THE PRESS.
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"PRIDE OF THE WEST,"
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"CITY MILLS,"
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The Press.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1865.

Richard Cobden.

RICHARD COBDEN is no more. England has lost an eminent legislator and America is deprived of a true and able friend. Mr. COBDEN may be said to have prematurely passed away, at the age of sixty—nearly all the Parliamentary leaders of public opinion in England being considerably older. For example, BROUGHAM and STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE are eighty-seven, PALMERSTON nearly eighty-one, RUSSELL seventy-three, DERBY and GREY sixty-six, Lord WESTBURY sixty-five, and BOWRING, ELLENBOROUGH, HENLEY, PAKINGTON, General PEEL, ROEBUCK, SHAFTESBURY, and CHARLES WOOD, each older than COBDEN.

Born in 1804, the son of a small farmer in Sussex, RICHARD COBDEN had the misfortune while yet a child to lose his father. Taken charge of by his uncle, a wholesale Manchester warehouseman in London, the lad was trained to business in that establishment. Steady and industrious, and fully up to his work, he became what is called "commercial traveller" for the firm at an unusually early age, and in this capacity traversed nearly every county in England. Becoming acquainted with Manchester, he determined to settle there, and about the age of twenty-five entered into business there as partner in a printed cotton factory, bringing in as capital his thorough knowledge of business and the excellent personal connexion with traders which he had made as a traveller. To extend the business, he went abroad, visiting Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, in 1834, and the United States in 1835. This foreign travel enabled him to produce two pamphlets, which attracted much attention at the time—one upon "England, Ireland, and America," the other upon "Russia," whose ambition and power were more dreaded then than now. After thus "fleshing his maiden pen," Mr. COBDEN devoted his attention to the practical part of his business, and made a fortunate hit by producing a new style of printed fabrics, more tasteful and elegant than any supplied by his rivals in the trade. He had noticed, also, while in the south and east of Europe, that the inhabitants had a greater predilection for bright and showy colors than the Manchester manufactures were aware of, and provided an article in which black and Turkey-red gaily predominated, which soon obtained a monopoly in the foreign market, and greatly advanced the prosperity of his house.

He was a prominent man, in 1835, when, having assisted in founding the Manchester Athenæum, an institution devoted to the cultivation of literature and science, he was solicited to pronounce the opening address. This was a remarkably able production, and stamped COBDEN as one of the most popular orators of the time. He had regularly trained himself, at debating societies, to the intellectual gladiatorship of public speaking, and, when the occasion came, was found to be a ready as well as a well-informed orator. At the general election of 1837, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the parliamentary representation of Stockport (a borough within a few miles of Manchester), and made a tour, immediately after, in France, Belgium, and Switzerland. On his return he broke ground in the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in favor of Free Trade, and joined his friend, Mr. BRIGHT, in originating the Anti-Corn Law League, the object of which was to repeal all taxes upon grain, and thereby cheapen food. "The League," as it was called, soon matured into one of the most formidable political organizations ever known. In 1841 Mr. COBDEN was elected M. P. for Stockport, and at once commenced a bold and vehement agitation, in and out of Parliament, against the Corn Laws. The sum of £50,000 was soon raised, by subscription, to defray the expenses of "The League," and among the numerous speakers who addressed the public, in every part of England, Mr. COBDEN soon became most distinguished above all, not less by the extent and precision of his information than by his acuteness of reasoning, his boldness of declamation, and his popular style of oratory. These qualities also gained him much influence in the House of Commons, where he frequently spoke in support of his object.

There ensued a great struggle between the Peel Cabinet and the British people on this question of the Corn Laws—actually of cheap or dear food. Sir ROBERT PEEL, preferring peace to revolution, abandoned the Agricultural interest, which had strongly supported him in his prolonged, recent, and successful contest for office, and, yielding to what is called "the pressure from without," brought in "an Act to repeal the duties on the importation of Foreign Corn." The landed interest, which included most of the Aristocracy of the British Empire, strongly resisted this measure, but PEEL succeeded in carrying it, and it received the royal assent on June 26, 1846, the very day on which, a few hours later, he was beaten on an Irish measure by the combination of the liberals of all shades of politics in the House of Commons. He resigned office, more popular at the time, and thence until his sudden death from an accident, than most statesmen when gaining office and power. He had given cheap food to the people, who lamented when a mean party conspiracy drove their benefactor out of office. He had sacrificed himself to serve his country.

