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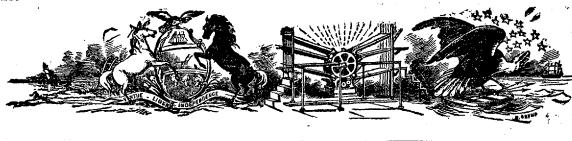
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PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

E. WALRAVEN,

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VOL. 8.—NO. 248.

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Muslins and Calicocs much under market pulce.
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BLACK ALPACAS AT 50, 62, 75, 88c., and \$1. Also, magnificent Black Mohairs, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1. innis, &c. White and Buff Pique by the piece or yard, good tock, good qualities.
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White will be lightly the light are superior to all others.

THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and unquestionably the Lightly for the perfect of the lightly for the best QUALITY in every part, and unquestionably the Lightly for the perfect of the lightly for the lightly for the lightly for the lightly for the lightly and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA DE UURAL HEXICO. SOUTH AMERICA, and the West Indies of the lightly for the ligh

726 CHESTNUT STREET.

Thave new cream a meanificent assortment of spring millishey And Straw Goods. Which I cfer, wholesale and retail, at the lowest which I case, wastern and one de Naples in all colors; the more desirable and scarce colors, such as buff, pearl, rose pink, &c. in an assortment of shades. Bert white, Bisch, and Colored Orapes. Ribbons of every shade, narrow and wide, to match metabols: naterials.

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EXTRACT BUGHU. It will give brisk and exergets belings and enable you to alone well.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865. The New Exodus. It is a subject of grave complaint in England that, even as early as the beginning of April, emigration from the mining districts had commenced. This time, the exodus is not that of the poor agriculturists of Ireland, but of the skilled and comparatively independent miners of South Wales, where the earth holds vast treasures of iron, coal, and copper. "It is beginning," The Times says, "to be of frequent occurrence for forty or fifty hands to leave at every pay day from the principal iron and coal works of the district." A few emigrate to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and other colonies, but at least ninety per cent. are bound for the Northern States. It must be confessed that ninety per cent. is a pretty respectable average of immigration. We can afford to receive it. There is room enough in this yast and now reuniting empire for as many millions of ablebodied, well-conducted, industrious, energetic, and intelligent emigrants as the Old World can spare us. There, under harsh laws and scanty wages, the working classes do little better than merely vegetate; here, where law reigns supreme, where education is gratuitous, where labor is highly paid, where talent finds its level, where invention reaps its reward, where religious faith is not set up as the test of a man's capacity for exercising every right of citizenship, it is not surprising that so many emigrants thrive and send home for their relations and friends to follow in their wake. We have room for them, but we must decline, once for all, to receive such ticket-of-leave men as lately came to New York, under the sanction and at the expense of the public authorities in England. They will certainly be detected on their

arrival, and as certainly sent back to their native land. The Times, still commenting on the exodus of the miners from South Wales (an unusually intelligent and almost scientific class of citizens), says "the great inducement to leave the land of their birth is the reported high wages to be received in the States, and pamphlets and American newspapers are industriously circulated among the working classes, giving a glowing account of the state of the country. Unfortunately, a great number of the miners believe the statements made, despite the warnings addressed to them by even Americans citizens of position, such as the Mayor of New York, who has publicly condemned the proceedings of the American Emigrant Society in inducing migrants to come over with no other object than to secure cheap labor for the capitalist." This is only partly true. High wages constitute only one | 18 an intensely English story, which, unfortunately out of many inducements to settle in this | dees not end well. "Percy; or, Fortune's Frollos," The laborer who comes hither tion of equal laws and participates in equal rights. Pass a very few years, and, if it so word, to be the Sovereign freeman to which, under scarcely any possible conditions in his own land, he could ever have aspired. As for any opinion expressed by the Mayor of New York against emigra-tion to this country, the *Times* would not have quoted it if it had realized how little is thought of that "citizen of position," within his own civic jurisdiction, and out of it. His Worship does not bear the reputation of being quite a Solon, and we venture to predict that, if he should visit London, after his fellow-citizens, at the next election, unanimously vote him out of office, the Modern Babylon may be disturbed by no apprehension that his brilliancy will set the River Thames on fire. As for the capitalist desiring to secure "cheap labor," that is one of the inevitable circumstances of industry and money. The great principle is to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. Labor is as much a commodity as food or clothing, and the more skilled it is, the higher price it brings. But, even were wages so much reduced here as to become "cheap," the emigrant who received them would still receive, together with the social

the letters from emigrants to the fatherland which they have left. Now that peace again shows the olive-branch, we may expect, in the year 1865-'66, a greater immigration from Europe than ever took place before. Again we say, we have room, and food, and employment for them all. A Hatch of Novels.

