having been for nearly a quarter of a century connected with the press of the State, and having otherwise enjoyed large facilities for an intimate knowledge of its commercial, agricultural, and mechanical interests, may present unquestionable claims, as regards these important topics of journalism, to the extensive circles whom they most immediately concern.

A telegraphic dispatch, from South-West Pass, states that the steamer E. Castro, Fred. Arnet, master, three days from Matamoros, in ballast, arrived yesterday with 32 passengers.

The next steamer hitherward from New York is the Western Metropolis, of the Cromwell line, advertised to leave on the 15th inst. The Morning Star announced from New York for this city on the 22d inst.

In the St. Louis papers of the 15th the following steamers were advertised for this city: The Southwestern to leave on the 15th, the Mississippi on the 16th, the Von Paul and the Ida Handy on the 17th.

Items from Mobile.

We find in the Mobile *Daily News* of the 19th the following:

SUICIDE OF COL. MILTON OF FLORIDA.

We learn through a gentleman recently from Barrancas, that a report reached there a short time before he left, that upon hearing of the capture of Petersburg and Richmond, Governor Milton, of Florida, committed suicide at his residence a few miles from Marianna. The report was subsequently confirmed by a refugee directly from that place.

OFFICIAL ARRIVALS.

Among the passengers by the Gen. Banks we find the names of Gen. Hurlbut and lady, Rev. Dr. Newman, Mrs. Gen. Canby, Major Bonner and Capt. Burdock, formerly chief of artillery on the staff of Gen. Hurlbut.

Items from Vicksburg.

(From the Vicksburg Herald, April 8.)

CAPTURED STEAMERS.

The steamers Union and Reuben, which left this place a few days ago to go up the Yazoo river for cargoes of cotton, were both captured by Rose's brigade of Texas cavalry, a short distance below Yazoo City. Both vessels were robbed of everything valuable, and the Union, we understand, was compelled to pay seven thousand dollars to secure her redemption. Going for cotton up streams infested by rebel cavalry does not seem to pay.

OVER THE RIVER.

DeSoto is now one of the most convenient localities for water privileges we know of. Its inhabitants can lay in bed and perform their morning ablutions without difficulty. The water is now from one to several feet deep all over the peninsula, and still flowing in. We learn that one of the houses carved in on Saturday night, and fort five of its occupants were drowned. Cotton planting in the peninsula has played out, for this year, though it may be still possible to make a crop of corn after the waters have subsided. Any portion of the country below DeSoto may now be traversed in water crafts.

Horace Greeley's Programme of Pacification—He would not Destinguish between Leaders and Followers, or the Early and the Late secessionists.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, April 15.]

"We hear men say—Yes, forgive the great mass of those who have been misled into the rebellion, but punish the leaders as they deserve." But who can accurately draw the line between leaders and followers in the premises? By what test shall they be discriminated? Some of the arch-plotters of disunion have never taken up arms in its support, nor have they held any important post in its civil service. Where is your touchstone of leadership? We know none.

Nor can we agree with those who would punish the original plotters of secession, yet spare their ultimate tools and victims, as comparatively innocent, while we would revive or inflame resentment against none of them, we feel far less antipathy to the original upholders of "the resolutions of '98"—to the disciples of Calhoun and the Nullifiers—to the Nullifiers of 1832 and the "state rights" men of 1850—than to the John Bells, Humphrey Marshals, and Alex. H. Stuarts, who were schooled in the national faith, and, who, in becoming disunionists and rebels, trampled on the professions of a lifetime, and spurned the logic wherewith they had so often unanswerably demonstrated that secession was treason.

Weakened they weakly yielded to the madness of the hour, hoping that so they might ultimately "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm" to some ill-defined but beneficent purpose, or, at worst, surrender their judgment and their loyalty to that impostore of "state sovereignty" which they had always held in just contempt, or were driven by sheer cowardice and fear of bodily violence into a course condemned by all their better principles. We protest against any discrimination whereby this class shall be screened or favored. We consider Jefferson Davis this day a less culpable traitor than John Bell.

But we cannot believe it wise or well to take the life of any man who shall have submitted to the national authority. The experience of Lee, one such would be felt as a personal stigma by every One who had ever aided the rebel cause. Each would say to himself, "I am as culpable as he, we differ only in that I am favored or compassionated by circumstances." A single rebel executed led out to execution would be ever more anchored in a million hearts as a conspicuous hero and martyr. We cannot realize that it would be wholesome or safe—we are sure it would not be magnanimous—to give the overpowered disloyalty of the South such a shrine.

