VILLAGE RECORD.

WAYNESBORO'.

Friday, May 19, 1865.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

OUR TERMS.

☞The following are our terms for subscription advertising and job work, to which we will strictly adhere whilst the present "war prices" continue:

SUBSCRIPTION.

Per Annum, if paid within the year,	$2.00
" " " after the year,	2.50

ADVERTISING.

Per Square of ten lines, three times,	$1.50
" each subsequent insertion,	35
Administrator's and Executor's notices, 6w,	2.50

A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

JOB WORK

Quarter-Sheet Hand-Bills, (25 to 30)	$2.00
Half " " " "	3.50
Whole " " " "	6.50

☞For all job work and local advertising terms invariably cash.

W. BLAIR,
Editor and Proprietor.

RECEIVED.—We acknowledge the receipt of $2 from HENRY CAYHOE, Shreve P. O., Wayne Co. Ohio.

THIRD ARRIVAL.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. AMBERSON, BENEDICT Co. have just recived their third supply of new spring and summer goods.

SECOND ARRIVAL.—Messrs. PRICE & HOEFLICH will receive their second supply of new spring and summer goods on Monday next.

HOW THEY WERE MISTAKEN.—The copperheads here and elsewhere, from the time that Gen. GRANT and his noble army first commenced their campaign against the Rebel capitol, insisted that Richmond could never be taken. In their august opinion this was one of the impossibilities. They turned every victory from the battle of the Wilderness to the fortifications of Richmond into defeats; almost up to the capture of the Rebel stronghold the cry with them was—"Didn't we tell you that Richmond could not be taken," "why does he not withdraw and let them alone," etc. He had been there so long and they could see nothing done looking to the accomplishment of this great purpose. There never was such a General as LEE, and never such fortifications as those that surrounded Jeff. and his traitor horde, and consequently an attempt to enter the city in the face of such a general, such an army of "chivalry," and such fortifications, would be a wanton destruction of lives—Thus these co-workers with the rebels reasoned, but how falsely events have since clearly demonstrated. Copperhead editors and stump speakers almost everywhere thus reasoned. They declared the war a stupendous "failure" and were most unrelenting in their denunciations of our late President as the author of all our misery and mishaps.—A prominent orator of this stamp from Chambersburg, previous to the last election, in this place, denounced Mr. LINCOLN as a murderer who deserved a murderer's fate. On another occasion he remarked in a public harrangue that President LINCOLN and Jeff. Davis were both traitors, that the only difference between them was, that Lincoln was '*a wholesale traitor.*' Such gentlemen when they have occasion hereafter to write or speak in public will doubtless guard against any allusions to the war as a "failure." The capture of Richmond and surrender of the rebel armies was humiliating enough to these states-rights-compromise-peace sneaks, but the sudden overhaul and surrender of old Jeff. in his wife's petticoats caps the climax of their humiliation.

DECEASED SOLDIERS.—GEORGE D MILLER, of Co. G, 17th Penna. Cavalry was, we regret to learn, instantly killed in the battle of Five Forks, in Virginia, on the first day of April last. Mr. M. was a native of this place, where his aged mother and other relations still reside. He was a gallant soldier, and as such was much esteemed by his companions in arms.

JAMES D. FITZ, Sergeant of the same company, son of Samuel P. Fitz of this vicinity, said to have been one of the best soldiers in Co. G, was wounded in battle near Dinwiddie Court House, March 31st, and died April 9th.

A SUBSCRIBER "OVERBOARD."—We understand a subscriber to the *Valley Spirit*, in this place, has expressed his determination to cut the acquaince of that establishment so far as his patronage is concerned. He alleges that President Lincoln in his life time was styled by the *Spirit* "an arm old tyrant," but since his assassination a great and good man. This cop. is certainly an admirer of consistency.

☞Jeff. Davis being captured in his wife's skirts, will do much to popularize the Bloomer fashion. Ladies declare that the foulest disgrace ever attempted to be put on female attire, was the effort of the traitor Davis to escape in a frock.