One of the best novels of the day is "Kate Kennedy," forming the 252d number of Harper's Library of Select Novels—the best series of modern fiction ever published. The heroine, a beautiful and highly intelligent young lady, but self-willed and proud, whose better nature is developed by romantic but not improbable circumstances, is one of the most natural of her class, and her wooing and her wedding are brought about in a very charming manner. It is some time since we have read any work of fig-

and received from Ashmead & Evans, is a story of our civil war, and though well-written, is too impro-bable to be accepted by novel readers. A Southern man, wealthy and well educated, goes into the rebellion with all his heart, despite the remonstrances
of his Northern wife, gets a commission in the robal
army, is wounded, reported dead, taken prisoner,
returns to the North, enlists in our army, becomes a
sergeant, is wounded severely, and returns to his
wife again, to be as happy as he can desire. The
book is sometimes carelessly worded: "When I
write Carl," is bad grammar, and "War was incugurated" is a clumsy, round-about way of saying
that war had been begin or commenced.

Mr. Carleton, of New York, has become an exten-

sive novel publisher. He brings dut new works of fiction in batches of three at a time. "St. Phillips," by the author of "Rutledge," is so well written that we regret the wind-up of the tale is not more probable. The death of Julian, so tacitly accepted by the public, after he had murdered his old school-fellow, is among the unlikely parts of the story, and poeti-cal justice is scarcely meted out by making Chris-tine, the heroine, marry her sister's former hurband. On the other hand, all the characters are well drawn, and clearly placed before the reader. The elergymen, the mysterious doctor, the lady of fashion and artistically represented that we like the book a little better than we ought. The author has a few pet phrases which are not quite correct—"Every good-looking man in the room had akked her to," and "Mrs. Sherman told them to," are cases in point—"Lovers and Thinkers," by Howes Gordon, is a novel which has considerably more strong than feeble points. It partly is a story of the war, and some of the military scenes are artismely splitted. The story. rather serious than religious, and Earnest Acton, ro, is a truly noble Chris ing a class which is happily increasing among us. Here we would gladly close, but the book has some flagrant faults which we must point out. There is

which is Clockneyich, for "riolent," nor "aci" for "eel," nor "nische" for "riolent," nor "aci" for "eel," nor "nische" for "nice"—nor, supposing that he did speak as this author makes him, would this owest of all low bogtrotters speak of "the runcontry uv th' avenin," nor of a lady's having "a punchang" for a gentleman, simply because such a man as Jerry Kay, who is made to mispronounce the commonest words, sould not know the meaning of rencontre and genchant. We repeat, for the hun-dredth time, that the only proper way in which mony on Friday.

buctoo's chief butler .- "Mary Brandegee," though not improved by the introduction of a good deal o negro patois, is a readable, clever book. Unfortu Particulars of the Facts Given nately, most of its characters are very so-so folks. The heroine is a most intolerable flirt, and a liar to boot; her aunt, Mrs. Berkeley, is a virago; and her cousin, Hinda, no better than she should be. Still, it seems a natural story, as if the author had taken her characters from life and her incidents from actual events. It is given to the world as an autobiography, "edited by Cuyler Pine," and suggestive little paragraphs have gone the rounds of the newsnamers to the effect that the book is "from the pan of the young lady who claims to have created Miss Fiora McFilmsey, who had "nothing to wear." This is disingenuous. No lady has a right claim to the lively satire entitled "Nothing to Wear," which was written solely by Mr. William Allen Butler, o eceived Mr. Carleton's books from T. B. Peterson The gentleman who has written much and wal! in the Home Journal, with the nom de plume of "Barry Gray," (not to be abandoned until he is in his

dthressht" instead of "dressed," nor "wiolent,

Coffin?) has collected a series of sketches which Inducements Held Out in the Confede-Coffin ?) has collected a series of sketches which charmed the readers of that paper, some years ago, and, with additions and revision, published them in a book which he calls "My Married Life at Hillside,"
It is printed at the Riverside press, neatly illus trated by McNevin, (who uses the graphotype pro cess, which much resembles Palmer's glyphography, used over twenty years ago, in London,) and pub lished by Hurd & Houghton. This is as pretty to look at as it is pleasant to read. Barry Gray's marital experiences are related in a very agrees manner, reminding us, without being at all imitative, of the quaint style of Irving and the quietly suggestive manner of "Ik Marvel." We learn with eatisfaction that Barry Gray will bring out a com nenion volume, during this summer, entitled "Ma-rimonial Infelicities, with an occasional felicity by way of contrast." This, also, or great part of it, appeared in the Home Journal. Hurd & Houghton, New York, have commenced shing "The Riverside Irving," a new and neat cabinet edition, in 16mo. volumes, with steel vignette, on entirely new type. The first volume is "Tales of a Traveller." It is beautifully printed: neatly bound, portable, readable, and low-priced. "Bracebridge Hall" will be the next volume. Received from Ashmead & Evans. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published four novels. "Love and Money," by J. B. Jones, s a story of American life, with a rather intricate plot, in which authorship is a good deal mixed upa well-written romance. "The Divorced Wife," and "A Year After Marriage," from, we believe,

