Bedford Inquirer. EDFORD PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

A RECORD OF UNPARALLELED CRIME. That three hundred and twenty-five thousand brave and loyal men have suffered and died, because of the treason of a few bad men, is a fact awful to contemplate; but the fact, that sixty-four thousand or one fifth of these have been systematically starved and murdered by these same traitors, betrays an amount of wickedness and depravity, a parallel for which cannot be found in the annals of crime. From the refined crueltier

of the Inquisition to the tortunes of savage at the stake bears no comparison. Well might we hope that the men who were capable of such deeds had reached the lowest depth of human wickedness and crime. But in the perusal of the testimony, in the assussination trials, we find that the blackness of this infamy pales before the more awful crimes they had in contemplation and which they were diligently prosecuting. After calm and mature deliberation they set their mercenary crew to work, to assassinate, to poison, to burn, and to destroy by the introduction of loathsome disease, not soldiers only, not men alone, but helpless women and innocent children. The tottering footsteps of feeble age and of prattling childhood were to be hurried to a common grave. No thought of mercy for the innocent and helpless could find place in their hard hearts. Fiends incarnate, nothing but indiscriminate slaughter by fire, by sword, by the assassins dagger, by dire disease, and by cold blooded murder could satiate their thirst for blood. And yet, for such as these, apologists are to be found in our own midst. Men, professing to be christians and gentlemen, who, though they had no word of sympathy for the widow and the orphan, who could lend no helping hand to the maimed and suffering heroes, whose faces were lighted by no of these high-toned gentlemen.

NOTES OF THIRD SERIES OF 7-30's NOW READY.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounte the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th. the deliveries of the Third Series commen ced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan-the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their n they receive their notes right in hand to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans be come due, and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for money should ever again fall below its credit for courage. The same spirit that preserved the geographical integrity of the country will place its pecuniary integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations-and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

THE REBEL LEADERS. Their Complicity in the Assassination Very Important Suppessed Testimony. The Murder of Our Principal Men Arran-ged in Canada.

The Murderers to Receive Co from Richmond. Booth Specially Authorized.

A Scheme to Cut the Croton Dam.

The following is the testimony, hitherto uppressed relative to the Rebel leaders, taken at the assassination trial at Washing-

of the Inquisition to the tortunes of savage Indians we search in vain for anything to compare with this most awful record. It has revealed to the world a class of men, who, while arrogating for themselves a superiori-ty, which they claimed should elevate them above the level of ordinary mortals, have shown themselves capable not only of the cool and deliberate murder of those, who, by the vicissitudes of war were thrown in their power, but of inaugurating a plan of systematic torture. to which, martyrdom at the stake bears no comparison. Well gentlemen in Canada; saw Surratt there on several occasions, last April, in Mr. Jacob Thompson's room, also in company with George N. Sanders, and other Rebels in Condet Survey and the several sever Canada: Surratt is about five feet nine or ten inches high, a fair-complexioned man with light hair; I saw him about the 6th or 7th of April, with Thompson, Sanders and Booth; at that time he delivered to Thomp-Booth; at that time he delivered to Thomp-son in his room in my presence, dispatches from Richmond to Thompson, from Benja-min and Jefferson Davis; the latter either a cipher dispatch or a letter. Benjamin was Secretary of State of the Confederacy. Pre-vious to this, Thompson conversed with me upon the subject of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet, of which I gave notice, before the assassination, in the New York *Tribune*, the paper for which I corresponded. I had been invited by Mr. Thompson to participate in that enterprise. Thompson to participate in that enterprise. When Surrat delivered these dispatches from Davis, Thompson laid his hand upon the papers and said, referring to the assassina-tion and to the assent of the Rebel authorition and to the assent of the Rebei author-ties, "This makes the thing all right." The dispatches spoke of the persons to be assas-sinated: Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, the Sec-retary of War, the Secretary of State, Judge Chase and Gen. Grant. Mr. Thompson said on that occasion, or on the day before that interview, that the assassination pro-need would hear the Commence of the that interview, that the assassination pro-posed would leave the Government of the United States entirely without a head; that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President. Mr. Welles was also named, but Mr. Thompson said it was ing heroes, whose faces were lighted by no smile of joy at the country's triumph, who could show no sign of sorrow when a nation wept its chief, can still trace in such harden-ed criminals a similarity to our own loved Washington and immortal Jefferson, and now plead for merey for these worst of criminals. O tempora! O mores! What a record for the Chivalry. What a comment on the Divine Institution and the exalted virtues it engenders. How consoling it must be to the admirers of this school of stern statesmen to peruse these incontrovertible records of the gallant deeds, the unsulied honor, the delicate feeling and tender merey of these high-toned gentlemen. said, "some of our boys are going to play a grand joke on Abe and Andy," which he said was to kill them; his words were "re-move them from office," and he said that the killing of a tyrant was not murder; that he had commissions for this work from the Rebel authorities, and conferred one on Booth, or would confer one; that everybody engaged in this enterprise would be commisengaged in this enterprise would be commis-sioned, and if they escaped to Canada they could not be successfully claimed under the Extradition Treaty; I know that Thompson and the others held these commissions in blank; they commissioned Bennett Young, the St. Albans raider; it was a blank com-mission filled up and conferred by Mr. Clay; as it come from Bickmend it is a claim. as it came from Richmond, it was only sign ed "James A Seidon, Secretaay of War;" ed "James A Seddon, Secretaay of War, Mr. Thompson called me to examine these blanks so that I might testify to the genu-seddon's signature in the case of

