The Weekly Colonist.

Tuesday, May 16, 1865

Special despatches to the "Colonist."

Later Eastern News.

Jeff. Davis and others said to have instigated the Murder of Lincoln.

Rewards for their Apprehension.

FROM MEXICO AND CANADA.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The President has issued a proclamation in substance as follows:

Whereas it appears from evidence in the Board of Military Justice that the atrocious murder of the late President Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward were incited, concerted and procured by and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, Geo. N. Sanders, N. C. Cleverly and other rebels, traitors against the United States, harbored in Canada. Now therefore, to the end that justice may be done, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do offer for the first of said persons or either of them, within the limits of the United States so that they can be brought to trial, the following rewards:

One hundred thousand dollars for Jefferson Davis, twenty five thousand dollars each for Clay, Thompson and Tucker, ten thousand for Cleverly, late a clerk of Clay.

NEW YORK, May 3—The *Tribune's* special says: Payne, the assassin of Seward has confessed his guilt. He said it was useless to withhold it any longer as he had been fully identified by six persons. The Government had other evidence in its possession that he was the party assigned to do that terrible crime.

The Secretary of State is feeling very well. Fred Seward's condition is more encouraging.

CAIRO, May 2—The most terrible steamboat disaster, unparalelled in the history of navigation, occurred on the morning of the 27th ult., by the bursting of the boilers of the steamboat Sultana eight miles above Memphis. 2300 people were on board, 786 of whom only have been found alive. 1900 of the passengers were paroled soldiers on their way home from the rebel prison at Andersonville. The accident occurred when all were asleep except the officers of the boat. The first mate thinks it was some infernal machine in the coal, as the boat was running very steadily under very little steam. He describes the scene as terrible in the extreme. He was standing in the pilot house and was blown into the river, where were struggling a living mass of drowning humanity, some with limbs broken, some scalded, amid which some of the wreck took fire, the light of which threw a ghastly gleam over all. No succor was at hand, and only the best swimmers, aided by fragments of the wreck could hope to be saved. There were fifteen women on board, and but two are saved. Some of the bodies floated down as far as Memphis, this being the first intelligence of the disaster that reached that city. The steamboat Boston on her way down, arrived at the scene about three-quarters of an hour afterwards.

Among the soldiers on the boat were 36 commissioned officers. The troops belonged principally to Indiana and Illinois. In 20 minutes after the explosion the boat was a sheet of flame. A crowd of passengers estimated at five hundred took refuge in the bow of the boat while the flames were driven aft by the wind. The boat soon turned stern down stream reversing the flames when the entire mass rushed together, many being entirely roasted while clinging to the boat. The wreck floated down five miles before sinking.

Gen. Washburn has ordered a commission to investigate this terrible disaster.

Greenbacks 71¼.

PORTLAND, May 6—The steamer Geo. S. Wright arrived yesterday. She will leave on her return trip to Victoria on Tuesday afternoon.

The Orizaba sails from San Francisco for Portland and Victoria to-day.

WASHINGTON, May 2d.—Booth's heart and head have been deposited in the Army Medical Museum in this city. The corpse is buried close to the Penitentiary, where for years felons have been buried.

NEW YORK, May 3d—The Richmond *Whig* of the 25th says: Moseby took leave of his men at Salem, Farquier county, telling them to disband and return home. He was bound for Texas and did not want them to accompany him, as they might put their necks in the halter. He then rode off with a small number of his old companions.

The rebel Treasury Notes are quoted at two to five dollars per thousand dollars at Souvenir's.

NEW YORK, May 4th.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says. Colonel Clark, of the rebel army, recently captured, asserts that all specie removed from Richmond was in his charge, and that his train broke down and found it impossible to get it on the track before our forces could come up. He ordered it to be burned. The soldiers broke open the kegs and appropriated all there was. He says further that the amount is greatly exaggerated, and confirms General Grant's statement that it did not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

NEW YORK, May 4th It is not known what evidence the Government may have against ex Governor Aiken of South Carolina. A Hilton Head correspondent says he claims to be the original Union man opposed to nullification in Calhoun's time, and a friend of the Constitution and Union ever since. But reports are in circulation which contradict this; among them he is accused of furnishing a portion of the supply trains which enabled the rebels to hold out four years, and of having several interviews with Jeff Davis.