the first part of a collection of novelettes by T. S. Arthur, a writer of great ability, who always inculcates a good moral, and is deservedly popular. "The Fallen Angel" is a translation of a French romance of Alexander Dumas. The plot is singular, and the characters are all well-drawn. The heroine is a sort of "Traviata," and the story is good of its class-that, however, with undoubted ability, is not good. Frederic A. Brady, New York, has sent us a leash of novels. "A Young Girl's Confession," placed before us in an English translation, is the very latest of George Sand's writings. It is popular in Paris, and will find numerous readers here. It is one of the most unexceptionable of its author's compos tions, and gives a lively sketch of French provincial life. "The Old Love and the New," by Mrs. Grey, by Mrs. Gore, is a tale of love and authorship

rights. Pass a very few years, and, if it so please him, he may be admitted to the most extended rights of citizenship—to vote at elections, to hold office, and, in a tief of the author, and "racy of the soil." Well

copies, however, postage-free, on receipt of \$3. Our Historical Society is collecting the funeral sermons preached in this city, on the same mournful occa

volume like this.

President Lincoln as a Practical Inventor.

In the Washington correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser of Minoday last, we find the following very interesting statement, as showing one of the steps by which the Missistipple Fiat Boatams grew intellectually to the full development of his period. It is more than valuable, and may serve to demonstrate the fact that Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest men of his period. It is more than valuable, and may serve to demonstrate the fact that Abraham Lincoln and the priod of the Confederacy, and I told them that site such a class we had then got from Gattysburg. It is more than valuable, and may serve to demonstrate the fact that Abraham Lincoln was one of the greatest paths of life:

"Occupying an ordinary and commonplace postion in one of the show-asses in the large hall of the Patent Office, is one little model which in ages to come all in prible and most searce relies in the vast museum of unique and priceless things. This is a plain and simple model of a steamboar rought fashioned in wood by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, the area date in 1839, when the inventor was known simply as a successful lawyer and rising politicism of Contral Illingle. Neither his practices nor his politic tool rule much of the state fact in 1840, when the inventor was known simply as a successful lawyer and rising politicism politics food rule much of the state fact in 1850, when the inventor was known simply as a successful lawyer and rising politicism politics food rule much of the state fact in 1850, when the inventor was known in a process of the dangers and any ways. The main idea is that a contral the politics food rule much of the state fact in 1850, when the inventor was known by and down the Missiship as a fat-boatama, and became familiar with some of the dangers and any wayses, and pulleys. When the inventor was known in a process the sand or obstruction, these foods and the design of this inventor was known in a process of the same provided with a fatil volume like this. and it gets publicitated abroad through

strate the fact that Abraham Lincoln was one of the few exceptional men who could not fall to have altimately cut out his path to distinction, determinately, in some one of the practical paths of life:

"Occupying an ordinary and commonplace position in one of the show-cases in the large hall of the Patent Office, is one little model which in ages to come will be prized as at once one of the most curious, and one of the most secred relies in that vast museum of unique and priceless things. This is a plain and simple model of a steamboat roughly fashioned in wood by the hand of Abraham Lincoln. It bears date in 1849, when the invertor was known simply as a successful lawyer and rising politician of Central Hilmols. Neither his practice nor his politics took up so much of his time as to prevent him from giving much attention to contrivances which he hoped might be of benefit to the world and of profit to himself.

"The design of this invention is suggestive of one phase of Abraham Lincoln's early life, when he went up and down the Mississippl as a flat boatman, and became familiar with some of the dangers and inconveniences attending the navigation of the Western rivers. It is an attempt to make it an easy matter to transport vessels over shoals and snags and sawyers. The main idea is that of an apparatus resembling a noseless bellows, placed on each side of the hull of the oraft just below the water line, and worked by an odd but not complicated system of ropes, valves, and pulleys. When the keel of the vessel grates against the sand or obstruction, these bellows are to be filled with air—and thus buoyed up, the ship is expected to float lightly and gally over the shoal which would otherwise have proved a serious interruption to her voyage. The model which have substituted with a knife out of a shingle and a cigar box, is built without any elaboration or ornament, or any extra apparatus by yond that necessary to show the operation of noving the steamer over the obstructions. Herein it differs from very many of t his bold autograph on the prow of this miniature steamer.

