Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE TRI-WEERLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers, Five Dollars Fee Annum, in

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

The War in Texas.

All the rebel armies east of the Mississippi have formally surrendered. An official order has directed our generals to hang any roving bands of guerillas who are found in arms after the first of June. Eo completely is our triumph acknowledged, that order has already been restored in many parts of the South as completely as if the halcyon days of peace had never been disturbed. Correspondents write that they can travel in Virginia with as much safety and security as in any portion of the free States.

West of the Mississippi, however, Kirby SMITH was, at last advices, persistently maintaining a hostile attitude, and it is reported that he is about to form an alliance with MAXIMILIAN for mutual defence and protection. This rumor should be received with many grains of allowance. It seems clear that during the last stages of the flight of Davis he telegraphed to Smith to refuse to surrender, and that he cheered his few remaining partizans by the wild hope that he would be able to reach Texas, and, once there, so strengthen his waning fortunes by a union with the Mexican Emperor, backed by France, that he could again endow the rebellion with gigantic proportions. From these foolish dreams he was speedily aroused by his capture, and it is probable that when the redoutable SMITH finds that the last rational motive for prolonging the war has been thus destroyed, he will imitate the example of LEE, Johnston, and

MAXIMILIAN has probably too much good sense to court the ruin of his ricketty Empire by a union with the remnant of the Confederate army. He may take some of Smirn's soldiers to fight his own battles, but he has no troops to spare to sustain the last of the rebel generals. Our invincible SHERIDAN has been entrusted with the finishing stroke of the war, and, backed as he is by the powerful forces set free by the close of the contest east of the Mississippi. KIRBY SMITH has only to choose between a precipitate flight into Mexico, the dishanding of his forces, an unconditional surrender, or the destruction of his army on a sanguinary battle-field.

Illustrious Visitors. In the old almanacs, which professed to be prophetically weather-wise, the predictions for each month (avoiding the daily particularity of MURPHY, which allowed the people to test him by subsequent facts). psed to dribble down the page in a narrow maker of an almanac in the present ime, to make the prophecy for May dedare that about this time the New York Merald might be expected to contain the and number of columns setting forth, with captandum headings, the coming gloies and expenditures of the various popur watering-places. On Saturday, true to s custom, our spirited contemporary bean with Saratoga, lauding the virtues of waters and the glories of its new Operaouse, (operas and ballets in the dogays!) its embryo boulevard and its actual otels; its races and its drives, its modes access and its means of egress; and so n, down to the estimate that five million ollars will be expended by visitors, this eason, for health and recreation, which, of course, does not include the purchases ladies for jewels, ornaments, &c., nor he special equipages of extravagant genmen," nor, it might have been added, e money dropped into the gaping mouths f-hungry rooks by easily-to-be-plucked igeons, during the exciting and rather angerous occupation generally known as

fighting the tiger." Among the attractive headings of this tendency to "flutter the Volscians" of low worth a Million;" but it required two r three reperusals to discover that this splenid promise merely referred to a lady who was Congress Spring. The other catchg announcement was "The Prince Imerial of France Expected," and the very econd sentence in the article runs thus: The Prince Imperial of France has been wited and is expected about the middle the season." Invited? By whom? xpected? On what grounds? To unhuckled over the words as they dropped he name of Napoleon-Eugene-Louisrecisely nine years old.

The probability, therefore, of his acepting an invitation to visit Saratoga, where he "is expected about the middle of the season," may readily be estimated.
The truth is, somebody on the Herald has got Frince Imperial on the brain. A. few weeks ago, he slipped a paragraph into the Paris correspondence of that paper announcing that the little boy was coming to make a grand tour through the United States accompanied with a great suite States, accompanied with a great suite, and now, he will have it that the child is to spend part of this summer at Saratoga. of illustrious foreigners, we have to mention, on the very best authority, that, on the very day when the Prince Imperial arrives at Saratoga, a young gentleman named Kirsiang, a year older than the little French boy, and known as Emperor of China, will certainly arrive at Cape May, and that the Prince of Wales' only | cepted in a kind and complimentary manner. son (Albert, born in January, 1864), will as certainly appear in Atlantic City or Long Branch. They have been as much "invited" to, and "expected" at these English Prince respect etiquette so much

English Prince respect etiquette so much that they will not arrive at the Atlantic watering-places one hour before the little French Prince reaches Saratoga. They will probably remain to eat their Thanksgiving Dinner, in the fall, at Washington Heights, New York.

A Chancellor's Hieght Law.

The church-yard Clown in "Hamlet" had a much higher opinion of "crowner's would hardly answer the purposes which the donors had partly in view-of diffusing a knowledge of Chancery law as laid down by Lord Westrender, who, as Chancellor of England, is legally "keeper" of Queen Victoria's ponscience. His hordship is under a cloud at present, on account of having been detected in the most wholesale nepotism ever practiced in England, except by the late Earl Grey and the present Earl Russell, and has not only put as many Bethells into lucretive offices as fast as they became yacant, but has even assisted to make Yacant, but has even assisted to make Yacancies by inducing actual occupants to resign, by helping them to retiring pensions, when he ought to have subjected them to a criminal prosecution for fraud and peculation. The respect is a stage of the resident's made by Mr. P. Taller a mappen of university College.

The Triumpe of Emanufation of the foliation of the foliation of the fillish made by Mr. P. Taller a mappen of the Hellish made by Mr. P. Taller a mappen of the Hellish a criminal prosecution for fraud and peculation. This has lately been made public by an exposure of what is called "The Lincoln should die for these principles"—the principles. Idmunds Scandal," lately investigated by the House of Lords, with a significant vote should be the symbol of their defeat, but that he

VOL. 8.-NO. 252.