We plead against passions certain at this moment to be fierce and intolerant; but on our side are the ages and voice of history. We plead for a restoration of the union, against a policy which would afford a momentary gratification at the cost of years of perilous hate and bitterness.

We have borne for a quarter of a century the unjust imputation of hating the south, when we hated and sought to subvert only slavery, the scourge alike of south and north, and the sole cause of discord between them. We have done what we could—of course, not always wisely—to baffle, to circumscribe, and finally to overthrow the slave power. At length through a succession of events which no human being could have devised or foreseen, the end which we sincerely hoped, but hardly expected to see, is plainly before us. Let us take care that no vindictive impulse shall be suffered to imperil this glorious consummation.

Unpalatable, doubtless, there are men in the south who have richly deserved condign punishment. Whoever is responsible for the butchery of our black soldiers vanquished in fight, or the still more murderous neglect of captives by wanton exposure and privation in prison camps, stands in this category. But the immediate lesson concerns not the dispensation of justice to individuals, but the publication of a vast republic, to whom fancies that all the exhibitions of cruelty or perfidy have been the work of rebels has but a superficial knowledge of our current history.

Those who invoke military execution for the vanquished, or even for their leaders, we suspect will not generally be found among a few who have long been exposed to unjust odium as haters of the south, because they abhorred slavery. And, yet, to the long oppressed and degraded blacks, so lately the slaves, destined still to be the neighbors, and we trust at no distant day the fellow-citizens, of the southern white, we are sure their voice, could it be ultimatately uttered, would sing out decidedly unanimously, on the side of clemency—of infinite clemency.

[From the Richmond Correspondence of the New York World.]

The Newspaper Press of Richmond.

Walking far out on the main street this morning we came upon a medium-sized, red-headed man, dressed in shabby black clothes, and holding his right arm in a sling. This was Edward A. Pollard, late editor of the *Examiner*, and author of a Southern history of the rebellion. He crippled his arm in one of those fights which every Richmond journalist must be prepared to make. John M. Daniel, the owner of the *Examiner*, died a month ago. He had been shot through the leg just before, by R. C. Ellmore, the defaulting and gambling Treasurer of the Confederacy. Daniel was a scholarly and accomplished gentleman; he had been a foreign minister under Buchanan, and fought five duels. He and brother had been workers on the [illegible] and assisted to give it that [illegible] flashy tone which took so well [illegible] The *Dispatch* was the business [illegible] most of the advertising patronage [illegible] the conservative and neutral, but [illegible] the central or rebel [illegible] called it. The *Enquirer* [illegible]

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

The Superintendent of the Public Schools, Mr. J. B. Carter, announces, in view of the National mourning, that they will be closed until Monday next.

The officers of the steamer Lady Gay have our thanks for polite attentions and news paper favors.

Order from Major General Canby Regarding the Special Commission.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 39.

Headquarters Mil. Div. of West Mississippi,
New Orleans, La., April 19, 1865.

The Special Commission, authorized by the Executive Order of December 19th, 1864, was appointed by the highest military authority. The nature and extent of its powers are defined by that authority that created it, and cannot be limited or restrained by any subordinate authority. So much of General Orders, No. 23, from the Headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, as attempts to limit its powers, or to fix its existence, is therefore revoked.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY.
[Signed] E. H. EBERLY,
Capt., Ass't Adjutant General.

Further by the Lady Gay

We have by the arrival this morning of the steamer Lady Gay, in addition to the latest Western papers, Cairo papers to the morning of the 16th, from which we glean the following:

GENERAL GRANT APPREHENDS THE ASSASSINATION RETURNS TO WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 15.—General Grant, who left yesterday for New York and who was informed of the assassination as he was leaving Philadelphia this morning, arrived here in special train about noon, and immediately proceeded to the President's house.

INTERESTING RESEARCHES FOR EVIDENCE AGAINST BOOTH—IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN HIS TRUNK—THE INFILTRATING LETTER CONCERNING QUAKER.

Washington, April 15.—The second extra of the *Evening Star* says that Col. Baham, Provost Marshal of the defences north of the Potomac, is engaged in taking testimony, to-day, all of which fixes the assassination of J. Wilkes Booth.

Judge Olen, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Justice Miller are also engaged at the police headquarters in taking the testimony of a large number of witnesses.