When announcing his retirement, Sir ROBERT PEEL, in graceful and eloquent language, gave the main credit of the repeal of the Corn Laws to "the unadorned eloquence" of Mr. COBDEN, whose political friends and admirers set on foot a subscription to remunerate him for his services and sacrifices, (for his business had greatly suffered from his enforced withdrawal from its personal superintendence,) and the large sum of £70,000 was collected and presented to him. Part of this was devoted to the purchase of an estate in Sussex, including the farm on which he had been born. There was a popular feeling that Mr. COBDEN ought to have office, as a Cabinet minister, in the new administration. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL, its head, was too much of an Aristocrat to advance a farmer's son, who was twenty times more able, eloquent, and powerful than himself, and insulted the champion of Free Trade and Cheap Bread by offering him a subordinate situation in the Department of Trade. Declining this, Mr. COBDEN, whose health had suffered from his great overwork during four successive years of political agitation, went abroad again, and, visiting France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Russia, and Sweden, was received with great applause in the principal cities and towns.

In 1847, during his absence, he was re-elected M. P. for Stockport, and also for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and made his choice to sit for the latter place. In 1857, being a leading member of the Peace Society, he opposed Lord PALMERSTON's policy, which had involved England in a contest with China, and a dissolution of Parliament was the result. He had abandoned all hope of being re-elected for Yorkshire, and his friends started him for Huddersfield, where he was defeated, but immediately after, to his own surprise and that of his friends, he was returned for Rochdale, partly through the influence of Mr. BRIGHT. About the same time it was understood that Mr. COBDEN had materially reduced his property by investing largely in Illinois stock, and at a subsequent period his losses were repaired by a second subscription, chiefly among his Manchester friends. He was in the United States in the summer of 1859, when, the Derby Ministry overthrown, Lord PALMERSTON resumed office as Premier. He offered a seat in the Cabinet to Mr. COBDEN, who declined it, but, true to his political faith, gave his general support to the Palmerston Ministry.

In 1860-61, when NAPOLEON declared himself in favor of Free Trade, and began to relax the stringencies of the French tariff, he was met, half-way, by Mr. GLADSTONE, the British minister of finance, who joined with Lord PALMERSTON in requesting that Mr. COBDEN would accept a confidential mission to arrange terms of an international treaty under which French wines and spirits could be exchanged for British manufactures. The new system appears to have worked advantageously for both countries, but still, because he was only a farmer's son, not even the compliment of making him a Privy Councillor, (which would authorize his being addressed as "Right Honorable,") was tendered to him on the part of his Sovereign!

Mr. COBDEN's politics were most liberal The advocate of Free Trade (which appears well adapted for such a country as England) he was in favor of the ballot, of the extension of the suffrage, of shorter Parliaments, of retrenchment, toleration, and reform. Latterly, his health being impaired and a bronchial complaint having so much affected his voice that it was painful and even dangerous for him to speak frequently in public, Mr. COBDEN rarely spoke in the House of Commons or elsewhere. But his full sympathy was with the policy of President LINCOLN and the Union, from the commencement of the memorable struggle now happily near its close, and he expressed himself confident, all through, in the justice of our National cause and in the certainty of its success.

Mr. COBDEN was eminently a practical man. His energy, ere his health failed, was remarkable, and it was this, with his strong eloquence and skilful way of using facts, that obtained the great triumph which was the crowning glory of PEEL's administration. In him this country has lost a true friend, but he survived to know that our cause, which he loved so well, was on the eve of final success.

Cardinal Wiseman's Successor.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

According to custom the Catholic Hierarchy in England have sent to the Pope the names of three clergymen from whom his Holiness may select a successor to the late Cardinal Wiseman, as Archbishop of Westminster. The names are set down as "very worthy, more worthiest," (*dignius, dignior, dignissimus*?) and it is believed that two of the three, so nominated, are Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Ullathorne, Bishop of Birmingham. The aristocratic section of the county Catholic Church is supposed to favor Bishop Clifford, whose brother is an English peer of ancient creation. It is supposed, also, that his appointment would be acceptable to the British Government, now on the friendliest terms with the Pope, not alone because of his high family connexion, but because he is a quietist, who would not embarrass British interfere with the affairs of the Papal Court. Bishop Ullathorne, a prelate of great energy and immense working power. The third person spoken of is Dr. Manning, formerly Archdeacon in the English Protestant Church, by far the best Catholic preacher in London, and editor of the *Dublin Review*, a Catholic quarterly, established about thirty years ago by O'Connell and Dr. Wiseman, and now owned by Mr. Weld, a wealthy and eccentric Catholic. Unfortunately, he has not the social tact, discretion, and would probably keep his diocese in hot water, if appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of Westminster. It is believed that Dr. Ullathorne will be the man.