LINCOLN NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The following individuals have subscribed to the Lincoln National Monument Fund, to wit:

V B Gilbert,	$1 00
John Walter,	1 00
Daniel Mickley, sen,	1 00
William Moore,	1 00
Henry Gilbert,	1 00
James Burns,	1 00
Wilson & Young,	1 00
Rev John Lloyd,	1 00
Henry Baltzley,	1 00
George Jacobs,	1 00
H F Davis,	1 00
Samuel Young,	1 00
Samuel S Deardorff,	1 00
Joseph S Mentzer,	1 00
Jacob Carbaugh,	1 00
Abraham Barr,	1 00
George Sarbaugh,	1 00
Samuel H. Barr,	1 00
Jacob Hershey,	1 00
S B Rinehart,	1 00
D P Stover,	1 00
H G Bonebrake,	1 00
Jacob F Newman,	1 00
Adam Flory,	1 00
Mrs. C C Ervin,	1 00
J. F. Kurtz,	1 00
John Philips,	1 00
E W Washabaugh,	1 00
Napoleon A Beard,	1 00
M W Trayer,	1 00
Samuel Needy,	1 00
Luther Speelman,	1 00
H F Stover,	1 00
W H Carbaugh,	1 00
D S Bonebrake,	1 00
John Stoner,	1 00
Jacob Snively,	1 00
Andrew S Stoner,	1 00
Harry C Funk,	1 00
G W McGinley,	1 00
Joseph Price,	1 00
George W Walker,	1 00
George Besore,	1 00
William Blair,	1 00
Dr I N Snively,	1 00
Major L B Kurtz,	1 00
W W Walker,	1 00
Hilkiah R Gaff,	1 00
Thomas S Cunningham,	1 00
John Price, jr.,	1 00
Andrew J Snively,	1 00
F C Tritle,	1 00
George Stover,	1 00
William Beckner,	1 00
Daniel Mickley, jr.,	1 00
L S Forney,	1 00
Jacob A Hoover,	1 00
C C Young,	1 00
Abraham Mickley,	1 00
E S Baer,	1 00
F Fourthman,	1 00
A D Gordon,	1 00
Thomas J Walker,	1 00
M H Stoner,	1 00
A G Nevin,	1 00
Joseph J Funk,	1 00
George Summers, sen.,	1 00
Alexander Hamilton,	1 00
Daniel Hollinger,	1 00
I C Long,	1 00
C Ruths,	1 00
S P Stoner,	1 00
John Funk, of H.,	1 00

Those who have not paid over the amount subscribed to the Treasurer, Mr. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, are requested to do so during next week.

We trust a sufficient number of names may be added to the above list before our next publication day to make the sum at least $100, as we purpose continuing the list.

W. M. RAILROAD.—Mr. GITT has favored us with a copy of his Report with accompaning Maps of the different routes surveyed for the extension of the Western Maryland Railroad from Union Bride, in Carroll county, Md., to Hagerstown, but we have not had time to examine it thoroughly.—Three principal routes have been surveyed. One via Emmitsburg, one via Sabillasville, and one from the Manocacy via of Kunkle's Oar banks to Mount Zion. The Emmitsburg line according to the Report is 2¾ miles longer than the Mechanicstown route as located, yet costs $51.965.47 less. Both these routes require a grade of 95 feet to the mile to make the summit of the Mountain at Mount Zion. The aggregate cost of the routes located for the extension of the road to Hagerstown, complete for the locomotive, is estimated at 1,250,475 32. According to these lines Waynesboro' cannot become a point on the road. But the probability is that the citizens here will secure the services of Mr. Gitt to make a survey via this place to Hagerstown. It is thought a much more economical route can be found. Mr. Gitt and the Mayor of Baltimore have both advised this step on our part, and we think arrangements for a survey should be made at the earliest date possib le If there is only a possibility of our being able to show that it will be to the advantage of the company to adopt such a line, it is certainly worth the effort. Funds necessary to defray the expenses of such survey can be secured at once if a few individuals will just take the mattter in hand.

THE ASSASSINS.—The trial of those connected with the assassination of President LINCOLN and the attempted assassination of Secretary SEWARD is still progressing at Washington. The proceedings are highly interesting, but entirely too lengthy for our columns. The proceedings will doubtless be published in pamphlet form at the conclusion of the trial, and all afforded an opportunity of seeing it. From the evidence thus far adduced there is but little doubt but what the whole party will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The assassination plot was to have culminated on the 4th of last March.