Speaker of that branch of the British

It is as impossible as absurd to think of disposing of that case in a few sentences. So, we pass it by and come to the mere personality of Lord WESTBURY himself. On the death of Lord CAMPBELL, in June, 1861, his office as Lord Chancellor of England was given to Sir RICHARD BETHELL. then Attorney General, and one of the best equity lawyers at the English bar. Lord CAMPBELL, who was a good Nisi Prius advocate, was not a good Chief Justice, and ought not to have accepted the Chancellorship, as he did, at the advanced age of eighty-for he knew nothing of Equity. For the last four years, Lord WESTBURY, olim BETHELL, has, on the whole, given satisfaction, in Chancery, to the bar and the public. He has not been so successful, in his unaccustomed rôle of Speaker of the House of Lords, in which capacity, apparently taking Lord THUR-Low for his exemplar, he has been so saucy, petulant, tempestuous, ill mannered, contemptuous, and even brow beating, that, as Paddy would say, he has "conciliated towards himself a great deal of personal hatred." The recent rumor, which may be true in a few weeks, of his having resigned office, or having received a Cabinet hint that he ought to resign it, gave great satisfaction, no doubt, to the numerous noble Lords whom it has been his pleasure to

As Cabinet Minister, he had necessarily aken part in the various deliberations of his colleagues upon questions arising out of the rebellion in the United States. Whether be favored the cause of law and order, or the cause of treason and rebellion, never has been indicated. Nor, in the House of Lords, has he delivered, as far as we recolect, one sentence showing what his sentiments on the subject were. Last month, however, when the rebellion was ended, he delivered a judgment in the Court of Chancery which shows one of two things-either that Lord WESTBURY has sympathies which distort his opinions, or that his ideas of international law are vague, incorrect, and

Mr. PERRY, one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy in Liverpool, had a case brought before him which arose out of a contract between two persons who had jointly entered into one of those blockaderunning speculations by which Rebellion was supplied with the means of continued resistance. British law was set at defiance, the law of nations treated as waste paper, and the repeated proclamations of Queen VICTORIA wholly repudiated. The Commissioner decided that this contract, which had reference to the munitions of war for the so-called Southern Confederation,' was an offence against international law,

and therefore not valid. This decision was appealed against, bestreamlet of type thus: Expect some wet fore Lord Chancellor WESTBURY, who weather about this time; if not, it will be gave his judgment on the 22d of April. otherwise. It would be perfectly safe, in He ruled that Commissioner Perry was wrong at law. Belligerents, he said, had no right to impose, or require the neutral Government to impose, restrictions on commerce. A belligerent had the power to seize a neutral ship carrying contraband of war: but beyond this, international law did not go—the right to trade and the right to sieze being coexistent. The Queen's proclamation had been appealed to; but that document, his Lordship remarked, merely declared that the provisions of the foreign enlistment act would be enforced, and warned her Majesty's subjects against the consequences of seizure.

This judgment virtually declares, then, that it is lawful for two or more British subjects to make a contract, the object of which was to do an unlawful act, or series of acts, to evade and violate the law of England and of nations, and practically, by disobeying it, to treat their Queen's proclamations as worthless. We take leave to suggest that, when some future biographer completes the "Lives of the Chancellors" who succeeded Eldon (where Lord Campbell's lively work, more amusing than accurate, ends), he must, if he adhere to truth, declare that this decision lively article are two, which certainly have of Lord WESTBURY's is one which, not being to "hold water," shows a weak ashion. One advertes "A Spring Wi- place in his legal armor of proof. The law has been declared to be the perfection of reason and experience, but Lord WEST-BURY's decision is at variance, altogether, with common sense. He ought to read his Blackstone again, for his law has evidently

General Thomas Francis Meagher. After having served more than four years in the service, General Meagher has retired from it, and his resignation, frankly and gracefully offered, has been accepted by the Secretary of War in a manerstand the malicious pleasantry of this mer at once compilementary and cordial. T. F. mer at once compilementary and cordial. T. F. Meagher entered the service in April, 1861, as captain in the New York 69th, having raised a company. He served under Colonel (afterwards huckled over the words as they dropped by the served of the colonel of the company. He served under Colonel (afterwards huckled over the words as they dropped by the company of the comp om his pen upon the ruled paper, one Run. Soon after, he raised the Irish Brigade hust understand the simple fact, that the in New York-a force of 3,000 men-and was Prince Imperial of France, who rejoices in commissioned as Brigader General in February, 1862. His brigade went through a great deal of he name of NAPOLEON-EUGENE-LOUIS-EAN-JOSEPH, and whom our blooming Chancellorsville, it was reduced to the numerica elles are supposed to be on the eve of strength of a mere battalion, and he felt unable to ushing to Saratoga to set their caps at, is rake such a handful of men, however brave, do the duty and incur the responsibility of a brigade. General Meagher was assigned, by the order of the Secretary of War, to command the troops known as the Corcoran Legion. Owing to a conflict be-Army of the West, and having reported at Nash-ville to General Sherman, was placed in command at Chattanocga, which, being the main key of Tennesse and Georgia, he held with two hundred guns back, discomfited and utterily routed, beyond the Tennersce river, General Meagher was ordered by Major General Thomas, the hero of the battles be-As we do not see why any New York ing to the 15th and the 17th Corps by the nearest papers should have a claim or monopoly route to rejoin General Sherman's army on the in announcing the purposes and movements | Atlantic side. This he did, and nearly seven thousard troops were by him delivered over at Newbern, North Carolina. He was then relieved from fur-ther duty in that department, and reported to the Adjutant General that he had discharged the duties confided to him. After the surrender of the robel Generals Lee and Johnston, General Meagher, feeling that his obligations as a soldier were for the time knorably cancelled, tendered his resignation, which, as we have already intimated, has been ac

American Literature at Oxford. Our readers will probably remember that a collection of books of American authors was presented to Professor Goldwin Smith on his departure from this country in November. The contributors to this places as the child of France has been by taken of literary appreciation of the man and his the hotel-keepers and water-owners of Sa-friend's teeling towards our Republic, will be gratified by learning from the following letter received with the mails of the Cuba, that these volu been eligibly placed in the library of University

THE TRIUMPH OF EMANCIPATION.—In a speech made by Mr. P. Taylor, a member of the British Parliament, in St. James Hall, London, he said: of censure upon his Lordship, the official should be the symbol of their triumph."

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1865.

GENERAL SHERMAN. There is the best authority for saying that Gen. SHEBMAN never refused to obey the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and that he never received notice until Friday, and he will be examined to-morrow. His official report fully explaining his arrangement with General JOHNSTON, has been on file in the War Department for some days. No doubt it will soon be published, and upon this he rests his defence against all slan-derons imputations. He knew nothing of Secretary Stanton's reasons, General Hallron's order or the clamors against him, until he passed Cap Henry, ten days ago, and then made his report, under a full sense that he had been treated with injustice. It may here be stated that General Sherman refused to recognize the rebel State authorities until after his first interview with Gen. JOHNSTON, when he received the order of General Westzel, issued while President Lincoln was in

WASHINGTON.