There is a rumor also that Monsignore Talbot (the Pope's favorite chamberlain at Rome, and brother to Lord Talbot de Malahide, an Irish nobleman), will be sent to reside in England, in some high capacity, as cardinal. It is said, too, that Dr. Cullen, Catholic Primate of Ireland, will receive a cardinal's hat. On the other hand, it is declared that the Pope has long intended to advance Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of France, to the cardinalate. But the advanced years of this prelate would render this honor probably as short-lived as it evidently is tardy. It will be extremely difficult to find a successor to Cdinal Wiseman in any respect equal to him. In 1850, he was burned in effigy in the streets of London, on Guy Fawkes' Day, for having presumed to assume the title of Archbishop of Westminster. In 1862, he was so far conciliated public opinion that his funeral cortege, through the same streets of London, was fully three miles in length, and of the thousands and tens of thousands who witnessed it, not one uttered a word or gave a look of enmity. He was, indeed, an excellent gentleman, as well as an exemplary prelate, and, himself extremely tolerant and conciliatory, he succeeded in bringing his former antagonists to the same gentle practice.

Jeff Davis Heard from—His Last Proclamation.

DANVILLE, Va., April 5.—The General-in-Chief found it necessary to make such movements of his troops as to uncover the capital. It would be unwise to conceal the moral and material injury to our cause resulting from the occupation of our capital by the enemy, and it is equally unwise and unworthy of us to allow our own energies to falter and our efforts to become relaxed under adverses, however calamitous they may be. For many months the largest and best army of the Confederacy, under command of a leader whose presence inspires equal confidence in the troops and the people, has been greatly hampered by the necessity of keeping constant watch over the approaches to the capital, and has thus been forced to forego many a golden opportunity for promising enterprise. It is for us, my countrymen, to show by our bearing how reverses how wretched has been the sad deception of those who have believed us less able to endure misfortune with fortitude than to encounter dangers with courage.

We have now entered upon a new phase of the struggle. It is conceded that the necessity of guarding particular points, our army will be free to move from point to point to strike the enemy in detail far from his base. Let us but will it and we are free.

Animated by that confidence in spirit and fortitude which never yet failed me, I announce to you, fellow-countrymen, that it is my purpose to maintain your cause with my whole heart and soul; that I will never consent to abandon to the enemy one foot of the soil of any one of the States of the Confederacy. That Virginia—noble State—whose most ancient renown has been eclipsed by her still more glorious recent history; whose bosom has been bared to receive the main shock of this war; whose sons and daughters have exhibited heroism so sublime as to render her illustrious in all time to come—that Virginia, with the help of the people, and by the blessing of Providence, shall be held and defended, and no peace ever be made with the infamous invaders of her territory.

If by the stress of numbers we should ever be compelled to a temporary withdrawal from her limits, or those of any other border State, again and again will we return, until the baffled and exhausted enemy shall despair of his conquest and abandon his impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free.

Let us, then, not despond, my countrymen; but, relying on God, meet the foe with fresh defiance, and with unconquered and unconquerable hearts.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Letter from Edwin Booth.

The following correspondence appears in the *Boston Gazette* of April 16th. We quote as justifying what we stated upon our personal knowledge of the most eminent artist at present bearing the name stained by so foul a crime:

LETTER FROM MR. JARRETT.

PARKER HOUSE, 7 O'CLOCK A. M., Saturday, April 15, 1865.—*Edwin Booth, Esq.:* MY DEAR SIR: A fearful calamity is upon us. The President of the United States has fallen by the hand of an assassin, and I am shocked to say, suspicion points to one nearly related to you as the perpetrator of this horrid deed. God grant that it may not prove so. With this knowledge, and out of respect to the feelings which will fill the public mind as soon as the appalling fact shall be fully revealed, I have considered it close the Boston Theatre until further notice. Please signify to me your co-operation in this matter.

