

**The Returning Rebels,**  
General Orders No. 78.  
WAR DEPARTMENT.  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

The attention of all commanders of military divisions, departments, districts, detachments, and posts, is drawn to the annexed opinion of the Attorney General, which they will observe, and regulate their action in accordance therewith:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
April 22, 1865.

**Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.**  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd of April. In it you ask me three questions, growing out of the capitulation made between General Grant, of the United States army, and General Lee, of the Rebel army.

You ask—first, whether the Rebel officers who resided in the city of Washington, and went to Virginia, or elsewhere in the South, and took service, can return to the city under the stipulations of the capitulation, and reside here as their homes?

Second—Whether persons who resided in Washington at the time the rebellion broke out, left the city and went to Richmond, where they have adhered to the rebel cause, entered into the civil service, or otherwise given their support, comfort and aid, can return to Washington since the capitulation of Lee's army and the capture of Richmond, and reside here under the terms of the capitulation?

Third—You state that, since the capitulation of General Lee's army, rebel officers have appeared in public in the loyal States, wearing the rebel uniform; and you ask whether such conduct is not a fresh act of hostility on their part to the United States, subjecting them to be dealt with as avowed enemies of the Government?

Your letter is accompanied with a copy of the terms of capitulation entered into between Gen. Grant and Lee. It is as follows:

"Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me (General Grant) to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside."

I. In giving construction to these articles of capitulation, we must consider in what capacity General Grant was speaking. He, of course, spoke by the authority of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. It must be presumed that he had no authority from the President, except such as the Commander-in-Chief could give to a military officer.

The President performs two functions of the Government—one civil, the other military. As President of the United States and its civil head, he possesses the pardoning power; as President of the United States he is Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, and is the head of its belligerent power. His power to pardon as a civil magistrate cannot be delegated; it is a personal trust inseparably connected with the office of President. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States he has of necessity to delegate a vast amount of power. Regarding General Grant, then, purely as a military officer, and that he was speaking as one possessing no power except belligerent, and considering the fact to be well known to the belligerents with whom he was making the stipulation, let us come to the consideration of the first question you have propounded.

It must be observed that the question is not as to the extent of the power that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, possesses; it is, not whether he, as Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States, could grant parole by virtue of his military authority to Rebels to go and reside in loyal communities—communities that had not been in rebellion against the Government of the United States; but the question is whether, by and under the terms of the stipulations, he has gained such permissions.

In the cases in 2 Black, commonly called the Prize Cases, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the Rebels were belligerents; that this was no loose, unorganized insurrection, without defined boundaries, but that it had a boundary, marked by lines of bayonets, which could only be crossed by force; that south of that line was enemy's territory, because claimed and held by an organized hostile and belligerent power; that all persons residing within that territory must be treated as enemies, though not foreigners; and it is well settled that all persons going there without license, pending the hostilities, or remaining there after hostilities commenced, must be regarded and treated as residents of that territory. It follows, as a matter of course, that residents of the territory in rebellion cannot be regarded as having homes in the loyal States. A man's home and his residence cannot be distinct the one from the other. The rebels were dealt with by Gen. Grant as belligerents. As belligerents, their homes were of necessity in the territory belligerent to the U. S. The officers and soldiers of Gen. Lee's army, then, who had homes, prior to the rebellion, in the Northern States, took up their residences within the rebel States, and abandoned their homes in the loyal States; and when General Grant gave permission to them, by the stipulation, to return to their homes, it cannot be understood as a permission to return to any part of the loyal States.

That was a capitulation of surrender,

and not a truce. Vattel lays it down that [p. 411] "During the truce, especially if made for a long period, it is naturally allowable for enemies to pass and repass to and from each other's country, in the same manner as it is allowed in time of peace, since all hostilities are now suspended. But each of the sovereigns is at liberty, as he would be in time of peace, to adopt every precaution which may be necessary to prevent this intercourse from becoming prejudicial to him. He has just grounds of suspicion against people with whom he is soon to recommence hostilities. He may even declare, at the time of making the truce that he will admit none of the enemy into any place under his jurisdiction.