Richmond, recognizing the rehel State authoriti of Virginia. He notified Johnston that he would pursue the same course as to the other rebel auth rities. With regard to the question of slavery, he has repeatedly recognized the validity of the emancina tion proclamation and laws of Congress on kindred subjects, and did not deem it necessary, in order to render them valid, that he should so state in the Convention. As for the truce, it was all to our ad vantage. While it was pending twelve miles of railroad was built, the roads were repaired, and suy plies transported, and Gen. Wilson was moving to occupy strategic points in the South in order to prevent the escape of JEPF DAVIS. It is stated that Gen. Sherman, in answer to a remonstrance from a friend as to his former hestility to newspaper correspondents in his army, mentioned as an incorrespondents in his army, menutoned as an in-stance of the evil effects of premature dis-closures, that in his march through North and South Carolina he was feigning to march on Raleigh, and so made Johnston believe, although his real destination was Goldsboro, where he could procure his supplies; but while the morement was in full and successful operation John-eron learned, through Northern papers, that the War Department was sending supplies to Goldsboro, via Morehead City. Instead of defending

Raleigh, JOHNSTON, through this information massed his army and attacked Sherman at Ben-tenville, and though Johnston was repulsed, the Union army lost 1,400 men. New York papers. containing the information, were found in John THE REVIEW. Troops in very large numbers continue to arrive here, preparatory to the grand review. Gen. Custer's cavalry brigade passed through Washington to-day, to their quarters in the suburbs. The Army of the Potomac is the first to be reviewed on Tues-

day. Some of the corps will commence moving from camp as early as half past three o'clock in the morning, in order to reach in good season their deignated positions. THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS. It is probable that the remaining witnesses for the prosecution in the conspiracy trial will all be examined to morrow. REVERDY JOHNSON is preparing an argument denying the jurisdiction of the military court to try these cases. The counsel for the defence say they will have two hundred wit-

esses, whose testimony will be cumulative on cer

tain prominent points. SURBENDER OF THE REBEL FLEET IN THE TOMBIGBEE. The Navy Department this morning received a com-numinostion from Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, under date of May 6th, off Mobile, in which he says:
"I have the honor to inform the Department that on the night of the 4th inst. I received written proocitions from Commodore Ebrnezer Farrand, commanding the Confederate forces in these waters, surrender to me all the rebel naval forces, officers, men, and public property yet aftoat under his command, and now blockaded in the Tombigbee river, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange torms of surrender to the United States. I accordmet Commodore FARRAND at Citronville, cepted his proposal on the same basis as granted to General RICHARD TAYLOR by Major Gen. CANEY, the latter having taken place at the same point and time, General Carby being present. Some days will elapse before all the arrangements will be com-

will be officially made known to the Department THE HANSEATIC REPUBLIC. The charge de affaires of the Hanseatic Republic made an official visit to the President yesterday to assure bim, in their behalf, of the universal sorro and sympathy felt for the American nation in the ices it has sustained by the assassination of ABRA-

pleted for the reception of the Confederate officers,

men, and property, when further details with copie

of all correspondence and the written agreemen

NATIONAL BANK AT NORFOLK. The Exchange National Bank of Norfolk has been organized at Norfolk, Virginia, with a capital of \$250,000, and is a designated Government depoof \$200,000, and is a designated Government depo-sitory and financial agent of the United States. JOHN JAY KNOX, the popular disbursing officer of the Treasury Department, has accepted the cash-lership of the institution, and will soon enter upon

RESIGNATION OF THE ASSISANT SECRETARY OF WAR. It is stated that Mr. C. A. Dana has resigned the Assistant Secretaryship of War, and Major Eckert has been appointed his successor. Major Eckner has, during the war, filled the arduous position of Chief of the Telegraphic Bureau of the War De-THE FORTHCOMING AMNESTY PROCLA-

MATION. All the main features of the new amnesty procla mation have been agreed upon, but the details have not yet been periected. It will apply to all who did not avail themselves of that signed by President Lincoln, and will be more strict in its pre RUMOBED BECALL OF GENERAL BANKS. It is positively stated to-night that the President has sent an order to New Orleans for the recallfof

PERSONAL. General Sherman, in company with General Grant, paid a visit to President Johnson yester-

his father in-law, in Buncomb county, North Carc-lina, by a detachment of KILPATRICK'S cavalry, under command of Captain Hayre, on orders, it is understood, received from Washington, arrived to day on the steamer Charlotte Vanderbilt, in charge of an efficer and a strong military guard. Vanor is a fine looking man, but bold and defiant in his manner. He has been committed to the Old Capitol prison. W. W. Holden, M. S. Mason, W. R. Richard-

SON. J. P. H. RUSS, J. G. WILLIAMS and ROBERT P. Dick, arrived in Washington this morning, from Raleigh, North Carolina. Their object is to confer with President JOHNSON in relation to the interests rganization of their State government.

CHARLESTON.

New York, May 21.—The steamer Arage arrived bere last night, from Charleston, S. C. Among her passengers are fifty paroled prisoners, including Basil Duke. A meeting was held in Charleston on the 10th instant, but through a triple contest for the mastery between the chivalry, the poor whites, and the ne-groes, it came to naught. The next day Ohler Justice Chase arrived, and was wated upon by crowds of people, to all of whom he respectfully and attentively listened, making to them a speech of considerable length, but his views did not seem to fully meet those of either of the conflicting parties. In the evening a grand entertainment was given to the Chief Justice, and the day following he left for Hilton Head. It is said that Governor Magrath, of South Carolins, and Wade Hampton are both at Columbia, en goged in conscripting all the males for the con-

MEXICO.

Disaffection Among the French-Maximilian's Troops not to be Trusted. Naw York, May 20.-The steamer Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 13th, arrived at this port his morning. Her advices have been anticipated y telegraph from Cairo. The papers contain some Mexican news. When clonel Towiskisky went out to attack the Liberals, at Nava, the greater part of his cavalry deted when ordered to charge. He fired apon them with his infantry, and commenced retreating, but

he fell into an ambush and was killed. The remain-eer of his troops surrendered immediately. The Liberals had marched within eight miles of Piedras Negras. Maximilian's native troops cannot be trusted. A stier from Rio Grande city says: A new revolution
s breaking out on the frontier. Both the Cortiasses have joined their forces with Leon, at Camargo, and are expected to attack Matamoros.

The steamer Constitution arrived at New Orcans, from Annapolis, with five hundred paroled

The New Orleans True Delta, of the 13th instant, "A gentleman, who has recently arrived in this

ity from Havana, informs us that he met ex Sena-or Gwin, of California, at that place, and was hown indubitable evidence that Sonora has been ded to France by Maximilian. Mr. Gwin also lowed our informant, whose veracity is beyond usetion, his patent of nobility, as Duke of the rench Province of Sonora, signed by the Emperor the French, and bearing the seal of France. NEW YORK, May 20 .- The steamer Mississippi rcm New Orleans on the 12th, and Key west on the 5th instant, has arrived. The Sand Key and Key West lights were not lighted, in consequence of the am Stonewall being at Havana, taking in ammuition, and being expected to come into Key West he Powhatan was sent over to Havana, also the Ariel and Dale, to keep the Stonewall from coming ut. Great excitement prevailed at Key West in egard to the matter.