☞The subscription to the Seven-Thirty Loan, amounted, on Thursday, to nearly 14 millions of dollars; and on Friday, to nearly the same amount.

CROCODILE TEARS.—If the feeling of intense sorrow, sadness and grief which has pervaded the loyal mind, since the assassination of the Savior of his Country were susceptible of aggravation, says a cotemporary, it might be found in the loathsome, hypocritical condolence of the copperhead press. We know of sheets which, for years past, have disgraced the profession and shocked the common sense of national pride and moral decency of the American people, by their vile slanders and denunciations of Abraham Lincoln; but which, since his cowardly and brutal murder by one of those who have for years listened to their treasonable teachings have suddenly and miraculously had their eyes opened to the fact that he upon whom they had exhausted all the billingsgate of their treason polluted hearts, was the best, wisest, and noblest of men.

Living, they could belie, slander and malign with impunity the Patriot whom, dead, they *dare not attack*. While he lived, his kind-hearted magnanimity to his personal enemies, was the safeguard of these wretches in their contemptible villiany; but that tender heart is still in death,—that loving fatherly arm is powerless to interpose between the traitor and the rope,—all that remains of Abraham Lincoln, his hallowed memory, is in the keeping of an outraged, grief-stricken people,—and these cowardly miscreants, conscious of the fact that *his blood is upon their heads*, now seek to make their peace with that outraged people. and to evade the just deserts of their long-continued treason by besliming his revered memory with their polluting, sycophantic hypocritical adulation.

Out upon such cowardly and contemptible hypocrisy! Is it not enough that our martyred President was hounded and persecuted in life by these northern rebel sheets, denounced as a murderer, a thief, a tyrant and a "wretch,"—but must we now submit to the additional indignity of having his hallowed memory polluted by the vile contact of their hypocritical eulogiums, and his honored dust contaminated by the vile contact of their crocodile tears! We protest against it. It is adding insult to injury. The miserable tools who maligned him while living are now beneath resentment, but we are determined that so far as we can prevent it, they shall not thus escape the odium which justly belongs to them. The brand upon their brows is self-impainted, and so long as we can wield a pen or articulate a word, we are determined that they shall wear it.

END OF JEFF. DAVIS.—From the very beginning of the rebellion, the tyrant and traitor, Jeff. Davis, exhibited the deliberate purpose of turning all its triumphs and appropriating all its advantages, to his own account personally. In his arrogance and assumption, the southern people were asserted to be the superior race, while he set himself up as the great head of the chivalry, as the great "I am!" in southern superiority and excellence. For four years Davis managed to maintain this position. He overawed better men in treason than himself. He controlled the legislative, military and executive business of conspiracy—and had treason succeeded, Davis, to-day, would have had a crown on his head and occupied a throne. But mark the difference in the decline of treason! Davis, a fugitive, living as it were on the roots and herbs of the swamps in Georgia, and when his pursuers come closely upon him, the tyrant, coward like, attempts to escape in his wife's petticoats! He ran like a dog and was captured like a sneak. What a fall for the head of all that was chivalric!—Truly, Jeff. Davis has come to his end, and his career only needs the finishing work of the halter!

It will be remembered that when Mr. LINCOLN was forced to pass through Baltimore, in disguise, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated President for his first term, Jeff. Davis made the fact the pretext for a speech in which he invited foreign goverments to behold the evidence of the repugnance of the people for a ruler who was compelled to seek the seat of his power in disguise. But how will foreign powers regard the pretension of a ruler who has no other refuge but that afforded by the disguise of his wife's undergarments? Surely the traitors are forced to shift for themselves.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr, GEORGE FRICK, proprietor of the Waynesboro' Foundry and Machine Shop, met with an accident on Saturday last of a most serious character. We have not learned the particulars further than that his right hand was caught in some part of the machinery, the thumb torn from its socket, several of his fingers broken and his hand otherwise severely lacerated. Drs. FRANTZ and SNIVELY have since been in attendance. At last accounts he was doing well although suffering great pain.

A MEDAL OF HONOR.—Lieut. H. G. BONEBRAKE, of Co. G, 17th Penna. Cavalry, son of Mr. H. Bonebrake of this vicinity, has been at home for several weeks, having been awarded a medal of honor and a thirty-day's furlough, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Five Forks, Va., on the first of April last. Lieut. Bonebrake captured a battle flag on that occasion and on former ones distinguished himself as a gallant officer. He leaves for his regiment to-day.