"Those who, having entered the enemy's territories during the truce, are detained there by sickness, or any other unaccountable obstacle, and thus happen to remain in the country after the expiration of the armistice, may, in strict justice, be kept prisoners; it is an accident which they might have foreseen, and to which they have, of their own accord exposed themselves; but humanity and generosity commonly require that they should be allowed a sufficient term for their departure.

"If the articles of truce contain any conditions either more extensive or more narrowly restrictive than what we have here laid down, the transaction becomes a particular convention. It is obligatory on the contracting parties, who are bound to observe what they have promised in due form; and the obligations thence resulting constitute a conventional right."

Now, if the rights of enemies, during a long truce and suspension of hostilities, are thus restricted, it would seem evident that their right under a capitulation of surrender, without any suspension of hostilities, could not, without express words in the stipulation to that effect, by anything like as large as under a truce and suspension of hostilities.

Regarding Gen. Grant, then, as speaking simply as a soldier, and with the powers of a soldier; regarding this war as a territorial war, and all persons within that territory as residents thereof, and as such enemies of the Government, and looking to the language of the stipulation, I am of opinion that the rebel officers who surrendered to General Grant have to homes within the loyal States, and have no right to come to places which were their homes prior to their going into the rebellion.

II. As to your second question—the stipulation of surrender made between Generals Grant and Lee does not embrace any person other than the officers and soldiers of General Lee's army. Persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who had otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were resident of the rebel territory, certainly have no right to return to Washington under that stipulation.

III. As to the third question—My answer to the first is a complete answer to this. Rebel officers certainly have no right to wear their uniforms in any of the loyal States. It seems to me that such officers, having done wrong in coming into the loyal States, are but adding insult to injury in wearing their uniforms. They have as much right to bear the traitors' flag through the streets of a loyal city as to wear the traitors' garb. The stipulation of surrender permits no such thing, and the wearing of such a uniform is an act of hostility against the Government.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't,  
JAMES SPEER,  
Attorney General.  
By order of the Sec'y of War,  
W. A. NICHOLS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.

—Both Secretary Seward and his son have, within the past week, improved so rapidly that there remains no reason to doubt their speedy recovery. On Thursday the distinguished Secretary rode out, and for several days has been giving considerable attention to business. It is believed that the Assistant Secretary will also, before many days, give some attention to business, and it is now probable that it will not be long before the country will have the benefit of the valuable services of both.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Intelligence from the Shenandoah states that all of Lee's paroled soldiers going home in that direction are required to take the oath of allegiance.

Many of Mosely's guerrillas have come into Winchester with the paroled soldiers, and among them his second in command.

—The number of Confederate soldiers at Mobile have been greatly over-estimated, there having been but between 6,000 and 7,000 defending that place. Of these about 5,000 have been captured, killed and wounded, and the few remaining ones ascended the Alabama river on transports and gunboats.

—A prominent Copperhead of St. Cloud, Minnesota, told a man, in presence of witnesses, Friday night, three hours before the assassination occurred, that Lincoln and Seward were murdered.

—The shad fisheries are now in full operation along the Connecticut, all the way from Hartford to the sea. The fish are caught by thousands and presently ornament the tables of New York and other cities in savory dishes.

—The reports of the New York Custom House show that the total value of foreign merchandise brought to that port last week was only \$697,000. During the corresponding week in 1864 the importations amounted to \$1,280,000.

—An order has been issued throwing open all communication with Richmond, and no passes will in the future be required. The use of government transports is prohibited to passengers.

—On the reception in Havana of the news of the President's assassination, great gloom overspread the American people.

—The weather is very fine, but where are all the ducks?



