THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII—NO. 219. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Important Proclamation.

REWARDS FOR PROMINENT REBELS.

Jeff. Davis, Clay, Thompson, Sanders, Cleary and Tucker.

$160,000 OFFERED FOR THE ABOVE.

Parties Implicated in the Assassination.

UNDER THE EXTRADITION TREATY.

Description of the Parties Ordered.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It appears from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of William H. Seward, Secretary of State, was incited, concerted and procured by and between Jeff. Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, W. C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States, harbored in Canada—

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer for said persons, or either of them, the following:

Fifty thousand dollars for the arrest of Jeff. Davis, $25,000 for the arrest of Clement C. Clay, $25,000 for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, late of Mississippi, $25,000 for the arrest of George N. Sanders, $25,000 for the arrest of Beverly Tucker, and $10,000 for the arrest of William C. Cleary, late a clerk of Clement C. Clay.

The Provost Marshal General is directed to cause a description of said persons, with a notice of the above rewards, to be published.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal to be affixed.

Done at Washington this second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

ASSASSIN BOOTH'S REMAINS.

THE HEAD AND HEART REMOVED.

Body Buried Among Felons.

GUARD IN CHARGE OF THE SPOT.

Murder Conspirators Heavily Ironed.

HANDS FASTENED BEHIND THEIR BACKS.

Confined in the District Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, May 3—9 o'clock.—The vexed question as to the disposal of the remains of J. Wilkes Booth is at length settled by a statement which may be regarded as final. After the head and heart, which have been deposited in the medical museum in this city, had been removed the corpse was placed in charge of two men who, after various movements, calculated to baffle impertinent curiosity, dug a grave in a little spot of ground close to the penitentiary, where, for some years, felons have been buried. Booth's body was deposited here and the earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. Other graves of less infamous felons had previously been levelled, and a strong guard is now in charge of the spot and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred from other nameless graves around it.

About midnight last Saturday, the steamer Keyport was ordered to the Navy Yard. Shore received from the monitors Sangus and Montauk, persons who have been arrested as directly connected in the conspiracy to murder the President and other Union leaders, and who number fifteen men and one woman. These prisoners are all heavily ironed, with a ball and chain on each leg, and handcuffed in such a manner as to keep their hands several feet apart—some of the more desperate ones having their hands fastened behind their backs. A sort of sack covered the head and face of each, leaving only the mouth and nostrils exposed, so as to prevent their recognition of one another or any one else. A special sentinel was in charge of each of the prisoners.

As the signal was given for the Keyport to start, the steamer's bell rang slowly, and nearly all the muffled prisoners gave a convulsive start at the sound, evidently thinking their hour of retribution had come. They were transferred to the District penitentiary, adjoining the arsenal, where cells had been arranged for them. Two prisoners occupy each cell, but a sentinel in charge of each man prevents any conversation.

Notwithstanding the large number already in custody, several more of the assassin conspirators are still at large. Their early apprehension, however, is considered almost certain.

SECRETARY SEWARD NEARLY WELL.

The Attempted Assassination.

THE TRUE VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Post's* Washington correspondent says: Mr. Seward is so well that he is expected to take his place in the Cabinet meetings in a few days. The newspaper accounts of the attempt to assassinate him are generally incorrect. Paine, the assassin, had an opportunity to strike but one blow at Mr. Seward, who was at that moment sitting up in bed. The knife struck the swelling over the fractured jaw, and did not touch the throat. At that instant Robinson clutched Paine from behind, and did not let go his hold, though he was stabbed four times. Mr. Seward rolled off upon the floor, signing death. To Mr. Robinson he owes his life. This heroic soldier is in the hospital here, and is doing well, though very badly wounded. Mr. Seward now dictates the foreign dispatches to Mr. Hunter.

JEFF. DAVIS AT YORKVILLE, S. C.

Stoneman's Cavalry in Close Pursuit.

KNOXVILLE, May 2—10 P. M.—Information from Stoneman's cavalry states that Jeff. Davis was at Yorkville, South Carolina, on the 28th ult., and Stoneman's forces came in on the following day. Jeff. has one day's start of Stoneman, and is escorted by 2,000 cavalry, well mounted, and commanded by Gen. Dibbrell.

He is accompanied by Benjamin, Breckinridge and other notorious characters, and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice and from the vengeance of the United States Government.

It is hoped that Gen. Stoneman's forces will overtake and capture Davis, as he is burdened with eleven wagons, supposed to contain specie.