In great sorrow and in haste,
I remain yours, very truly,
HENRY C. JARRETT.

REPLY.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, BOSTON, April 15, 1865.—*Henry C. Jarrett, Esq.*—MY DEAR SIR: With deepest sorrow and great agitation I thank you for relieving me from my engagement with yourself and the public. The news of the morning has made me wretched indeed, not only because I have received such unhappy tidings of the suspicions of a brother's crime, but because a good name and a most justly honored and patriotic ruler has fallen in an hour of national joy by the hand of an assassin. The memory of the thousands who have fallen on the field in our country's defence during this struggle cannot be forgotten by me even in this the most distressing day of my life. And I most sincerely pray that the victories we have already won may stay the brand of war and the tide of loyal blood.

While mourning, in common with all other loyal hearts, the death of the President, I am oppressed by a private woe not to be expressed in words. But whatever calamity may befall me or mine, my country, one and indivisible, has been my earliest devotion.

EDWIN BOOTH.

The Late Colonel William Sergeant.

A meeting of members of the Philadelphia Bar was convened in the Supreme Court Room, at 11 A. M. yesterday, to express respect for their late professional brother, Colonel William Sergeant, who recently fell mortally wounded in action before Petersburg.

On motion of W. Retch Wister, Esq., the Hon. Hill K. Price was invited to preside over the meeting; Joseph A. Clay and William Meredith, Esqs., were appointed secretaries.

Appropriate resolutions, offered by the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, were unanimously adopted. Earnest and eloquent speeches were made in eulogy of the deceased by Mr. Thayer, Morton P. Henry, Esq., David Paul Brown, Jr., Esq., Macgregor J. Mitcheson, Esq., Benjamin H. Brewster, Esq., and the Hon. Judge Cadwalader.

A committee of five was appointed by the chair to communicate the condolence of the Bar to the family of Colonel Sergeant.

—Mr. T. A. Beadwin, F. G. S., of Manchester, a gentleman who has spent much time and money on gold-digging in Wales, publishes a statement that more than 12,000 ounces of gold have been obtained from about 4,300 tons of quartz, &c., in Merionethshire. If this result be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, gold mining in Wales seems to be moving fast from the experimental to the practical.

RICHMOND.

THE CITY GROWING IN PROSPERITY

Arrival of General Lee—His Dignity and the Reception Given Him.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS OF THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Great Consternation and Lively Fear of Consequences.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

RICHMOND, April 16, 1865.

THE CHANGES IN THE CITY.

It is just two weeks since our forces occupied this city, and the changes which have been wrought are not without their influence upon the minds of the principal secessionists. The suffering and destitution which the poorer classes experienced, and in many instances those who left homes of comfort in Washington, are being relieved by the charities of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and the magnanimity of the Government. The markets are being well supplied with vegetables, and the finest beef that has adorned the stall since the war began is daily exposed for purchasers. Several enterprising spirits have opened places of business.

VEHEMENT REBELS.

While prosperity and future happiness are producing a change among many of the former adherents of the rebellion, there are innumerable others who continue their bitterness and venom. One of the female aristocrats on Leigh street, whose property is guarded by a Federal soldier, said yesterday, with considerable vehemence, that "I will die and go to hell before I would take the oath." Another, upon hearing that Lee had surrendered, assumed a tragical attitude and declared that she "would rather see him in hell than marched through the streets of Richmond." These females are well known in the best society of this city, and are among the wealthiest of the State.

ARRIVAL OF LEE AND STAFF—HIS RECEPTION.

The excitement of yesterday was the arrival here of General Lee and his staff, about three o'clock P. M. The chieftain looked fatigued, and rode along at a jaded gait. The general with affable dignity received the marks of respect which were manifested by those who happened along the pavement. Several efforts were made to cheer him, which failed, until within a short distance of his residence, previous to which his adherers satisfied themselves with quietly waving their hats and their hands, when they were more successful. At his mansion, on Franklin street, where he alighted from his horse, he immediately uncovered his head, thinly covered with silver hairs, as he had done in acknowledgment of the veneration of the people along the streets. There was a general rush of the small crowd to shake hands with him. During these manifestations not a word was spoken, and when the ceremony was through the General bowed and ascended his steps. The silence was then broken by a few voices calling for a speech, to which he paid no attention. The General then passed into his house, and the crowd dispersed. The military authorities here will extend every consideration to Lee. Orders will soon be promulgated affording him and his staff such protection and accommodation as their circumstances may require.

