

effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone!

THE ATTEMPT TO KILL SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated! The appalling facts are substantially as follows:

About 10 o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper; and saying in answer to a refusal that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine! He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man finally pushed the servant aside and walked hastily towards the Secretary's room; and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward; of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representations which he did to the servant. What farther passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the assassin struck Mr. Seward a blow on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster United States Army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary of State, who was lying in 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 then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, in the same manner of the assassin of the President.

THE EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—An immense throng speedily gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was stationed there, many persons evidently supposing that he would be brought to his house.

The entire city to night presents a scene of wild excitement.

The military authorities have despatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins, while the Metropolitan Police are alike vigilant for the same purpose.

The assassins' attacks, both on the President and on Secretary Seward, took place at the same hour, 10 o'clock, thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate both.

Vice President Johnson is in the city, and his hotel quarters are guarded by troops.

THE PERPETRATORS OF THE DEEDS FOUND OUT.

WASHINGTON CITY, No. 478 Teath Street, 4.16 A. M., April 15.—Maj. Gen. Dix, New York: The President continues insensible, and is sinking.

Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head. The assassin is still alive, but his condition is hopeless.

Maj. 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 that shot the President; 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 the 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 there with their horses about 10 o'clock, or shortly before that hour. It would seem that they had for several days 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 yet been traced.

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

LINCOLN'S DEATH.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 15.—Maj. Gen. Dix: Abraham Lincoln died this morning, at twenty-two minutes after 7 o'clock.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CAPTURE OF BOOTH AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A steamer arrived at his city from Baltimore last evening, stating that the assassins have all been arrested. Booth was caught somewhere in the vicinity of Baltimore, and the murderers of Mr. Seward, two in number, were also arrested, locality not known. From evidence obtained, it is deemed highly probable that the man who stabbed Seward was John Smith, of Prince George, Maryland.

JANLEW JOHNSON SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Vice-President Andrew Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States, at 11 o'clock, this morning. The ceremonies were very impressive. Mr. Johnson received the oath of President with the most profound grief. The city is draped in mourning; all business, public and private, is suspended; the people, one and all, move through the streets with the most solemn, sombre faces; intense feeling still prevails throughout the country.

DEATH OF MR. HANSELL.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. Hansell, the messenger of the State Department, who was in attendance on Mr. Seward, died to-day. Mr. Seward is in a precarious condition.

JOHNSON AND THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Johnson, at 12 o'clock, called a meeting of his Cabinet, and told the different secretaries to continue the duties of their offices, and proposed arrangements for the funeral of the late President.

ORDER TO BE PRESERVED IN BALTIMORE.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
Eighth Army Corps,

Baltimore, Md., April 15, 1865.

Special Orders No. 91.—Par. 1.

The assassination of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State call for the following orders:

The utmost rigor of military discipline and authority will be enforced in this city and department until further orders.

All persons are hereby notified that assemblages of more than three persons will not be permitted.

The pickets on all the roads are hereby ordered to arrest all suspicious persons.

Market wagons will be permitted to come into the city, but must not be allowed to pass out without a written pass from the Provost-Marshal of the Department.

No boats or trains will be permitted to leave the city until further orders, without a permission from these headquarters.

No vehicles will be permitted to pass out of the city on any of the roads.

Good order must prevail in this city. The Provost-Marshal of the Corps is hereby directed to co-operate with the police authorities to preserve the peace of the city.

It is imperative upon all good and loyal citizens to assist in enforcing all the orders issued by the civil or military authorities in this

efforts to suppress all manifestations of sympathy with the fiendish crime so grossly in violation of all law, human or divine.

By command of

Bravet Brig. Gen. MORRIS.

SAMUEL B. LAWRENCE, A. A. O.

FEELING AMONG THE YANKEE SOLDIERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 16.—The news of Lincoln's death caused a profound sensation among the troops in Grant's army. If the war should continue, they threaten to take no prisoners.

DESCRIPTION OF BOOTH.

J. Wilkes Booth, the murderer, is the youngest son of the elder Booth, a tragedian. He is a man of violent disposition, and is reported to be at times partially insane. At the commencement of the war, he resided in Harford County, and was then known as extreme in his secession proclivities and sympathy with the South. In the endeavor to throw Maryland into the vortex of the rebellion, he was an active though obscure agitator. Since then, we have heard little of him, except as an actor in this and other cities. Whether he undertook the terrible work which has plunged the nation into sorrow of his own volition or at the instigation of other and more prominent traitors, is a fact that may never be known.

COLUMBIA.

Thursday Morning, April 27, 1865.

Assassination of Lincoln.

The reports which we give to day, from the Augusta papers, of the assassination of Lincoln, and the attempt on the life of Seward, must, we think, settle all doubts upon the subject. The information comes from unquestionable sources, and the details are of a sort, which prevents any suspicion of their spurious manufacture. We have no comments to make, except upon the evident desire with Mr. Stanton, and perhaps the Yankee authorities generally, to fasten suspicion upon the leaders of the Confederates at Richmond. We hardly need say to our readers that this effort will fail, as it is so manifestly inconsistent with the frank course pursued by the Confederate authorities, and their absolute superiority, from individual character, to any such resort for the good of the country, even if the death of Lincoln could be productive of any benefit to us. We have no sort of sympathy with the victims. They deserved their fate—we may say, provoked it—and we only wonder that something of the kind did not take place long ago. Their brutal disregard of humanity—their reckless usurpation of power—the destruction of the liberties of their own people; their invasion and destruction of a neighboring country, whose liberties they would also overthrow—all combine to make them odious everywhere to humanity; and the days of the Brutii are destined never to end among any people, who can feel the sense of wrong, and with passions warm enough to goad them to avenge and punish it. But we have no sympathy with assassination. We may bless the dagger that strikes down the tyrant, but we would rather know nothing of the assassin. It would be well for him, if in the end, his conscience shall be at ease, after his deed shall have been rewarded.

The death of Lincoln is the act of assassination, and the only one which will be treated as such by the government. The fact of the assassination of the President is a crime, and the only one which will be treated as such by the government.