MOVEMENTS OF THE SIXTH CORPS.

A Quick March to Danville.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Herald* correspondent says: The 6th corps reached Danville last Thursday, making the march of over one hundred miles in four days. On the route, and at Danville a large amount of valuable property was captured, including railroad stock and machinery stolen from Harper's Ferry.

It is expected that the Sixth Corps will remain at Danville some time. General Sheridan, with his cavalry, got as far as the Staunton and Danville rivers, but was ordered to return on the surrender of Johnston.

Trains will soon be running from Lynchburg and Danville to Washington, via Richmond.

PROMINENT CITIZEN ASSASSINATED.

The Supposed Assassin Arrested.

ALBANY, May 3.—Hon. B. Barton, a prominent citizen of Syracuse, was shot in the house this morning by an assassin, and is reported dead. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.

Departure from Chicago.

DEMONSTRATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE.

The Remains "Coming Home."

ARRIVAL AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

LARGE AND IMPOSING PROGESSION.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The streets for several hours were densely crowded, to witness the passage of the funeral procession to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Station, from which the remains are to be conveyed to Springfield. The crowds seem to be larger than those assembled yesterday morning when the funeral passed. The coffin was transferred from the hearse to the car especially designed for its reception. Many persons join in singing the dirge. Bells are tolled, and before the music of the band has ceased we leave Chicago for Springfield. Mr. Blackstone, the President, and the Superintendent of the railroad company, with many other new acquaintances, are on board.

Speaker Colfax, on leaving Chicago, was made the medium for delivering to President Andrew Johnson a brief address from the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Canada, sympathizing with the nation in its affliction and tendering their wishes to the President for a successful and beneficial administration of the Government. Mr. Colfax was selected as the medium on account of his being a distinguished member of the Order. On the way persons are scattered on the road for miles.

Lockport, 11:50.—Minute guns are being fired. Many persons line the track, holding torches, and in the back ground is an immense house draped, and with the motto "Come Home." The train passed all the stations slowly, at which time the bell of the locomotive tolled.

Joliet—Minute guns are being fired, bells tolled, and bands playing a funeral dirge. Many ladies and men are ranged on a heavily draped platform, singing a hymn. It is estimated there are 20,000 people gathered here. It is raining, but this does not prevent even women and children from participating in these marks of respect. The train moves across a bridge, constructed of immense timber, decked with flowers, and mottoes, and evergreens, and surmounted with the Goddess of America weeping. The hymn, "There is rest for thee in Heaven," was sung by mixed voices as we slowly left.

Wilmington—1 *o'clock Wednesday morning*—The people are drawn up in line on each side with torches. Guns are being fired.

At Gardner—There is the usual display. All the houses are draped and illuminated. This is the place where the Prince of Wales and the royal party were entertained.

Lexington, 4—A band of music is playing.

Lorenzo, 4:30—There is also a large assemblage of people.

Al Bloomington—Are large arches with the inscription, "go to thy rest."

Fink's Grove, 5:30—Minute gun, tolling of bells and singing by a choir of ladies, with mournful effect to the occasion.

Atlanta, 7—We have a clear day. The usual badges and drapery. Thousands are assembled. Guns are being fired. The interest here is intense.

Lincoln, 10 o'clock.—This place is named after the President and contains between 2,000 and 3,000 inhabitants. The depot is handsomely draped, the tables are dressed in white and black, and swinging. We pass through a handsome arch on each side of which is a picture of the deceased President with the inscription, "We mourn to none, with charity for all." Broadvalley is passed and we are now at Elkhart—men stand with uncovered heads and ladies wear flags—the depot is handsomely draped. We are 18 miles from Springfield—we pass under an arch with flags, flowers and evergreens.

Williamsville—All the houses are draped, and there are many little flags and pretty ones hanging out. We pass under another arch similar to the above, with the inscription "He has fulfilled his mission." We reach Springfield at nine o'clock. We have now reached the city where is to be deposited all that remains of Abraham Lincoln.

Since leaving Washington to this time we have traveled by a circuitous route, 1,700 or 1,800 miles.

The funeral cars with which we started from Washington have come all the way. No accident of a trivial character has happened, so perfect have been the arrangements.

Colonel Roberts, who is connected with the military railroad, now composes one of our party. The fatigue of the journey has been relieved by kind attentions everywhere, and personal attentions and hospitalities profusely bestowed.