**The American Citizen.**  
The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - - Editor.  
M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.  
BUTLER PA.  
WEDNESDAY MAY 3 1865.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

There is now no rebel army east of the Mississippi, except a small force under Dick Taylor, which, it is believed, will surrender in a few days. What Price and Magruder may do, is not yet developed, but, there being no hope for their cause, they cannot hold out long. How great the change in our national affairs in the last two months! Surely the end is at hand.

The remains of President Lincoln are to be formally interred at Springfield, Illinois, on Thursday, the 4th inst. During the last two weeks the people in all parts of the country have vied with each other in acts of respect to the mortal remains of the preserver of his country's liberty. His remains passed thro' Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, N. York, Albany, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, &c. On no former occasion was there anything to equal the display that everywhere was visible. It required no close observing to see that he whom all delighted to honor, had been stricken down.

About the time that "An Observer" was writing that ill timed, unpatriotic article in the Herald, which we referred to some weeks since, the Editor of the Greensburg Argus was producing the following evidence of his sorrow at our national successes.

"The scraps of war news which we publish to-day, will carry sorrow and bereavement to thousands of families. The slaughter on both sides has been terrific. The bungling butcher Grant, the murderer Sherman, and the incendiary Sheridan, have no doubt, at an immense sacrifice of life, obtained a decided advantage over the Confederate forces. Every battle inflicts fresh misery on our rulers, who have persistently refused all terms of reconciliation that did not inflict a death blow on the Constitution, and be the winding sheet of our free institutions."

The production of "An Observer" was the most cautious in its language, but the spirit of both were the same.

The Commissioners have been making a laudable effort to improve the appearance of the Court House yard by sowing grass seed and planting ornamental trees. This is the second effort in this enterprise. The first failed, because the "boys about town" had things all their own way; they trampled the ground, broke the trees, and in short, done everything that was necessary to completely foil the good intentions of our authorities. We are at a loss to know why this should be. In our largest cities we find "parks" or public grounds ornamented, and undisturbed by boys. We don't believe boys are, by nature, any worse in Butler than New York. Why then can they not be leaped to behave as well here as there? Simply because the authorities are not firm in their treatment of primary offence.

Let the boys be given to understand that if they violate the regulations, they will suffer for it. Make them realize the fact as soon as any of them transgress, and our word for it, they will soon be as orderly as our best citizens. It is due to the boys, it is due to all concerned, that this should be done. Nor should the reform stop here; our public meetings have been frequently disturbed by this same wayward class of our youth. Let a new rule be adopted, and our town may, in the future, avoid the inconvenience and disgrace consequent upon this unnecessary state of things.

We are not in the habit of censuring much of our space with the eulogy of our public officers, but we feel it to be a duty to say that our Commissioners deserve credit for the manner in which they have conducted the financial affairs of our county.

As soon as they found that there was no legal escape from the payment of those of our county bonds which the Great Western R. R. Co. had used, amounting to about \$65,000, they at once set to work to compromise with the holders, and were very successful in obtaining them at a reduced figure, averaging, we believe, about sixty per cent. There is not over \$13,000 worth of them still out. To enable them to do this, they had to borrow money, not having sufficient in the treasury. The most of this they have already repaid, so that this year they have been enabled to reduce their levy for the coming year. This is truly gratifying, and the Commissioners deserve all praise for their vigilant economy in thus engineering our finances, which, at one time, was the subject of great solicitude on the part

of our property holders. Now that we are almost out of debt, as a county—the rebellion suppressed—our national expenses being reduced rapidly—the various departments of industry will soon begin to breathe freely—to move forward with fresh confidence that a bright future is before them.

