

THE ASSASSINATION.

Ben. Wood Implicated.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1865.

EXAMINATION OF D. L. EASTWOOD. By Judge Advocate Holt.—Live in Montreal, Canada; am Assistant Manager of the Montreal Branch of the Ontario Bank; am acquainted with Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and with the accounts which he formerly kept with the Ontario Bank; the moneys deposited in that bank to his credit exchange drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury of the so-called Confederate States upon their agents at Liverpool.

Q. State whether or not, in the course of the disbursements made by Jacob Thompson of the fund placed in his credit, [exhibiting to the witness a paper given below] A. It was; it is in my handwriting.

Q. Please read it to the Court? A. [Reading the paper]:

"MONTREAL, Aug. 10, 1864.

"Wanted, from the Ontario Bank, on New York, in favor of Benjamin Wood, Esq., for \$25,000 current funds, \$10,000 debit ex \$15,000."

The paper shows that the requisition was originally drawn in favor of Benjamin Wood, Esq., and that the name of D. S. Eastwood was afterward substituted.

Q. State the exact condition of that paper? A. As it reads now it is a draft on New York, payable to the order of D. S. Eastwood, that is, myself.

Q. State how that change in the requisition occurred? A. The name of Benjamin Wood, as it appeared originally, was erased at Mr. Thompson's request, and my name, as an officer of the bank, was substituted.

Q. That is the original paper, is it not? A. It is.

Q. Now look at this bill of exchange [another paper was exhibited to the witness] and state whether it was drawn upon that requisition? A. It was.

By request of Judge Advocate the witness then read the paper to the Court. It is dated Montreal, August 10, 1864, and is directed to the Cashier of the City Bank, New York, and the wording is as follows:

"At three days sight please pay to the order of D. S. Eastwood, in current funds, \$25,000, value received, and charge the same to the account of this branch."

The endorsement on the bill directs the payment to be made to the Hon. Benjamin Wood or order, signed B. F. Wood.

Q. You state that the \$25,000 for which this bill was drawn, is the same for which that requisition was made by Mr. Thompson in the name of Benjamin Wood? A. It is.

Q. State whether or not the bill of exchange you have read is the original one? A. It is.

Q. Where did you obtain it? A. I obtained it in New York, from the cashier of the bank on which it was drawn.

Q. Does it bear the marks of having been paid? A. I am not acquainted with the usual marks of canceling in New York, but I understood that it was paid.

The witness stated further that he was not acquainted with the Benjamin Wood referred to, but he supposed it to be the same who at the date of that transaction was a member of the Congress of the United States.

Cross examined by Mr. Aiken.—Did not recollect of having cashed any drafts or checks in favor of James Watson Wallace, Richard Montgomery, James B. Merritt, or John Wilkes Booth; about the last of October Booth purchased a bill to the bank at Montreal with which witness was connected; never heard the name of John H. Surratt mentioned before.

The Judge Advocate exhibited to the witness a list of localities on which drafts had been made by the Ontario Bank, and requested him to give the dates and amounts of the drafts which, as shown by the paper, had been drawn in New York.

The witness stated that the following were among the number of drafts drawn: On the 3d of October last, a draft for \$10,000 in gold; on the 11th of October, one for \$5,000 in gold; on Nov. 3, 4 and 8, bills for about \$6,000 in United States currency; on the 14th and 21st of March last, small drafts were also drawn.

EXAMINATION OF GEORGE WILKES.

By Judge Advocate Holt.—Am acquainted with Benjamin Wood of New York, and know his handwriting. [The endorsement, "B. Wood," on the back of the bill of exchange given above, was exhibited to the witness, and the handwriting identified by him as that of Benjamin Wood of New York.] Witness stated, further, that at the time at which the paper appeared to have been dated Mr. Wood was a member of the Congress of the United States, and he believed editor and proprietor of the New York Daily News.

EXAMINATION OF MR. ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL.

By Judge Advocate Holt.—Am acquainted with Benjamin Wood of the City of New York, and know his handwriting. [The endorsement on the bill of exchange exhibited to the witness was identified by this witness to be the handwriting of Mr. Wood.] At the time of the date of that bill of exchange, Mr. Wood was a member of the Congress of the United States, and editor and proprietor of the New York Daily News; witness had been in the habit of receiving letters from Mr. Wood.

THE IRISH EXODUS TO THIS COUNTRY.