The remains of Presidents Lincoln were received at the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis station. The procession formed in the following order: Brig. Gen. Cooke and staff, military escort; Maj. Gen. Hooker and staff, guard of honor relatives and friends, in carriages; the Illinois delegation from Washington; senators and representatives of the Congress of the United States, including the Sergeant-at-Arms and Speaker Colfax; the Illinois State Legislature; the Governors of the different States; the delegation from Kentucky; Chicago Committee of Reception; Judges of the different courts; the clergy; officers of the army and navy; firemen; citizens generally; colored citizens, &c.

While the procession was moving, the law office of Abraham Lincoln, in a block of buildings, was pointed out. The entrance was draped in mourning, and at the door hung a portrait of the deceased.

The hearse which carried the coffin was splendidly adorned. It was brought from St. Louis especially for the purpose, and cost over $5,000. It was drawn by six black horses. The houses on the streets through which it passed were portraits and emblems of mourning, the Illinois and Missouri telegraph office included. The front of the building occupied by the latter was very appropriately ornamented.

The remains were deposited in the State House with the usual solemn formalities. The outside of the dome of the capitol is in deep black, and this together with the cornice and pillars is festooned with white and black. Similar drapery falls from the columns supporting the pediments. Both on the north and south the entrances are wreathed with evergreens. The general arrangement is artistic and appropriate. The entrance to the capitol and the interior of the rotunda is heavily draped, and festoons of evergreens hang from the dome.

The body lies in the Representative Hall, the galleries of which are supported by columns, and together with the panels are covered with black velvety fringed with silver. In the centre of each panel is a representation of a sprig of myrtle, made of silver. On each column, under the gas jets, is an evergreen wreath of white flowers, and tied with white ribbon.

On the west side of the hall is a painted blue ground with white stars, and alternate white and red, somewhat representing the national flag, with a black cloud above—emblematical of the nation's grief.

Immediately in front is the catafalco. From the corners rise pillars, surmounted by black plumes, and covered with velvet. The ceiling is lined with white lace, dotted with golden stars, which glitter in the light of numerous gas jets. The effect is impressive.

The coffin is placed on a platform approached by steps. The walls are adorned by the following inscription. "Washington the father—Lincoln the saviour."

The remains were soon after being placed in the State House, exposed to public view.

SPRINGFIELD, May 3.—The funeral train arrived here at nine o'clock this morning. All the way from Chicago persons were gathered and emblems displayed. An immense crowd was assembled at the principal depot here. The remains were conveyed to the Capitol, where the apartments were decorated in the most beautiful and elaborate manner. Deep solemnity prevails. Bells were tolled and minute guns fired. Thousands of people are here from the adjoining States.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, May 3.—This morning a near combination attempted to lower the prices, and partially succeeded. The street quotations were somewhat lower than yesterday, but at the Stock Exchange there was very little pressure to sell, and a sharp recovery in prices from the lowest point in the morning. Later in the day the bull party purchased most of the stocks offered by the bears, and made the bear movement a failure. The Stock market improved on the street after the opening of the Board, and was strong at the second, with a further rise in Erie, Pittsburgh, Old Southern, Canton, and Cumberland. There was a large demand for Stocks generally, but they were not offered freely.

Government Bonds active, but 5-20's somewhat weaker. Towards the close of the day they rallied to yesterday's prices. State Bonds quiet and firm. Bank Shares and Railway Mortgages firmly held, and offered very sparingly. Coal and Miscellaneous Shares firm, and generally better.

The Gold market was very steady and uniform. Prices ranged from 145¼ to 145, with the bulk of sales at 145¼@142. Money easy at 4@6 per cent for call. Loans only in moderate demand. Sterling Exchange dull.

Petroleum Stocks steady and moderately active. Sales: Cherry Run, 65; Heydrick, 250; Excelsior, 400; Oceanic, 525; Rynd Farm, 200; Germania, 65; United States, 1350; Tack, 100; Allen Wright, 475; Empire City, 355; Manhattan, 55; Buchanan Farm 133.

The list of the prices of articles of family marketing shows a heavy decline in everything but poultry.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Booth the Original Projector.

THE ROUTE PLANNED FOR THEIR ESCAPE.

Names of Booth's Accomplices.

PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR THEIR TRIALS.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *World* has a lengthy, graphic plot against the rulers of the nation, which contains the following points: Booth was the original projector of the crime; it was recommended by parties in Canada, and was furnished with a murderous accomplice in Payne from that section. Mrs. Surratt was the mother of the conspiracy. Booth found another bloody accomplice in A. T. Surratt.