York, and other enterprises which they have under consideration now. There was a proposition before the agents of these rebels in Canada to destroy the Croton Dam, by which the city of New York is supplied with water. It was sup-posed it would not only damage manufac-tures but distrase the nearly emerging. Wr posed it would not only damage manufac-tures, but distress the people generally Mr. Thompson remarked that there was plenty of force, and the city would be destroyed by a general conflagration, if they had thought of this sooner, they might have saved a great many necks. This was said a few weeks ago. Thompson, Sanders, Castleman and General Carroll were present. They had arms concealed, and a large number of men concealed, in Chicago.-some eicht hundred concealed, in Chicago—some eight hundred —for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there. The Dr. Blackburn, charged at Nassau with importing yellow force this concealed. charged at Nassau with importing yellow fever into this country, is the same person referred to by me as intimate with Thomp-son, in Canada ; I saw him in company with him, G. N. Saunders, Louis Sanders, Castle-man, Wm. C. Cleary, Porterfield, Captain Magruder and a number of other Rebels of less note; Blackburn was recognized there as an agent of the Confederate States, and so represented himself; in January last Dr. Blackburn employed a person named Came-ron to accompany him, for the purpose of introducing yellow fever into the Northern cities, to wit: the cities of New York, Phil-adelphia and Washington; he went from Montreal to Bermuda, about a year ago last fall, for the purpose of getting the clothing infected with yellow fever; I saw him after infected with yellow fever; I saw him after his return, in Canada, and heard Jacob Thompson and Wm. C. Cleary say that they favored his scheme, and were much inter-ested in it; this was last January. About the same tima it was proposed to

About the same time it was proposed to destroy the Croton Dam, Dr. Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs, and made calculation of the amount of poisonous natter it would require to impregnate the oneyed agent for all the other agents; the moneyed agent for all the other agents; I think they all drew on him for all the money they required; I know some of them did; when Thompson said it would be diffi-cult to collect so much poison without detec-tion, *Pallen and others thought it could be* managed in Europe; Pallen is a physician; I think I have heard Harris also mentioned in connection with the next lence imports n connection with the pestilence importa-ion; I think he lived in Toronto; there were other parties in Montreal that Blackburn employed, or endeavored to employ, but I don't remember their names.