"In the adjoining hall of the Patent Office rest the camp chest, the uniform, the staff of Washington, the printing press of Frankin, the manile of Juckson. There hangs the Declaration of Independence. To this final and sitting resting place, and out of its present surroundings of supracticable dish-washing machines, amazing arrangements for stopping runaway horses, and original ideas for the improvement of children's rattles, we may trust this specimen of the handswork and ingenuity of the man who gaved his country and gave up his life in the fruition of the task, may presently be removed."

To the Editors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

To the Edilors of the N. Y. Evening Post:

That we may know what dependence hereafter to place in the oracular utterances of the great Cocktey Thunderer, let us here quote some of its fulminations at three different periods of the war:

(From the London [From the London [From the London Times of Rov. It is evident in the smallest will admit that the seems complete the smallest will admit that the seems complete the seem if been misguided its accessories ealth the could never by our comments. Culted to impress the great for three We said that the people with a feelingotts the great horit could never ing that the work ly preponderating subdue the south. It is accomplished. Strength of the and the North has and that the civil now proclaimed war is really at an incomplished.

In the beautiful consistency of these prophetic In the beautiful consistency of these prophetic cles is there not food for an immense laugh?

Here we would gladly close, but the book has some dagrant faults which we must point out. There is in it some remarkably heavy badinage, in which is gueshing young lady sweers "Upon my soul," speaks to fer brother as "Captain Bub," and declares that her own "mouth opens easily to chatter or to his similar young lady over a saily to chatter or to his similar young revious experience being that people do the introduction of an impossible Irishman, who rejoices in the name of Jerry Kay, is the great blot of the book. The author has invented for him a sort of pelois which certainly is not titled, and a strengthing to indicate the Irish roque by misspelling, falls, utterly and indicrously. Besides, this Paddy is made to use words of the meaning of which he could not have any knowledge. A mere, uneducated Irishman does not say "Dthriver, kape yer eyes round about you," certainly nove the contage now stands. Bennetics in an or forther eities in a nor stands of the solders. The bouse will unquestionate any knowledge. A mere, uneducated Irishman does not say "Dthriver, kape yer eyes round sout you," certainly nove here the contage now stands. Bennetics in a nor stands of the solders in the name of performed in that direction along the Canada and the destruction of the Norther eities of the sellous was the event of the entire work the protection of the Norther eities of the sellous the event of the neurorands were the present of the earn either which of the neurorands were the present of the earn either which of the neurorands were the present of the latter which of the neurorands were the present of the earn either which of the nel

THE ASSASSINS. Important Private Testi-

The Northern "Sons of Liberty" and "Knights of the Golden Circle" Known in the Confederacy.

Briefly Yesterday. Copy of the Letter Talking of "the Cup,

the Knife, the Bullet." How Clay, Sanders, Holcomb, and Thompson

oth's Intimates Among the Rebels-

are Implicated in the Murder.

The Interest They Took in the Marder.

racy to Attract Assassins. Some of the Rebel Officers Very Anxious for the Murder.

Davis Works Toward it Through a Regulation Called "Detached Service."

Attempt of Booth to Enlist Accessories in his Plot.

The Murder to have Taken Place on Inauguration Day.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTI-MONY OF MONDAY.

The Terrible Finale to all the Preparations in Ford's Theatre.

Entry of Booth into the Box---The Pistol Shot. HIS LEAP FROM IT AND PASSAGE

His Escape and the Probable Connection Spangler with it.

ACROSS THE STAGE.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF FRIDAY. Testimony of Henry Van Steinacker.

rather sketchy, but amusing. If Mrs. Gore's novels are to be reprinted, why not publish "Mrs. Army tage," the best of them? Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

"Florence Macarthy," one of Lady Morgan's Irish stories, has been republished, in one 12mo, volume, by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York. It is characteristic of the author, and "racy of the soil." Well printed, on good paper, and neastly bound, this book is suited for the parlor, the boudoir, or the library. It is a standard work of recognized merit.

ONE OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIALS.
A most interesting volume, of 382 pages, 12mo., has just been published by J. E. Tilton & Co., Boston, on the Death of President Lincoln, together with the funeral services, the prayer by Bishop Simpson, the sormon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing prayer by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the face with the sermon by the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, and the closing the sermon by the sermon by

with them.