The route for the escape was planned two weeks previous to the act. A. T. Surratt was the man who had the the room over the Vice-President's. He ran away so hastily that he left all his arms and baggage, also a coat belonging to Booth. When Booth escaped Harrold went with him. They reached Surratt's at midnight, and stopped at Lloyd's hotel and got a bottle of whisky, Booth remaining on his horse. Harrold went up stairs and got a carbine. Lloyd offered another, but Harrold said Booth had broken his leg and could not carry it.

As they rode off Booth called to Lloyd. "We have murdered the President and Secretary of State." They reached Dr. Mudd's House before sunrise and Booth had his broken leg set. An old fashioned wooden band box had been split up for splinters. Dr. Mudd says he did not know who they were.

The following accomplices are all under arrest except Surratt and Capt. Jett. Spangler, the stage carpenter; Alfred Samuel Arnold, of Baltimore, who claims to have backed out of the party; Capt. Jett who took Booth behind him on his horse, T. Zerrot who was assigned to kill the Vice President; Mrs. Surratt the mistress of the conspiracy; McLaughlin, a friend and confederate of Booth; Dr. Mudd who set Booth's leg; Lloyd who entertained the assassins and gave them a carbine; Samuel Coxe concealed and fed Booth; Harrold was captured with Booth; Payne who attempted the life of Secretary Seward; Mr. and Mrs. Adams of Newport was believed to have assisted Booth; Mr. Wilson of Newport, though cognizant of the crime, did not assist justice.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The preparation of the conspiracy cases for trial has devolved upon Colonel H. T. Burrett, who conducted the treason cases at Indianapolis. His great ability disclosed in these cases commended him to the Government. He is now sifting the mass of the testimony in possession of the Government.

The prisoners are closely guarded. Among the precautions adopted to prevent them from committing suicide, is the padding of the head of each thickly with cotton so they cannot butt their brains out; this was suggested by the attempt made by Payne a few days since.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Confession of the Assassin Payne.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

Question of Free Trade South.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Tribune's* special says: Payne, the assassin of the Seward family, has made a confession of his guilt. He said it was useless for him to withhold it longer. He had been fully identified by six persons, and the Government had other evidence in its possession that he was the party assigned to that horrible crime.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: One of the most protracted and important cabinet councils held since Mr. Johnson's accession to the Presidency was held at the Treasury to-day. The subject and matter of discussion was the free trade questions as regards the South. It is understood that the whole system of giving cotton permits and trade permits to a certain class of favorites was thoroughly ventilated and denounced, although there was a decided preponderance in favor of opening trade in all parts of the South not subject to the Union authority. It is believed as the result of this protracted sitting that every facility will be extended by the Government for all proper commercial transactions, and as a consequence of this fact cotton permits are at a heavy decline in this market to-night.

The address delivered to the President by the delegation of the various Swiss residents entertained the hope that the glorious success of the Union will bear on the preservation of all the other sister Republics on the American continent.

To the great astonishment and indignation of the delegation, the acting Secretary of State, who received a copy of the address was communicated previous to its delivery, struck out as being irrelevant the above mentioned paragraph.

It appears Benj. G. Harris, a member of Congress from Maryland, was arrested for persuading paroled prisoners from Lee's army to violate their parole and go back to join the rebels in arms.

A number of these prisoners testify to his giving them money for this purpose, and unless he breaks down this testimony he will certainly be convicted. The punishment is death.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CORA CAPTURED.

The Destruction of the Ram Webb.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Information has been received at the Navy Department of the capture of the blockade running steamer Cora, on the 22th ult., by the U. S. steamer Quaker City, thirteen miles east of Brazos, Texas. The Cora is a stern-wheel steamer, and was bound from Corpus Christie, Texas, to Bagdad, Mexico, with a cargo of lumber. The Department also received the following:

U. S. GUNBOAT GLASGOW,
NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1865.

Hon. Gideon Welles:—I have the honor to inform the Department that the rebel ram Webb ran the blockade of Red River this morning, and passed the city at a high rate of speed. So unexpected was her appearance that she received only two shots through the hull in passing. As she approached the city she was fired on, the United States flag at half mast, and she was mistaken for an army transport.

The Tallyho, Florida, Quaker City and Osyipee were dispatched in pursuit of the ram, the Holybeck far ahead. When about twenty-five miles below the city the ram encountered the Richmond coming up. The Webb then headed for the left bank of the River, ran on shore and was set on fire by her commander, who proved to be one Edward G. Reed, formerly of the United States Navy.