Lieut. Tyrell, of Col. Ingraham's staff, last night, proceeded to the National Hotel, where Booth had been stopping, and took possession of his trunk, in which was found a Colonel's military dress coat, two pairs of handcuffs, two boxes of cartridges, a package of letters, some of which are in the possession of the military authorities.

One of these letters bearing date at Hookstown, Md., seems to implicate Booth. The writer speaks of the mysterious affair in which you are engaged, and urges Booth to proceed to Richmond and ascertain the views of the authorities there upon the subject.

The writer of the letter endeavors to persuade Booth from carrying his designs into execution at that time for the reason, as the writer alleges, that the Government had its suspicions aroused.

The writer of the letter seems to have been implicated with Booth in the mysterious affairs referred to, as he informs Booth in the letter that he would prefer to express his views in person, and concludes by saying that he was out of money, had no clothes, and would be compelled to leave home as his family were destitute, and he should dissolve connection with Booth. The letter is written on note paper in a very small hand, and bears the signature of Sam.

WILKES BOOTH'S BROTHER COMPELLED TO LEAVE CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, April 15.—Junius Brutus Booth, brother of Wilks Booth, announced to appear at Pike's Opera House tonight, it is understood was compelled to leave the city.

All places of public amusement are closed tonight.

Rumors prevail of several persons having been killed for expressions of joy at Lincoln's death, but they are believed to be false.

GEN. W. H. F. LEE.—Relative to this officer, son of Gen. R. E. Lee, a New York paper of the 13th says that the Richmond Whig has the following:

We learned yesterday upon what we consider to be good authority, that Gen. W. H. F. Lee has not been killed as reported. His family have learned that he is unhurt.

Additional and Interesting Circumstances Connected with Lee's Last Struggle and Surrender.

New York, April 14.—The *World* has graphic accounts of the pursuit and surrender of Lee. It appears the 2d and 5th corps came first upon Lee's rear from the east, just west of Amelia Court House. The Army of the James at the same time passed forward from the south-east. The 5th corps came in between and struck Ewell's corps and with Sheridan's cavalry, captured that commander with most of his command.

A moment before Ewell sent a note to Lee urging him to surrender. Our line now forming three fourths of a circle north east and south around the Rebel force, pressed in closer each day evening, when Custer's and Merritt's cavalry reached Appomattox Court House, on the Heaps Clover Hill, the county seat of Appomattox county, west of the Rebel army and completing the circle.

During Saturday night Lee thought he could cut his way through, and reach Danville, directly south. Having secured cavalry only at this point he has selected for his enterprise, on Sunday morning he made the attempt, but in the meantime the 5th corps came up, and the rebels received a shock which told them at last that all was over. Negotiations for surrender then followed.

The *Herald's* Richmond dispatch says it is known that Lee's Virginia troops deserted him by thousands and so weakened the fallen Rebellion that he was unable to fight. They would have left the State without him.

The *Times* correspondent says: Gen. Lee asked Gen. Grant to explain what was meant by personal effects, and said many of his men owned their horses. Gen. Grant said the horses must be turned over to the United States, which Lee admitted was entirely correct; but if Lee would give his parole, he would allow those men who owned their horses to retain them, as they would need them to till their farms. Lee expressed great gratification for such generous condition and said it would have a good effect. Lee could not tell how many he had to surrender, so many had been killed and deserted. Lee informed Grant his men were short of provision, whereupon the latter ordered 25,000 rations forwarded to them. When Lee announced the liberal terms he had secured to his officers, they expressed great satisfaction. The troops received the announcement with cheers. Afterwards an hour of friendly intercourse took place between the officers of the two armies.

Baltimore, April 15.—The number of men that Gen. Lee claimed to be able to give up was 16,000 with muskets, with as many more of those of the Confederate States Quartermaster, hospitals and other departments; but the officers who have been permitted to pass through their camp assert that not more than 7,000 or 8,000 will be found to have surrendered.

The cavalry operating with Gen. Lee was also turned over, but only a small force, with broken down horses, could be found, the report stating that the rest had been picked out and sent to Gen. Johnston.

The number of guns given up was 30, with from 300 to 400 wagons. Very little ammunition and no supplies were found. Over 2,000 horses turned over to us for more than 200 were to be found, and a single ration of forage for each.

HOW A FEDERAL AND REBEL GENERAL FOUGHT, BOTH THE COMBATANTS KILLED.

