

fallen upon him to rid the world of the monster. He says the blood of his grey-haired father and his noble brother calls upon him for revenge, and revenge he will have; if he cannot wait upon the fountain head, he will upon the blood-thirsty general. But he will wait until the plans are all concocted and well arranged, and then, as I am writing on my way to Detroit, I will only say that all rests upon you. You know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so complete, that without you know your face, no police telegraphic despatch could catch you. English gentlemen, Harcourt, must not be easily. Remember he has ten days. Strike for home, strike for your country; while your time, but strike sure. Get introduced, congratulate him, listen to his stories; not many more will the brute tell to earthly friends. Do anything but fail, and meet us at the appointed place within the fortnight. Involuntarily note together with one of poor Leena. I will give the reason for this when we meet. Return by Johnson. I wish I could go to you, but duty calls me to the West. You will probably hear from me in Washington—San Francisco is doing so well. I am sure I have met you, your brother in love, CHARLES SELBY.

"St. Louis, October 21, 1865.
"Dearest Husband—Why do you not come home? You left me for ten days only, and you now have been from me more than two weeks. In that long time you sent me one short note—a few cold words—and a check for money, which I did not require. What has come over you? Have you forgotten your wife and child? Baby calls for papa until my heart aches. We are so lonely without you. I have written to you again and again as a last resource, yesterday wrote to Charlie, begging him to see you and tell you to come home. I am so ill, not able to leave my room; if I was I would go to you wherever you were; if in this world. Mauma says I must not write any more as I am too weak. Louis darling do not stay away any longer from your broken-hearted wife. LENNA.

EVIDENCE OF G. W. BURKER.
Witness has been a clerk in the National hotel, Washington for five years. J. Wilkes Booth made this hotel his home when in the city. He came to the hotel on the evening of 9th November, and left on the morning of the 14th, and left again on 16th of November. He was several times at the hotel since, namely: In December, January, February, and March. He arrived on the 8th April, and remained till the assassination of the President. His most intimate friends were John McCulloch, an actor, John P. Wentworth, and Mr. McAdams; but he had many visitors. Identified Michael O'Laughlin as one who called very often on Booth. Did not remember any of the other prisoners.

EVIDENCE OF WILLIAM E. WHEELER.
Witness belongs to Chicago, Mass. Was in Montreal last autumn. Met John Wilkes Booth there. Saw him in conversation with George N. Sanders at St. Lawrence Hall.

EVIDENCE OF JOHN DEWEY.
Witness belongs to Philadelphia. Was in Montreal from July to February last. In October last saw John Wilkes Booth, whom he knew well, standing in St. Lawrence Hall talking with George N. Sanders. They seemed to be talking very confidentially. They went into Dolly's and had a drink together. He also saw there Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cleary, Mr. Tucker and several others, but was not acquainted with them. Next time he saw Booth was on the Kirkwood House, Washington, about five o'clock of the evening of 14th April. A few minutes afterwards saw coming past on a bay horse. Next saw him jump out of the President's box in the theatre, when he said, "What is John Wilkes Booth, and he has shot the President." On being asked again if he was certain he saw him and Sanders talking and drinking together, witness replied, "Yes, sir; I am sure of it. Sanders says he never saw him, but Sanders tells a lie. I saw him talking with George N. Sanders, who has been for many years in Adams Express Company."

EVIDENCE OF GENERAL GRANT.
Jacob Thompson was in a small boat, standing up the opposite side of the Mississippi, when the army was lying at Milliken's Bend opposite the river mouth. A tug went to pick up this boat, when they found a little white flag sticking out of it. The flag of truce was a mere pretence to escape, as Thompson had no business of the least consequence to talk about, but he was allowed to go on board the tug. He said he was Inspector-General in the rebel service. The military department of Washington embraces the city of Washington and all fortifications on both sides. Witness identified a copy of his commission as Lieutenant-General.

Confession—Witness could not say how far department of Washington extends. Knows that civil courts are in operation in Washington. Does not know what order established martial law in department of Washington—never saw it. It was simply understood.

Joseph H. Simonds testified that he was Booth's business agent. Booth had paid about \$50,000 for interest in the rebellion, but it had turned out to be an entire loss, and the property was entirely transferred to others in the end of September last.

E. P. Jones (blind) said that while residing in Richmond, he had heard a citizen remark that about \$100,000 had been given to the Confederate army, to have the President assassinated. The assassination was a common topic of conversation among the rebel officers there, and he had heard them say that certain persons had undertaken it.

