

The Montana Post.

D. W. TILTON & CO., Proprietors.
VIRGINIA CITY, M. T.

Saturday, May 20th, 1865.

JEFFERSON CITY THE MINING CENTER OF PRICKLY PEAR DISTRICT.

We lately paid a visit to Helena, on Last Chance Gulch; but it is not our intention to intrude on the domain of our friend "Cleaner," who keeps our readers posted on the matters and things thereto pertaining, but to give the result of our observations made on a visit to Jefferson City, whither we turned our steps, feeling tired of the hurry and bustle incident to a new mining camp.

The distance from Helena to Jefferson City, in the Prickly Pear Valley, by the present route, is about twenty-two miles. Another and much shorter road, not opened for travel, runs from Helena up Dry gulch to the head of Holmes' gulch, thence to Lump gulch, and down this last to the Prickly Pear.

With a very little expenditure of labor this cut-off can be made available for traffic, and a saving of eight miles of travel between the two towns will be thereby effected. A pleasant ride of an hour and a half's duration brought us to Duston's Hot Spring Ranch, the first station on Oliver & Co.'s Express Line. Mr. Duston, well known to many residents in Montana, administers to the wants of the traveling public, being ably assisted by his son. The hot spring, which gives its name to the ranch, is situated in a lovely valley, to the east of the station, and surrounded by low hills. A convenient basin is now excavated for the convenience of bathers, the water above this natural tub being too hot for comfort. The stream is slightly impregnated with salt and sulphur—its medicinal virtues can soon be comfortably tested in the new bath-house which Mr. Duston is now erecting over the Spring. The ranch is decidedly a good place to stop at, the comfort of the inner man being kept in view; but couches stop for no man, and we were spirited away up the enchanting valley of the Prickly Pear, and after half an hour's drive, came in view of Jefferson City, the county seat of Jefferson County.

Did our space permit, we would endeavor to describe the beauties of the surrounding scenery; but necessity, generally at war with poetry, forbids the attempt. No finer site for a town could have been chosen by the locators. The embryo city is as yet but small, like the beginning of many great enterprises. On our arrival we were welcomed and taken in charge by the Deputy Recorder for the county, Mr. Nathaniel Merriman, ("Tram") a gentleman whose urbanity of manner and strict attention to the complicated details of the business of his office have won him a host of friends. Having imparted to him our desire to take a hasty view of the immediate vicinity, he kindly volunteered to be our guide, and having mounted upon two of the useful (but decidedly homely and unmusical) animals called mules, we cantered along the banks of Spring Creek, a small rivulet which runs through the center of Jefferson City, supplying the inhabitants with water of excellent quality for all purposes. After traversing for some two and a half miles a stretch of the most magnificent grazing land we ever saw, we pulled up at the mouth of a small ravine, too steep for our quadrupeds, and climbed up to several lodges, the "Corris Annie," "Apex" and "Indiana" are three of the best looking lodges we have ever inspected; the two former having direct crevices about a foot wide, and the latter a wide crevice filled with iron pyrites. These lodges will be worked during the summer, the arrival of a fifteen stamp mill belonging to Mr. A. S. Maxwell, formerly of Saratoga, N. Y., being shortly expected; when the machinery will be at once put in operation in Spring Creek Valley. The country here has every indication of rich lodges, judging from the amount of float quartz, (the "blossom-rock" of Colorado.) Taking an easterly course, we followed the winding of Prickly Pear Creek, nearly to its source. The romantic beauties of this part of the valley defy description. Scarcely a mortal eye ever rested on scenery at once so charming, so wild and so imposing. A sunset in this valley was worthy of the pencil of Claude Lorraine, and the wild rocks and gloomy ravines which penetrate the mountains, would form a fitting subject for Salvator Rosa.