MANAGER HESS, of Grover's Theatre, Washingop, D. C., announces in the Chronicle, of that city, bat he has decided upon Wednesday night, May :4th, as the occasion of the benefit for the Lincoln Victoriant Fund. He promises that a bill of rare structions will be produced.

STEPHENS, THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY, ALSO A PRISONER.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.

Their Arrival at Fortress Monroe. with their Suite.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR RECEPTION. The Casemates Hermetically Scaled.

and Intercourse Impossible. ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE

ARCH REBEL'S CAPTURE. The Whole of the Rebel Archives

in the Hands of our Government.

FORTRESS MONROW, May 20.—Jefferson Daris, late of the so-called Southern Confederacy, with his family, staff officers, &c., captured by a portion of Canaral Wilson's command, arrived here to-day, a 12 o'clock, from Hilton Head, S. C., on board the steamer Wm. H. Clyde, convoyed by the U. S. gunboat Tuscarora, Commodore Frailey.

Colonel Pritchard, of the Michigan cavalry, who made the capture of the important prisoners, with a strong guard of his men, accompanied the rebe party on the steamer Clyde northward to this place and on reaching here immediately telegraphed to Washington for instructions regarding the disposal of his charge. At this writing such is the strict secrecy observed, not only as to the presence of the orisoners, but also as to their future movements that it is impossible to form even an opinion regarding the intentions of the Government. The steamen Clyde still remains away out more than three miles from here, seemingly anchored, and Colonel Prit chard is probably the only one who has yet come ashore from her.

The gurboat Tuscarora anchored in the Roads about two o'clock this afternoon, but nothing can be gleaned from her officers in relation to the party on the Clyde. Rumors have been continually flying about this afternoon to the effect that the steamer Ulyde ran in close to the beach about four o'clock about one mile from the fort, and from there were marched into the sally-port of the water-battery, in order to escape the gaze of the curious. Four P. M.—The steamer Clyde has just shipped her anchor in the Roads, and there now seems no doubt but that Jeff Davis must have been landed somewhere along the beach. No communication whatever is allowed with the steamer, and it is more than probable that the larger portion of the party till remain on board. The officer in charge awaits instructions from Washington. About a week since Colonel Brewerton, of the En-

gineer Corps, received orders by telegraph, from Major General Barnard, to immediately have va cated a row of casemates inside the fort for the ac commodation of prisoners of State. The work on the casemates, transforming them into cells, for which they are admirably adapted, was at once commenced. The work has progressed very fast, and the casemates, which once communicated one with the other, are now hermetically sealed up by walls of brick, so that the intercourse of their various intes is not destined to be of a very convivial ohi dows and doors, completely rendering futile any at tempt at escape or rescue, if such a thing as the lat-ter should be thought of. A wide most encircles the ort, on the bank of which, in the immediate vicinity of the doomed rebels, a strong guard of sentinels will tread their rounds. will tread their rounds.

Every device which precaution and a desire to meet the wishes of the Government and the people should suggest will assuredly be adopted to ensure

etill further the close custody of the most impor-

tant prisoners captured during the war. That the Government, in thus selecting Fortress Monroe, Vs., to be the place of confinement and double trial of Jeff Davis and others of the defunct Confederacy, has acted in a most wise and judicious manner the majority of the people will no doubt admit.

It was here, in its immediate vicinity, that the first dark scenes of the rebellion were enacted; and what more fitting finale should be given 14, than that its President, with his immediate followers, should be tried, convicted and punished on the soil of that State where, on numberless battle-fields, so many noble, martyred men have given up their lives so willingly to aid the grand consummation. THE CAPTURED TRAITORS AT FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, May 20 .- Since writing the tained that Jeff Davis and party are still on board the steamer William P. Clyde, anchored in Hamp. ton Roads. After tacking in and out of the harbor for more than three hours, the Olyde finally came to anchor in the roads at 5 P. M. yesterday, and since then has been awaiting instructions from Washington. As soon as the Olyde arrived yester-day a telegram was sent to Major General Halleck, at Richmond, announcing the arrival of the prisoners, but for some reason Gen. Halleck did not reeive the despatch until late in the evening, when t was found to be too dark to attempt the passage

of the obstructions in the James river, and conse uently Gen. Halleck only reached here at twelve 'clock to day. It is presumed that the delay occasiond in making a disposal of the cidevant rebel President and others, was, through a deference to the opinion of

The work upon the casemates inside the fort, transferring them into cells, duly ironed and substantially secured for the accommodation of the prisoners, is progressing very rapidly towards com-pletion. All last night the heavy clang of the blacksmith's hammer, mingled with the noise of the carpenter's tools, and the clear sharp ring of the bricklayer's trowel was heard, and everything betokened the active movements of the men engaged in the work, and that in a few days, at the ferthest, they could be in readiness for the reception of pri-The illustrious prisoners now on hoard the steam-

or Wm. P. Olyde, as she lays anchored about three miles out in the stream, comprise the following persons: Jeff Davis, Mrs. Jeff Davis and four children, and her brother, and sister, Alex. H. Stevens, who surrendered himself to our cavalry

while at his home near Atlanta, and who is in extremely feeble health, Clement C. Clay and wife, and General Wheeler and staff, and a Colonel Johnson, besides many others of importance though of lesser note. Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, with a guard of 80 men, accompany the prisoners. Governor Vance, of North Carolina, arrived here ast evening from Newbern, N. C., via Norfolk, Va.,

under a guard. He is now in the Fortress, and will, ess, meet the fate destined for the prisoners in the steamer Clyde. Colonel R. B. Treat, of Gen. Scoffeld's staff, arrived here at a late hour last evening from Newbern, N. C., in the steamer John Tracey, via the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, with about five tons of archives and documents pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy, captured a few days since, by a portion of our forces, at Charlottsville, N. C. It will be remembered that when General Lee's

army left Richmond, Va., the rebel archives were immediately consigned to the fiames. A large portion of their documents relating to the proceedings of their Congress and Government were packed up, and the most important sent to Charlottsville, N. O., for safe keeping, little dreaming that with

"Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in !" said Mrs. Jeff., in a pleadsome water to wash in!" said Mrs. Jeff., in a pleading tone.
"It strikes me your mother wears very big boots," said the guard. as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of number thirteen call-tkins.

"And whiskers, too," said the sergeant, as he pulled the hood from her face; and lo! Jeff. Davis, in all his littleness, stood before them.