Q. How long were you together? How many hours do you suppose? A. Eighteen or twenty

Q. Do you or do you not know whether there was a secret meeting of rebel officers on that occasion? A. That evening there was a secret meeting, where I was not admitted.
Q. Did they state to you the purpose of that meeting, and what conclusion they reached? A. Some officer afterwards, who was about the meeting, stated to me what was the purpose of it.
Q. Was Booth in that meeting? A. I believe so; they were all in together.
Q. What did he state to you was the determination and purpose of that meeting? A. The purpose of the meeting; was, as I was informed afterwards, to send certain officers on detached service to Canada and the borders, and to deliver prisoners, to lay Northern cities in ashes, and, finally, to get after the members of the Cabinet and kill the President; that was the main purpose; I heard that more than a thousand times, but never so much as at the time when I was informed it was the purpose of the meeting; I always considered it common braggadocia before.
Q. What was the name of the officer who gave you this account of the proceedings of the meeting? A. Lieutenant Cookerili.
Q. To what portion of the service did he belong, do you know? A. To the 2d Virginia Regiment, I believe, and the same company that Captain Beall belonged to—the captain who was executed at Governor's Bland.
Q. Was anything said as to what part Captain Beall—the one afterwards executed—was to play in these movements at the North? A. Cookerill told me Eenli was on detached service, and we would hear of him.
Q. Cockerill was a member of that meeting, I

yon are accusinted with Jacob Thomson, formerly Secretary of the laterior under President Bundanan's Administration? A I must bim once; that was when the anny was ying opposite Viewburg, at what is called Milliken's Bend and Young's Point; a little boat was discovered coming up on the opposite above, apparently surreptitionely, trying to avoid detection, and a little ing was sent out from the navy to pick it up, when they got to it they found a little white flag sticking out of the story of the row boat, and Jacob Thompson in it; shey brought him to Admiral Power's lag ship, and I was sent for and met bim; I do not reactiset now the costonshie business had: there seemed to be nothing important at all in the visit; but he presended to homer a lag of truce, and, therefore, he had to be allowed to go back again.

Q. When was that? A. I cannot say whether it was in Japasny or February, 1853; it was tire first flag of truce we had, though. A. Yes, sir; by firing the vities down and getting the people distaitated with the war, and by that means to bring forward a revolution amongst the people in the Porth; that was the purpose.

Po cross tramination.

The Judge Advosate offered in evidence, without objection, the photograph of J. Wilkes Booth, shown to the witness Van Steingeker. It is attached to this recordered marked Exhibit No I. Testimony of Mrs. Mary Hudspeth. Testimony of Mrs. Mary Hudspeth.

By the Judge Advocate: Q. Where do you reside?

A at Barlem, Riw York.

Q Will you state whether or not in the month of November last you were riding in the railroad cars of New York city, the Third avenue cars, and whether you observed that there were two men in the cars that attracted your attention one of whom, on leaving the cars, dropped a letter which you picked my? A. I was going down to the city; there were two gentlemen in the car; whether they were into no to when I got in I sm not confident; I overheard their converration; they were talking most expecting the or of them said he would leave for Washington the day atter to morrow, and the other was going to Newburgh. On Newbern, that night; they left the car; the man that was stiting near me pushed his lat forward, and with that pushed his whisters at the same time—they were false whisters; the front face was much carker than it was under the whisters. in January or February, 1985; it was the first stag of trace we had, though.

Q Did he profess to be, and seem to be, in the military service of the rebels? A. He said he had been of fered a sommission—anything that he wanted; but knowing that he was not a military man, he preferred having something more like a dvil appointment, and he had taken the place of an inspector general in the rebel

pushed his lat forward, and with that pushed his whiskers at the same time—they were false whiskers; the front face was much carker than it was under the whiskers.