Samuel F. Chester stated that he was an actor, and was intimately acquainted with Booth. In the end of November Booth asked him to join a band of speculation, saying that he would furnish the means. About January, while walking in an unfrequented street, Booth told him that he was in a conspiracy to capture the heads of the Government and take them to Richmond, and asked him to take the part of opening the back door of the theatre. Booth said that it was sure to succeed—everything was ready; there were parties on the other side to co-operate, and there was about fifty or 100 in the conspiracy. The witness refused to have anything to do with it; and in February Booth told him he had abandoned the idea of capturing the President. A week before the assassination Booth said to him: "What an excellent chance I had, if I wished, to kill the President in the theatre. I was on the stand as close to him as I am to you."

J. P. Ferguson testified that he had gone to the theatre to see Gen. Grant; but about 10 o'clock he saw Booth go towards the dress-circle; afterwards he saw the flash of the pistol in the box, and saw Booth jump over the railing. He saw a man with a knife, and heard some one, whom he supposed to be Booth, say, "Revenge for the South."

Capt. T. McGovern saw a man go into the lobby leading to the President's box, and afterwards jump on to the stage and

cross it with a dagger, but did not recognize him as Booth.
Major H. Rathbun, who had been at the President's box, read to the Court a statement which he had prepared at the time and which has been already published. W. Withers testified that on going from the stage to the orchestra, he heard a shot fired, then a man passed, running very fast, and hit him on the leg, knocking him down, and passed out at the door which seemed to open very easily. Withers immediately called out "that is Wilkes Booth."

Stabler re-examined.—This witness stated that he had since found the horse which Atterott had taken away and brought back; that it was the same horse that Surritt had before brought to his stable, and for which Surritt had paid for a while and Booth for a while.

J. Simmons (coloured) saw Booth at the theatre between 5 and 6 o'clock. He and Spangler, with whom he was quite intimate, went in to take a drink. Spangler was a stage manager, and was in the habit of seeing that Booth's horses were properly attended to.

John Mills (coloured) testified that when Booth came, about 9 o'clock, he called for Ned Spangler three times, and Spangler went towards him. After that a boy held the horse. After the assassination, witness asked Spangler who it was holding the horse on Friday, 21st, they said they told him to hush and not say anything about it.

John Solomon stated that he saw Booth, who came upon a horse to the back door of the theatre, and Booth said, "Ned, help me all you can, won't you?" He replied, "Oh, yes." After the assassination witness saw Spangler on the stage. He had a white handkerchief in his hand and appeared to be wiping his eyes. In the afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, Booth was in the restaurant next door to the theatre, with Spangler, Maddox, Penant, and Molden.

William Williams went to Surrittville in pursuit of the assassins, with Major O'Brien. Visited Dr. Mudd twice. The first time was Tuesday, 18th April, when Dr. Mudd denied that two men had come to his house—one with a broken leg—on Saturday, or that he had set a leg.

Witness who was commissary in Confederate service, identified Harold. Saw a wagon on the wharf at Port Conway on the Monday week after the assassination. Harold got out of it and asked what command witness and his companions belonged to? They replied Mosby's. He said he belonged to P. H. Hill's corps, that his brother was wounded, and asked to be taken down to the lines. Witness said they could not take any one they did not know. Harold then said, "We are the assassins of the President; yonder is the man, Wilkes Booth, who shot the President." Both then came down to the lines. Witness said that Booth had cut out upon his hand J. W. B. That he went across the river; Booth on Lieut. Ruggles's horse. Asked at a lady's house if she would take a wounded soldier. She first consented, but afterwards declined. He then went to Garrett's and left. Booth the next going on to near Bowling Green. Next day Harold returned to Garrett's.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. E. G. CONGER.
Witness was engaged in pursuit of the assassins. Found Jett at Bowling Green. Asked him where the two men were who were being taken to the river with a P. H. Hill's corps. Jett said, "I know who you want. They go about three miles from Port Royal, at the house of Mr. Garrett. I will show you where they are." They went thither in the night and stationed a guard around the building. Old Garrett, when asked for the men, said he had gone to the woods, and repeated over and over again that they had come to his house against his will, but would not tell where they were. When witness threatened to hang him, young Garrett stepped forward, saying, "Don't hurt the old man. I will tell you where the men are. They are in the barn." The barn was then surrounded, and after a parley of about an hour Harold was taken and Booth shot in the manner already described in the papers.