OTHER ARRIVALS.

General Pickett and staff, I understand, also came into the city yesterday. Quite a number of rebel generals and soldiers are daily arriving. The effect upon the population is not very pleasant. The rebels continue to strut in their uniform, and in many cases make remarks which are offensive to Union soldiers. The influx of rebel soldiers here tends to strengthen their nerves in the utterance of disloyalty.

SCHOOLS FOR THE FREEDMEN.

Many encouraging efforts are being made to establish schools for colored children. Professor Woodbury, in connection with the Freedmen's Aid Society, is prosecuting this enterprise, in connection with others equally as indefatigable, with considerable success. The colored children were called together yesterday, graded, and the necessary books sent for to instruct them.

PERSONAL.

Colonel John W. Forney and friends, among whom are Gen. Geo. M. Lanman; Col. Wein Forney, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*; D. P. Forney, Esq., of the Washington *Chronicle*; Hon. Samuel Randall, and Robert Randall, Esq., of Philadelphia, and several others, arrived here night before last, and put up at the Spottswood House. The Colonel and party will leave to-morrow for Washington, having satisfied themselves with the various points of interest to be seen in this city, and with such relics of barbarity as they could collect.

A COLORED BISHOP.

Right Rev. John D. Brookes, one of the colored Methodist Bishops, is here looking after the spiritual welfare of his brethren. His reception has been quite flattering, and the good which he will likely accomplish will be a great blessing to the people. The reverend gentleman has certainly moved in time, and in the right direction.

GOOD FRIDAY SERVICES.

We have been experiencing showers for a day or two, but this morning has dawned with every appearance of an excellent day. Religious services will be held in the different churches to-day upon no other condition that nothing shall be said of a disloyal character. Where prayers were heretofore offered for Jeff Davis, the pastors are ordered, in the absence, and especially in consequence of the unworthiness, of that individual, to substitute President Lincoln.

ROLLIN.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Passengers from Richmond state that the assassination of the President has created the greatest consternation there, the people expressing fears of the consequences.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

—Henry Heyneman, who, at the commencement of the rebellion, made a vow that when our armies captured Richmond he would walk the whole distance from Boston to Washington, and carry an American flag, will start on his lengthy pedestrian tour on Monday next, at eight o'clock, A. M., from the steps of the State House. A beautiful silk flag has been presented to him by Mayor Lincoln in behalf of the city.

—An immense iron mine has been discovered at Sarnia, Canada, cropping out in the form of black sand, on the beach stretching from that city to Bosanquet. It is computed that in one bank there are 370,000 tons, worth $20 per ton, and John McEvoy, of Port Edward, has secured it.

—Poor Brigham Young is a widower. One of his wives died on the 22d of last month. She was the handsomest of all Brigham's wives except six.

—The Dante monument at Florence consists of a pedestal 22 feet high, having bas-reliefs on three sides, surmounted by a figure of Dante, 18 feet high, executed by the sculptor Pazzi. The author of the *Divina Commedia* is in the habit of a Franciscan Monk, but without a scapula and hood; the head is encircled by a laurel wreath. The features were carefully worked from the cast taken after death, and now in the possession of the Torrigiani family.

—Ismail Pasha, the present Viceroy of Egypt, desires, and has expressed the desire, that the order of succession in that country may be changed, and that his son should succeed him on his death, instead of his brother. It is said that the English Government has already signified that it will not oppose this project. The brother of the Viceroy, Mustapha Pasha, lately arrived in Paris to urge his claims with the French Government. He was received last Monday by M. Drouyn de l'Huys, who assured him that France would not consent to the order of succession being changed.

—A sum of twenty thousand pounds is in litigation in Scotland, and depends upon a marriage contract, which being declared by one of the barristers to be buried with the male party to the contract, Hans George Leslie of Banff, orders have been given by the judge to have the grave opened and the coffin searched for such a document. This is a new style of gold-digging.

—It seems, from a Parliamentary return just issued, that the total amount expended for the relief of the poor in unions in England and Wales, in the year ended Lady-day, 1864, was £4,835,953, of which £2,465,608 was charged to the common fund. The sum expended in Lancashire alone was £605,286.