Q Was he a young man? A. He was young.
Q. Do you think you would recognize his features again? A. I think I should.
Q. Exhibiting to the witness the photograph of Booth. Exhibit No. 1.) Look at that, and say whether it recalls him to you? A. The face is the same; he had a scar on his right cheek.
Q. Was it on the cheek or neck? A. It was somitive like a bite, near the jawbone.
Q. Did you judge from his conversation that he was a man of education and culture? A. He was a man of education, and the other was not; the other's name was Johnson.
Q. Did you cheer the bands? Did he seem to have been a man who had led a life of ease or not? A. The hand had a gauntlet on; they exchanged letters in the cars; the one who had false whitekers put back the letters in his pocket, and I saw a pistol in his beit.
Q. Did any of the conversation fall on your ears? Were you able to hear it? A. I overheard him say he would leave for Washington the day after to morrow.
Q. That is the one who had the angloved hand and false whiskers? A. Yer; and the other was very angry because it had not fallen on him to, go to Washington; he had been sent for to some place by a messenger.
Q. You say he seemed very angry because it had not fallen on his lot to yo to Washington instead of the other? A. I see sir: I had letters of my own to post at the Massau-street Post Offices; one of them left about Twenty-sixth or Twenty-seventh street, and as he left in oved up into his place; the car was crowded; my danghter said that I had dropped one of my letters; she plated samething up and gave it to me; when I went deven to thee men? A. I must have been, because I saw them exchange letters, and there was no one else at that in the envelope with the latters are provided; my dare that it is the envelope with the latters.

Q. Was it picked up at the point where they were sitter. A. Are: just at the Q. Did he shen hold that position? A. That was what he said; that he was an inspector general, or assistant irrpector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. I think he said.

Q. The Military Department of Washington, as it is sucken of in railitary partsizes, embraces the city of Washington, does it not, and did it not during the past year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all the defences of the city? A. Yes, sir, and on the other side of the riyor, and Alexandria.

Q. It embraces all the fortifications on both sides? A. Yes, sir. on the other side of the river, and Alexandria.

Q. it embrases all the fortifications on both sides?

A Yes, sir.

Q. I have in my hand a copy of your commission as Lieutenant General of the armise of the United States, hearing date the tilt day of March, 1864 will you state whether or not since that time you have continued to be in command, under that commission, of the armise of the United States? A. I have.

[The Judge Advocate offeres in evidence, without objection, the commission of Lieutenant General Orders No 98, March, which are appended to the record, marked Exhibit No. 6.)

Closs examined by Hr. Alken; Q. Are you aware that the evil courts are in operation in this sity—all of them? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far towards Bultimore does the Department of Washington extend? A. I could not say exacily to what point; any troops that belong to General Augur's command, however, that he sinds out to any point would necessarily remain under like command; he command: the Department of Washington, you got the take of Maryland in the Department of Washington of the State of Maryland in the Department of Washington of the State of Maryland in the Department of Washington?

Q. Is any portion of the State of Maryland in the Department of Washington? A. No, yes, sir; mertial law, I believe, extends to all the territory south of the saltroad that rans seroes from Annapolis running south of the saltroad that rans seroes from Annapolis running south of cover saw the order; it is instaimply an understanding.

Q. It is just an understanding? A. Yes, sir, just an understanding that I does exist.

Q you have never seen the order.

Testimuony of Samusel P. Jones (blind).

By the Juage Advocate: Q Have you resided in Richmond stany time during the war? A. I have.

By the Juage Advocate: Q Have you resided in Richmond stany time during the war? A. I have. Q. Sute have conversation you may have heard there, to which officers of the rebel Government were parties. to which affects of the rabil Government were parties in regard to the contemplated assessment were parties dent) of the United States! A. The nearest I kny early for the United States! A. The nearest I kny early to that point among the officers there is their common conversation in camp, as I would go about mature; that all anapsicioned persons; or those kinso people they were not seriain were of their way of their serial them; but after I found out what I could learn I reference to these things they were desperately analous that any such thing as this should be accomplished. ne both letters in that envelope as you now m? A. Yes, sir. is were then presented and read to the Com-

derived both leiters in that envelope as you now have hem? A. As, it.

The leiters were then presented and read to the Commission as follows:

"Dage Louis: The time has at last come that we have been and a set to the presented and read to the Common conversation in camp, as I would go about amission as follows:

"Dage Louis: The time has at last come that we have been and the conversation would be of this great constitute. The time has at last come that we have been and the conversation would be of the present of the common conversation in camp, as I would go about among them and their conversations would be offered to be paid with a conversation would be accomplished to the conversation would be accomplished to the conversation would be accomplished to the world of the monster. He says the blood of his gray-baired father and his soble brother is upon his for reverge he will have his conversation would arranged we separated, and as I am writing—on you. You know where to find your friends. Your disquiets are so perfect and complete, that without one has the suppointed place within the fortnight. Ruckey your your, and you have been from the residue to accomply the carried by the control of the propose, it is not not healthy. Remember, he has ton days, fattle for your house strike for your country; blde your time, but strike sare. Get introduced, congraintals him, listen to his stories; not many more will the brute tell to cartiny friends. Do anything that fail, and mean is at the suppointed place within the fortnight. Ruckey the residue the propose, it know not have the residue to early friends. Do anything that fail and mean is at the suppointed we separated, and as I am writing—on your your know where to find your friends. Your disquiet and the world of the foregoing is the suppointed by the propose of the propose of the propose of the residue that the suppointed place within the fortnight. Ruckey and the suppointed place within the fortnight. Ruckey and the suppointed place within the fortnight. The constituti

Testimony of William E. Wheeler.