I saw Dr. Stewart Robinson, a doctor of divinity, residing in Toronto; he edited a paper in Kentucky; I have seen him with Thompson and Blackburn, and he was present when some of these schemes were dis-cussed; he approved them; he said any-thing that could be done under heaven would justify them under the circumstances; he appeared upon very invite the schemes in the same schemes in the scheme sch ineness of Seddon's signature in the case of Bennett Young, before Judge Smith. The Inchess of Sedaon's signature in the case of Justify them under the chemistances, he Bennett Young, before Judge Smith. The appeared upon very intimate terms with the signature was genuine. In a subsequent conversation, after the first referred to in February, Thompson told me that Booth had been commissioned, and every man who would engage in it would be. I had a con-versation with Wm. C. Cleary, on the day before, or the day of the assassination, at St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of a bridsh subject by the Canadian Parha-ment; I learned immediately afterward that Surratt was suspected, was pursued, and had decamped; I had a knowledge that Jeff. Davis was the head of the co-called Confed-Davis was the head of the co-called Confed-erate States, was called its President, and had control of its civil administration. Gen. Carroll was present when Surratt brought the dispatches from Richmond, and when they were read by Thompson. I believe there were one or two others; Gen. Carroll of Tennessee then said he was more anxious that Mr. Johnson should be killed than any one else; he said: "If the damned prick-louse was not killed by somebody" he would kill him himself; he referred to Vice-Presi-dent Johnson; his expression was a word of contempt for a tailor; it means a tailor's louse; Booth was known in Canada by the nickname of "Het;" I have heard Thomp-son so name him, certainly Cleary; Kenne-A posed in they refused to provide the second second provided the son so name him, certainly Cleary ; Kenne-dy, who fired the city of New York and was While I was in Canada, I was a correspondent for *The Tribune*, and received no compensation exceept from *The Tribune*.
They never supposed I was a correspondent for *The Tribune*.
They never supposed I was a correspondent for any paper. I only said twas seeking to that they had plenty of friends in Washing.
they never supposed I was a correspondent to their confidence; the proposed Opdense.
they spring of *The Tribune*.
the spring of *The Tribune*.
they spring of *The Tribune*.
they sp whites are too proud to work and there is nobody from whom they can beg. The col-ored people are bitterly persecuted and mal-treated by their former masters. Five men came into Montgomery in one day day with their ears cut off and in an almost nude state. Cases of the ears, noses and lips of the negroes being cut off by these fiends are of almost daily occurrence.

addressed by Titus to Oliver Cromwell; this mamed in February as one of the victims of this scheme: in April the parties before the transmed were mentioned, but Mr. Hamlin was and the scheme of the vice President Johnson put in his place; I ran the blockade from this the scheme the scheme to be given a fore the scheme to be scheme to be scheme to be scheme to be given a fore the scheme to be scheme

the Vice-President and of Gen. Dix, in less than ten days, I might put him down as a damned fool; that was on the 6th of April; he mentioned the name of Booth as one of

he mentioned the name of Booth as one of their friends there; he said they had plenty of friends in Washington, and that fifteen or twenty were going. He had started to go to Washington as early as the 8th, together with others; I communicated this fact on the 10th of April to a justice of the peace, named Davidson, who, after the assaina-nation, communicated it to the Government; Harner returned to Conside after the assa Harper returned to Canada after the assas sination; I had a conversation with C. C. Clay in Toronto in February last; he spoke of the letter of Davis, which Sanders had exhibited; he seemed to understand the character of the letter perfectly, and said he hought the end would justify the means Surratt was pointed out to me in Toronto, ast February, I think; I saw Booth there two or three times, and sat at table with him once, at the St Lawrence, with Sanders cott and Steele; they were conversing with Booth, and drinking wine with him at San-er's expense; I saw Harrold in Canada,

der's expense; I saw Harrold in Canada, in February. Richard Montgomery testified—I knew Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, whom I have met in Canada a number of times since the summer of 1864 up to this time; also, George N. Sanders, J. P. Holcome, Beverly Tucker, W. C. Cleary, Harrington, Hicks, and others, under fictiticus names. Thompson had several names; one was Car-son; Clay was Holt, and Lacy, and Tracy; Jacob Thompson said he had friends of the Confederacy all over the Northern States, willing to go any lengths, and that he could at any time, have the tyrant Lincoln, and while to go any lengths, and that he could at any time, have the tyrant Lincoln, and any of his advisers; put out of the way; that his friends would not consider it a crime, and that it would be done for the cause of

the Confederacy ; in January, 1865, Thomp-son said, at Monureal, that a proposition had been made to him to rid the world of the rants, Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, and some thers; he knew the men who made it wer old, daring men able to execute anything they would undertake ; that he was in favor of the propositior, but deferred his answer until he had consulted his Government at Richmond; that he was then only waiting their approval. He thought it would be a blessing to the people, both North and South to have them (the tyrants) killed. In the Summer of 18641 repeated what Mr. Thomp-son first told me, to C. C. Clay, who said that he was really devoted to our cause, and ready to go any lengths, to do anything un-der the sun to save it. I have seen Payne, the prisoner, a number of times in Canada, about the Falls, in the Summer of 1864, and also at the Queen's Hotel, at Toronto, Canada West, where I conversed with him. I had an interview with Mr. Thompson; several others had sought an interview while they would undertake ; that he was in favo I had an interview with Mr. Thompson; several others had sought an interview while I was closested, and had been refused. On leaving Thompson's room, I saw Payne in the passage way, near the door, with Clem-ent C. Clay taiking to him. Mr. Clay stop-ped me, and finished his conversation with this man in an undertance. Where he had this man in an undertone. When he le me, he said, "wait for me; I will return. He soon came back and bade me good-by and asked where he could see me after time. I told him, and appointed a meeting