Her crew consisted of about 45 men, and her cargo was cotton, rosin and turpentine, so that she soon blew up, the crew escaping to the swamps except three, two of whom were captured and are prisoners; the fluid was destroyed with the vessel. Her armament consists of three guns. The whole party will probably be captured by the troops who will forthwith be dispatched in pursuit of them. As the ram passed the city she fired a torpedo as spended from the spar.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. K. HARVEY, Acting Rear Admiral.

ARMIES COMING HOME.

GRAND REVIEW SOON EXPECTED NEAR WASHINGTON.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS TO BE RETAINED.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* Washington correspondent says: Should no circumstances occur to prevent, Lieutenant General Grant will review the armies which have been the immediate command of Major Generals Sherman and Meade, not very far from this metropolis, at no very distant day. The 15th and 17th corps are expected here *via* Richmond, and the other corps will soon start on their respective routes to the Capital. After the review the troops will be gradually mustered out of the service, unless it is found necessary to send a force to Texas. The regiments of the regular army, some of which are so much reduced in strength, will be recruited, and it is rumored that the Veteran Reserve corps is to be retained for provost duty.

Condition of Secretary Seward and Son.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has had a comparatively comfortable night, the apparitions not producing as much inconvenience as was anticipated. Mr. F. Seward has gained strength the past twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,) J. K. BARNES, Surgeon Gen'l.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State has taken a drive to-day and is free from pain and stronger. Mr. F. Seward is somewhat better, perfectly conscious, and only complains of the inconvenience of his prescribed quiet.

(Signed,) J. K. BARNES, Surgeon Gen'l.

TRIAL OF HARRIS FOR TREASON.

THE CHARGES AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Evidence of Paroled Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following officers compose the Court Martial for the trial of Hon. B. G. Harris, of Maryland: Maj. Gen. J. C. Foster; Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, Maj. Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. Sharp, Brig. Gen. Wm. Gamble, Col. Charles Albright, of the 22d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieut. Col. O. E. Babcock, Aid-de-Camp and Captain of U. S. Engineers, all of whom were present. The following officers were detailed but were not present: Maj. Gen. Humphries, and Brevet Maj. Gen. J. A. Rawlins.

The charges and specifications against Mr. Harris are as follows:

Charge—Violation of the 50th article of war.

Specification—First—In this, that Benjamin G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland, and a member of the Congress of the United States, did believe with money, to wit: The sum of two dollars to the public enemy, to wit: Sergeant Richard Chapman, and private William Reed, of Company K., 33d Regiment Virginia Infantry, soldiers of the army of the so-called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion and at war with the United States, the said Harris then and there well knowing said Chapman and Reed to be soldiers of said army, and treating and offering to relieve them as such, at the same time advising them to continue in said army and make war against the United States, emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy and his opposition to the Government of the United States, and its efforts to oppose the Rebellion at, or near, Leonardtown, St. Mary county, Maryland, on or about the 20th day of April, 1865.

Specification second, is this, that Benj. G. Harris, a citizen of Maryland, and member of the Congress of the United States, did knowingly harbor and protect a public enemy, to wit: Sergeant Richard Chapman and private Reed Co. K, 33d Va. Infantry soldiers of the so-called Confederate States of America, then in rebellion against and at war with the United States, by procuring them a private house and furnished them with money therefor, and said Harris then knowing said Chapman and Reed to be soldiers of said army, and treating them and offering to give money as such, and at the same time advising them and inviting them to continue in said army and to make war against the United States, and emphatically declaring his sympathy with the enemy and his opposition to the Government of the United States in its efforts to suppress the Rebellion. This done at or near Leonardtown, St. Mary county, Maryland, April 20, 1865.

Sergt. Wm. Chapman and Private Reed, of Co. K, 33d Virginia Infantry, Confederate army, were examined and cross-examined yesterday before the court.

Upon the opening of the court to-day, the proceedings, which are as follows, were brought forward:

Two paroled rebel prisoners were examined and testified that Harris had, at his residence, given them money and advised them not to regard their parole, and to continue their hostilities to the Government.

Mr. Harris objected to their testimony on the ground that they were guilty of treason, and, therefore, being enemies of the country, could not be admitted.