Our neighbor of the Herald complains of our mentioning the fact, with seeming approbation, of a resident of Washington having been shot by a soldier for having avowed gratification at the assassination of our lamented President. Since then quite a number of instances have come to our knowledge where disloyalty has met with summary punishment at the hands of the loyal people, both citizens and soldiers. Four persons were shot at New Orleans. An outspoken rebel sympathizer was thrown from a ferry boat at New York, and only escaped drowning by the timely aid of a neighboring boat. Numerous arrests have been made, too, by the military authorities, and just, but not least, Booth, the assassin, has been shot without trial by "his peers." All these things are doubtless very much out of order, in the estimation of our conservative neighbor. Still, if they tend to compel a respect for the government, and an acquiescence in its measures, while they lessen its enemies, the loyal people will be content. While vigilance committees were active and cruel in their treatment of Northern men before the commencement of the present war, all over the Southern country, our conservative neighbor had no word of complaint, but now that the shoe is likely to be put on the other foot, the case is quite different. For our part, when the guilty can be punished through the forms of law, we much prefer it, but, above all things, we wish severe punishment to reach the lawless—the cruel—the secret conspirators against their country, their aids and abettors North and South.

### Booth Brought to Bay.

Full and Interesting Particulars.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial, WASHINGTON, April 27.

Late yesterday afternoon intelligence was received here that J. W. Booth, the murderer of President Lincoln had been overtaken by a party sent out by Col. L. C. Baker, special detective of the War Department, and mortally wounded in the attempt to capture him. The restrictive order of the War Department, prohibiting anything in regard to arrests or investigations concerning the conspiracy from being sent by telegraph, prevented the transmission of this news last night. This prohibition is this morning removed, as far as the case of Booth and his accomplice, David C. Harold, are concerned. The following are the facts in regard to the affair, derived from those who participated in it.

Information having been obtained that on the morning of the Saturday after the murder, a Dr. Mott, living in Maryland, about twenty miles below Washington, had dressed so injured leg for J. W. Booth, Dr. Mott at that time not having heard of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, detectives were put on the trail, and it was ascertained that Booth and Harold had crossed the river at a point in the neighborhood of Swan Point, on Monday last. Lieut. E. P. Dougherty of the 6th New York Cavalry, with detachments of twenty-five cavalrymen of that regiment, and accompanied by some of Col. Baker's detectives proceeded by stream to Belle Plain.

STATEMENT OF LIEUT. DOUGHERTY.

On Tuesday afternoon arrested a man named Fell, by whom Booth and Harold had been ferried across the Rappahannock river at Mathias Point. Fell lives about three miles North of Port Royal on the Rappahannock. At first Fell refused to communicate anything, but upon being threatened with instant death if he would not tell, he agreed to lead the party to the place where Booth and Harold were concealed. They were found Tuesday night, in a barn, on the premises of a Mr. Garrett, about three miles from Port Royal. They had ridden there from the ferry, both mounted on one horse. The cavalry surrounded the barn and summoned the inmates to surrender. At first Booth insisted he was alone. He talked with the men for three hours through the crevices of the barn, through which he could see plainly all that were outside, while they could distinguish nothing within. He told Lieut. Dougherty he had a head drawn upon him and could shoot him if he chose, but did not fire. At last the guerrillas were gathered in vicinity, and Lieut. Dougherty feared his little party might be overpowered and lose the prisoners, he determined to burn them out. The barn was then set on fire when Harold gave himself up, but Booth refused to surrender and prepared to use his weapons. Lieut. Dougherty then gave the order to sergeant Corbett to fire, which he did through one of the crevices, and shot Booth in the head. On being shot Booth exclaimed, "It is up now, I'm gone." He was found to be wounded in the head nearly in the same spot where the fatal ball of the assassin entered the head of President Lincoln.

A doctor was sent for, and brandy administered, but he died in about two hours after he was shot. He did not deny his crime, but declared that he died for his country. He was armed with two six-barreled and one seven-barreled revolver, and a large knife, probably the same which he flourished on the stage on the occasion of the assassination. He had also three packages of pistol cartridges. The capture occurred about 3 a. m., Wednesday morning. His left leg was much swollen from an injury probably received when he leaped from the President's box upon the stage at the theatre, although he had told Dr. Mott that he

had been hurt by his horse falling upon it. The body of Booth is now at the navy yard. It is already in a state of advanced decomposition.