I spoke to this an Payne in Clay's absence and asked him who he was. He said, "Oh I'm a Canadian"—which was to say, I don't wish you to ask me anything more. I mentione ' him to Clay when I met him after a time. Clay asked, "What did he say?" I told him, and Clay answered, "That's so he is a Canadian," and laughed. He added "We trust him." "Canadian" is an ex-

FOREIGN NEWS.

Havana and Mexiso-Official Order Destruction of Government Propertyfor the evacuation of San Domingo -Armed Aid of Confederates de-clined by Imperialists.-The Apos-tolic Nuncio leaves Mexico for Europe.-Officers of Our Iron-clads entertained at Havana. Loss of \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

NEW YORK, June 12 .- The steamer Libty has arrived from Havana, with advices The order for the definite evacuation of

an Domingo has been received from Spain. The news from Mexico is of no import-

NASHVILLE, June 9. At about 2 o'clock this afternoon, the ex-tensive building used for Quartermaster and Commissary stores, at the corner of Sum-mer and Broad streets, known as Taylor's Depot, was discovered to be on fire. The flames are supposed to have been caused by sparks from a locomotive. About half of the building was destroyed. The other half, comprising the Commissary stores, was saved. The loss is estimated at between four and five millions. Several dwellings near the scene of conflagration were destroy-ed, with their contents. So great was the tance. The *Ere Nouvelle* does not think the A-merican emigration would be dangerous to the interests of the Empire. The *Sociedad* confirms the report that the Confederates at Eagle Pass, near Piedras Negras and Brownsville, had tendered arm-ed aid to the Imperial authorities, but the tender was declined. ed, with their contents. So great was the heat that all approaches to the scene were impassable. Two or three employees are supposed to have perished in the flames.

tender was dech The destruction of Government prop The Apostolic Nuncio, M. Meglia, had left for Europe.

at the great fire to day, it is believed, will cause a loss of between eight and ten mil-lions of dollars. Within its walls were stores left for Europe. The entertainment to the officers of our irop-clad fleet at Havana passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The authorities had visited the monitors, and expressed great gratification. The squadron sailed on the 6th, after a stay of a week.

The steamer Moro Castle made the trip from New York in four days and seven hours.

The War in Mexico-Important Victory of the Republican asmy-The City of Tacambaro taken by storm and all the garrison cap-tured-Gen. Ortega again in the Field. WASHINGTON, June 11.-Official news

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Official news from Acapulco, dated the 9th of May, em-braces the following intelligence, which was suppressed in the dispatch through French sources from Havana. Gen. Regules, with a part of the first division of the Central Na-tional Army of Mexico, attacked the city of tacambaro in the State of Michoacan on the 11th of April, and took it by storm, captur-ing all the garrison, including 200 Belgians, together with their ammunition, artille-

ether with their ammunition, artill

etc. A few days before, the national forces A few days before, the national forces captured a train with supplies and ammuni-tion sent from Morelia to Pasnasco, and de-feated the French forces at Purnandiro, Cuitso, and Zinapearo, all in the State of Mihoacan. General Ortega, the comman-der-in-chief of the centre, had taken the field having recovered from his wounds.—New Vark Tribune York Tribune.

Central America--Rebellion in Salvador.--The Republic in a state of siege--Rebels in possession of San Miguel--The Assassination news in Salvador.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Advices from Sal-ador state that President Duernas has ised a decree declaring the entire republi in a state of siege, and establishing martial aw. Soldiers and citizens, though countenancing the rebellion, and not taking up will be pardoned.