The Judge Advocate offered to prove by the neighborhood at Mr. Harris, that he himself was disloyal, and, with the witness, a mutual enemy of the United States, and consequently not privileged to make an exception in their testimony. The court then took a recess to debate upon this point and the doors were closed. Upon re-opening, the court adjourned till tomorrow.

THE MURDER CONSPIRACY.

BOOTH'S FIRST INTENTION TO KIDNAP.

House With Underground Apartments Discovered.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *World's* account of the conspiracy to murder the President and officers of the cabinet says: There is no doubt Booth really intended to kidnap the President before the idea of murdering him was conceived. Proof of this fact, beyond the admission concealed in his sealed letter, has been found within the early limits in a house belonging to one Mrs. Green. It is mined and furnished with underground apartments, furnished with manacles and all accessories to private imprisonment. Here the President, and as many as could be gagged and conveyed away, were to be concealed, in the event of failure to run them into the Confederacy. Owing to his failure to group around him as many men as he desired, Booth abandoned the project of kidnapping. The house was discovered last week ready to be blown up at a moments notice.

FLAG-OF-TRUCE FROM DICK TAYLOR.

ARRANGEMENTS TO SURRENDER HIS COMMAND.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Herald's* Mobile dispatch of the 19th says: An officer on General Richard Taylor's staff arrived just now with a flag of truce at Gen. Canby's headquarters to make terms for the surrender of Taylor and the men under his command. Nothing is yet known of what transpired between the General and Taylor's aid-de-camp.

No Change in the Cabinet—Our Securities in Europe—The President's Carriages and Horses—The Sultans Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: It may be stated as a positive fact that for the present, with the exception of the Secretary of the Interior, there will be no change whatever in the Cabinet.

Information has been received from our Consuls and from American bankers in Europe that there are now in the European markets between three and four hundred millions of United States bonds. The largest amount of those securities are held by German capitalists, and by the masses of the people as a permanent investment.

The carriages and horses of the lamented President Lincoln are to be disposed of at private sale. A ready there are numerous offers for them by persons anxious to secure them as memorials.

Lt. Col. Adam Bodean, of Gen. Grant's staff, has been sent West to make special investigation of the recent disaster in the blowing up of the Sultana.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Gen. Sherman is now on his route to Charleston. From thence he will move to Richmond in time to meet his army, which is expected to rendezvous at Alexandria.

Hon. J. W. Arnold, of Illinois, formerly member of Congress from Chicago, has been appointed Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, vice E. Sells, appointed to be Indian Agent.

The voluntary surrender of the rebel Secretary Mallory is deemed a sample of sharp practice rather than returning penitence and loyalty.

A thorough examination of all the Departments of note printing and Currency Bureaus of the Treasury have been instituted by Secretary McCulloch.

Secretary Harrington will bear with him to Europe, samples of all United States Securities, bills, &c., so as to detect attempts at counterfeiting, which have been indulged in across the water.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The New Orleans papers give a lengthy letter from A. O. P. Pickens, late Captain of Co. E, 3d Louisiana cavalry, in which he makes an earnest appeal to the citizens of his native State, and beseeches them to return to their allegiance. He refutes at length the sufferings and abuses heaped upon the people by the rebel authorities; asks for the return of peace, and the close of the unholy warfare and states that the cause of Jeff. Davis is perfectly hopeless.

Hon. A. Burwell, of Mississippi, has made a similar appeal to the residents of his State, and suggested the election of delegates from each county to attend the convention to be held in the city of Vicksburg on the first Monday in June next.

Jeff Thompson's Troops not in South-East Missouri—Indefinite Armistice Granted.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—It is officially contradicted that any of Jeff Thompson's troops are in southeast Missouri. The rumors of an invasion are without foundation.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: The Head Quarters of the Department of the Mississippi grants them permission to state that an indefinite armistice throughout the Department, beginning at nine o'clock on the 28th ult., had been agreed upon between Gen. Dana, of the United States, and Gen. Hodge, of the rebels.

The Troops Destined for Texas.

NEW YORK, May 3.—A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Advertiser* says: Considerable interest is manifested among military men to know what commands will be included in the expedition which rumor says is shortly to set out from here, to complete the demolition of the rebellion by the occupation of Texas. It is thought probable that some of the troops now massed so heavily about Washington and Alexandria will be employed for this purpose.

BOSTON CORBETT'S LIFE THREATENED.

Pay for Discharged Soldiers.

REDEEMED CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

National Banks in the Southern Cities.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Sergeant Boston Corbett, says the *Post*, writes to a friend under date of May 1st, as follows: "My life is threatened in the most bloodthirsty manner, but God is well able to keep me."