A Cork paper says that emigration has commenced again more actively than was expected. The Irish of the National Line took away 850 persons from Queenstown on the 26th; the Imbia steamer 450 on the 27th, and over 300 could not be accommodated, were left behind. The Imbia steamers are fully engaged up to the middle of May, every berth having been taken a week ago. A correspondent in the county of Kerry states that the emigration from Ireland this year is likely to exceed that of any past year since the famine. The persons leaving the country are all young and able-bodied, and comfortably clad.

REBEL DIABOLISM.—Wm. P. Ripley, Esq., of Rutland, Vt., has in his possession an ingeniously contrived torpedo made to exactly resemble 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 to the Sultana was accomplished by one of these diabolical things. The one in possession of Mr. Ripley was sent to him by his son, Brevet Brigadier Gen. E. H. Ripley and was found in the private cabinet of Jefferson Davis after his flight from the city.

A drunken soldier, in the army in India, having been lately confined in the blackhole for intoxication, felt something crawling over him. Knowing it to be a serpent and fearing its deadly bite, kept quite still, while the reptile crawled inside of his jacket and coiled himself up for a nap. When the guard came to release him some hours after, a snake—a cobra quickly glided away. The guard noticed with surprise, that the prisoner's hair had turned white, and he died a few hours after telling his story.

Gen. SHERMAN'S "bummers" were death on digging for hidden treasures.—Different squads of them dug up a newly buried mine six times in quick succession and the booty was not allowed to rest until his head and ears were left above ground as a sample of the kind of treasure below.

A St. Louis dispatch states that the steamer Martin Walstreet was recently robbed of \$18,000 in money and \$20,000 worth of goods by guerrillas, at Main's Landing.

The Union League of San Francisco propose to raise a monument to the late President LINCOLN on the Pacific coast, at a cost of a quarter of a million of dollars.

It is reported that a detachment of cavalry is in pursuit of Governor Magrath of South Carolina, who was last heard from when about leaving Spartansburg.

News has been received at San Francisco of the commencement of the Russian overland telegraph. It was to proceed from New Westminster northward.

A Chinese thief, having stolen a missionary's watch, brought it back to him the next day to learn how to wind it up.

President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation has been received in England and was discussed by all the English papers. The Star regards the terms as wise and generous, while the Rebel papers denounce them as harsh. The Army and Navy Gazette denounces the designs of the President as blood thirsty, but thinks that he will shrink from executing them.

The Progressive Party in the French Legislative Body intend to send an address to President Johnson, reminding him that the French Republic of 1848 abolished capital punishment for political offences, and recommending the application of the same principle with regard to our prisoners.

The French Legislative Body had an interesting debate on the Mexican question, the opposition deprecating the expedition, and apprehending complications with the United States. The Government denied that there was any reason for apprehending such complications.

The President is resolved on cutting down expenses to the lowest point. He is known to favor retrenchment as a means for returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to Congress. It is expected that the army will be reduced to 100,000 men by the New Year.

The Mobile News says that the Rebel Gen. Taylor and Chekerill, lately expressed the wish that the Government would allow them to take their commands and join the Union forces to aid in maintaining the Monroe doctrine in Mexico.

The transport Kentucky with 1,200 paroled Rebel troops on board, struck a snag 12 miles below Shreveport on the 9th inst., and sunk immediately. Over 200 lives were lost. The officers of the vessel are said to be blame.

Gov. Holden of North Carolina thinks that the enrollment of the loyal voters can be completed, so that the election in that State of delegates to the State Convention may be held by the middle of August next.

Gov. Hahn has published a card, in which he declares that the Legislature of Louisiana, adopted the Constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery; the reports to the contrary being untrue.

All the business portion of Rolla, Mo., was burned on the 19th inst. Loss estimated at \$200,000; but little insurance.

A SWINDLE.

The number of people who like to be swindled is always large, and the number who like to accommodate them does not seem to be small. It is no matter of surprise when a new method of guilting the unwary is exposed, but the remarkable thing is how often the old tricks are played over again, and with what persistence a system of roguery that has been thoroughly laid open is adhered to, and what success it meets with. Last year, for instance, the certificate-jewelry business was so completely unmasked in these columns that the enterprise of its conductors was a good deal discouraged. But this year we find them again at work under another and more ambitious name, then it was as the individual firm of Brown, Jones & Robinson they did business. Now, in Boston and Washington, swindling has become a joint stock enterprise, rascality gets itself incorporated, and under the name of the New York Jewelers' Manufacturing Association, volunteers to relieve the public of its superfluous cash.