—The late debates on the punishment of death in the Italian Chamber have produced a great sensation in Paris. Prince Napoleon intends to address a petition to the Senate in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

—In consequence of the number of illiterate soldiers in the French army, circulars have been addressed to generals commanding divisions, ordering them to see that the rules for communicating instructions to the troops are scrupulously observed.

—The Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris, has just produced a new burlesque on a scale of much magnificence. The decorations are said, in fact, to have cost no less a sum than 160,000f. (£6,400). At the first representation the piece lasted from seven in the evening till a quarter past two next morning.

—A new mine of silver and lead has been discovered in Russia, in the province of the Don Cossacks. It is situated near the small river Nagolnaia, and within a short distance of the Grouchewskaia Railway.

—Two splendid vases have just been made for Sir Rowland Hill, to be presented to him as the result of subscriptions of a penny from admirers to an unlimited amount.

—At a grand entertainment given in Paris by the Ambassadress of Austria thirty ladies appeared as bats, and in that strange disguise executed a dance with great skill.

—The French Emperor is suffering from indisposition. He was observed to stand up with great difficulty during mass on the 26th.

—The sculptor Carl Kiss, so well known by his statue of "The Amazon" in the exhibition of 1862, died at Berlin on the 24th.

—In Florence busses are about to be established in which passengers will be allowed to travel to any part of the new capital for a penny.

—M. Maurice Joly, a member of the Paris bar, is now prosecuted for having in his possession a copy of M. Ingouin's obnoxious pamphlet.

—One of the directors of the Bank of Flanders, at Ghent, recently absconded, leaving a deficit of nearly 200,000 francs.

—An English paper computes that there are 500,000 drunkards in Great Britain.

—In 1836 the population of South Australia was 20. In 1864 it was 148,145.

—A new city is forming at Northwestern Australia, to be called Palmerston.

Additional Particulars of the Assassination of the President.

From the correspondence of the New York *Herald* we take the following exceedingly interesting details of the frightful crime which has overshadowed the whole land with gloom:

STATEMENT OF MAJOR RATHBUN.

The President's box at Ford's Theatre is a double one, or what ordinarily constitutes two boxes, in the second tier, at the right of the stage. When occupied by the Presidential party the separating partition is removed, and the two are thus thrown into one. This box is entered from a narrow, dark hallway, which in turn is separated from the dress-circle by a small door. The examination of the premises discloses the fact that the assassin had fully and deliberately prepared and arranged them for his diabolical purpose previous to the assembling of the audience. A piece of board one inch thick, six inches wide, and about three feet in length served for a bar, one end being placed in an indentation excavated in the wall for the purpose, about four feet from the floor, and the other against the molding of the door panel, a few inches higher than the end in the wall, so that it would be impossible to jar it out of place by knocking on the door on the outside. The door having thus been guarded against intrusion by any of the audience, he next proceeded to prepare a means of observing the position of the parties inside the box. With a gimlet or small bit he bored a hole in the door panel, which he afterwards enlarged with his knife, so as to leave it little larger than a buckshot on the inside, while it was sufficiently large on the outside in the dark entry for him to place his eye against with convenience, and see the position occupied by the President and his friends. Both box doors were perforated in like manner. But there were spring locks on each of these doors, and it was barely possible that they might be fastened. To provide against such an emergency the screws which fasten the bolt-hasps to the wood had been partially withdrawn, and left so that while they would hold the hasps to the wood they would afford little or no resistance to a firm pressure upon the door from the outside.

DELIBERATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE MURDER.

Having thus provided for a sure and easy entrance to the box, the next business was to insure a clear and unobstructed passage to the locality of the crime by such an arrangement of the chairs and sofa occupied by the occupants at considerable distance from him. The rocking or easy chair occupied by Mr. Lincoln was found in the front corner of the box farthest from the stage. Another, for Mrs. Lincoln, a little more remote from the front, while the other chairs and a sofa were all placed on the side nearest the stage, leaving the centre of the spacious box clear for the bloody operations of the actor. These preparations were neither conceived by a maddened brain, designed by a fool, nor executed by a drunkard. They bear most unmistakable evidence of genius, industry, and perseverance in the perfect accomplishment of a deliberate murder.