The *Post's* special says: The Government will pay $100,000,000 to discharged soldiers and officers during the month of May.

Forty millions of dollars of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed in April.

Application for national banks at Richmond, Savannah, Petersburg and Charleston have been made to the Treasury Department.

There are 2,200 troops at Riker's Island who will be mustered out of the service this week.

Booty Bound for Texas—Tobacco for Baltimore—Burglaries in Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 3d states that Mosby took leave of his men at Salem, Fauquier county, telling them to disband and return home, that he was bound for Texas, and did not want them to accompany him, as it might put their necks in the halter. He then rode off with a small number of his old companions.

A steamer was loading at Richmond with tobacco for Baltimore.

Rebel treasury notes were quoted at $3.00@$5.00 per $1,000.

Many burglaries are reported as occurring in Richmond.

Ex-Governor Aiken—The Potomac Army—Sherman Expected.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The *Star* says: Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday afternoon. He arrived at Washington to day, accompanied by his daughter.

The Sixth, and other corps of the Army of the Potomac, have broken camp, and are on the march to Washington.

General Sherman and staff were expected to arrive at Fortress Monroe to-day and proceed to this city.

Orders Prohibiting Exportation of Arms, Horses, &c., Rescinded.

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1865.—The Executive order of Nov. 21st, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the Executive order of May 13th, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules and live stock, being no longer required by public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled.

By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Pennsylvania Delegation Visits the President.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Simon Cameron, Thaddeus Stevens, and other citizens of Pennsylvania, called on the President to-day and were introduced by Mr. Cameron, who addressed the President in a few remarks, assuring him of the confidence of the State of Pennsylvania in his ability, justice and integrity. The President replied at some length, reiterating his future policy towards the rebellious United States. He foreshadowed nothing more than his speeches already published.

Resignation—Reducing Expenses.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—A large number of resignations of army and navy officers are now being received daily at the War and Navy Departments, which are being accepted as fast as received, the government having decided to reduce the land and naval forces as speedily as possible.

In order to assist in reducing the expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, it has been decided to discharge all watchmen, and detail men instead, to guard the property of the Department.

The Seven Thirty Loan—$7,261,300 Subscribed on Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—The subscriptions today to the 7.30 loan as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, amounted to $7,261,300, including single subscriptions $1,091,800 were from Fisk & Hatch, $103,200 from the Ninth National Bank of New York, $500,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston, $100,000 from Detroit, $50,000 from Sandusky, and $70,000 from Lafayette, Ind. The individual subscriptions amounted to 5,081.

Reduction of the Army—Trip South.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Times'* special says: The War Department has ordered printed 500,000 circulars to be sent to Union men, and a large number of muster-out rolls and other papers for the reduction of the army.

Secretary Welles, accompanied by the Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, Mr. Fox, and others, propose to leave in a few days on a trip to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Havana.

Gold!

NEW YORK, May 3.—Gold continues dull and weak. The disbursements of the sub-Treasury on account of the May Coupons make the supply in the street abundant, and premium tends strongly downward. The price during the afternoon has been 145@145¼.

EVENING—Gold to-night 141¼.

From Havana—Specie for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The steamer Morro Castle brings Havana dates to the 29th, one day later than by the Guiding Star yesterday, but contains no news.

The steamer Perola took out $103,000 in specie, and two hundred and thirty passengers to-day.

Surrendered Himself.

TORONTO, May 3.—One of the rebels against whom the grand jury found a true bill for a breach of the neutrality laws a few days since, yesterday surrendered himself to give bail in $8,000 to stand trial at the October assizes.

Reward Offered for Isham G. Harris.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—The Senate of the State of Tennessee adopted an act this morning a resolution offering $5,000 for the delivery of Ex-Governor Isham G. Harris to the civil authorities of that State.

THE Chicago *Times* exhibits considerable uneasiness and alarm at the publication of certain extracts from its past issues. It apologizes and explains, and claims that when it uttered brutal or incendiary remarks it was actuated thereto by a high sense of duty. It says:

"We have only to say here concerning our comments upon Mr. Lincoln's official action, that they were in all instances governed by what we believed to be his apparent disregard of the limits from constitutional principles, and the influence it would exert upon the grand object of our contest on the restoration of the Union."