He also declares the rebellion unimportant in itself, but as an example may be prej-udicial. An army had been sent to quell the revolt of the rebels led by General Carnabas, previously high in favor of Duernas' Gov-

A rebellion broke out at San Miguel on May 15, the rebels taking possession of pub-lic property without resistance. An army of five thousand loyal citizens was raised in hiree days, and, if the papers state the ruth, there is a general manifestation of confidence in Duernas' Government. and patriotic people to give to the gallant men who have saved the country and shed

The announcement of the assassination of Ir. Lincoln caused a profound sensation of orror in San Salvado

the election of Senor Mariscal Cerua Presi dent of that Republic.

The War in South America

By an arrival from Buenos Ayrer we have he important news that the Argentine Re-public has become involved in the war be-ween Paraguay, and Brazil and Uruguay. The Argentine Republic has been compell-ed to take sides with Brazil and Uruguay A statement in the money article of the Journal of Commerce of the 31st ult., setting forth the monthly earnings of tele-graph companies, is calculated to convey erroneous impressions with regard to them, and makes it proper that the facts should be

European News. Advices from Paris to the 26, May, state hat the panic created by the news of the Line missing scheme has subsided

GREAT FIRE AT NASHVILLE. TENN. SUMMARY OF GENERAL NEWS.

NASHVILLE, June 9.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has been invited to

and by Gov. Pierpont It is stated that the Queen of Spain will visit Paris this summer.

SIXTY four thousand Federal prisoners have died in Rebel prisons.

THE Charleston Courier says that trade in that city is rapidly reviving.

FROM the 12th March 1864, to the 1st

April, 1865, no less than 252 persons were killed in the streets of London.

The number of alien immigrants landed in New York city between Jan. 1, and May 31, is 50.047.

Ir is reported, that Breckenridge, late rebel Secretary of War has made his escape in a vessel from the coast of Florida.

Gov. BROWN of Georgia has been releas ed and goes home under a pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of Georgia to her allegiance.

DR. Cox of Lower Maryland and Colone Greene of Washington, arrested some time ago as conspirators have been released.

A CALL has been issued by Simon Came-ron for a meeting of the Union State Con-vention, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1865.

ONE hundred and twenty-two thousand troops come within the order for immediate mustering out of service.

An army of observation, 20,000 strong consisting, we suppose of veterans, is to be sent to the Rio Grande. Cave Maximil

THE steamer Helvetia, from Liverpool, ar rived at New York on the 3d inst., with twelve hundred and seventeen immigrants on board, being the largest cargo of human beings that ever crossed the Atlantic in a steamer.

Ex-Gov. McGoffin, of Kentucky, says the Louisville Journal, has come out in fa-vor of the constitutional amendment and is so impressed with its importance that he in tends taking the stump in its behalf.

THE disturbance among the miners in Schuylkill co. has nearly subsided and many of them have gone to work again. The presence of the military healed the troubled waters

In the conspiracy trial at Washington, on the 1, inst., the counsel, for the defence, set up the plea of insanity in behalf of the assassin Payne.

The judicial investigation at Toronto, Canada, shows that the yellow fever, which carried off some thousands of the citizens of Newbern, N. C., last summer, was intro-duced by the infamous Dr. Blackburn.

A RICHMOND letter says, a member of the aglish Parliament has offered Gen. Lee a splendid residence in London and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family.

It is said that the emigration of Mor-mons from Enrope will be greater the com-ing summer than ever before. Several ves-sels are already chartered in Liverpool, awaiting the arrival of emigrants from different portions of the old country.

pany's lines are now in full telegraph Com-nection with Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans, and are receiving and sending private messages to these cities.

THE Secretary of War has directed that Independence, special observances be had of welcome to our returned defenders, and of commemoration of the heroic deeds of them-selves and their comrades who have fallen. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania. Erem d all returned Union prisoners who have en-dured the hardship of incarceration at

THE immortal Sixth Army Corps was re-viewed in Washington on Thursday the 8th inst. It consisted of 44 regiments, and numbered 20,000 men. This gallant corps has participated in nearly every battle fought in Virginia during the last four pages

On the night the President was assas-inated, John M. Botts was attacked by a party of seven guerillas. They arrived about midnight, and Mr. Botts and a friend the bid set of the second secon raph companies, is calculated to convey about indinght, and Mr. Botts and a friend of his had not yet retired. They went to of his had not yet retired. They went to be a stated as to convey the truth. In the first place it should be known that th

THE Government, it is said, contemplate colonizing all the Indian tribes between Min-nessota, Iowa and the Rocky Mountains, in

hohs of donars. Within its wans were stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity of rope alone consumed was valued at one million dollars. The building was the largest of the kind in the country, being 800 feet front by 200 feet deep. Fortunately the buildings were separated Fortunately the buildings were separated by a fire-wall, and the largest part of the front was, by this precaution, saved from destruction. Various rumors are afloat as to the origin of the fire; some maintaining that it was the work of an incendiary, and others of accident. A Court of inquiry will investigate the matter. The combustion was so rapid that the building was one sheet of flame before the fire department could work on it.