### FURTHER OF BOOTH'S DEATH.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The fourth edition of *Stuy* has the following additional details of the capture of Harold and the killing of Booth: A detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry, under Lieutenant Dougherty, numbering twenty-eight men, and accompanied by two of Colonel Baker's detective force, who went down the river on Monday, obtained the first news of Booth at Port Royal on Tuesday evening, from an old man, who stated that four men, in company with a rebel Captain, had crossed the Rappahannock, a short time previous going in the direction of Bowling Green. He added that the Captain would probably be found in that place, as he was courting a lady there. On proceeding to Bowling Green, the Captain was found at the hotel and taken into custody. From him it was ascertained that Booth and Harold were at the house of John and Wm. Garrett, three miles back, towards Port Royal, and about a quarter of a mile from the road passed over by the cavalry.

In the meantime, it appears, Booth and Harold applied to Garrett for horses to ride to Louisa Court House. The latter fearing the horses would not be returned, refused to hear them, notwithstanding the large sums offered. These circumstances, together with the recriminations of Booth and Harold, each charging the other with the responsibility of their difficulties, had aroused the suspicion of Garrett's brothers, who urged Booth and Harold to leave lest they (Garrett's) should get into trouble with the cavalry. This Booth refused to do without horses, and the two men retired to the barn, the door of which, after they had entered, Garrett locked, and remained himself on guard in a neighboring corn crib, as he alleged, to prevent their horses from being taken and hidden off in the night by Booth and Harold.

Upon the approach of our cavalry from Bowling Green, about three o'clock on Wednesday morning, Garrett's came out of the corn crib to meet them, and in answer to their requests directed them to the barn. Booth was at once summoned to surrender but refused. Harold expressed his willingness to give himself up but was overruled by Booth in the barn. The latter then, assuming a defiant air, called out to know the commanding officer and proposed to him that his men should be drawn up at fifty yards distance, when he would come out and fight them. After the barn had been burning three quarters of an hour and when the roof was about to fall in, Booth, who had been standing with a revolver in one hand and a carbine resting on the floor, made a demonstration as though to break through the guard. To prevent this Sergeant Corbett fired, intending to hit Booth so as to cripple him. The ball, however, struck a little too high and entered his neck, resulting fatally. Booth had in his possession a short heavy bowie knife with which he struck Major Rathbun, a Spencer Carbine, seven shooter, of Massachusetts manufacture, three revolvers and a pocket pistol. He wore, besides his suit or gray, an ordinary cloth cap, a heavy, high topped cavalry boot on his right foot, with the top turned down, and a government shoe on his left foot. No clue could be obtained of the other two men, and taking the two Garrett's into custody the command immediately set out for Washington, after releasing the Captain Lieut. Dougherty, who commanded the squadron, entered the service with the 1st New York Militia. Sergeant Corbett, who shot Booth, was baptized in Boston about seven years ago, at which time he assumed the name of Boston Corbett. To-day he has been greatly honored, and on the street was repeatedly surrounded by citizens, who occasionally manifested their appreciation by loud cheers. The two privates are dressed in rebel gray, having belonged to Lee's army, and just returned home on parole. They profess to have been entirely ignorant of the character of Booth and Harold, and manifest great uneasiness concerning the connection with the affair.

Booth and Harold narrowly escaped on this side of the Potomac. Marshall Murray and a posse of New York detectives traced them to a short distance of Swan Point, but the Marshall being unacquainted with the country, and with out a guide during the darkness of night, took the wrong road, and before he regained the trail, Booth and Harold succeeded in crossing the river to Virginia.