This concern advertises gold and silver watches, jewelry, silver ware, gold pens, and many other articles of great value, to be sold for \$1 each. Not an article in the list is valued at less than \$3, yet none is to cost more than a dollar, and there are no blanks in this lottery, but all prizes. So that it is seen at once to be an enterprise of the purest benevolence. That everybody who wants a gold watch for a dollar may know how to get it, we copy the following extract from the advertisement—without charge, on this occasion:

One million certificates, bearing upon their face the names of the articles as above enumerated, are each enclosed in plain envelopes, and sealed, undistinguishable one from another, mixed and placed in a repository, from which they are drawn as ordered, without choice. The sealed envelopes containing certificates marked with the name of the article, descriptions, and marked price it entitles the holder to, will be sent by mail to any address at 25 cents each; on receipt of the certificate, the purchaser ascertains the exact article he is entitled to, which he can obtain upon the return of the certificate and \$1 to the office of the Association."

Not wishing, however, to encourage too sanguine hopes, we copy also our former account of the success of an experiment made last year by an incredulous individual who was so curious as to wish to find out how it was these people made money by selling gold watches for a dollar. He spent a hundred dollars for the "certificates" above referred to, and found himself the lucky possessor of a lot of paper tickets purporting to represent property to the value of \$2,153, and this property he was entitled to receive on the further payment of \$153. Not wishing, however, to impoverish these rashly benevolent Samaritans, and reflecting, perhaps, that he had already spent \$100 for which he had as yet received nothing but "certificates," he selected a hundred of those that promised the most valuable articles, and sent them for redemption—paying another \$100 for the articles. He received a lot of watches, jewelry, gold pens, &c., of which the nominal value was \$599.

Very good investment of \$200, was it not? But stop a minute. We said nominal value. As the articles were all gold and silver—at any rate, professed to be—it was easy to ascertain their actual value; so they were sent to the United States Assay Office, weighed up, and a certificate of the net proceeds returned. And how much does the ingenious reader suppose this \$599 of gold and silver proved to be worth? Just nine dollars and sixty two cents (\$9.62)? That was what our friend got for the Two Hundred Dollars cash he had invested. And that is about what anybody will get who chooses to invest money in the New York Jewelers' Manufacturing Association.

Our intention is just now drawn to this subject by remarking that the police of Washington interfered last week to stop the operations of the concern, and even showed themselves so hard hearted and insensible to generous impulses as to arrest the principal and assistants on charge of Swindling. "Evidence was produced," says the telegram, "to show that the gift concern partook of the character of a gambling institution. The parties were held to bail before the criminal court." In Boston also, they met with discouragement from the police, so that in two cities at least their facilities for swindling have met with serious check.

The certificate jewelry business is, in fact, under whatever name carried on, nothing but a gigantic fraud, extending far and wide over the country, and causing many innocent but rather green people losses they can ill afford. During the war, the soldiers were cheated enormously by it. Millions of dollars have been paid for utterly worthless stuff. Somehow, the business ought to be stopped.—Tribune.

THE EASIEST WAY TO PULL STUMPS.—Mr. Carpenter, in reply to an inquiry, said that he had tried several plans for getting rid of stumps, and the one he found the cheapest and most satisfactory is to let the tree pull its own stump at the time it is felled. Instead of chopping off the tree above the surface, the ground is dug away, and two or three of the principal roots are cut off at sufficient depth to escape the plow; then the first moderate wind blows the tree over, stump and all. I think the expense is no greater than that of chopping the tree in the usual way, and I get an increased yield of wood.

THE SERPENTINED AROUND A CORNER.

A Rebel sympathizer, in one of his daily crawls through Wall Street, hissed at the Government Loan; every dollar will be repudiated, one of these days; and it ought to be repudiated. A debt contracted for the purpose of killing American citizens, and destroying the Constitution of the United States, is void. It ought not to be paid!

Instead of handing the viper over to the Provost Marshal to be caged in Fort Lafayette, a loyal broker antidoted his venom by saying: "Repudiate! Why you Southern snake in Northern grass, 1,716,632 men in the loyal States voted last November to carry on the war till the Rebels were whipped, and to raise the money necessary to carry it on, either by taxation or by borrowing, or by both. All this was included in their vote for the war candidate. There was a majority in favor of Government War Loans of almost half a million votes! That majority is a guarantee which will never be impaired. It is a solemn National compact, made way down at the base of the national power, at the polls on the Presidential election day. From Congress at the top, down to the People at the bottom, the War Loans have been determined on, ratified and confirmed. If ever anything in human government was double riveted it is our war debt contracted to suppress Rebellion. The covenant of the North, East and West to pay it, has been written in the blood of some loved soldier, son, brother, father or husband, in every family in the North, East and West. Repudiate! You might as well talk of repudiating the Christian religion."