LATER.

Gov. Curtin to the People of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, June 10, 1865. To the People of Pennsylcania: The bloody struggle of four years is ended. The fires of Rebellion are quenched. The supremacy of law and right is re-established. The foulest treason recorded in history has been beaten to the earth. Our country is

saved. These blessings we owe, under God, to

The remnants of the heroic bands that

The remnants of the neroic bands that left her soil to rescue their country are now returning, having honorably fulfilled their service. They have left tens of thousands of their brothers on many a bloody field. Their memories will be preserved on our rolls of honor. For their widows and fami-lies a grateful country will suitably provide.

Let the survivors who are now returning us have such welcome as befits a brave

These blessings we owe, under God, to the unequalled heroism, civic and military, of the people. In the darkest hours, under the heaviest discouragements, falter who would, THEY never faltered. They have been inspired with the deter-mination to maintain the free Government of our Fathers, the continued union of our whole country and the merch at the

whole country, and the grand republican principles which it is their pride and duty to defend for the sake, not only of themlves, but of the human race.

I glory in saying that the people of Penn-sylvania have been among the foremost in the career of honor. Their hearts haue been in the contest; their means and their blood have been poured out like water to maintain it

It is said that the emigration of Mor-

THE Western Union Telegraph Com

in Virginia during the last four years.

a reservation on the northern border of mon-tana and Dacotah, with the British posses-

THE new national banks have now nearly

sions as an unlimited hunting ground.

new lustre on Penusylvania. I recommend that in every part of the State, on the approaching Anniversary of Independence, special observances be had of The latest dates from Gautemala announce From the Journal of Commerce. Earnings of Telegraph Companies.

because of the invasion of Corrientes one of the States of the Republic by the forces of Paraguay, and the capture of two armed vessels, the crew of the one of them having been murdered in cold blood.

MAXIMILIAN'S tenure in Mexico grows every day more precarious. A party of guerrillas recently attempted to kidnap the Empress from the city of Mexico.

CONGRESSMAN Harris, of Maryland, tried for persuading rebel soldiers not to take the oath of allegiance, was sentenced to three years imprisonment and the forfeiture of all political rights. The President approved the finding, but remitted the sentence, it is said, on the ground that Congress should take care of his case.

THE State 'election in Kentucky, which takes place on the first Monday in August, bids fair to be one of more than ordinary interest. The leading question will be the ratification of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The Louisville Journal though not able to see the moral wrong of slavery, is strongly advocating the ratifical tion on the ground of the unprofitableness of slavery, and enforces its argument with an array of statistics that forcibly reminds one the efforts of H. R. Helper, of "Impending Crisis" notoriety, in the same good cause.

ALABAMA and Georgia, according to the latest advices, are in a deplorable state of social and industrial disorganization. The people white and black are starving. The whites are too proud to work and there is

St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of the rejoicing in the States over the surren-der of Lee and the capture of Richmond. Cleary said they would have the laugh on the other side of the mouth in a day or two. I think this was the day before the assassi-nation. He knew I was in the secret of the consultance. It was to the the mouth of the

nation. He knew I was in the secret of the conspiracy. It was to that he referred.— The assassination was spoken of among us as commonly as the weather. Before that, Sanders asked me if I knew Booth very well, and expressed some appre-hension that Booth would make a fizzle of it—that he was desperate and reckless, and he was afraid that the whole thing would be a failure. I communicated to *The Tribune* the intended raid on St. Albans and the proposed assassination of the President: but they refused to publish the letter. I did this in March last, as to the President's assassination; also in February, I think— certainly before the 4th of March. Surratt delivared the dimetchasin Theorem .

a pity he did not die long ago, " and that "it was too bad the boys had not been allowed to go when they wanted to." He referred to the men who were to assassinate him.