☞See notice of T J Walker.

The 7.30s and the End of the War.

The greatest war of modern history has ended in triumph. The country has demonstrated the vastness of its power. *We* knew it was great; *now* all the world knows it.—Our neighbors across the water, who said our very greatness was our weakness—that we should never hold together—that we *must* fall to pieces, and very small pieces at that—*now* take off their hats and beg to assure us of their "most distinguished consideration." Verily! a young nation that can raise two millions of fighting men and two thousand millions of money, just for the asking, is worthy of being "considered." They told us we could not carry on the war six months without begging for loans in European markets. We *did* carry on such a war as they never dreamed of, for *four years*, and never asked for a dollar; and they now wish to buy our bonds at an advance of fifty per cent. over last year's prices. Government stocks are quoted as brisk and in demand, and well they may be, for the time will soon come when no more will be offered. The national expenses will soon be down to a peace footing, and, instead of a Treasury budget of nine hundred millions, Secretary McCulloch will ask us for about a third of that sum.—And how much easier it will be to raise this in peace than in war! The millions of soldiers who have so long made it a business to destroy life and property will return to pursuits of industry, and the now ravaged fields will whiten with new harvests. Instead of reading every morning that so many miles of railroad have been *destroyed*, it will be that "so many new avenues to material wealth have been opened." The South itself will be compelled to bear its share of the burden it imposed on the country, and its cotton—so much greater than gold, and still so much less than king—will have no attribute of royalty but what it pays into the revenue. A tax on Southern cotton will be quite as easily collected as on Northern petroleum or manufactures, and besides the article must be had—the world wants it.

It would take but a fraction of our property to pay our national debt now; but if we do not pay a dollar of the principal in ten years, that fraction will be reduced one half—by the development of the national resources.—We shall doubtless wind up the war and square all accounts with a national debt of less than three thousand millions on about 18 per cent. of the present national wealth; but, according to its rate of increase (127 per cent.) from 1850 to 1860,—in 1875 this debt will be less than nine per cent. But our ability to pay the national debt needs no demonstration; but as some of us have looked upon the dark side, we may as well have a glance at the sunshine.

The national loans will soon be out of the market,—but for a short time the Government will need money to pay off the army and settle up the expenses of the war. Only about two hundred millions more of the second series of the 7.30 Loan remain to be taken, and when it is finally withdrawn, there is no doubt that it will rise to a handsome premium, and at the rate it is now going, some time within the next sixty days will see the last of this series. Mr. Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, announced in February "that the first two hundred millions of 7-30's will probably be taken in at par from three to four months"—but they *were* taken in less than two. So that parties who desire to invest at par in the U. S. Loan, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, and in three years convertible into a 5-20 six per cent. gold interest bonds should make their preparations accordingly. Many of the best financial authorities believe that the Government will be able to fund such portions of its debt, as it may not be ready to pay as it falls due, at 4½ per cent.

DEATH OF "HANIBAL."—We learn from the Bedford *Inquirer*, that the world-renowned performing animal, "Old Hannibal," recently exhibited in this place, died in Centreville, in that county, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst. The *Inquirer* says, he displayed evidences of indisposition and feebleness several days previously, and it required great labor and perseverance to get him across the mountains to Bloody Run—On Friday he was very ill, having steadily refused food for several days. He left here on Saturday morning, with a very unsteady step, for Centreville, where he died on Sabbath morning.

Hannibal was the largest animal ever exhibited on this continent. His hight was 11 feet 8 inches, and his weight was ascertained to be 15,000 pounds, or seven and one-half tons. He consumed 300 pounds of hay, 3 bushels of oats and 46 gallons of water per day. He was supposed to be in his 66th year at the time of his death. For 36 years he traversed this continent, at an average of 3000 miles per year, the greatest curiosity ever exhibited to the wondering and admiring millions. Many interesting and instructive anecdotes are related of this wonderful quadruped which we would most willingly relate did space permit, but we can only give him a passing notice and leave others to record his history as it merits to be.