"But, old rattle, the boys that do day's work with tools in their hands, and are 'home' at the polls on election days, have a double interest in the Loans of their Government. They own a big slice of those Loans. THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND OF THEM ALREADY HOLD FIFTY DOLLAR AND ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR SEVEN THIRTY NOTES ALONE! Let you and your friends, after you are whipped by our soldiers in the field, just try to revive and begin a war against the Government credit, and against the faith of the Nation pledged to the holders of its Loans. Sherman's march thro' South Carolina will be a fool to the way the People will march through you Repudiators. The People own their Government now; but when, in addition to the hundreds of thousands who have taken the larger denominations, half a million of working men and women shall have their snug little investments in Seven-Thirties, and shall have got into a comfortable way of seissoring off the interest coupons every six months, the Nation will feel like tigers hovering over their cubs, toward any influences that shall approach the National Credit with hostile intent! Now you had better crawl!"

And the Southern snake in Northern grass serpentined around a corner.

Another Failure.

The wise men who met last summer at Chicago to make a creed for the Democracy, erred sadly in their calculations when they resolved—by inference of course—that the rebellion was a success. Worst of all they persisted in their error, and so did all the membership of the venerable society they represented, until the articles of capitulation were signed and sealed by Lee and Johnston. The blunder was so egregious that now no one is willing to confide in the wisdom or sagacity of the men who endorsed it. The Democracy see this, and it is amusing to observe how they endeavor to escape from the evil effects of their mistaken policy. They know very well that the whistling of the last bullet in the struggle was the requiem over the political graves of the men who resolved that the war was a failure, and they seek now to find some one who didn't view things in that light. They want some one to rally round whose faith in the ultimate success of the Union cause was never shaken, and whose support of that cause was unequivocal. President Johnson answers these requirements.—Disaster could not cloud his faith, neither could persecution or temptation weaken his arm. Then, too, he was once a Democrat, and had reflected great credit upon the party. They were not long in concluding that he was just the man they wanted, and they forthwith began to try their arts upon him. His character underwent a complete transformation. He was no longer "Lincoln's hireling," or the "ignorant tailor," or the "despot of Tennessee" but he was recognized as the faithful among the faithless, the able statesman and devoted patriot who was needed to restore law and order throughout the South. We thought we saw in this just appreciation of the President's character a laudable purpose to support his administration, notwithstanding the fact that he had been chosen by another party. It was not until they became bold enough to express their hopes, that we learned that all their praise was based upon the anticipated recency of Andrew Johnson, and that they expected, by eulogizing him, to bewilder a man of strong mind and fixed purpose, and beguile him from his true course. Here was sagacity as remarkable as that displayed at Chicago. No doubt the illustrious resolvers devised the scheme, and we accord them the honor that attaches to it. They adopted the old English principle that the King can do no wrong, and when any policy was adopted that did not meet their approval they exonerated the President from blame and charged the responsibility upon his cabinet advisers. This answered well enough for a time but at last they

have been compelled to abandon it. The amnesty proclamation had the President's own name to it, and there was no disguising the fact that he was its author. This broke the toils that they were weaving; and they have deserted him, as one joined to his idols. They must now look elsewhere for their hero. President Johnson will not answer. His career as the able statesman and devoted patriot was very brief, and his relapse into his old character very sudden. So at least it appears from their showing. Who comes next?

Negro Suffrage.

The Tribune, in the course of some remarks on this subject, says:

"We are very willing—and believe the Unionists, white and black, would be willing—to accept an installment of justice, and have the whole matter settled amicably and finally. If the Southern States will provide that every black who can read intelligently, who owns real estate and has paid a tax, shall be a voter, we would gladly accept this as a settlement of a vexed question, though it would probably not, for the present, enable one negro in a hundred—perhaps not one in five hundred—to vote. But if the blacks are to be proscribed forever—if they are to be taxed by the votes of whites who pay no tax, yet allowed no voice in levying those taxes or spending those proceeds—if they are to be held exermore as cut-cuts and lepers in the land of their birth—if they are to be debarred from all political rights by the votes of 'Three Millions of rebels,' and told that this is their punishment for having aided to overthrow the rebellion—why then we think the Republic will owe them at least a determined effort to see them righted, and we shall incline to make that effort."

President Johnson.