The *Times'* correspondence says that in a skirmish Gen. Reed on our side and Gen. Deering on the rebel side met, and in full view of the forces held a hand to hand fight to death, fighting with pistols until almost simultaneously Reed fell dead and Deering mortally wounded.

Impulse to the Dry goods Market in New York.

A New York dispatch of the 14th says:

The dry goods trade is very active, and jobbers are doing a very heavy business. There is a large number of country merchants in town and they are purchasing quite freely. The volume of business yesterday was large, and again to-day trade is lively. In one prominent jobbing house this morning, there were over two hundred buyers in the store at one time.

The order removing restrictions upon trade in certain parts South gives additional impulse to the business. The prices of all kinds of goods are very firm, and the tendency is upwards.

Mr. Seward's Foreign Dispatches.—Dangerous Illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

New York, April 15.—The *Post's* Washington special has the following: Although Mr. Seward suffers severely, he has been able to dictate his dispatches to our Ministers abroad. In these dispatches he has shown that the war is over and the rebellion crushed.

Mr. Seward also assures foreign governments that it is expected the rebel pirates will no longer be allowed to enter their ports.

It is stated information has been received at the French Embassy of the dangerous illness of Emperor Napoleon.

Distinguished Mexicans in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Republican, April 15.]

Among the guests registered yesterday morning at the Planters' House are General Juan Cordoba Ortega, Colonel Joaquin S. Ortega, his brother, and Colonel Juan Forgue, of Mexico, gentlemen of distinction in their country. General Ortega is Vice President of the Republic of Mexico, and has served with distinction in the Mexican army, in the endeavors of that people to resist the establishment of an Empire, virtually foreign, upon the ruins of their Republic. It was he who commanded during the gallant defense of Puebla, in which the soldiers of the French to capture that city were so signally repulsed.

[illegible]

The Way in which Mr. Seward was Attacked.

Washington, April 15—About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell at Mr. Seward's, and the call being answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Doctor Verdo, the family physician, with a prescription, holding in his hand a piece of folded paper, and saying he must see the Secretary as he was intrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine.

Although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber, he pushed the servant aside and walked heavily towards the Secretary's room. He was then met by Mr. Fred. Seward to whom he repeated what he said to the servant.

What further passed in colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a bludgeon, injuring the skull and falling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Mr. Seward, Paymaster of the United States Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses disabling them. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in his bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely. The assassin rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

Trouble in Chicago Between the Irish and the Colored Population.

On Monday morning we published an account of a murderous assault, perpetrated in broad daylight, upon a peaceable colored man who was returning from church, walking quietly along one of our principal streets. This man was set upon by a party of wild Irish and beaten almost to death, for the crime of being black. No motive prompted it but wanton cruelty. It was not, strictly speaking, a deliberate and premeditated "cold blooded" affair. It proceeded from a brutal nature, which, whether capable of civilization in this world or salvation in the next, is surely very far from either at the present time.

Crime are perpetrated in our streets every day and night, of greater or less enormity—garroting, robbery, burglary, etc. Public opinion does not tolerate these crimes. Efforts are made, with more or less success, to hunt down the wretches and bring them to punishment. A police system is provided and paid for this purpose. But it seems that that under consideration we have not yet learned to deal. The law, truly, make no distinction between an assault made upon a white man and an assault upon a black man. Yet there is a distinction, and the fact show it most conclusively.

The fact that these barbarians supposed they could treat a colored man in this manner, in daylight, on one of our most public thoroughfares, with impunity, shows that there is a distinction. Is it not time that an example be made of these cowardly villains which shall have the effect to deter them from further experiment in this line? Is it possible for ladies to ride through our streets with a colored driver without being hooted at and insulted by these uncivilized animals or their progeny, and not unfrequently stones and sticks are thrown at carriages, and horses frightened by them. All this proceeds from the belief that they can behave themselves in this manner with impunity.

It is the same conduct, which brought on the murderous attack of last Sunday—the same spirit which has kept a large majority of the Irish population during this war on the side of the rebels.

It is time these persons were taught that there is a law to punish such outrages, and a public sentiment to enforce the law. If colored men cannot pass quietly along our streets without being in constant fear of assault from irresponsible, we must admit that our own progress in civilization is not much to boast of. But we believe that, having conquered the slave holders' rebellion in the South, we can equal to the task of putting down brutal ruffians in the North.

Emigrant Laborers Recommended for the South.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, April 14.]