I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary, and told him what Mr. Thompson said in January. He said that Booth was one of the parties to whom Thompson had referred; he said also that it was too bad, that the whole work had not been done, referring to the assassination. Cleary, who was confident of Mr. Thompson, told me so.-Thompson said Cleary was a very close mouthed man. Cleary also said that "they had better look out, we have not done yet." He remarked that they would never be the remarked that they would never be con-quered; would never give up. He also said that Booth had visited Thompson in the Winter and in the Summer. These parties knew they were suspected of the assassina-tion a few days after, and were destroying a

great many papers, so they told me. I acted as a Government detective in Can ada, and assumed the name of James Thom son, though I never registered it, but always some other name. My whole object was to serve the Government. I saw this cipher found among Booth's effects) in Mr. Clay' house, at St. Catherine's in the summer 1864. I carried dispatches from Canada Gordonsville, and received a reply, which carried back. I came through Washington each time, and delivered the dispatches t the United States Government; received th dispatch at Gordonsville from a man in the Rebel State Department, from their Secre-tary of State; I carried this paper to Thomp

Clay had the funds; he said he had always plenty of money to pay for anything that was worth paying for; I know they deposit-ed in different banks; Clay said not to tell Sanders what they intrusted to me; he said that he was a very good man to do their dir-ty work; that he associated with men that they could not associate with; that he was very useful in that are will inferred from Bar May 27,

I have been in Canada since the assassi-nation; a few days after, I met Beverly Tucker at Montreal. He said "Mr. Lincoln deserved his death long ago," that "it was a pity he did not die long ago," and that "it Mexican emigration sch toward Maximillian.

Prince Napoleon in a speech delivered at the ceremony of uncovering the monument of Napoleon I, at Ajaccio eulogised the Deor Naporeon 1, at Ajaccio eurogised the De-moeracy and Constitution of America, spoke approvingly of the Monroe doctrine and gave utterance to such liberal septiments generally that he has since deemed it prudent

to resign his Senatorship. The friends of Jeff. Davis in France and throughout Europe generally, have been sorely grieved that a price should have been set upon the head of the Arch Traitor, and speak piteously of our want of civilization. They have, however, been quite taken aback by the news of the *Grand Old Roman* beig taken in petticoats. News from London of the same date, rep

News from London of the same date, rep-resents the *Times* as having upheld the re-bellion until the news of Jeff. Davis' capture. It is now hopeful that the government will not deal harshly with the Stern Statesman.

THE TRIAL.

Evidence Forthcoming Showing the Complicity of Jeff. Davis in still Other Atrocities.

WASHINGTON, June 14 Before the conclusion of the trial of the assassination conspirators, the Government will show that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point, last year, by which so boat at City Fond, as year, by which so many lives were lost, was an operation ef-fected by one of the officers placed on de-tached service by Davis and Benjaman. It is understood that among other Rebel doc-ments secured since the occupation of Richmond, is the report of the agent employed in this diabolical operation.

Destructive Fire and Explosion at Chattanooga.

CINCINNATI, June 10. The Gazette's Chattanoga despatch says that the ordnance building had exploded, setting fire to and consuming two warehouses filled with Government stores. The loss to the government is \$150,000. Ten or fifteen persons were killed and wounded. The explosion was caused by sparks from a loco-

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday June 9. A letter from on board the United States eamer Penguin, off Sabine Pass, dated y 27, says: The forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, surren

The forte a Bablie rass, fexas, surren-dered to the United States steamer Owasco. The American flag was hoisted over the works at 4 o'clock p. m." We expect Galveston to surrender to-mor-

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9. Brownsville, Texas, was entered by the forces of Brig. Gen. Brown, May 31. The Rebels before leaving, sold their artillery to the Imperialists. Cortings is still hovering

about Matamoras.

this country, and are understood represented by a joint capital of fre epresented by a joint capital of from 25, 000,000 to 30,000,000 of dollars. Until a

very recent date they have had a complete monopoly of the use of electricity in the The new national banks have now hearly all been supplied with circulation to the amount to which they are entitled, and circulation will not be issued to converted banks faster than their State circulation is onveyance of intelligence, not only for the public and the press, but since the war

January 1865, were \$33,662

six months \$275,048, which is about 8 per-

February, do

do

April, do.....