The Buffalo papers of Thursday state that the man who was detected in passing off counterfeit currency did not die from the wounds he received. The surgeons have extracted fifty-two shot from his back, and he is improving, and will recover. He says his name is Charles Whitmore, and that he is a citizen of Buffalo.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
Ma. Editor.—There can be no question but that the Brookville and Ottawa Railway is a great benefit to the country through which it passes. Yet at the same time it could be much more so to the country through which it passes, and also to the Company providing the train, were it to leave the Ottawa in the morning and return in the evening, in place of the present arrangement of leaving Brookville in the morning. At present it takes part of three days to go from Amherst to Brookville or Perth to do any business, whereas if the cars left Amherst in the morning, all those above there, and all along the line could go to Brookville or Perth and do their business during office hours, and return the same day. The effect of the present arrangement is that people go as seldom as possible by rail, preferring to take their own conveyance, thereby saving time and money, but at the same time a dead loss to the company from its own loss.

Yours, ECONOMIST.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.
Ma. Editor.—I observe by the Transcontinental that the Township of Eganham, published in last Herald, that \$20.75 was paid to William Forsythe, one of the Councilors, for timber and plank furnished by him for a bridge. The law is dead against such jobs as Councilors being contractors, or furnishing anything to the Township. When such things come the Councilors can be made to refund the amount and pay the costs of Court, and very properly so. Trusting this notice will cause the Council to be a little more careful in the future in voting away the money of the Township in their own behalf.

A TAX PAYER in Eganham.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Nashville, May 15.—A special to the Times says, "J. Brown, late rebel governor of Georgia, was brought here last night as a prisoner. Jeff Davis is under a strong guard, and will arrive here (Nashville) on Thursday evening."

The New York Herald says, "President Johnson has under consideration a new amnesty proclamation, which will announce what classes of rebels will be held for treason."

The Tribune says, "The War-department has a copy of a bill introduced in the rebel Congress by Curry, of Alabama, providing for retaliation for the emancipation proclamation claiming that that measure was illegitimate warfare, and authorizing retaliation the putting to death of priests of war, the using of poisoned weapons and the right to assassinate."

The Tribune also says, "We find in the Bermuda Advocate a full account of the examination of one of Dr. Blackburn's confederates in the Fenian attempt to destroy the people of New York and other Northern cities. Several names were found containing infected clothing."

Chief-justice Chase and party, in prosecution of the tour through the South, arrived at Wilmington to Charleston and other Southern ports as far as New Orleans, and return thence to Wilmington by way of the Mississippi.

The Herald's army correspondent has the following:—The 6th army corps, Maj. Gen. Wright, is still at Danville, it is expected that the greater part of it will shortly return to the North, as an order shall have been fully restored.

Gen. Wright has appointed a number of magistrates to administer justice in the surrounding country, and is using every exertion, and is using with the best success to substitute civil for martial law in Southern Virginia.

The flocking of negroes from the country into the town of Danville has been stopped by direction of Gen. Wright, and agricultural operations have consequently been again resumed. The farmers, however, are much in need of horses, mules, and implements to prosecute their work.

New York, 16th.—The Tribune's special says the war department has laid before it a bill, introduced in the rebel Congress by Mr. Curry of Alabama, which was for the purpose of vindicting the starvation of prisoners of war, the murder of black soldiers, the burning of Northern cities, and, finally, the assassination of the President of the United States.

The principle set forth in great detail and needless iteration the action of the United States Government in declaring all slaves in rebel districts free, and speaks most bitterly of the proclamation of Pres. Lincoln, denouncing it as unpatriotic, and then for the low resolution of "Confederate" Congress, the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, the Senate concurring, that we do adhere to our opinion, the so-called emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States, and enlistment of negro slaves in the several States of the Confederacy, and not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but are properly classed among such acts as the right to put to death prisoners of war without special cause. The right to use poisoned weapons, and the right to assassinate, and if persisted in will justify this Government in the adoption of measures of retaliation. The resolutions upon the paper go to show that this resolution was read the first and second time and made the special order of the secret session on 16th February, 1864.

The Herald's Wilmington correspondent says there has recently been considerable excitement in Wilmington, N. C., in consequence of rumors that the rebel ram "Stonewall" is to make a raid on that place, and the garrisons of Fort Fisher and Caswell have been reinforced in anticipation of the raid.