At a few minutes past eight in the evening the President and Mrs. Lincoln called at the residence of Senator Harris, corner of Fifteenth and H streets, where they took Miss Clara Harris and Major Henry R. Rathbun, United States Army, into their carriage, and proceeded to the theatre. Shortly after they entered the fatal box the President seated himself in the chair designed for him by the assassin. Mrs. Lincoln took one near him, Miss Harris the one at the opposite corner, fronting the audience, and Major Rathbun seated himself upon the sofa, a few feet behind Miss Harris. There were no other persons in the box, and no one entered or left it until about the time of the assassination. Charles Forbes, the personal attendant of the President, had been told by Mrs. Lincoln to remain near the box, as he might be wanted. The President seemed well, though somewhat sad, and spoke very little. He arose once during the performance, went to the door of the box, put on his overcoat, and then returned to his chair and sat down.

The deed was perpetrated during the second scene of the third act of the piece, by some man who must have approached stealthily and unseen through the dark passage at the back of the box. Major Rathbun was not aware of his presence till hearing the report of a pistol, and, looking round, saw the flash, and the smoke issuing from the face of a man just in the box, not more than six feet from the President. As the Major sprang towards him he heard him shriek some word like "freedom." He then seized him. The assassin shook loose from the officer's grasp, and at the same time made a violent thrust at his left breast with the knife which held in his hand. Major Rathbun caught the blow on his left arm, near the shoulder, and at once sprang for him again, but only succeeded in grasping his clothing, which he partly tore from him as he leaped from the box to the stage. The Major then cried out "Stop that man," but supposing it impossible for him to escape through the crowd below, rushed back to the President and to the aid of Mrs. Lincoln, who, for the first time realizing what had occurred, was shrieking for help. The President had not changed his position, except that his eyes were closed and his head slightly bent forward. Major Rathbun saw at a glance that he was mortally wounded. He went to the door of the box for the purpose of procuring medical aid, and, to his astonishment, found the door closed. He then went back and out of that which the boxes are entered firmly barred on the inside with a piece of wood wedged across about four feet from the door, so that those outside who were knocking for admission could not get in. Tearing away the fastenings, and passing in one or two persons who represented themselves as surgeons, he requested Capt. Crawford to prevent all other persons from entering the box, and begged the audience to disperse.

When the surgeons had concluded their examinations, it was decided to remove the body from the theatre, and accordingly the whole party, including Major Rathbun, who had charge of Mrs. Lincoln, proceeded to a house opposite. It was now found that the Major was seriously wounded, and becoming faint from loss of blood. He was sent home by his surgeon.

THE RAPIDITY OF THE ASSASSIN'S MOVEMENTS.

The whole time occupied from the firing of the pistol in the box to the leaping upon the stage was not over thirty seconds. The President never spoke or unclosed his eyes from this time until his death The clothing of Major Rathbun and the dress of Miss Harris were bespattered with blood from the wound of the Major. The wound of the President did not bleed at all.

MISS LAURA KEENE'S STATEMENT.

Miss Keene was behind the scenes at the precise time of the shooting. She was on the northern side of the theatre, while the President's box was on the southern side. Miss Keene's position was near the prompter's desk; but as that official was absent she placed herself near the point where she could more readily reach the stage, in case it should be one of the signals for her entrance. Shortly after the commencement of the second act, she heard what she supposed was the report of a pistol, and, prepared herself to break his fall as he entered. In a dreamlike scene; but instead of entering Mr. Spear Mr. Booth pushed his way suddenly through the side scene, striking Miss Keene on the hand with his own, in which he held the dagger. She for a second looked at him and saw it was another person from the one she expected, and instantaneously heard the cry that the President was shot The cry was spontaneous from the audience, and many of them were making for the stage. She then knew something was occurring. Miss Keene went to the front of the stage, and said, "For God's sake have presence of mind and keep your places, and all will be well." While all seemed willing to detect the perpetrator of the great crime, but one made a move to this end. Booth, the perpetrator of the deed, had jumped to the stage than he was followed by Mr. Stewart. As Booth crossed the stage he met and struck at the speaker with the dagger he held, and instantly made his exit to the rear of the theatre, where his horse was in readiness, and mounting he made his escape. Miss Keene, after momentarily arresting the panic in the audience, heard the cry of Miss Harris, saying, "Miss Keene, bring some water." Miss Keene, responding to the call, made her way, which was rather circuitous, through the dress circle to the President's box, and got there a few moments after the occurrence. There she saw Mrs. Lincoln, in the agony of a death