The report that Booth attempted to shoot him if while in the barn is incorrect. He, however, in his parley with the besiegers, indicated that he would not be taken alive. His manner throughout was that of hardened desperation, knowing that his doom was sealed, and preferring to meet it there in that shape, to a more ignominious awaiting him if captured. He appeared to pay little attention to the fire raging about him until the roof began to fall, when he made a movement indicating a purpose to make the desperate attempt to cut his way out, and perhaps really hoped to succeed, amid the smoke and confusion. It was this movement on his part that seems to have caused Corbett to fire the fatal shot. Harold before leaving the barn hid down his pistol, which was immediately picked up by Booth who, had it in his hands at the time he was shot.

Boston Corbett who killed Booth is said to be a man of deep religious feeling, who has at prayer meetings lately prayed fervently that the assassin of the late President might be brought to justice. It is said also that in pulling the trigger on Booth he sent up an audible petition for the soul of the criminal. The pistol used by Corbett was a regular large sized cavalry pistol. He was offered \$1,000 this morning for the pistol,

with its five undischarged loads. This afternoon Surgeon General Barnes, with an assistant, held an autopsy on the body of Booth. It now appears that Booth and Harold had on clothes which were originally some other color than Confederate gray, but being faded and dusty presented that appearance.

### Important Military Order.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The following important order has been issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, April 28.  
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 77.

For the reducing the expenses of the military establishment, it is ordered—

- 1st. That the chief respective bureaus of this department proceed immediately to reduce the expense of their respective departments to what is absolutely necessary, in view of the immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison, and the speedy termination of hostilities, and that they severally make out statements of the reductions they deem practicable.
- 2d. That the Quartermaster General discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops to remote departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged except that required for necessary supplies to troops in the field. Purchasers of horses, mules, wagons and other land transportation will be stopped also. Purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption, all purchases for railroad construction and transportation will also be stopped.
- 3d. That the Commissary General of Subsistence discontinue the purchase of supplies in his department, except such as may with what is on hand be required for the forces in the field to the 1st of June next.
- 4th. That the Chief of Ordnance stop all purchases of arms and ammunition and materials therefor, and reduce the manufacture of arms and ordnance stores in the government arsenals as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.
- 5th. That the Corps of Engineers stop work on all field fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress for completion, or that may be required for proper protection of the works in progress.
- 6th. That all soldiers in hospitals who require no further medical treatment, be honorably discharged from service with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men who have been prisoners of war, and are now on furloughs or in parole camps, and all recruits in readiness except those for the regular army, will likewise be honorably discharged. Officers whose duty it is under the regulations of the service to make out rolls and other papers connected with the discharge and payment of soldiers, are directed to make them out without delay, so that this order may be carried into effect immediately.
- 7th. The Adjutant General of the army will cause immediate returns to be made by all commanders in the field, garrisons, detachments, and posts, of their respective forces with a view to their immediate reduction.
- 8th. Quartermasters, subsistence engineers and provost marshals, will reduce the number of clerks and employees to that absolutely required for closing the business of their respective departments, and will without delay report to the Secretary of War the number required of each class or grade. The Surgeon General will make similar reductions of surgeons, nurses, and attendants in his bureau.
- 9th. The Chiefs of the respective bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out of the public property in their charge, and statements of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication, without prejudice to the service.
- 10th. Commissary of Pensions will have rolls made out of the names, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all prisoners of war who will take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and who are proper objects of executive clemency, may be released upon the terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with the public safety.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
(Signed) W. A. NICHOLS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.  
Official—THOS. M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

—Paine, the individual charged with attempting the life of Secretary Seward, it is said attempted to take his own life on Monday by butting his head against the iron wall of his prison. It was found that he had beaten his head almost into a jelly, and was bleeding profusely. A cap was prepared for him, padded all over, and fastened securely upon his head, and his hands securely so that he can do himself no further injury.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Herald's Washington special says: Our Consul General in Canada has given notice to the authorities that all the criminals connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, are surrendered to the United States authorities.

with its five undischarged loads. This afternoon Surgeon General Barnes, with an assistant, held an autopsy on the body of Booth. It now appears that Booth and Harold had on clothes which were originally some other color than Confederate gray, but being faded and dusty presented that appearance.