The watchman who spent the last night with the living Hannibal, reports him as having been very restless during the night, frequently shifting his position, lying down and getting up. At one time he endeavored to break loose from the stump to which he was tied. Sometime before his death he got on his knees on all-fours, and remained in that position half an hour. When it became apparent that his end was approaching, a crowd of persons assembled to see this ponderous and tremendously vigorous animal expire.—Fears were entertained lest in his dying agonies some one might be hurt, but all precaution was unnecessary. Hannibal at the time above stated, stretched himself to full length and died without a struggle, without a quiver, as if faintly sleeping.

☞A National Cemetery Company has been incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, to locate, purchase and ornament a Cemetery upon the battle-field of Antietam, in which to re-inter the remains of those slain in that vicinity. Ten acres of land have been purchased for the purpose.

IMPORTANT.—N. BONEBRAKE, Assistant Assessor, in to-day's paper gives notice that he will meet the citizens of Quincy at the house of Mr. JONES on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and those of Washington, at this office, the last three days of the week, until the 10th of June, to whom persons are required to make a report of income, license, etc.

LADY'S FRIEND.—This interesting periodical for June is on our table. "Summer Days"—a beautiful steel engraving, is the appropriate embellishment of this number. It also contains a handsome Fashion Plate and numerous other engravings. The contents are unusually interesting. Price $2.50 a year; 2 copies $4.00. Address, Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

SENTENCED.—Thomas South, who was recently tried in Alleghany county for the murder of John Butts, in Hagerstown, in February last, and convicted of murder in the second degree, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary.

PROPOSALS.—Proposals will be received at the office of the County Commissioners until the 5th day of June for the repair of the Bridge at Antietam Junction. See notice.

☞At the funeral of the President one beautiful wreathe of white roses which graced the coffin was sent from Boston by the sister of a young soldier who had been pardoned by the President when sentenced to be shot for some military offense.

Income of Farmers.

The following letter, from the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may be of interest to farmers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1865.

SIR—Your letter of March 9th, in regard to farmers' income returns is received.

I reply that the act of July 1, 1862 under which returns were made for the annual income taxes of 1862 and 1863, required farmers to return each year the amount of produce sold.

It will be found that the farmers income returns of 1864 will include some portion of the crop of 1863, and which was taxed as income for that year. There is an apparent injustice in subjecting the same income to tax in two different years when sold; but consideration of the question will show that it is only an apparent one.

For, suppose the income of a farmer to be the same every year, and the rate of tax the same, it is plain that the amount of tax should also be the same. Now, the farmer does not sell the whole crop of each year within that year; and if he is taxed in 1864 on such produce only as he raised and sold within that year, it is clear that he will not pay the full tax due on his real income.

Suppose the yearly crop to be the same, the farmer will, in the last year of the tax, raise a certain amount of produce on which he will pay no tax, because unsold, and such produce will, on an average, be a fair offset against the produce raised in 1863, but sold in 1864, and which consequently pays two taxes.

It is true that in particular cases hardships will arise from the fact that the practice of farmers is not uniform in regard to selling or storing produce, and in other cases farmers will escape their just share of tax for the same reason.

But the same occasional inequality will occur under any general provision of law, and cannot be avoided.

The entire amount, therefore, of produce sold in 1864 must be returned as income by farmers, without regard to any taxes previously paid on any such produces.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

E. F. Church, Esq., Revenue Inspector, Towsontown, Maryland.

The Death of Booth.

The Boston *Journal* of the 13th says: We are indebted to a friend in this city for the following letter, written by Boston Corbett, the soldier who shot the assassin Booth:

LINCOLN BARRACKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1865.

DEAR BRO. B: I thought it high time to keep my promise and send you a letter, and at this time it might be desirable as there are many false reports in the papers charging me with violation of orders in shooting Booth. But my commanding officer of the expedition not only clears me from all blame, but recommends me to the attention of the Commanding General for my exertions in bringing the murderer to justice. He was a desperate man, and fully determined to die rather than to be taken alive, and it was only when actually necessary that I shot him. When I first saw him by the light of the burning hay, he turned toward the fire, either for the purpose of putting it out, or else of shooting the one that set it on fire. I was on that side, and then he was quite near to me, and I had a full front, breast view. It would have been much easier to have hit him then than when I did; but I waited till I was satisfied his purpose was to use his arms and try and fight his way out of the door through which Harold had just been taken. Then I fired on him, and he fell; and when I saw where the ball had struck him, in the neck near the ear, it seemed to me that God had directed the ball, for apparently it was just where he had hit the President

I do not know how soon I may be allowed to return home, but hope to do so soon.