March,

\$30,000,000.

began, for the government. On the other hand, the United States Telegraph Company was organized only last August, with a nominal capital of 6,000,000 of dollars, a little more than one halt of which, or about 3,500,000, has been placed for the purpose of paying for the lines purp retired; so that it may now be said that the bank note circulation of the country has The President has decided to retain pro when, or about 3,500,000, has been placed for the purpose of paying for the lines pur-chased by it and of building additional lines already completed, and those now in the course of construction. It is true that it has lines "working to many of the same points with the other two companies," and when its lines are finished, with less than The resident has decided to retain pro-vost marshals in all the States except Rhode Island, and the present officers will hold their places in every congressional district. The same system will be extended to Southern

States, and officers of the Government ap-pointed. It will be a year before it can be points with the other two companies," and when its lines are finished, with less than half the amonnt of capital stock, upon which to pay dividends, its lines will reach all the principal points that are reached by the other two companies, including the principal points in the mining districts of Colorado and Nevada, and the principal cities and towns in California; a contract for the con-struction of a first class, two wire line, hav-ing just been completed with parties fully able to carry it into effect in the shortest possible time, running from Chicago and St relinquished Hon. Judge Catron, Associate Justice of

\$42,199

\$50,078

\$56.085

the U. S. Supreme Court, died in Nash-ville, Tenn., on the evening of the 30th of May. In 1837 President Jackson nominated him, and he was confirmed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, which office he held up to the date of his death.

Thursday, the day of humiliation and prayer, is said to have been better observed in Philadelphia than any similar day that has been appointed. The most remarkable feature of the day, was, that negroes were allowed to ride in passenger railway cars.

Louis to the Pacific, at San Francisco. Up to the present time, however, several of the principal cities and towns of the West have not been reached by the lines of the United States Telegraph Company, principally in consequence of the factions opposition of the old companies in their effort to maintain their monopoly—such as A gentleman who called on General Scott in New York the other day found him in excellent health and much rejoiced at the successful termination of the war. The conversation turning on Jeff. Davis, the old General very pointedly and emphatically remarked: "I hope he will be hung by the neck, sir; I hope he will hang by the neck." effort to maintain their monopoly—such as Cincinnati and St. Louis. But notwith-

standing, its monthly earnings have gra-dually and permanently increased, as might have been ascertained from a little further examination of the U. S assessor's books, EXTENSION OF THE GOODYEAR RUBBER PATENT. -- On application of Henry B. Goodfrom which it appears that its earnings for PATENT.—On application of Henry B. Good-year, administrator of the estate of Nelson Goodyear, the Commissioner of Patents, has extended for seven years the patent of Nelson Goodyear for the invention of hard rubber, the re-issue being in two divisions. The invention in this case consists in pre-paring from the gum commonly known as India rubber, a new material to be used in the place of horn, whalebone, wood, iron and similar substances. It is called rubber. The extension was opposed by A G Day. The total earnings of the assessor's books of the Western Union and American Tele-graph Company, for six months, is \$1,791, 415, which is a little over 51 per cent. on Telegraph Company, taking the average of its earnings for the last four months, as per the assessor's books, will be for the current six months \$275.048 which is about the average of the assessor's books are assessed as a second the second th and utility of invention, its value and impor-tance to the public, and because the inventor was not adequately remunerated, though for no want of diligence on his part.

cent on \$3,500,000, the amount of its stock placed, and which will complete its lines to

placed, and which will complete its ines to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and several other important points in the West to be done in a brief period. CENTS.—The Director of the r infactorian Mint gives notice that the bronze one and two, and the nickel three cent coins can now be had at the Mint without delay or limi-THE INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.— In the case of a Boston distiller, who re-moved liquor from his distillery without the amount of fraud to be \$17,000, making \$50,000 in all. In a Dubuque case, the amount of fraud has been fixed at half a million of dollars, and a penalty of another half a million of dollars has been imposed. calling for the payment of a million of dollars. In a Peoria case, the frauds will be some hundreds of thousands, and an equal penalty affixed. be had at the Mint Without delay or limi-tation as to amount in exchange for gold or United States. The new three cent pieces are put up in bags of thirty dollars each, and this snm or any larger amount of which thirty is a multiple, will be sent when or-dered. Reasonable expenses of trans-portation in sums of thirty dollars or up-wards, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the Mint. The Adams Express Company will act as agents ordered will be forwarded when the money is recived.

row.