### Ladies Firm in the Saddle.

The Herald of Health comes out decidedly for the divided seat—beauty ascribed to a female medical correspondent thus describes her forked experience:

I was in the country attending some patients, when I received the December number of the Herald of Health. I was much delighted with the article by Miss Rogers, M. D., on the equestrian movements of Western ladies. A young lady (who is my patient) as well as myself resolved at once, that style of riding was very grand, and we should put it into practice. So she proposed that I equip myself in her brother's attire, and take a ride that day. I had, been used to riding on horseback all my life, and lived it to excessity. I was soon equipped in gentlemen's attire and mounted on a spirited horse, and on my way to the village of G. The distance is two miles and a half, and we made the trip in one hour and three quarters, I often leaving my (gentleman) gallant in the rear. Notwithstanding I had so much enjoyed riding in the old style, I do confess that I never, before this trip, knew what a free and easy ride was. It is as much improvement on riding sideways and in skirts as a threshing machine is on a flail. And to speak of the physical benefit of such riding would take more time and space than I will in this article. I do not exaggerate when I say that I feel twenty five per cent. better from this single ride. Now lady riders will you not do likewise? We reformers are as unpopular as we can be in the estimation of those who live only to be fashionable, and the intelligent portion of the community would approve of it. If the flail-looked, wasp-wasted, consumptive and dyspeptic woman, that seem all over the land, would dress rationally, take a ride on horseback daily, in a comfortable position, they might by this means alone, improve their health; so as to be a blessing to themselves and their brother man. As for shame, what reason is (in common sense) for a woman to be ashamed of her lower limbs? Did not God form them as they are for a blessing and not for a curse? If so, then is not the slightest shadow of reason for being ashamed of them, and I often wonder how the idea originated. If thy right arm offend thee, cut it off. If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee says the book of books. I can conceive if no idea more absurd than that woman should be ashamed of her limbs and the attempt to conceal them is a grand failure. This is the day of revolution. While we are laboring to free the people from the delusion of drozopathy; let us labor to free woman from the letters of fashion.—The former servitude was sanctioned by law, and has caused bloodshed.—The latter is voluntary servitude and will require the opposite course to free its victims, viz: moral suasion, logical argument, and example.—Although we may not move the world at once, in any reform, yet we may accomplish something by making an effort.

### Appalling Catastrophe.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.

A telegram received by the military authorities from New Madrid, states that the steamer Sultana with 2,000 paroled prisoners exploded fourteen hundred lives were lost.

CAIRO, April 28.

The steamer Sultana, from New Orleans on the evening of the 21st, arrived at Vicksburg with her boilers leaking badly. She remained there thirty hours repairing, taking on 1,956 Federal soldiers and thirty five officers a lately released from Cahawba and Andersonville prisons.

She arrived at Memphis last evening. After coaling she left about 2 a. m., and when about seven miles up, she blew up, immediately taking fire burnt to the water's edge. Of 2,106 souls on board not more than 700 have been rescued; 500 were rescued and are now in the hospitals, 200 or 300 uninjured are at the soldiers' home. Capt. Mason, of the Sultana, is supposed to be lost.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.—The river front of Memphis is covered with soldiers struggling for life, many of them badly scalded. Boats immediately went to their rescue, and are still engaged in picking them up.

Gen. Washburn immediately organized a board of officers to investigate the affair, and they are now at work doing so. No further particulars have been received.

### Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEREAS, By my proclamation of the 25th inst., Thursday, the 25th day of next month was recommended as a day for special humiliation and prayer in consequence of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President; but,

WHEREAS, My attention has been called to the fact that the day aforesaid is sacred to the large numbers of Christians as one of rejoicing for the ascension of the Savior.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby suggest that the religious services recommended as aforesaid, should be postponed until Thursday, the first day of June.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 29th day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,  
D. W. HUNTER, Sec'y of State.

—It is the tendency of the measles and scolding women to break out.