G. B. Lamar, a nullification man, and one of the most successful aiders of the rebellion in Georgia, has been arrested.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—It is officially contradicted that any of Jeff Thompson's troops are in Southeastern Missouri, and that the rumors are without foundation.

NEW YORK, May 4th—A Jacksonville, Fla. letter says 1500 Union soldiers, formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, have been transported down the Florida Central Railroad to Adlin, ten miles from Jacksonville, and conditionally released. Several hundred entered our lines the same night, and presented a very pitiable condition, many of them barely able to walk.

HARTFORD, May 4th—The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States unanimously passed both Houses of Legislature of Connecticut to-day.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Herald's* Nashville despatch of the 19th says: The officers of Dick Taylor's staff arrived last night with a flag of truce at Canby's headquarters to make terms for the surrender of himself and command.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The *Herald's* correspondent says the 6th corps reached Danville last Thursday, the 27th, making a march of over 100 miles in four days. On the route and at Danville a large amount of valuable property was captured including railroad stock and machinery stolen at Harper's Ferry. It is reported that the 6th corps will remain at Danville some time. Sheridan with his cavalry got as far as near Staunton and Plate rivers, but was ordered to return after the surrender of General Johnston took place.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—General Sherman was at Point Lookout yesterday *en route* to Washington. The principal portion of the army of the Potomac is already on the march here.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Executive order of April 21, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the Executive order of 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules and live stock, being no longer regarded as public necessity, aforesaid orders are hereby repealed and annulled by order of the President.

(Signed) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Information has been received from our Consuls and American Bankers in Europe that there are now in the European markets three or four hundred million of U. S. Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—A private telegram from Guaymas reports on March 29th that four French men-o-war arrived at that port, and as nobody expected them coming so soon the consternation of the people was general. The Mexican troops retreated from the city while the French force disembarked in launches taking possession of the city. The French force under Pasquiera evacuated the town, taking the road to San Merrill, expecting to meet Gen. Morosez's troops. So unexpected was the attack that the liberal troops had a great deal of difficulty in carrying off the artillery, as their horses had been sent to carry grain and forage to the city. If Pesquiera can effect a junction with Morosez, the Juarists will have 3000 men, while the French force will only number 700. The French have taken charge of the custom house and appointed their officers.

Stock markets firmer to-day. Flour lively. Jobbing trade—Wheat inactive; barley dull; potatoes, $3 60@$3 62½. Corn, jobbing rates, Los Angelos—$3 60 for white, and $3 65 for yellow. Oats, no sales.

The steamer Golden Age arrived at 1:06, p. m., to-day.

She steamer Orizaba sailed for Portland and Victoria at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday.

TORONTO, C. W., May 4th.

Beverly Tucker, and W. C. Cleverly, for whom rewards were offered by President Johnston, have published a letter denying in positive terms any knowledge whatever of the conspiracy for the capturing or assassinating the late President.

MONTREAL, May 5th.—George N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker are out with another manifesto addressed to Andrew Johnston, in which they accuse him of a hellish plot to murder their Christian President. They agree to go to Rousse's Point or some other place to be arrested on the charge made in a recent proclamation of the President, if the United States Government will pay for their defence and guarantee them their safety.

NEW YORK, May 4th.—The *Commercial's* special dispatch says Jefferson Davis and several leading rebels will be included in a bill of indictment before the Court, together with the murderers now in custody and to be captured.

The *Post's* special despatch says many Marylanders charged with harboring Booth and aiding him in his escape have been arrested and lodged in prison. Charges have been preferred against Governor Aiken by the military authorities in Charleston.

WASHINGTON, May 4—By order of the Secretary of War, the War Department and all its bureaus are closed at twelve o'clock, and will continue so throughout remainder of the day in respect to the memory of Lincoln, and minute guns will be fired every half hour at the arsenal, closing at sundown with a national salute.