The Washington correspondent of the Independent throws out the following suggestions, which, no doubt, are timely:

Let me warn impulsive Republicans against a hasty judgment of the President in this matter. He may prove as radical as Mr. Sumner himself before the year ends. It is wise to create a strong public sentiment on this subject—a sentiment that will support the President in taking bold ground hereafter in support of universal suffrage at the South. But attacks upon him before he has had time to decide definitely upon his policy, are not justifiable. Personally, he favors negro suffrage. He has said so repeatedly of late. He is in doubt as to the means to be used. Probably he has a little of the old prejudice against the negro. But if he has, can we of the free States cast stones at him? Republican Philadelphia is in a temper because a black man attempts to ride in the horse cars. The black man is still disliked at the North. Give Mr. Johnson a little time to watch events. The Virginia election was worth more to us than a hundred severe criticisms, for the President is determined that slavery and disunion must die. He begins to see that he cannot destroy them without the aid of the negro at the ballot box, as we did not and could not conquer the armies of the rebellion without his help.

COTTON.—Now that the proclamation of the President has removed all restrictions on cotton—save only two per cent. tax—there is much speculation as to the amount there is at the South which will be brought to market. Some persons figure as high as 3,000,000 bales, while others think the quantity will not exceed 800,000. The Journal of Commerce, after a careful comparison of data from all parts of the South, estimates the amount at 1,500,000 bales—much of which is unguaranteed and will be found to be more or less damaged. The value of the stock at thirty cents a pound would be little over two hundred millions of dollars. A large amount of this cotton will doubtless be shipped abroad, and will materially affect the price of gold and exchange.

A Gun Spiked.

When General Sherman accepted the hospitalities of the Union Leagues of New York city he unwittingly spiked one of the most formidable rebel guns ever directed against the Government, in silencing the fulsome and hypocritical praise of himself by the Copperhead press. After the acceptance of fellowship with his loyal friends, Gen. Sherman is not regarded by the cops as quite as fit for President, as he was when he was the eye of a rapture with the civil authorities.

It is said that ex-Vice President Stephens spends much of his time in writing. He also reads considerably, and devotes a portion of each morning to singing hymns.

Raleigh, N.C., papers announce a great rush of late Rebels to that city for the purpose of availing themselves of President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation.

Nearly all the Rebel civil officers are suing for pardon. R. M. T. Hunter is among them. About 60 civilians have been pardoned by the President.

The South Carolina delegation, now in Washington had an interview with President Johnson. The latter insisted on the entire abandonment of Slavery as one of the conditions precedent to the return of South Carolina to the Union. In this the delegates acquiesced. After some conversation as to the right man for Provisional Governor, the conference closed.

Hon Henry Winter Davis is to deliver the Fourth of July oration in Chicago.

WHAT HORSEMAN WILL BE WITHOUT.

Dr. Tobias's Jentian Horse Liniment. TAVROX, Mass. May 14, 1860.

Dr. Tobias: Dear Sir—During 35 years that I have been in the livery business, I have used and sold a great quantity of various liniments, oils, &c. Some two years since, hearing of so many wonderful cures having been made by your Jentian Liniment, I tested its merits, and it has given the best satisfaction of anything I ever used. I never sold anything that gives such universal satisfaction among horsemen. It is destined to supersede all others. Yours, truly, &c., SAMUEL WILDE.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, 56 Cortlandt street, New York. Price for pint bottles, one dollar.

\* County Dealers are informed that no travelers are now sent out.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note

Two cents " " " \$100 "

Ten " " " \$500 "

20 " " " \$1000 "

\$1 " " " \$5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seventies already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7-30 in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency until July 15th, at the time when they subscribe. The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seventies will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and private Banks throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

May 15, 1865. First National Bank of Harrisburg, First National Bank of Lockhaven, First National Bank of Philadelphia, First National Bank of Williamsport.

1794. Chartered, 1794.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NORTH AMERICA, PHILADELPHIA.

Oldest Insurance Company in America.

Cash Capital and Surplus, over \$1,750,000.000.

SEVENTY-ONE Years Successful Business Experience, with a reputation for integrity and honorable dealing unsurpassed by any similar institution.

LOSSES PAID since organization, \$17,500,000.00, without the deduction of a cent, or a day's delay!

LIBERAL RATES for all the safer classes of property. Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, a specialty.

BRICK or STONE Dwellings insured particularly, if desired, on terms of the greatest economy and safety to the insured.

It is Wisdom and Economy to insure in the best Companies, and there is none better than the old Insurance Co. of North America.

Apply to M. W. McALARNEY Agent for Potter county.

PUTNAM

Clothes Wringer

Will wring anything from a single Thread to a Bed-Quilt.

PRICES: \$5.50, \$6.00, and \$8.00.

P. A. Stebbins & Co., Agents for Potter county.—Jan 25, 1865