Test famour of Williams E. Wheeler.

By the Andre Advences. Q. Where do you resided on wheeler of the Canada and the Control of Canada and the Control of Canada and the Control of Canada and the Canada and the Control of Canada and the Canada and the Control of Canada and the Canada and the

irvice.
Q. Did he then hold that position? A. That was what a said: that he was an inspector general, or assistant

Q. Was that in the city of New York? A. Yes: I ne-

The money must always accompany the order, and the no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. A2 Postmasters are requested to act as agents for Ter War Prem. And To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, out FOUR CENTS extra copy of the paper will be given.

said he was as wear the Fresident on that day as he was
to me; that is all he said.
Q. (Isn you tell at what time in February he said it
would be necessary to send to Elehmond for money?
A. Bo, sir; I cannot tell positively.
Cross-vamined by Mr. Clampit: Q. Did he mention any vames of those who were connected with him
in his plan as communicated to you in reference to the
assassination of Mr. Lincoln? A. Mo, sir; not that I as naware of.

Q. You never heard him mention any names? A. I never did.

De I understand never did.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing: G. Dolunderstand, you to say that he spoke to you of a plan to assaachate the President and to departer him? A. To capture him. G. Did he say sairihing to you as to how he would get him of A. No. Where he would take him? A. To Eichmond. G. As to where he would take him? A. To more mond.

Q. By what route? A. He did not say.

G. He rooke of there being persons on "the other side?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he use just simply that expression, or did he explain what he meant by the "ether side?" What did you understand hirrto mean? A. He did not explain it at all, but I supposed it was it he Soutiz.

Q. Across the lines? A. Yes, sir.

G. Across the river? A. Across the Potomac.

Q. Did he say nothing to years to the means he had provided or proposed to provide or conducting the President infer he should by selzed? A. No, ext en one constituted in the had alvon ap this project.

THE WAR PRESE

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PARSS WILL be sent to subscribers by

mail (per annum in advance) At----

Q. When did he say to you that he had abandoned a lider of capturing the President? A. In February, I Q. Did he say why he had abradoned it? A. He said the affair had fallen through owing to some of the parties habing out.

O. On what day was it that he said to you what an accellent abunes he had for killing the President? A. That was on a Friday one week previous to the assessi-That was on a Friday one week previous to the assessination of the property G. He did not state to you what mode of proceeding had been substituted for that, but simply that that one had been given up? A. He told me they had given up the pfort. the affair thad fallen through? A. Yes, sir.

The Commission then adjourned until to morrow,
Saturday were published in yesterday's edition. CONTINUATION OF MONDAY'S PRO-CONTINUATION OF MONDAY'S PROCKEDENESS.

Testimony of Captain Theo. McGovern.
By Judge Holt: Q. Did you know J. Witkes
Bookh ? A. I knew him by sight.
Q. Did you see him on the night of the assassination of the President? A. Yes.
Q. Describe what you saw on that occasion. A. I
was sitting in a chair in the little alsle by the wall
leading towards the door of the President's box, or
the night of the murder, when a man came in who
disturbed me in my seat, caraing me to push my
seat forward to permit him to pass; he then stepped
about two or three feet from where I was, and stood
delaurely, taking a survey of the house; I looked at
him because he happened to come almost in my line
of sight; he took a small pack of visiting cards from
his pocket, and selecting one, replaced the others;
he handed the eard to the President's messenger,
who was sitting just below; whether the messenger
took the card into the box, or, after looking, allowed
him tog of in, I do not know, but in a moment or two
I saw him go into the box and close the door of the
lobby leading to the box.
Q. Did you see him after the pistol was fred?
A. Yes, I saw the body of a man descend from the
front of the box to the slage, and he was out of
sight in a moment; in another moment he reappeared and strode across the stage, and as he passed
I saw the gleaming blade of a dagger in his right
hand.

nand. Q. Was it a large weapon he hald in his hand? A. Yes, the blade I should suppose to be five or six inches in length from the length of the gleam I Saw.
Q. Did you see whether it, was Booth? A. I know Booth, but I did not recognize him. Testimony of Major Henry B. Bathbum. By Judge Holt: Q. Please state to the court whether or not you were in the box with the President on the night of the assessination. A. Yes. Q. State all the circumstances that came under your observation in connection with that assessing. Q. State all the circumstances that came under your observation in connection with that assassination. A. With the permission of the court, I will say that I prepared a little statement at the time, which I would like to read in preferebbe to giving the testimeny here; it was made when the details were fresh in my mind. [Permission having been given, witness theroupon read the statement to the court. This has heretofore been published.]
Q. You did not know Booth yourself? A. No.
Q. Could you recognize him from this photograph? A. I should be unable to recognize him as the man in the box; I myself have seen him on the stage some time since.