Yours truly, BOSTON CORBETT,
Sergt. Co. K, 16th N. Y. Cavalry.

Mrs. Surratt is described as more than forty, buxom, light-haired, rosy-cheeked, and with cold, clear, devilish gray eyes.

In London they have a college for cooks, where diplomas are given to assiduous students.

Free soup of excellent quality is daily dealt out to the citizens of Richmond by the United States Christian commission.

THE END OF THE WAR!

JEFF. DAVIS OUR PRISONER.

Davis Essays to Escape in his Wife's Clothes.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, May 14.—The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis, while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes, have been received from Major Gen. Wilson.

E. M. STANTON.

MACON, Ga., 11 A. M., May 12, 1865.

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

The following despatch, announcing the capture of Jeff Davis, has just been handed me by Colonel Minty, commanding the 2d Division:

Headquarters 4th Mich. Cavalry,
Cumberlandville, Ga., May 11, 1865.

To Captain T. W. Scott, A. G. 2d Division:

SIR: I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters, and brother, his Postmaster General Reagan, his private secretary, Col. Harris, Col. Johnson, A. D. C. on Davis' staff; Col. Morris Lubbick and Lieut. Hathaway; also several important names, and a train of five wagons and three ambulances—making a perfect success, had not a most painful mistake occurred by which the 4th Michigan and 1st Wisconsin collided, which cost us two killed, and Lieutenant Boutelle wounded through the arm, in the 4th Michigan; and four men wounded in the 1st Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight, after we had captured the camp, by the advance of the 1st Wisconsin. They were mistaking for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night and shall move right on to Macon without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished. It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out and our stock is much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to night.

I have the horor, etc.,

D. B. PIRITCHARD,
Lieut. Col. 4th Michigan Cavalry.

The 1st Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade, McCook's division, and had been sent due east by General Croxton, via Dublin. Colonel Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha. This accounts for the collision between parts of the 1st and 2d Divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit. I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command in the hope of catching the other assassins. Our dispositions are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through.

Breckinridge's son was captured night before last eleven miles south from here.

I will send further details as soon as received

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major General.

MACON, Ga., 9.30 A. M., May 13.

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

Lieutenant Colonel Harden, commanding 1st Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck Davis' trail at Dublin, Laurens county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely, night and day, through the pine wilderness of Alligator Creek and Green Swamp, via Cumberlandville to Irwinsville. At Cumberlandville Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard, with 150 picked men and horses of the 4th Michigan. Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresher horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee, towards Hopewell, and thence by House Creek to Irwinsvillle, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived. From citizens Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles from the town. He made his dispositions, and surrounded the camp before day. Harden had camped at 8 P. M., within two miles, as he afterwards learned, from Davis.

The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at 3 A. M., and had gone but little more than one mile when his advance were fired upon by men of the 4th Michigan. A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discoved.—The firing in this skirmish was the first warning Davis received. The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but seeing his boots while running, suspected his sex at once. The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to. He brandished a bowie knife of elegant pattern, and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasion of the Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignity at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our Government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children. Mrs. Davis remarked to Col. Harden, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or he might hurt some of 'em.

Reagan behaves himself with becoming dignity and resignation. The party were evidently making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON,
Brevet Major General.

Trial of the Assassins.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—It appears from the minutes of the court that on Saturday Samuel Arnold, through his counsel, Thomas Ewing, Jr., set up the plea that this military court has no power to try him on the charges preferred, for the reason that in these times of peace resort should be had to the civil tribunals. The court, after deliberation, overruled the plea. Arnold then asked that he be tried separate from the others, but this request was denied.

The following is the charge against David E. Harrold, George A. Atzerot, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Laughlin, John H. Surratt, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt and Samuel A. Mudd.

Charge first. For maliciously, wilfully and traitorously, and in aid of the existing armed rebellion against the United States of America, on or before the 6th day of March 1865, and on divers other days between the day and the 15th day of April, 1865, combining, confederating and conspiring together with one John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George H. Sanders