NEW YORK, May 1st.—It is ascertained that Jeff. Davis and party have not more than three hundred thousand in specie with them. Grant is reported to have said that when he informed Sherman of disapproval of the terms he had forwarded to Washington the latter frankly admitted he had made a mistake in not having put in writing that slavery was dead; but it was in the understanding between them as to permitting the rebel legislature to assemble. That was because he had just learned that the Virginia legislature was permitted to assemble by the authority of the President, and, in absence of instructions he interpreted the President's desire to be that the rebels' State Government should be retained for preserving order and to avoid military force in those States, as well as to do away with irritation likely to arise out of military government. As to amnesty, it was only to cover officers and soldiers.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that Grant returned in excellent spirits. Much gratification is felt at the prompt execution of orders of Government in reference to agreement between Sherman and Johnston. He met Sherman 20 miles from the front, who received the disapproval with commendation and good grace. There was no hesitation, no murmuring, nor any expression of dissatisfaction at disapproval of the terms.

NEW YORK, May 1st.—In view of the fact that the rebel ram Stonewall is afloat, and supposed to be making her way to this coast, Government has made preparation for her reception by placing iron-clads in all our harbors. Grant, immediately on his return to Washington, set to making arrangements for contemplated heavy decrease of military force and consequent reduction of expenses. It is thought the army will soon be reduced to four hundred thousand men. The *Tribune's* special says Harrold has made a voluminous confession.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The *Herald* says Jeff. Davis remained at Danville six days in suspense, failing to hear from Lee, who was trying to reach that place and made Stanton River the line of defense. The news of surrender was brought in by scouts, but was disbelieved. It was kept secret as long as possible; when it was known there was a great panic. Stoneman's command, between Dauville and Greensboro, fired on the train carrying Jefferson Davis and his cabinet.

NEW YORK, May 1.—We have news from Charleston to the 28th. Governor William Aiken left Charleston on the 27th, with orders to report at Washington.

The expedition sent out under General Porter had been placed under orders to suspend hostilities, based on Sherman's first arrangements; but on the morning of the 28th, another party was sent out to notify rebels at Orangebury of the resumption of hostilities.

WASHINGTON, May 1st.—The *Times* Washington special despatch says: Preparation of conspiracy cases for trial has devolved upon Colonel H. Burnett, who conducted the treason cases at Indianopolis. The prisoners are closely guarded, among the precautions adopted to secure them from committing suicide is a padding cap, the head of each thickly lined with cotton, so they cannot but their brains out. Benjamin F. Harris, member of Congress, from Maryland, was arrested a few days since for persuading paroled prisoners from Lee's army to violate their parole and go back to join the rebels. If he fails breaking down the testimony he will certainly be convicted; the punishment is death. The *World* has an account of the plot against the rulers of the nation, which contains the following: Booth was originally the projector of the scheme and seconded by parties in Canada. He was furnished with a murderous accomplice in Payne. Mrs. Surrall was mother of the conspiracy. Booth found another bloody accomplice in Surrall. The route and escape were planned weeks previous to the act, when Booth escaped Harrold escaped with him. They reached Surrall's at midnight, stopped at Lloyd's Hotel and got a bottle of whiskey. Booth remained on his horse at the door.

Harrold went up stairs and got a carbine. Lloyd offered him another, but Harrold said Booth had broken his leg, and could not carry it. As they rode off, Booth called out to Lloyd, "We have murdered the President and Secretary of State." They reached Dr. Mudd's house before sunrise and Booth had his broken leg set. Among those under arrest as direct accomplices are Shangler, stage carpenter at Ford's Theatre; Samuel Arnold, of Baltimore, who claims to have backed out of the plot; Captain Jett, who took Booth behind him on his horse at Surrall's, who was assigned to kill the Vice-President; McLaughlin, friend and confederate of Booth; Dr. Mudd, who set Booth's leg; Lloyd, who entertained the assassins, and gave them a carbine; Sam Coxir, who concealed and fed Booth; Harrold, who was captured with Booth; Surrall, who shared the secret of meditated crime; Payne, who attempted the life of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Adams, who it is believed had assisted Booth; Wilson, of Newport, who it is said was cognizant of the crime, and did not assist justice.