By the court: Q. What distance was the assassing from the President was sitting was four of five feet, to the best of my recollection; this man was standing between him and the door.

By Judge Holt: Look at that weapon and see if it is about such a one as appeared to be used by Booth that night. A. I think it might have made a wound similar to the one I received; I could not recognize the kulle; I simply saw the gleam.

By Colonel Burnett: Q. Did you notice how the blade was held in the hand of the assassin? A. Ves; the blade was held flat and horizontal; the entry of the wound would indicate it came with a sweeping blow from above.

Testimony of Wm. Withers, Jr. Testimony of Wm. Withers, Ir.

Examination by Judge Holt: Q. Do you belong to the orchestra of Ford's Theatre? A. Yes.
Q. Were you there the night of the assassination of the Preddent? A. Yes.
A. Yes. The President? A. Yes.

A Yes.

A Yes.

A Yes.

A Yes.

A Yes.

C. Seate what you saw! Araid some business on the stage with the stage managef, ill for the stage with the stage managef, ill for the manager lad composed; I wanted to see in what rostume they were going to sing it; Ilearned from the manager that they would sing it in the costume they were at the close of the place; after that I was returning under the stage to the oronestra, when I heard the report of a pisto! I was astonished that a pistol should be fired while playing the "American Consin;" I never heard one before; just then I met a man running before me; I stopped, completely paralyzed; I did not know what was the matter; he hit me on the lag, turned me round, and made two cuts at me, one on the neck, and one on the side; as he want past me, I said, that is Wilkes Booth; with that he made a rush for the door, and out he went; just then I heard the cry that the President was killed, and I saw him in the box, apparently dead.

Q. Which way did he go out of the theatre? A. Out of the back door.

Cross-examination by Mr. Ewing: Q Are you acquained with the prispace, Spangler? A. I have known him ever since I have been in the theatre.

Q Did you see him that night? A. No, sirt ide not recollect seeing him that night; I only happened to go on the stage to see the manager.

G. Which side of the stage did you go on? A. The resultect regime him that night I only happened to go of the steep to be a be manager.

Q. Which side of the stage did you go on? A. The right hand side facing the and side facing the presidents.

Q. What was the position of this man? A. His position one hit o have been there when the soem was to be changed right in the centre of the stage, it is business was to change the scenes, and he ought to have been right behind the scenes.

Q. On which side? A. I do not know on which side his position was

Q. Do you know whether the passage through which Booth passed out of the door is ganerally obstructed?

A. Sametimes there are a great many persons there so that you cannot has, but that night woreything same do to be clear; I met nobody that night wattl I met Wikes Booth. to be clear; I met nobody that night until I met Wilkee Booth.

Q. Were they playing a piece requiring much shifting of the scenes? A. I think at that point of the play it could not be many minutes before the scene would require to be changed.

Q. Was it a time when the passage way, in the ordinary course of things, would have been obstructed?

A. some of the actors might have been there waiting to go at the next scene. [Witness here described at length the various localities in connection with the stage.]

Q. Ddy one ever see Spangler wear a monatache?

A. No; I have always seen him as he appears now; I do not think I ever saw, him, with a monataches.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Ever since Ford's Theake has been going on, nearly two years.

By Judge Holt; Q. Is there not a side way by which the theatre can be entered, without passing in from the front? A. No, not as I know of; there is one little passage where the actors and actresses get in, but that is the front way.

Q. That is used exclusively by the actors? A. Yes.

Be-examination of Stabler.

By Judge Holt: Q. Stats to the court whether since your examination you have been to a stable in the city and found the howeverferred to? A. Yes, I have to d. Do you recognize that as, the house you retered to? A. Yes, that is the bay horse that Altgorit took away on the 19th of March, And Brought Dack some days afterwards for saile.

By the Court: Q. That was the horse hold at your stable as the Shratk horse? A. Yes, until | Booth paid the livery, and took lim away.

Q. Where is he kept now? A. On the sorner of Seveningsthand | tirrets De Die vijn while there, as Hoolmand Cockerling control of the con