Here is one of the "comments" which "it believed to be in accordance with constitutional principles:"

On the first of July last, it urged the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, in these words:

"*He could not be more worthless dead than he is living, but would be infinitely less mischievous, and his corpse, repulsive as it would be in its fresh state and richest and most graceful habiliments, would yet be the most appropriate sacrifice which the insulted nation could offer in atonement for its submission to his imbecility and despotism.*"

Three days afterward, July 4th, on the day when the loyal portion of the American people were celebrating our national independence, the same sheet, in an article deprecating the observance of the day on account of the war, again recommended the assassination of Lincoln in the following language:

"Let the people clothe themselves in sackcloth and sprinkle ashes on their heads. It becomes to put the semblance of mourning deeply on and wear it in their hearts, over States disorganized, discordant, belligerent, a land rent with civil feuds and drenched with fraternal gore. Let repentance and *resolve* attend their humiliation. *Let them contemplate the necessity which a few months may precipitate, of* STRIKING DOWN USURPED AUTHORITY, AND VINDICATING BY THE BLOOD OF A DESPOT THE AWFUL SANCTITY OF CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM."

No comment on the above is necessary to explain its meaning. It will require considerable contrition, sackcloth and ashes on the part of its author before forgiveness comes.—*Chicago Tribune.*

GREENBACKS IN BANK.—Subjoined will be found the usual weekly statement of the amount of greenbacks held by the banks of New York and Philadelphia:

	April 29.	April 30
Philadelphia	$19,138,676	$20,000,000
New York	57,054,937	66,000,374
Total	$77,143,613	$86,000,374

A BLUNT ANSWER.—A sculptor of some notoriety and no excess of loyalty applied to Secretary Stanton for permission to take a cast of Booth's head. The blunt war minister replied: "Better take care of your own head."

THE barrel of the United States steamer St. Paul has been captured and hanged on the Tennessee river.

IT is said that the only newspaper in this State, bearing no sign of mourning for the President's death, since the murder, is the West Chester *Jeffersonian.*

The Direction of Booth's Flight.

Since the death of the assassin, the importance of his crime and the dignity of the victim make the particulars of his mysterious escape and flight as much matters of history as of interest. It seems that he fractured the small bone of his leg in jumping from the box in the theatre, but his horse carried him safely on the road to Bryantown, ten miles from Washington, to the tavern of Mrs. Surratt. Here he arrived on Saturday morning. The military were the first to call at the tavern, but failed to get any definite statement until the detectives came up. The tavern was owned Mrs. Surratt, and leased to the old man who keeps it. Upon a close examination he stated that Mrs. Surratt had been there on Friday afternoon, and left word that two men would arrive during the night, who were to be generously provided for. She also directed that two carbines suspended by a string between the plastering of a partition should be given them. Booth and Harrold arrived as expected, and remained until sometime on Saturday forenoon; but on leaving Booth declined to take a carbine, stating that he was too lame to carry it. Harrold, however, took one, and the two set out for the lower counties. Upon reaching the neighborhood of Bryantown, near Port Tobacco, Booth's leg became too painful to proceed further, and the services of Dr. Mudd, of that vicinity, were called into requisition. After the fracture had been dressed and Booth had left, the detectives arrested Mudd, who denied all knowledge of the character of his patient. The boot, however, which had been cut off from Booth's foot, the inflammation rendering it impossible to draw it off, was found, and it was written with ink, "J. Wilkes," the word "Booth" evidently having been scratched out with a knife. The next place where Booth and Harrold were heard from was at the house of a Dr. Coxe. The latter, upon being questioned denied having seen any such parties, but said that three paroled rebel soldiers had applied there for accommodations, and had been sent away. Coxe's servants, however, all assert that the two men had staid there over night, that their master had entertained them in the most hospitable manner, and upon their departure next morning gave each a quantity of whisky.

The detectives next came upon the fugitives near the Sechlar Swamp, in Charles county. There they found a dilapidated shanty, occupied by an old colored woman, who stated that on the morning two men, one of them with a crutch, had come out of the woods and asked for something to eat, offering to pay any price for it. She being afraid of them told them she had nothing, that there were no white people around there, and that they could get nothing to eat in that vicinity. The lame man had then inquired the direction to the great swamp, which she gave, and the two went off. The shanty stands in a small clearing, surrounded on all sides by a dense pine woods, with the exception of one side, bounded by the swamp. The 8th Illinois cavalry and a regiment of colored troops were immediately sent through the swamp in every direction, searching every thicket, but without finding any trace of the assassins, the latter having secreted themselves in the pine woods,