A "Spencer" was immediately pointed at his ear, and he was marched back to the tent and placed in durance vile. "How are the mightly failen!" The great leader of the Confederacy trying to escaps the clutches of justice in his wife's pettlecate!

One more incident is all that time and space will remult me to mention. The soldier immediately went to searching Davis, to see what valuables he could find on his person, and besides an amount of specie found a fine silver-mounted revolver, a pre-sent from a London manufacturing company, While

he was searching, private secretary Harrison came up, and in a very indignant tone, said:

"Aln't you ashamed to treat our President so?"

"President—hell," said the soldier. "What's he President of?"?

President of ??

THE STRUES STORY A HOAX—STEPMENTS TO EUROPE.

The story that Jeff Davis had with him such an enorthice amount of specie is either r hoax, or else he had left it behind at Washington, which is very probable. There was only about eight thousand collars found with them, as far as known, although several boxes have not been searched. They were trought atoms, however, and will be delivered into the hands of the anthorities at Washington. There were found upon the person of Postmaster General Raggen pipers showing a large amount of spesse shipped for London, and these will also be delivered to the authorities by Colonel Pritchard.

EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

to the authorities by Colonel Pritchard.

En Route for Washington.

Colonel Pritchard immediately formed his lines, placing the prisoners in their own wagons and ambulances, and started for Macra. The parties were all sullen, but the ladies tried their sail is reparted several times, and the men strained themselves to be sarcastic. Davis remarked to Colonel Pritchard that, had they not been taken by surpriss, they would not have surrendered without a fight.

"You were in every bad predicament to fight when I saw you, dressed in your wife's morninggown," dryly said the Colonel; and Davis had no more to say.

When on the road they received a copy of Prestdent Johnson's proclamation, offering one hundred thousand dollars reward for Davis. Colonel Pritchard read it, and as he read he trembled like Belshazzar, when he read the handwriting on the wall. He read it, and as he read he trembled like Belshazzar, when he read the handwriting on the wall. He read it, and so he read it and with a groan he let the limner of his doom fail upon the floor. His wife picked it up, read it shou, and then the entire party burst into tears, and gave vent to the most bitter lamentations.

NEW YORK CITY.

New York, May 21. Gen. Sherilan Going West. The Herald's Washington correspondence says that Major General Sheridan has been assigned to the ommand of all the forces west of the Mississipp and soon after the review of our forces in Washington he will be sent there to wipe out Kirby Smith. STEAMERS FOR EUROPE The steamers Eina, Erin, America and City of Dublin sailed for Europe yesterday, taking over two million dellars in specie and nearly 1,000 pas-

signed to Sinson Draper, arrived here to day from Charleston. At the auction sale of five thousand bales of cotton from Savannah, to-day, the prices btsined were 34%@48%c. in gold, for fair to in vire at riblo's theatre.

A fire occurred to hight in Niblo's Theatre, con-

fined to the carpenter's room. The Metropolitan Hotel was slightly damaged by water. The business of the theatre and hotel will not be interfered with in the least. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange gold closed at 130½; New York Central, 80½; Erie, 71½; Hudson River. 100½; Roading, 92½; Michigan Ocentral, 106; Michigan Soutern, 63½; Pittsburg, 63½; Rock Island, 94½; Northwestern, 27½; Northwestern preferred, 67½; Fort Wayne, 98½; Canton, 36½; Cumberland, 37½; Quicksilver, 64½.

The stock market was very duil, and there were but few transactions. Gold was firm, and stood at the close of the report at 130½. the close of the report at 130%.

Arrived—Schip John Bright, Liverpool; Adler, Bremen. Barks Harry Booth, Zezz; Volank, Carcenas; Almera Coombe, Matanzas. Brigs Nellie Hunt, River Pistte; Alfaretta, Chenfaegos; Cherhorso, Trinidad de Cuba; Hydra, Zaza; Caprera, Trinidad de Cuba; Florence, Manzanilla; Ella, Tobasoe. Schr Gen Burnside, Haracob.

Arrived, United States steamer Wyalusing, from Hatteras Inlet, N. C.; ship Figlia, Maggiore, Cardiff; barks Pursuit, Key West. Rajah, Rio: Hampton, Matanzas; brigs Fannie. Butlor, do.; Brittannia, do.; Simcoe, Cardenas; Helena, Unrinagena.

The Rebel Gen. Forrest not Killed. CAIRO, Ill., May 20 .- General Forrest issued an address to his troops, on the 9th, announcing the surrender of Dick Taylor, carnestly advising them to lay aside all feeling of animesity and revenge, and cheerfully submit to the powers that be; go home, be good citizens, and use their best exertions to preserve peace and order.

The Memphis Bulletin denies the story of For-Sr. Louis, May 20 .- The steamer McCombs, with regiment of cavelry for Kansas City, and heavily aden with Government freight, was sunk in the issonri river vesterday. No lives were just. The

oat and cargo proved a total loss. Their value has not vet been ascertained. The Case of Br. Blackburn TORONTO, C. W., May 20.—Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, to-day gave bail to the amount

protecution to have time to procure further evi-

Halifax, N. S., May 21, 11 P. M.—There are no signs as yet of thearrival of the China from Liver pool. The weather is fine.

Boston, May 21.—Arrived, ship Commodore, Shields; barks George Bell, Caglaiari; Levanter, Ardressan; brig Victorie, Port au Prince. SURATT'S ESCAPE TO CANADA.—The Burlington (Vt.) Times says: "The evidence of Weichman, at the trial of the assacins, makes public a fact for some time known in this section, that Suratt arrived at Montreal April 6th, and returned to the States on the 12th, returning again on the 18th, and erganged rooms at the St. Lawrence Hall. He left the St. Lawrence that night at half past 10, and was seen to leave the house of a Nr. Butterfield (Porterfield !) in company with three others in a wagon. Some three weeks since a handkerchief, plainly marked 'J. H. Surratte,' was ploked up by the watchman in the passenger depot of the Vermont Central Railroad, at this place. It was undoubtedly dropped by the assassin on his way to Canada."

Canda."

A Speaking Evidence of Jeff Davis Barbarty.—William Y. Ripley, Egg., of Eutland, Vt., has in his possession an ingentously contrived torpedo, made to exactly reseable a large lump of coal. This was the artful contrivance employed with so much success by the rebels in blowing up our transports on the Mississippi, and it is suspected that the awful disaster of the Sultana was accomplished by one of these disholical things. The one in the possession of Mr. Ripley was sent to him from Richmond by his son, Fervet Brigadier General E H. Ripley, and was found in the private cabinet of Jefferson Davis after his flight from the city.