Now the question arises, "What is to be the future of the South?" The answer is plain enough in itself. She must adapt herself to a new order of thing. Slavery is destroyed, and the negro must now be dealt with as a free man.

Now, if the leading minds in the South can comprehend the necessity of this change, and act accordingly, it will be well for them, and for that section. Let them repudiate all disorder and violence, punishing certainly and severely all robberies and murders; let them invite immigration from the Northern States and from Europe, to reclaim their valuable wasted, solitary, and unoccupied lands and diversify their agricultural productions; and let them seek the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprise, in commercial ventures, and in works of internal improvement, and the wealth, growth, and glory of a free empire are realized, and this portion of the Republic, once cursed by slavery and rebellion, then purified by sacrifice, suffering and blood, will become the most attractive and desirable of all the broad domain of the nation.

We trust sincerely that these considerations will be duly weighed by the people of the South. We need an increase of industrious, intelligent and virtuous citizens. The best life of all the North and of Europe will come to us, if proper inducements are held out. The ship is lightly and ready to flow into St. Louis and the northern counties—a tide which will enrich the soil like the overflow of our western rivers. So soon as it can be said, that "Slave and hoe are power," where seems within our borders—that violence and outrage have ceased—the day will dawn in Missouri. Every man who owes property, who loves order, who is concerned for the future of his children, who is careful of the reputation of our State, and who is studious of the public welfare and the glory of the nation, will strive for peace in harmony with law and order, as the dictate of religion.

English Conventional Life.

[From the European Times, Liverpool, March 25.]

Mr. Newdegate's speech in the House of Commons about Convents has exposed him to considerable annoyance. Dr. Ullathorne, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, has declared that statements of the honorable gentleman to be pure fictions, and has offered to throw open the Convents to the inspection of Mr. Newdegate, or any other Protestant nobleman or gentleman, and to afford every facility for proving his accusations, which Mr. Newdegate has declined; and now the Hon. Charles Langdale, who has a sister in one of the convents referred to, has published his letter addressed upon the member for North Warwickshire either to substantiate his assertions or disavow them. Mr. Newdegate will do neither, but shields himself under his legislative prerogative. Mr. Langdale adds:

"Upon his honor—a statement, which he would be ready to prove upon his oath if a judicial investigation were allowed—that the assertions of the child upon which Mr. Newdegate relies are a tissue of falsehoods; and that there neither are, and never have been, any underground cells or cases of starvation or imprisonment in the Convent at Colwich; that no death has ever occurred there without being registered; and that no burial ever took place except with a coffin of the ordinary shape." "A lady, who is a sister of the Lady Superior of St. Mary's Priory," expresses, in a letter to the *Daily News*, her astonishment at such a representation of the manners of a Convent, and adding with regard to the child, says:

"There is not a moment of the day that any one could not escape if she chose; and I have no doubt that, far from being detained, if any member of the community were determined to leave, she would be glad to find a lay sister willing to depart." About the cellars she adds: "The cellars alluded to by Mr. Newdegate are undoubtedly the coal cellars; there is no apple cellar, another is coal cellar; and the furnishing one was used for stowing away lumber. It was so natural that they should be there that I never heard any remark to their existence. There was not one of them that some of us had not been in."

LONDON CLAQUERS.—The ordinarily peaceable audience of the Adelphi Theatre is just divided and split asunder into two parties, following each other like the Montagus and Capulets. The Adelphi factions are pro and anti-Bateman, or, rather, they are one pro-Bateman, the other pro-Binns. Each vies with the other in noisy demonstrations of delight at the performance of its favorite, such can scarcely restrain the sense of weariness and boredom; not to fly its sneers, when the other lady appears. The contest rages high, but the theatre is slightly filled; though imagine Mr. Webster does not care how long it lasts.—*London Morning Star.*

Impulse to the Dry goods Market in New York.

A New York dispatch of the 14th says:

The dry goods trade is very active, and jobbers are doing a very heavy business. There is a large number of country merchants in town and they are purchasing quite freely. The volume of business yesterday was large, and again to-day trade is lively. In one prominent jobbing house this morning, there were over two hundred buyers in the store at one time.

The order removing restrictions upon trade in certain parts South gives additional impulse to the business. The prices of all kinds of goods are very firm, and the tendency is upwards.

Mr. Seward's Foreign Dispatches.—Dangerous Illness of the Emperor Napoleon.

New York, April 15.—The *Post's* Washington special has the following: Although Mr. Seward suffers severely, he has been able to dictate his dispatches to our Ministers abroad. In these dispatches he has shown that the war is over and the rebellion crushed.

