

The Chattanooga Gazette of the 15th comes to us in mourning, announcing the killing of President Lincoln in the Theatre in Washington City on the night of the 15th instant. The first dispatch dated

WASHINGTON, April 15.

"The President is not expected to live through the night. He was shot at the theatre."

"Secretary Seward was also assassinated, but no artefices were cut."

Then comes the following:

WAR DEPARTMENT, 4. A. M., April 15.

Major General Dix:

The President continues insensible, and is sinking. Secretary Seward remains without change. Frederick K. Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut on the head; the attendant is still alive, but helpless. Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous. It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two associates were engaged in the affair. Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other a companion of his whose name is unknown, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from letters 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 chances, 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.

Special Dispatch by Telegraph to the New Orleans Times.

BATON ROUGE, April 21, 4 P. M.—By the arrival of the steamer Eleanor 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 conspiracy to assassinate every member 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 astonished at the developments. From motives of public interest, we refrain from publishing many of those that reach us.

The Intelligencer 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 concurrent 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 and 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 so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform so important and responsible duties as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As 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 its administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past in connection with this 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 passing the present peril 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 deservant, feeling of my own 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 heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free 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.

New York, April 16.—The Times' 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 Richmond 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 the afternoon, 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 an 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 Fred. Seward.

The steamer Germania, from Hamburg the 4th and Southampton the 5th, has arrived.

Cobden died on the 2d of April. Palmerston, Disraeli and Bright spoke most warmly of Cobden.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—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 inauguration. A placid smile rests upon his features, and deceased seems to be in a calm sleep. The corpse will be laid out in state 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.

New York, April 17.—The Times' Washington, special, 10 A. M. yesterday, says Secretary Seward is decidedly better, but Fred. is still unconscious, but resting as quietly as an infant sleeping. The pistol with which he was struck is 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 bell was answered by a small colored boy who told the assassin he could not go up stairs, but he rushed by and encountered Frederick at the head of the stairs. Augustus, 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 corner, 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. Fred still unconscious.

The Tribune's special, 4:12 P. M., says: No hopes are entertained of Fred Seward's life.

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

Secretary Stanton inclines to the belief that the murderer, Booth, is secreted in the city, but if he and his accomplices have escaped it was across the Eastern Branch. Of the movements of Booth Friday, this correspondent says, about 8 o'clock A. M., three men called at the National and inquired for Booth. The clerk informed them he was not in. After an earnest conversation between themselves they left.

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

About 11 A. M., Booth was in the office, but presented no unusual appearance, except that he was unusually pale. At 4 P. 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 might see 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, *sotto voce*: No, but I have worked hard enough to have made ten times that amount. He had written but a few words, when he said, *evasively*, to the clerk: Merick, is this the year 1864 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 sealed his letter, put it in his pocket and left. He reappeared and took tea at 12 o'clock, and left his key at the office as he went out.

Mr. Brady saw him in the afternoon opposite the Grover theatre seated in a house at half past four P. M., in conversation with Mr. Matthews of Ford's theatre. He talked with him but noticed nothing extraordinary in his demeanor. The assassin of Secretary Seward is believed to be a man named Satuck.

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 Moseby.

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 orbital bone, bounded and lodged several inches from the surface. The ball was flattened.

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

"I do not 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 yesterday.

The wounds inflicted on the Secretary's face have greatly reduced the inflammation and pain caused by the fracture of his jaw by the accident, and the contrivance of adjusting the jaw in 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 sprang for him, but only seized his clothing which he partly tore from him as he sprang from the box. He cried stop 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 bent 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 dispatch received by Col. Sandford, this morning, from C. A. Seward:

WASHINGTON, April 17, 7 A. M.

Colonel Sandford:

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.

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

New York, April 17.—Cotton dull. Gold opened at 163, fell to 149, and closed at 149 5/8.

THE VERY LATEST.

CAPTURE OF BOOTH!

His Two Accomplices also Taken.

A steamer arrived at this 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.