The creek now meanders hoarsely as it foams along its boulder-strewn course, and anon roars angrily as it leaps down the numerous falls which checker its path. The road is good, as far as Freeland & Co.'s saw mill, but from that point it narrows to a single track, which in some places betrides precipitous ridges of granite, then passing over fallen trees and through clumps of willows, it serpentine smoothly, at last, by the side of the crystal water. The valley, at one moment, opens into small green parks covered with bunch grass, and again, like the shadowy veil of a bright eyed Senorita, the dark rocks draw across the path and change the soft beauty of the scene to the gloom of the sombre canon. On the slopes of the hills, majestic pines—the grim warders of the defiles—lift their stately heads. One Lord of the hills rears his giant form straight as an arrow for over one hundred feet, without a branch, and measures 24 feet in circumference at the base.

About two miles from the saw mill, in the center of a small park, embosomed by the towering and forest-clad hills, our eye caught suddenly the outlines of a few houses and the frame of an arastra.

This arastra is constructed by the owners, Messrs. A. D. Fisher, D. Kelso, Wm. Francis and F. Colman, who have discovered a very rich gold lode—the "Keleto"—at the head of the Prickly Pear.

The existence of this mill is not generally known; but ere long it will give a good account of itself. We shall furnish our readers with the weekly runs as soon as it gets into operation. Mr. Fisher set in motion the ponderous 24 foot overshot wheel, and the whole machinery worked well. A coming storm now frowned darkly down upon us, as if angry at our intrusion into its mountain retreat.

Hastily we retraced our steps, and soon,

snugly ensconced in the Recorder's office at Jefferson City, we smiled gaily at the wily Tyrant howled fruitlessly without, unable to do more than prevent our further explorations among the hills and canons that hold, within their rocky walls, the treasures of gold and silver, whose amount, when developed, will astonish a world.

At no distant day we shall resume our task, and tell of other wanderings among the hills of Montana.

OUR ALTERED APPEARANCE.—This week the Post appears on two half sheets instead of one whole one. We are sorry that it is not in our power to do otherwise; but paper it is impossible to obtain, until our stock shall arrive. The roads are now passable and mending every day, so that inconveniences of this sort will not be of long continuance. We think that our subscribers will appreciate the exertion we have made to lay the news of the day before them, despite of bad roads and scanty materials.

Full Particulars of the Killing of Booth.

The following is the statement of Serj. Boston Corbett, who shot Booth on Tuesday evening: My superior officer, Lieutenant Dougherty, received information that two persons answering the description of Booth and his accomplice, Harrod, were concealed in the barn of the place of Henry Garrott, three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. Near the latter place was captured a man named Jett, who had rowed Booth and his companion across the Potomac.

At first he denied knowing anything about the matter, but when threatened with death if he didn't reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted, he told us where they could be found, and piloted us to that place. We reached the barn about dark Tuesday evening. The barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry. Some of our party engaged in a conversation with Booth from the outside. He was commanded to surrender several times, but made no reply to the demand, save that if you want me you must take me.

When first asked to surrender he said, "Who do you take me for?" A short time after, in response to the question as to whether there was anybody else with him in the barn, he stated that he was the only person in the building, that his companion Harrod had taken another direction, and was beyond the reach of capture. At three o'clock or a little after, the barn was fired, before the flames kindled, Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light. He could see us, but we could not see him. But after that the tables were turned against him—we could see him plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him, and he made a spring toward the door as if to attempt to force his way out. As he passed by one of the crevices in the barn, I fired at him, but aimed at his body, as I did not wish to kill him. I took deliberate aim at his shoulder, but my aim was too high, and the ball struck him in the head, just below the right ear, passed through and came out one inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired; that may probably account for his receiving the ball in the head, as I was not over eight or ten yards distant from him when I fired. After he was wounded I went into the barn. He was lying in a reclining position on the floor. He was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died in about two and a half hours afterwards.

About an hour before he breathed his last, he prayed to shoot him through the heart and thus end his misery. His suffering appeared to be intense. Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid to fire. Mine was the only shot fired on either side.

When he fell he had in hand a six barrel revolver, and at his feet was lying a seven shooter, which he dropped after being wounded. Two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him, and that Harrod had nothing to do with the murder.

He did not talk much after receiving the wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied: "I die for my country;" and asked those standing by to tell his mother so. He did not deny his crime.