Long trains heavily laden with valuable property, captured by the national army in North Carolina and Virginia, are now daily arriving at City Point, Va., from Danville, via Burkeville junction. Among the articles are goods in the original packages in which they ran the blockade of the national fleet at Southern ports. The material for the manufacture of fire-arms, stolen by the rebels at Harper's Ferry.

When the soldiers of the 2nd and 5th corps reached the Potomac, and first caught sight of the capital they broke out in wild cheers. An additional source of rejoicing was afforded them on Sunday morning in the news of Jeff Davis' capture. Through of visitors are constantly pouring into the army in carriages, on horse back and on foot, to see the brave men who have done and suffered so much to maintain the nation.

Among the Richmond trophies in the 5th corps is a huge Russian bloodhound which was kept by one of the Libby Prison jailors to hunt escaped Union prisoners. A grand review in the vicinity of Washington of the Army of the Potomac, Sherman's army, and such other forces as may be there is fondly looked forward to by the troops.

The 15th corps, the rear-guard of Sherman's army, passed through Richmond on last Saturday, en route to Washington. It is said that many of Gen. Sherman's officers and enlisted men are anxious to join in the Moscow immigration, and that the special Washington despatch says, the President's amnesty proclamation is in type.—It is understood that it will proffer the oath of allegiance to all who have served in the rebel armies up to certain grades, and when accepted, to constitute a full exchange and pardon. Those officers who shall be convicted of the terrible cruelties on our prisoners shall be punished. An officer at Washington from Fort Monroe, says quarters for Jeff Davis are being prepared there.

Louisville, Ky., 17th.—Major-General Palmer left for Frankfort to-day. It is expected that the constitutional amendment will be discussed on Saturday by our legislature. Major-General Thomas will return on Friday and not go to Washington. Our military authorities prohibit any disclosure as to the progress of Jeff Davis towards Washington.

New York, May 19th.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the position which has long been agitated as to who is responsible for the cruel treatment of our prisoners confined in Libby and other prisons in the South, may now be considered as definitely settled through no less a person than the rebel Senator Foote. It appears that Mr. Foote is a member of the committee in the Senate, to examine into the treatment of prisoners and the reports of their harsh usage and starvation. His story, as told by his relatives, shows a deeper intention than has been generally supposed, and ratifies upon Jeff Davis and his cabinet a crime both startling and appalling in its details. Mr. Foote, it is said, states that the investigations showed conclusive evidence that it was decided in Cabinet meeting to reduce the rations served out to the prisoners that it should so weaken their constitution, in connection

with their confinement, that it would destroy them as soldiers, and make them, when exchanged, useless. Senator Foote determined to report these facts to the Senate, but the balance of the Committee overruled him, and suppressed the matter. My informant further states that it was on this point the quarrel between Davis and Foote broke out afresh, which resulted in the latter leaving Richmond and seeking a sequestered spot where such horrible deeds were committed. Here then is the evidence conclusive of the culpability of Davis' guilt in the culpable deed of starving our prisoners—a deed which makes the most stoical person shudder to contemplate. Men who will coolly and deliberately plan a scheme like that which conspires to assassinate a President or any other person. It is a fitting sequel to the career of a cowardly man, dressed in patriotism. No wonder Jeff Davis' cloven foot revealed who he was.

One of the Herald's correspondents writing from General Kirkpatrick's cavalry camp near Lexington, N. C., says that the planters of the surrounding country are greatly troubled regarding an anticipated scarcity of hands to perform the necessary agricultural labor, and design visiting the North to procure labourers. They say that the negroes, who are free, are not very reliable, and that the poor whites of the State are too lazy to work. The dissolution of the rebel armies throw loose upon North Carolina as well as other States, thousands of disorderly characters, who, roaming through the country, plundering from friends and foes indiscriminately, and causing much trouble and anxiety. This condition of things has been to a great extent terminated by a judicious distribution, at various points through the State, of detachments of national troops.

The Tribune's despatch, from Raleigh, 12th inst., says the number of slaves, and causing much trouble and anxiety. This condition of things has been to a great extent terminated by a judicious distribution, at various points through the State, of detachments of national troops.

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The Canadian Delegates.

The Canadian Deputies just arrived in this country have enjoyed an early opportunity of publicly expressing the views of their countrymen and the objects of their present mission. It is well known that the scheme for a general confederation of the provinces of British North America, which at first seemed to meet with unanimous approval on the spot, and was cordially supported by the imperial Government, received a check at the late colonial elections.