More Ways team One or Recruiting our Armires.—Theodere Tilton was not very gallant to the Chicago ladies in his address there lately. He told of two soldiers in Great's army, lying beneath their blankets, looking up at the Stars in a Virginia shy Saxy Lady. their blankets, looking up at the stars in a virginia sky. Says Jaok:
"What made you go into the army, Tom?"
"Well," replied Tom, "I had no wife, and I love war. What made you go to the war, Jack ?"
"Well," he replied, "I had a wife, and loved peace, so I went to the war."
He doubted not that among the fair faces he saw before him many had contributed to swell the ranks of the army in both ways.

A RARE RELIC.—A relic of considerable antiquity has recently been brought from Panama to New York. It is a hand of bone or ivory, somewhat tonghly carred, taken quite recently from the ruins of ancient Panama. It is known to some antiquarians of New York, that a few very remarkable antique works have been discovered in the long since destroyed portion of the old town above named; works which show conclusively that art, even in its state of decadence, was not wholly without its votaries even in the early day when Panama was destroyed. The hand (of iron or bone), rough as it is, displays something of the symetry in art that belongs to an age widely separated from the time in which it was created, and shows besides the existence of a cultivation and refinement not formerly supposed to belong to the days of which it is a relic. Though not large in size, and soiled with its long imprisonment in the earth, this hand is a curlosity which would delight the heart of an antiquary. The present owner, we understand, intends to present it to the Sanitary Fair, soon to be opened in Chicago. It is a valuable contribution, and must attract more than a little attention from the curious in historical matterb.

A RELIC OF SOUTHERN BARBARISM.—Among the Bichmond trophies in possession of the 5th Corps of the Army of the Potomac is the famous Russian bloodhound Hero, formerly owned by one of the keepers of Clastie Thunder, at Richmond, and kept there as one of the preventives against prisoners escaping. He belongs to the tribe of "heavy dogs," seven feet long from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, is three feet eight inches tail, measuring from the foreshoulders down, and weighs one hundred and seventy-eight pounds. On two occasions, before he was three years old, he whipped two bears on Belle Island. A royal Bengal could hardly give aftercer grown. At first he had an intense dislike—the result of his traitorous teachings no doubt—to one of our blue solder's uniforms; but he is rapidly overcoming this dislike, and daily gives indication of growing tolerance of Union solders and Union sentiment.

Description and control to what will go the control to the control 5 per cent again for the three remaining mints or the financial year. The grant per head in the year ending 31st August, 1894, was 93, upon the average number in attendance, against 83, 10, 11863, and allowance is now made for a further increase as the rehouls become better prepared for examination. The estimate for night scholars is 40,000, at 7s. 5d. In the elementary day schools visited by her Majesty's inspectors of schools in Great Britain, in 1864, 1,333, 201 children were found present; the number in 1863 acc. 1002 741. The number of certificated teachers spectors of schools in Great Britain, in 1884, 1,333,-291 children were found present; the number in 1868 was 1,092,741. The number of certificated teachers actually serving in aided schools was 10,196 in 1863, and 10,809 in 1864; of arsistant teachers 441 in 1863, and 688 in 1864; of pupil-teachers 14,180 in 1833, and 12,161 in 1864. The number of students in training colleges was 2,701, at the end of 1864; the number resident for 1865, is about 2,493. The estimate contains charges for 64 inspectors of schools, and 20 inspectors' assistants, the same as last year.—English Journal.

THE WORM NUISANCE ON OUR TREES.—That coal oil will cause instant death to these pests is proved beyond all doubt. A brush of stiff feathers made, and portions of the trees smeared with the oil, in addition to placing a small quantity on the nests, and death ensues. The effect of the oil on the pests seems miraculous, one touch of the deadly substance to the nests spreading desolation in all directions.

THE ASSASSINS,

TESTIMONY OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY DANA.

THE OFFICIAL SECRET CIPHER OF THE REBELS.

Despatches in that Character Found in Booth's Trunk.

HOW THE CONFEDERACY INTENDED TO INTERFERE IN NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

FEE MEANS BY WHICH NORTHERN CITIES WEBE TO BE BURNED.

What the Rebels Intended to Gain by Arson and Devastation.

SPANGLER'S COMPLICITY IN BOOTH'S ESCAPE.

HIS ABILITY TO PREVENT IT IF HE WOULD.

Two thousand bales of Government cotton, con-JACOB THOMPSON, THE FINANCAL AGENT OF THE BEBELS. IN CANADA.

> He Keeps an Extensive Account with the Bank of Ontario, Canada,

He Draws \$300,000 from March 1st to the Date of the Assassination.

What Was it For? Was it for the Payment of Assassins?

BOOTH'S ACCOUNT WITH THE BANK.

WASHINGTON, May 20. The first witness examined to day was Assistant Secretary of War Dana, as follows: Q. State what position you occupy in the Government? A. I am Assistant Secretary of War. Q. Look at the instrument before you, and state
if you have ever seen it before? A. I took it out of the office of Mr. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State, in Richmond; I arrived in Richmond on Wednesday, the 6th, and went into his office, where this was found, and brought it away with me, or rather I sent it to Major Eckert, of the War Department; I saw it was the key to an official cypher; there were many papers and things lying around there, and as this seemed to be interesting, I took it

Benjamin's office consisted of a series of three or four rooms (I think four), Benjamin's personal office being the innermost of all; this was in the tary or assistant; most of the articles had been taken away; the record had been taken away, but Lifound several interesting documents—this amongst

ject of the instrument? A. It is a key to a cipher. by which certain letters of the alphabet can be used or other setters, and by using these pointers such as ciphor can be translated or plain writing be turned into cipher by interpretation. [Norm.—The machine is about a foot long and eight inches high, and consists of a cylinder of wood, which has a paper envelope encircled with letters. This cylinder revolves in pivot holes at each end, and a bar across the top contains wooden indices pointing down to the letters!

down to the letters.]

Testimony of Major Eckert.
Q. Look at that cipher, and state if it was found in the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth, compare it with this other cipher of which Assistant Secretary Dans has just spoken, and state whether or not they are the same! They are the same, fir.
Q. You are somewhat familiar; are you not with those things? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You have no doubt as to these being the same! A. None at all, sir.
Q. State whether or not cipher despatches have from time to time fullen into the hands of the War Department, and been refarred to you for examination? A. They have, sir.
Q. State whether they were the same cipher as this? A. Some of them were, sir; they were worked on the same principle.
Q. I speak now of the despatches of the 18th and 18th of October 1sst; have you them now in your possession? A. I have, sir.
Q. These are the translations? A. Yes, sir.
Q. These are the translations? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you the originals? A. No, sir, I have copies.
Q. State whether they are written in the same down to the letters.

copies.