Colorado Items from the Rocky Mountain News.

In the "Weekly" we learn that the number issued on the 21st is the first of the seventh volume. We sincerely wish a long and increasingly prosperous career to the pioneer journal of the Mountains. The Editors know, and we know also, the difficulties of starting and conducting the first newspaper in a Territory. Honesty, ability and fearlessness will always lay the foundation of success on a firm and enduring basis. The result of such conduct is to be seen in the high standing and wide circulation of the *News*. One flag shelters us both, and we shake hands on politics, these days. We think that in Virginia City and Montana generally, a subscription for the Rocky Mountain News would come under the head, "judicious expenditure."

We learn that Taber did not escape up that tree, but that he is in the military jail.

Captain Soule was assassinated in Denver on the 25th ult. He was in charge of the Provost guard, and it seems he was decoyed into the street by shots fired for that purpose. His assassin met him, and they both fired nearly simultaneously; the ball from the murderer's pistol entering at the point of the right cheek-bone, passing backward and upward, and lodging in the back part of the head. It seems that the villain is known, and that the difficulty arose out of an arrest by order of the deceased, Capt. Soule was married on the 1st ult., and leaves a young widow to mourn his loss. Strict search and pursuit are being made after the fugitive.

Some excellent disciplinary arrangements have been introduced by the new military authorities at Denver. Our martial experience has taught us that a soldier who is habitually disrespectful to his officers, and loose in behavior, is next to useless on service, and a disgrace to any army. A regiment is neither a "free and easy" nor a debating society. One of the best proofs of a "soldier that knows his trade," is the choice of his subordinates. General Connor has selected Brevet Brig.-General Guy V. Henry as commandant at Denver, and the new commander goes to work as if his shoulder straps fitted him.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Mosby Disbands His Men and Flees to Texas!
DISPOSITION OF BOOTH'S REMAINS!
WHAT BECAME OF JEFF'S MONEY.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION ABOLISHING SLAVERY PASSED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE LEGISLATURE OF CONNECTICUT!

The Army of the Potomac Marching Home!

New York, 3.
The Richmond Whig of the 25th states that Mosby took leave of his men at Salem, Fairfax county, telling them to disband and return home. He was bound for Texas but 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 old companions.

Rebel treasury notes are quoted at two to five dollars per thousand dollars, as souvenirs.

Washington, 3.
The Executive orders of November 21st, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States, and the Executive order of May 13th, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules, and live stock, being no longer required by the public necessities, the aforesaid orders are hereby rescinded and annulled, by order of the President.

(Signed) STANTON.
Booth's head and heart have been deposited in the Army Medical Museum of this city. The corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle curiosity, dug a grave in the ground close to the Penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. The earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. A strong guard is now in charge of the spot and will continue to keep it undisturbed until the grass has grown so thickly that no one will ever be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse was interred.

St. Louis, 3.
It is officially contradicted that any of Jeff. Thompson's troops are in southeastern Missouri, and it is stated that the rumors of invasion are without foundation.

New York, 4.
The Tribune's special says: Col. Clark of the rebel army, who was recently captured, asserts that all the specie removed from Richmond was in his charge, and that his train broke down and finding it impossible to get it on the track before our forces could come up, he ordered it buried, but that the soldiers broke open the kegs and appropriated all there was. He states further that the amount was greatly exaggerated, and confirms Gen. Grant's statement that it did not exceed \$200,000.

A Jacksonville, Florida, letter says: Fifteen hundred Union soldiers, formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, were transported down the Florida Central Road on the 28th, to within ten miles of Jacksonville, and unconditionally released. Several hundred entered our lines the same night and presented a very pitiable appearance, many being barely able to walk.

It is not known what evidence the Government may have against ex-Governor Aiken. A Hilton Head correspondent says he claims to be an original Union man. He opposed nullification in Calhoun's time, has been a friend to the Constitution and the Union ever since. Reports are in circulation which contradict this. Among them he is accused of furnishing a portion of the brains which enabled the rebels to hold out four years, and of having several interviews with Jeff. Davis.