Mr. Seward also assures foreign governments that it is expected the rebel pirates will no longer be allowed to enter their ports.

It is stated information has been received at the French Embassy of the dangerous illness of Emperor Napoleon.

Distinguished Mexicans in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Republican, April 15.]

Among the guests registered yesterday morning at the Planters' House are General Juan Cordoba Ortega, Colonel Joaquin S. Ortega, his brother, and Colonel Juan Forgue, of Mexico, gentlemen of distinction in their country. General Ortega is Vice President of the Republic of Mexico, and has served with distinction in the Mexican army, in the endeavors of that people to resist the establishment of an Empire, virtually foreign, upon the ruins of their Republic. It was he who commanded during the gallant defense of Puebla, in which the soldiers of the French to capture that city were so signally repulsed.

[illegible]

Mails will Close at the Post Office as Follows:

FOR THE NORTH AND WEST, VIA CAIRO.

Sunday April 23d at 9 o'clock a. m. By steamer Ben. Bickley.

FOR THE WEST.

Friday April 21st at 3 o'clock p. m. by steamer Mollie Chenault.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, April 21, 1865.

☞ No clearances at the Customhouse yesterday.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig E G Knight, Howes, from Bonsacals, in Ballast, to master—Pollit

STEAMBOATS.

J T McCombs, Ayer, from Louisville
Pauline Carroll, White, from St Louis
Lady Gay, Wilkinson, from Napoleonville
Lafourche, Parenton, from Thibodeaux
Joe Pierce, Frey, from Vicksburg
Starlight, Bell, from Vicksburg
Bella Donna, Smith, from Bayou Sara
Ben Franklin, Dix, from Donaldsonville

BELOW, COMING UP.

Steamer R Castro, Arnet, 3 days from Matamoros, ballast—32 passengers
Brig Hope, Hancock, from Boston
Brig B Coffin, Hall, from Boston
Sch Fatmus, Spring, from Boston
Sch Gertrude, ——, from Havana
Brig Aurora, Clark, from Philadelphia
Sch Wapella, ——, from Bagua La Grande to Jos Kelly
Sch Alta, ——, from Philadelphia
Sch Mary A Rich, Haley, from Boston
Sch Alice A Rich, Kelsey, from Boston
Sch Sea Bird, ——, from Nassau
Sch Vulcan, ——, from Matamoros

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

BY LOUIS.—Per steamer Pauline Carroll—1051 bbls flour 1 bbl whiskey 1 bbl cider 1 bbl apples 1 bbl pickles 1 bbl onions 1 bbl potatoes 1 bbl cabbages 1 bbl cheese 1 bbl lard 1 bbl butter 1 bbl beans 1 bbl sweet potatoes 1 bbl turnips 1 bbl apples 1 bbl potatoes F Smith—1097 bales hay Fowler & Winter—12 bbls eggs F Hollinshead—50 sks flour 10 bbls potatoes O W Byrne—50 lbs lard 18 bbls onions E N Keep—881 bbls flour Converse & Kennedy—6 ghds oil Wright Bros & co—10 bbls eggs A B Hurd 8 sks potatoes H Edwards—2 ghds 1 bbls tobacco 11 pkgs merchandise Mayer Bros—101 bbls flour G A Reed—30 do 30 bbls lard Dillard & Hymes—50 coils rope H P Fenton—100 pkgs tobacco C C Mengel & co—2 bbls bacon G T Hudson & co—100 bbls flour F Whiting—10 do B E Lewis—20 do off Smith & McKenna—50 bbls pickles J H Morrison & co—30 do B Dabow & co—21 boxes cigars J T Morris & co—198 bbls flour T Pendleton—300 do corn Mathews & co—10 boxes cigars 100 sks potatoes F C Mahan—11 bbls apples Durham & Stanley—11 bbls eggs Schreiber & Zobelein—163 sks oats J F Freeman—400 bbls flour R R Pegram—30 bags glassware J Gaucher—30 do J Hoch—20 do B Hach—40 do J F Minton—20 bags potatoes Gaslin & Wagner—142 head cattle Foster & Quetfeldt—50 bags potatoes 20 do 10 do shoes Bell & Hall—1 bbl cotton 20 bbls potatoes

LOUISVILLE.—Per steamer Lady Gay—32 bbls tobacco 10 bbls whiskey 1 bbl cider 1 bbl pickles B E Ga