EUROPEAN.

[Telegraphic to the Oregonian].

NEW YORK, April 30.—The City of London from Liverpool, April 19th, and Queenstown the 20th has arrived.

The fall of Richmond monopolized the attention of the cotton market. At the opening it was heavy and irregular, only ½ to ¼ penny lower. It afterwards became firmer and the loss was partially recovered.

The London *Times* thinks the loss of Richmond might itself, perhaps, be sustained, but could not be with the defeat of Lee. It alludes to the catastrophe as due to Grant, and says his military abilities should be recognized. He did fight it out on that line, and the reward of fortune is his at last. The same paper also pays a tribute to Lee. It says the future can only solve the problem. If the South now proves powerless the work of the North will be easy, but if we have not arrived at the end of the war, but of the first stage of a political revolution, the real troubles of the North are but just beginning.

The *Star* considers the Richmond catastrophe as the end of the Slaveholder's Rebellion. It thinks that Davis and Lee may, however, attempt to carry on their concern for months longer in the Mississippi province.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: It seems now beyond human probability that the Confederacy should conquer its independence. The fall of Richmond is the catastrophe of the South.

The *Morning Post* says: Admitting the victories claimed by the Federals, they must now be about to enter on the real difficulties of their task.

In the Paris Chamber of Deputies on an amendment to the address proposing a paragraph on American affairs favorable to the North, Eugene Pelletan made a speech highly eulogistic of the Northern cause, and rejoicing that the pro-slavery rebellion was crushed by the fall of Richmond. He thought the American question ought not to have been passed over in silence in the speech from the throne. Pelleton was continually interrupted by Southern sympathisers in the Chamber, and finally was compelled to desist, owing to the noise. The amendment received twenty-four votes, but was, of course, like all other amendments, rejected. Many prominent members abstained from voting. The address was finally voted entire and presented to the Emperor, who returned thanks in a brief speech.

French official despatches represent the pacification of Mexico as complete.

LONDON, April 20th.—Advices per steamer America at Southampton, and the Damascus at Queenstown further strengthen the conviction that Southern resistance to the United States Government is virtually ended.

The rebel loan declined to 17@18. Federal securities are very active.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A Remedy for Bilious and Liver Complaints.—Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impurities, give a healthy action to the liver, and strengthen the stomach. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue without using such a preventative, more serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness Holloway's Pills are an extraordinary remedy acting immediately in the removal of acidity of the stomach, indigestion, debility, and nausea preparing the food thoroughly for assimilation rendering each tributary organ perfect in its function, and stimulating the kidneys.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO ME by Note or otherwise, are informed that if the amounts are not paid, either to Mr. Richard Nightingale or Mr. Joseph Webb, of Nanaimo, within three months from this date, the same will be handed to my Solicitors, Messrs. Pearkes & Green, of Government street, Victoria, for collection.

AUGUSTE PUJOL.

Victoria, V. I., May 1st, 1865. my3 1mdaw

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L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. FORGED.

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

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ALL PAIN, VOMITING AND DISTRESS ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy, CHLORODYNE, discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne M.R.C.S.L., (ex-Army Medical Staff,) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it INVALUABLE. It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

From W. Vesalius Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Ridout, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa and an antispasmodic in Colic and Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Chlorodyne—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood on Jan. 11, pronounced "that it is clearly proved before the court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the original Inventor and discoverer of a remedy well known as Chlorodyne, and so highly appreciated in India, China, &c."

Extracts from the General Board of Health London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

1st Stage of Premonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomiting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of using it in all cases.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery." To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Caution—Chlorodyne—In Chancery.

It was clearly proved before Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, by affidavits from eminent hospital Physicians of London, that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, Jan. 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. No home should be without it. Sold in bottles, 2s 9d and 4s 6d., by J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, London, W. C., sole manufacturer. Observe particularly, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. ju24 lyw

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