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

Hartford, 4.
The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States, unanimously passed both houses of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut to-day.

Washington, 4.
Gen. Sherman was at Point Lookout yesterday, on route for Washington. The principal portion of the army of the Potomac is already on the march here.

Later By Telegraph!

WILSON ROUTS FORREST AT EBENEZER CHURCH!!

Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, West Point and Macon Taken!

GENS. HOWELL COBB, GUSTAVUS SMITH, ROBISON, MERCER AND McCALL, 1,500 PRISONERS, 48 GUNS, AND 100,000 BALES OF COTTON CAPTURED!!

Jeff. and the Leading Conspirators to be Indicted!!

A DEMAND TO BE MADE ON CANADA FOR THE SURRENDER OF THE CONSPIRATORS THERE!!

JEFF. AND HIS CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS PROVED GUILTY OF THE CONSPIRACY!!

Great Flood on the Mississippi!!!

The Forts About Washington to be Dismantled!!

New York, 4.
A Savannah letter of the 29th says: Gen. Wilson's expedition arrived yesterday from Macon. The following is a condensed history of the trip. He left Chicheasawala on the 22d of March. In his first engagement with Forrest, at a place called Ebenezer Church, near Plantersville, Ala., he fought and routed his forces, which were driven west of Cahawba, and captured 300 prisoners and three guns. A column was then sent out, which captured and destroyed a large amount of Confederate property.

Selma, 240 miles from his base, was captured April 3d. There were twelve guns in position; 25 arsenals, three rolling mills, with fixtures, and a very large naval foundry and arsenal, the second in importance in the Confederacy, powder works, magazines and a large number of cars were destroyed. The force remained at Selma eight days: The Alabama was bridged 850 feet, an operation occupying five days.

Montgomery, 50 miles distant, was the next place attacked, but it surrendered without assault. We destroyed two rolling

mills and foundries, two magazines, 63 cars, nitre works and five steamboats, all on the Alabama and Tennessee rivers. The rebels burned 85,000 bales of cotton before the evacuation.

Columbus, Ga., 84 miles distant, was taken by assault, after dark on the 16th. Here were captured 1,200 prisoners, 33 guns, and 100,000 bales of cotton. Immense quantities of ordnance, commissary, and quartermaster stores were destroyed; also large cotton factories, arsenal, accoutrements, and pistol factory, naval foundry, 13 locomotives, 100 cars, depot and machine shops, and one gunboat mounting 6 guns.

A detour was made to West Point, which was carried by storm. The garrison of 350 men and four guns were captured. The rebel Gen. Tyler was killed.

They destroyed fifteen locomotives, 20 cars, two bridges, two large factories, also a large quantity of quartermaster's stores at Griffin, and all the bridges on the Selma and Montgomery road.

Macon was taken without opposition. Here Generals Howell Cobb, Gustavus Smith, Robison, Mercer and McCall were captured.

In the assault on Selma the 2d division charged over the works in splendid style, carrying everything before them. The enemy's forces were from 6,000 to 7,000, mostly militia. Our assaulting force was only 1,250. Our loss was 250. The enemy officially state their loss at between 400 and 500. Our whole loss in all the expedition was only 350. A total of 480 miles was marched in 20 days.

The Commercial's special says: Jeff. Davis and several of the leading rebels will be included in the bill of indictment before the Court for the trial of the murderers now in custody and to be captured.

The Post's special says that the Marylanders charged with harboring Booth and aiding his escape have been arrested and lodged in prison. The charges against Gov. Aiken were preferred by the military authorities in Charleston.

The Herald's special says: It is understood that a formal demand will be made on the Canadian Government for the surrender of such assassins and conspirators as may be within its jurisdiction.

Washington, 7.
The Republican says: The statements detailing the mysterious manner of finally disposing of Booth's body are untrue, and that Col. Baker and brother are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it. They are under oath to reveal the place to no human being.

Toronto, 4.
Beverly Tucker and W. C. Clary, for whom rewards have been offered by President Johnson, have published letters denying, in positive terms, any knowledge whatever of the conspiracy for capturing or assassinating the late President Lincoln.