The returned candidates, however, were not the victors, and the vote of that province, in fact, was cast against the proposal. It is true that the majority was not large in itself, and that the entire population of the dissentient colony was of slight numerical significance. Still, there was the opposition established, to defeat the whole scheme. The proposed union was impracticable if a single province stood out. As soon, therefore, as the results of the New Brunswick elections were known, the Canadian Government decided promptly on a new course of action. The Ministry completed the business of the session in Parliament, took the necessary vote of credit, including \$200,000 for colonial defence, and then departed two of their number to proceed to England and confer with the imperial Government upon the views of the colonists, the attitude of New Brunswick, and the prospects of the scheme. Accordingly Mr. Cartier, the Attorney-General for Lower Canada, and Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister of the province, have arrived in this country, and the banquet at the Fishmonger's Hall on Wednesday evening, and enabled them to speak their minds and disclose their desires. Of this opportunity they availed themselves with uncompromising frankness and courage.

Mr. Cartier treats the whole question as a question of interests, but he maintains the several interests involved are identical, and not conflicting. Canada, he says, looks upon Schleswig. No country is really great, he says, without ships and commerce. The Canadians have a boundless territory, and comparatively speaking a numerous population, but they lack that maritime element in their national constitution which conduces so powerfully to the greatness of England. On the other hand the maritime provinces, though they have the sea at their service, are circumscribed in territory and are but thinly inhabited. Link all together in a well-defined confederation, and each province would gain the vastness of the other without losing its own. The argument disposes of colonial interests. Then the interests of the mother country would be equally promoted at the same time. England has as much to see her colonies prosperous and strong, and if, as Mr. Cartier says, "Canada is a desirable thing which Canada should neglect no element of defensive power; for the contingency which has been discussed both in the British Parliament and the French Assembly forces itself upon our consideration, and cannot possibly be overlooked."

Such an idea, says Mr. Cartier, "we view with horror." So, looking these chances boldly in the face, the Canadians come to this country and discuss the obligations before them. They do not ask for more than they already possess; on the contrary, they will be the battle-field, and the Canadians will accept the burden. They will look to this country for support, but they will contribute to the common work of defence as far as their means will allow, and those means would be largely increased by a confederation of the provinces. The position of Canada must be a trying one, though the cause of such a war must necessarily be imperial, the worse of its calamities would fall on the colonists. Nevertheless, the colonists do not shrink from the prospect. They have no desire to be annexed to the United States, or to become absorbed in the American Republic.

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they will be able to return with the assurance that we wish every success to the project of confederation, and that the ratification of the Crown will not be wanting when the second of the provinces is complete. Such arguments, however, ought to be as cogent in New Brunswick as in England, and that little colony should either reconsider its remarkable cause for impeding so promising a scheme.—London Times.

Arrival of the "Saxonia." MR. LINCOLN'S MURDER. ADDRESSES BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY IN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

New York, May 14.
The steamship Saxonia has arrived from Southampton, which port she left on the 3rd. In the House of Lords Earl Russell read a humble address to the Queen, expressing the horror and indignation of the House at President Lincoln's assassination, and praying that these sentiments be communicated to the American Government. He said the Queen had written a private letter to Mr. Lincoln, expressing her deepest sympathy for her irreplaceable loss.

Lord Derby seconded the motion. Lord Grey (consequent on Lord Palmerston's illness) moved, and Mr. Disraeli seconded a similar motion. The demonstration of Parliament was in the highest degree impressive.

Mr. Adams presided at a great meeting of Americans in London expressive of sorrow and indignation. The shipment of the Atlantic cable is conducted with the greatest despatch. It is expected to be finished and the Great East ready to leave Sheerness in June.

Public meetings were held in London and all the chief cities of Great Britain, expressing unanimously their abhorrence of the frightful crime against President Lincoln and Secretary Seward. St. James' Hall, London, was draped in mourning. The President of the Emancipation Society presided, supported by many members of Parliament who took part in the speeches, which were enthusiastic in expressions of horror against the assassin, and deep sympathy with America.

The Times hopes our manifestations of indignation and sorrow will be received by the Americans as marks of the spontaneous, genuine expressions of feeling, wrung from the nation's heart. Let no one for a moment confound this manifestation with any political object or material design. We feel confident that this sorrow, in which England and America may, without exaggeration, be made to share, cannot but be without leaving them better acquainted with each other, and more inclined to friendship and mutual allowance for each other's faults than before.

Sidell declined an