Q. State whether they are written in the same cipher of which you have spoken? A. I think they are; they may be different in the key word but the principle is the same.

Q. Have you translated them? A. The clerks have. nave.

Q: Were they worked out without any knowledge of this instrument at the time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are these translations of those despatches?

A. Yes att.

Q. Are these translations of those dospatches?
A. Yes, sir.
The following were then read:
OCTOBER 13.—We again urge the immense necessity
of our gaining immediate advantages; strain every
nerve for victory. We now look upon the re election
of Lincoln in Sevember as almost certain, and we need
to whip his hirelings to prevent it. Besides, with Lincoln re-elected, and his armics victorious, we need not
hope even for recognition, much less the help moutioned in our last. Holcombe will explain this. Those
figures of the Yankes armics are correct to a unit. Our
friend shall be immediately set to work as you direct. riect.
OCTORER 19, 1884. —Your letter of the 13th instant is at hand. There is yet time enough to colonize many voters before November. A blow will shortly be stricken here; it is not quite time. General Longstreet is to attack Sheridan without delay, and then move North as far as practicable towards unprotected points. This will be made instead of the movement before mentioned. He will andeavor to essiet the Republicans in collecting their ballots. Be watchful, and assist him.
Q. Sinte whether the original was sent to its address? A Yes, Sir.
Q. From what direction did the cypher of the 13th come? A. It came from Canada, and went to Richmond.

mond.
Q. From what direction did the cypher of the 19th none? A. It came from Richmond, and went to Testimony of General Hamilton

Testimony of General Hamilton.

Q. State whether you are familiar with the handwriting of H. S. Oldham? A. Yes, sir; as familiar as I am with that of any man living.

Q. State whether that (handing him a paper) is in his handwriting or not? A. Yes, sir.

The following is the paper handed to the witness:

**Michael States of America:

**Michael Senstor Johnson and myself waited apon you, some days since in relation to the project of amoring when Senstor Johnson and myself waited apon you, some days since in relation to the project of amoring and harrassing the enemy by means of burning their shipping, towns, &c., &c., there were several remarks made by you upon the subject that? was not faily prepeted to answer, but which, upon subsequent conference with the parties proposite the enterprise, I find cannot supply as objections to the scheme:

First. The combastible material consists of several preparations, and not one alone, and can be assed with out exposing the party using them to the least danger of detection whatever. The preparations are not in the hands of fir. Daniel, but are in the hands of Professor McCullough, and are known but to him and one other party, as I understand it.

Second. There is no necessity for sending persons in the minitary service into the enemy's country; but the work may be done by agents, and in most cases by persons incorant of the facts, and therefore innocent agents.

work may be used by eaches, and therefore Innocent agents.

I have seen amongh of the effects that can be produced to satisfy me that in most cases, without any danger to the parties engaged, and in others but very slight, we can:

I. Born every vescel that leaves a foreign post of the United States.

We can burn every the post of the state of the other port that leaves the harbor of new York or other porters with supplies for the armies of the earny in the South.

S. Burn every transport and grabout on the Mississippi river, as well as devastate the country and fit his poople with terror and consistation; in many other genitemen are as fully and thoroughly impressed with the conviction as I am. I believe we have the means at our command, if demoralize the Sorthern secons in a very short for the conviction. For the purpose of satisfying your mind or deathful. I expectfully but sarmasily request that the with lave an interview with General Harris, foreverly a member of Congress from Missouri, who, I think; is able, by conclusive proofs, to convine you have that have suggested is perfectly fearible and practicable. have suggested is perfectly fearible and practicable.

of Congress from there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the McCullough mentioned in that letter? A. No, sir.

Testimenty of Surgeon General Barnes.
Q. State to the court whether or not you made an examination of the body of Booth after his death?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Describe to the court the scar which is alleged to have been on the neck and the general appearance of the body? A. On the left side of the neck here was a scar, occasioned by an operation performed by Dr. May for the removal of a tumor; it looked like the scar from a burn rather than an incision.
Q. How near the ear was it? A. Three inches telow the ear.

Testimenty of Frank Bloice.
Q. Where do you live? A. In Charles county, sir.
Q. How for more occurr? A. Ingtha country, sir.
Q. How from Bryantown? A. About half a mile.
Q. Were you there on the Saturday against the more than the came from the President's box that the person shall be a suppression that, though I had not heard a word after the person on the horse had gone off, I show a suppression that, though I had not heard a word after the person on the horse had gone off, I show the first of the post of the person that had not heard a word after the person on the horse had gone off, I show the first impression that, though I had not heard a word after the person on the horse had gone off, I show the men a do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
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Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.
Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4.

Q. How are from Bysanowa.

Q. Were you there on the Saturday after the murder? A. I was there on Saturday evening, about 4 o'clock; as near as I can come to the time it was between 3 and 4.

Q. Did you see Dr. Mudd there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time do you think that was? A. Between 3 and 4, sir.

those who that an amaigamation of the languages said it was Booths.

Q. Where were you when you first heard the President was assassinated? A. At home; I wanted to tell you it was through the authority of the darkey.

Q. Who was the darkey? A. Oharles Bloice, the brother of the fellow whose testimony has just been taken.

Testimony of Lieutenant Dans. Q. State whether or not, on the day following the President's assassination, you were in pursuit of the assassins at Brayntown? A. Yes, sir.
Q. State what hour you arrived there on that day? A. I sent an advance guard of four men; they arrived there twenty minutes or half an hour before I did; I arrived there very near one o'clock that afternoon, Saturday afternoon.
Q. State whether, on your arrival, the news of the assassination was spread all around there. A. Yes, sir. eir. Was there any person mentioned as the as the sin! Was J. Wilkes Bo-en! J. You at the as the sin! Was J. Wilkes Bo-en! J. You at the come of the citizens asked and if I knew for critain it was he; as early as a lanter past—o'clock it was known that the President was assassinated, and who the assassin was!

Q. Are you acquainted with the prisoner at the bar, Dr. Mudd? A. No, yi.
Q. Have you any knowledge whether you met him on that occasion? At No, sir.

Testimony of Robert Nelson (Colored.)
Q. Do you live in Washington? A. Yes, sir; I

brought in the door and handed it to me.

Testimony of Col. J. B. Stewart.