Montreal, 5.
Saunders and Tucker are out with another manifesto, addressed to Andrew Johnson, in which they accuse him of a hellish plot to murder their Christian President. They agree to go to Rouse's Point, or some other place, and be tried on the charge made in the President's recent proclamation, if the United States Government will pay for their defense and guarantee them safety.

New York, 5.
The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says: The confession of Harrod and the documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fasten beyond cavil the plot and its full sanction upon Jeff. Davis and his Canada commissioners.

The Mexican recruiting agents advertise openly in to-day's Washington Chronicle for discharged officers and men to emigrate to Mexico.

The Post's special says: Sherman's headquarters will be established at Alexandria, Va. His troops will be camped on that side of the Potomac. Gen. Augher now permits a free supply of provisions to go into that State at points opposite to Washington.

New York, 6.
The Herald's Richmond dispatch shows the terrible state of impoverishment to which the people of Virginia have been reduced by the rule of the rebel military. Thousands of the inhabitants of Richmond and Petersburg, and the surrounding country have been preserved from starvation by the supplies of food which the United States Commissioners have furnished them. Strong desires are expressed for the removal by Government of all the restrictions on trade not contraband of war, so that facilities may be afforded for the resuscitation of industry, both in towns and rural districts. At present the farmers generally are without implements and seeds necessary to do any planting, and unless these can be speedily procured, there will be no crops in the State this season.

It is understood that the army of the James, commanded by Gen. Ord, and consisting of the 24th and 25th corps, will remain in Virginia for the present. It is said that the 25th corps, consisting of colored troops, will go into camp at City Point. A portion of the army of the Potomac was expected to pass through Richmond on Thursday or yesterday, on their way to Washington.

The principal citizens and local officers of Richmond are rapidly coming forward to the Provost Marshal's office and taking the oath of allegiance. Among others who have subscribed to it are Mayor Mayo, Judges Lyon and Littleton, and Tazewell, the prosecuting attorney.

The Richmond Whig, of the 4th, says: Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner of exchange, W. H. Hatch, his assistant, and several other attaches of the Bureau, have been arrested on orders from Washington, upon charges in connection with the administration of affairs devolving on them.

General Meade had arrived in Richmond.

The army of the Potomac reached Manchester on the night of the 3d, from this city, en route for Washington. The heavy equipments and paraphernalia go round by water.

Charleston dispatches to the 1st state that Gen. Porter's force had returned from an expedition into the interior of South Carolina, having destroyed an immense amount of rebel property. Guerrillas have again become troublesome in the southern part of the State.

The secessionists of Charleston were wild with joy on hearing of the assassination of President Lincoln. It is said that women were actually so profane and sacrilegious as to fall on their faces and express thanks to God for the enormous crime. The sud-

den arrest of ex-Governor Aiken appeared to bring them to their senses, and they immediately became more discreet in their conduct.

Mr. Aiken's arrest and the expulsion of the contumacious Episcopal clergyman, Mr. Marshall, who refused to substitute a prayer for the President of the United States for that which he had been offering for Jeff. Davis, caused much excitement among the Charlestonians. They insist that Gov. Aiken has never been anything but a Union man.

New Orleans, April 29th.
The country on the east side of the river, from Tunicia Landing to Bayou Sara, is completely inundated for 35 miles, causing great suffering. Many of the inhabitants are starving. Morganza has been abandoned in consequence of the flood, the levee giving way daily. Fears are entertained of more destruction by the overflow than ever before occurred.

By rebel news to the 27th, we learn that the rebel rams Nashville and Morgan, and five rebel steamers are at Demopolis. There are no troops, except Mayberry's guerrillas, between Mobile and Demopolis. The demoralization in the rebel army and navy in that region is very great.

New York, 6.
The Erie Railroad car manufactory at Jersey City was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$125,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The gunboat Florida arrived to-day from Orleans, bringing the pirate Reed and other officers of the ram Webb.

Montreal, 6.
Beverly Tucker and Geo. N. Saunders have suddenly disappeared. It is reported that they are gone in the direction of Halifax.

New York, 6.
The Commercial's special says: The Mexican Legation are circulating printed pamphlets, containing the terms of emigration and the land bounties to be given to those who will go there.

The Tribune's special says: All attempts to disparage the weight of testimony in possession of the Government, implicating the leading spirits of the rebellion in the assassination plot, will prove futile. When Secretary Stanton, several days since, announced that the plot had been discovered to stretch from Richmond to Canada, he spoke from the record. Judge Holt has since received a great mass of evidence and knows it to be of crushing weight.

All but four of the forts about Washington are to be immediately dismantled and their garrisons withdrawn and dismissed. Everything appertaining to this expensive branch of defensive warfare is to be put upon a general retrenchment path.

Governor Pierpont is arranging the preliminaries prior to going to Richmond to assume control of the State. He has been assured by President Johnson that he recognized him as legal Governor of Virginia and will sustain him.

Latest by Telegraph!

STRONG EUROPEAN FEELING OF SYMPATHY WITH THE NATION!

DICK TAYLOR SURRENDERED!!

STANDING ARMY, MOSTLY OF COLORED TROOPS, TO BE ABOUT 150,000!!

IMMENSE MEXICAN EMIGRATION!!!

JEFF. DAVIS ENVELOPED!!

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS PROCEEDING WITH CLOSED DOORS!

THREE TRAITORS IN INDIANA TO BE HUNG!

New York, 7.
A Washington special says: The proposed emigration to Mexico, which seems likely to assume formidable dimensions, is thought to bode no good to the imperialists of that country. Immigrants will, by the decree of the legitimate government of Mexico, become naturalized in Mexico as citizens.

The Herald says the Mexican emigration excitement increases. The office for enrollment is unable to accommodate the applicants. Two more offices will be opened. There is a great rush of discharged army officers and soldiers. Gen. Ortega is at the head of the enterprise and is highly delighted with the prospects. It is said that the West has subscribed large sums of money to the enterprise and that 25,000 men will be raised there, to be commanded by Rosecrans. The office in Washington for the registry of the names of those desiring to join, was opened on Monday morning and was crowded all day. Most of the volunteers in the movement are veterans, who have served four years in the Union army. It is understood that common emigrants are guaranteed 1,800 acres of land, and the bounties to those receiving commissions as officers will be much larger. All emigrants will go fully supplied with weapons of defense, but such arrangements have been made as to allow this without a breach of international law.

Washington, 7.
It is ordered that all prisoners of war except officers above the rank of Colonel, who, before the capture of Richmond, signed a desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and their unwillingness to be exchanged, be forthwith released on taking the oath of allegiance, and transportation furnished them to their homes. In respect to other prisoners further orders will be issued.

Philadelphia, 7th.
The subscription to the 7-30 loan for the last six days, has amounted to the enormous sum of forty million three hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

New York, 8th.
The Tribune's special says: It is understood that Sheridan is to be present at the assassination court martial.

Arrangements are being made to pay all the troops which rendezvous about Washington, prior to mustering out. The force kept in service will not exceed 150,000. These will be mostly colored troops. The re-organized army will consist of four corps of 30,000 each; one regular and one white volunteers, and two colored volunteers. Each will have cavalry, artillery and infantry in proper proportions.

New York, 9.
The President will soon issue a proclamation defining and regulating the Lincoln amnesty oath and other matters relating to the standing of returning rebels.

Indianapolis, 9.
Orders have been issued for the execution of Mulligan, Harsey and Bowles, who

were convicted of treason in this city some months ago. They will be hung on the 19th.

New York, 10th.
The Commercial's special says: President Johnson will not suffer his private views in favor of the Monroe Doctrine to influence the national policy of neutrality observed by Mr. Lincoln. The neutrality laws therefore will be enforced against all who attempt to compromise the government upon the Mexican question. Secretary Seward's policy will not be departed from.

The Post's special says: The trial of the conspirators concerned in the assassination was continued to-day. It has been decided that no person but official reporters and those connected with the court-martial will be admitted into the court room. As a consequence, no particulars will be made public, except through the medium of the government.