Q. State to the Court whether or not you were at Ford's Theatre on the night of the assasination in A. Yes, sir, I was.

Q. Did you see the assassin jump from the box?

A. I did, at about 10% c'olock; I was sitting in the front chair near the orchestra, on theright hand side; there are two asises to the cornestra, and my side was on the corner, on the left hand, right under, and bringing me immediately next to the music stand at the report of the pistol I was startled; I was speaking to my sister, my head being turned to the left; I glanced back to the stage; an excolamation was made and a man leaped from the President's box, lighting on the stage; in each down with his back slightly towards the audience, but as he was rising his face came fully in view; I rose and attempted to leap on the stage; I made two or three steps on the railing to the right, after alighting from where I sat, and keeping my attention on the man who had alighted upon the stage; it made two or three steps on the realing to the right, after alighting from where I sat, and keeping my attention on the man who had alighted upon the stage; I exclaimed, "Stop that man," and then went pass the length of the stage, and urning to the right, was at a distance of twenty feet from the door; but the door was slammed to, I ran and got to the door was the length of the stage, and urning to the right, was at a distance of twenty sight that the stage had not been always to the door, after I had last said "Stop that man," some one said "He has gone, on a horse; he was at that instant barely mounted; the moon was ist beginning to rise, and I could see him better; the horse was moving as though prematurely spurred in mounting; I ran in the direction to which the horse was foreston, and was now on the right, hand side of the horse, but he was gaining on me; when how the head of the horse, and the rider ton the horse was heading, at about eight or ten feet from the beauty mounted; the

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... To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an

in the passage? A. The profile and full face as he

ate, \$3.00 per copy.

Q. Where did you see him? A. He came into a store while I was there.
Q. State's whether the soldiers had arrived from the year of the part of the part

brother of the fellow whose testimony has just been taken.

Q. Did you sak him who assassinated the President? A. I have no knowledge of asking him, and I think he nevertold me.

Q. In what direction from the centre of the town do you live? A. I live in the eastern direction, principally in the suburbs.

Q. On the road between Pine Town and Dr. Mudd? A. I live close to the road leading to Bryantown.

I think he never told me.

Q. In what direction from the centre of the town do you live? A. I live in the eastern direction, principally in the suburbs.

Q. On the road between Pine Town and Dr. Midd? A. I live close to the road leading to Bryantown.

Q. My question is do you live near or on the road between Bryantown and Dr. Midds? A. No, sir.

Q. In it your impression that you saw Dr. Midd in the town? A. My impression is if it be Dr. Midd that I saw, I saw him get on his horre; but I could not tweat that it was Dr. Midd.

Q. Did you see the face of this person? A. No, sir, not that I know of; but I could tell him by a side or a back view.

Q. How close were you to him? A. About ten or twenty yards, standing on the porch of the store.

Q. You are enly able to swear to a faint impression; A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the color of the horse this man was going to? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know the horse Dr. Midd usually rices? I have seen him on a great many horses, and there were a great many horses collected there; I have seen him on a great many horses, Q. Did you see Dr. Midd when you first went into town? A. I think not.

Q. Were you personally acquainted with Dr. Midd? A. I have been for two years and five months, before that I had no personal acquaintance with him.

Testimony of Licutemant Dama.

I tink he nes draw \$200,000 very nea tly sines that we was the such that at one time \$100,000 very nea tly sines that to war had be accounted to work and Dr. Midd? A. I live close to the road leading to Bryining to the period of the scange.

Q. Bat the has drawn \$200,000 very nea tly sines that in the such that on the road lower had be ween all to work the such that a to me the such that of April and the of the of April and the of the April and the of the of April (A. He has, I heard him also the has left more and the of the of April (A. He has, I heard him also the has left more and the west going overland by Halfax enroute to Europe.

Q. Und you see the face old the period of the last transmatches were agreed m

Canada, and a part of the time in Montreal.

Q. Have you known him to be connected with other money transactions with other banks in Canada? A. O yes; I knew of one transaction of city thousand with Nisgara District Bank at St. Uatharines; that was a check drawn to the order of Mr. C. C. Clay, and deposited by him in Nisgara District Bank; that bank sent it to us, and we put it to their credit; the date of that was August 16th, 1864.

Q. Did you know J. Wilkes Booth, the actor 1 A. I did; I had one or two transactions with him.

Q. How often did you see him in Canada? A. I could not say, I may have seen him a dozen times;

Q. Did he have a small account at your bank? A. Yes, he has still to his credit four hundred and odd dollars.

The Court was thereupon cleared, and the remainder of its deliberations for the day were in secret session.

Morrality in Paris,—Official reports recently published show that the mortality is decreasing in Paris, according as large sewers are constructed and wide streets run through the narrow overcrowded quarters of the old city. On making a minute search into the records of Paris, it has been discovered that at the commencement of the eighteenth century, from the year 1709 to 1719, under Louis XIV., ite mortality was 1 in 28; and and large the control of the eighteenth century, from the year 1709 to 1719, under Louis XIV., ite mortality was 1 in 28; and all the present time it is 1 in 40 inhabitants. From 1836 to 1841 it was still 1 in 30 inhabitants. From 1836 to 1841 it was 1 in 36; in 1846, 1 in 57; in 1861, 1 in 58; in 1856, 1 in 39; and at the present time it is 1 in 40 inhabitants, The result is, that at present there are \$1,702 less deaths in Paris than there were in the year 1841. A writer who has devoted his time to statistics observes that the well-being of the population will serve for the measure of the mortality, and that mortality diminishes sens. bly in every country where the condition of the population is improved. It is to be diminishes sens. bly in every country where the condition of the population is improved. It is to be remarked with respect to the late improvements in Paris that of \$2.00 houses taken down to make way for new streets, 6.00 were situate in parishes where, in consequence of the overcrowding of the inhabitants, on agious diseases committed great rayages. These 8.200 houses, moreover, have been replaced by 22,947 new buildings more spacious and well calculated to diminish mortality among the occupiers. Another improvement to which the decrease of mortality in Paris may be attributed at the public, planted with 188,460 trees. The large sowers here likewise tended to decrease the mortality. In 1840 there were only 83,280 yards of sewersge; at prosent there are 360,000 yards.

WHICH WAS DRAD — The Kolnische Zeitung, one of the leading papers in Germany, finding its news frequently taken without acknowledgment by a contemporary, determined recently to punish the offender in a somewhat original meaner. Having received telegraphic information of Mr. Cobden's death and of Mr. Bright having been present when that event took place, it announced in the "exchange" copy intended for its contemporary, and, of course, in that copy alone, that Mr. Bright had succumbed, and that Mr. Cobden had received the last adieux of his friend. The balt was awallowed whole. Not only did the newspaper thus heaved announce the death of the member from Birmingham, but it added a sketch of his career.

Publications Received .- From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 408 Chestnut street, we have the following publications of May 6: London News of the Worlds Hustrated London News, and Illustrated News of the G. You say you saw only the profile of this person | World.