Nineteen hundred and ninety-three miles of the Atlantic cable are completed and one thousand four hundred are on board the Great Eastern.

Chattanooga, 9.
Jeff. Davis was at Hamilton, Hancock county, Ga., last Friday night.

Washington, 9.
The President has issued a proclamation declaring that if, after a reasonable time shall elapse, the rebel cruisers shall receive hospitalities in the ports of foreign nations, the vessels of such nations will be refused hospitality in the ports of the United States.

He has also issued an Executive order, re-establishing the authority of the United States and the execution of the laws within the geographical limits known as Virginia. All acts and proceedings of political, civil, and military organizations, which have been in the State, in insurrection against the authority of the laws of the United States, of which Jeff. Davis, John Letcher and William Smith were the late respective chiefs, is declared null and void. The order directs the bringing to judgment and the confiscation and sale of property subject to confiscation, and the enforcement of the administration of justice within said State in all matters civil and criminal, within the cognizance of the Federal Courts, as well as the complete re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States.

Francois H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government in all lawful measures which he may take for the extension of the administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of the said State.

Headquarters have received intelligence of the final and complete surrender of Dick Taylor's forces to Canby.

The escape of Davis is believed to be impossible, except as a disgraced and solitary fugitive. He is reported to have been driven from Washington, Ga., by Stoneman's forces on the 4th. The direction taken by him indicates an attempt to cross the Mississippi. It is now known that he, with his cavalry escort, are completely enveloped by Stoneman, Wilson and Grierson. Gen. Wilson's forces are at Macon; Grierson commands at Valley, under Canby, in Alabama.

The Herald's special says: The evidence in the possession of the Government of the complicity of Jeff. Davis and his proscribed associates is such that no foreign Government will hesitate a moment in giving them up.

The Times says the evidence is to be sent to all our foreign ministers, together with descriptions and photographs of the fugitives.

The financial affairs of the Government are now working more easily than for many months past. The large receipts from the sale of bonds have enabled the Secretary of the Treasury to pay off requisitions of long standing.

New York, 10.

The Tribune's special says: The witnesses to the assassination case are panic-stricken, fearing assassination themselves, in case they give testimony. One of them, yesterday, made a verbal statement to the Secretary of War, relative to the complicity of Sanders, Thompson and others, but positively refused to appear before the Court unless assured that his name, residence and reports excluded from the Court during his examination. This was conceded, but it is believed that he has fled north in another panic.

The telegrams contain column after column of extracts from British papers, showing the intense excitement and general sympathy with the American people in their sad bereavement—evoked by the news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. The Commons made a short and informal motion of condolence, when they received the news. A regular set of resolutions will be moved in both Houses of Parliament, the ministers of the Crown having given notice to that effect. Indignation at the deed and sorrow for the International loss, (so is Mr. Lincoln's death regarded) have been expressed at hundreds of meetings. Resolutions from all quarters are being forwarded to the American Minister. Exeter Hall in London, the great place of public meetings, was draped in black, and in Liverpool where Southern sympathizers most abound, not only was Lee's surrender generally acceptable, but it is stated that the news of the President's assassination created a perfect furor of excitement; such a scene was never witnessed on Change. The flags flew at half mast in every part of the kingdom, and the Times says editorially: "The news will be read throughout Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awoke in the United States."

The News says, Mr. Lincoln has not fallen in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart. His task was accomplished, his battle of life was won. In all time to come, among all who think of manhood, more than rank and name, Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence and love.

Much uneasiness is manifested at the elevation of Andrew Johnson, to the Presidency. The "Times" thinks he should resign (unfavorable comments of his conduct at the installation ceremony are the cause). The "News" says, that the result of careful inquiry is that such reports afford no basis for conclusions as to the character of the President. It is now generally regarded as an exceptional act. The Eulogiums on the character of Abraham Lincoln are numerous and enthusiastic. France, Belgium, Austria, and every country heard from, condemn the act and sympathize with the nation in its sorrow.