The Nashville Daily Union.

"OUR FEDERAL UNION! IT MUST BE PRESERVED." Jackson.

Published by WM. CAMERON & CO.—Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick-streets.

VOL. IV. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1865. NO. 34.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Connecticut,

On the Second day of January, 1865, made to the Comptroller of the State of Tennessee, pursuant to the Statute of that State, passed March 1st, 1854, and amended March 23, 1860.

The Name of this Company is the Phœnix Insurance Company, located at Hartford, Conn.

CAPITAL:

The amount of Capital Stock is	$800,000 00
" " " " " paid up, is	600,000 00

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$59,541 38	
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	39,731 62	
Specie on hand, and in hands of Agents	44,857 55	
		144,250 55
Amount loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate	84,250 00	
Amount loaned on Bank and United States Stocks	29,500 00	
Amount loaned on Personal security	16,000 00	
		100,250 00
Accrued interest on Loans		4,15

Stocks and Bonds as follows, viz:

			Par Val.	M'kt Val.
20 Shares	United States Trust Company's Stock,	New York	$2,000	$10,000
200 "	Fourth National Bank	" "	20,000	19,800
80 "	Central "	" "	4,000	4,160
500 "	Metropolitan "	" "	10,000	12,000
800 "	Mech's and Mer. "	" "	10,000	11,400
800 "	Mechanics' "	" "	10,000	11,840
200 "	Mech's Exchange "	" "	10,000	10,700
100 "	Merchants' "	" "	5,000	5,900
200 "	Farmers & Mech.' "	Hartford	20,000	26,200
200 "	City "	"	20,000	22,000
200 "	Aetna "	"	20,000	22,400
200 "	Phœnix "	"	20,000	26,600
200 "	Merchant's "	"	20,000	19,000
125 "	State "	"	12,500	17,000
50 "	Hartford "	"	5,000	7,000
50 "	Conn. River "	"	2,500	4,250
60 "	Hartford county "	"	3,000	2,900
100 "	New Britain "	New Britain	10,000	11,000
100 "	Citizen's "	Waterbury	10,000	11,250
200 "	Waterbury "	"	10,000	11,250
50 "	Niagara District "	Canada West	5,000	10,000
100 "	Holyoke Water Power Company	"	10,000	13,000
10	Hartford City Bonds		10,000	11,000
10	New Britain Water Bonds		10,000	11,000
10	Tennessee State bonds		10,000	11,000
25	California State Bonds		25,000	41,250
80	San Francisco Bonds		50,000	86,500
100	Connecticut State Bonds		100,000	100,000
	Ohio State Stock of 1870		10,000	10,400
	United States Stock, "Issue of 1881,"		20,000	21,650
	United States Stock, "Five Twenties,"		51,000	52,490
				677,900 00 — 677,900 00
Total Assets				$927,902 97

LIABILITIES:

Liabilities to Banks, or others, due or not due	None.
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses either unadjusted, or adjusted and not due	$ 8,283 00
Losses in suspense, waiting further proof	6,834 39
All other claims against the Company, small, for Printing, &c.	2,000 00
	1,000 00
	$18,117 39

MISCELLANEOUS.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is $75,000, except in special cases.
The amount insured in any one City, Town, or Village, depends upon its size and how built.
The amount insured in any one block, depends as above.
Certificate of origin of the Charter of the Company, as filed in 1856.

WM. B. CLARK, Secretary. H. KELLOGG, President.

State of Connecticut, City of Hartford, } ss. HARTFORD, April 10th, 1865.

Personally appeared, H. Kellogg, President, and Wm. B. Clark, Secretary of the Phœnix Insurance Company, and severally made oath that the above statement by them subscribed, is true according to their best knowledge and belief. Before me, GEO. H. BURDICK, Notary Public.

Branch Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, H. M. MAHILL, General Agent.

P. P. PECK, Resident Agent, Office City Bank, Back Room, Nashville, Tennessee.

April 23, 1865—3w

GOLD PEN DEPOT.

A New Stock OF PENS AT THE GOLD PEN DEPOT, 72 Cherry St., Nashville, Tenn.

All Pens Warranted.

E. L. TARBOX.

dec14—tf

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL Youthful Color, Baldness Prevented.

"London" "Hair Color Restorer."
"London"—No Dye. "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."

It is the only known restorer of color and perfect hair dressing combined. Delicately performed.

Compounded in strict conformity with modern Vegetable Chemistry. It is not a dye, does not soil the skin, soil hat, bonnet, or the finest linen. It will restore gray hair to its original color, promote a luxuriant growth of new hair on bald heads, preserve all detached, lifeless, scurf, &c., from the scalp, rendering it perfectly healthy, keeps the hair soft, moist, gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance, highly perfumed, and are dressing it has no superior.

STILL ANOTHER CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify to the wonderful effects of the "London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing." My hair was very gray, and though to use it was soon restored to its natural color, and the hair, which was before dry and harsh, and falling off, now became soft and glossy, ceasing falling; the dandruff disappeared, and the scalp lost all the disagreeable feeling. So analyzing its use, and at this time it is fully restored to the original dark color, and I cheerfully commend its use to all who are desirous of having a beautiful head of hair.

MRS. MARY KLINE,
Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 20th, 1864.

Sold by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth Street, Phila.

W. J. & C. W. SMITH, Cor. Church and Vine streets, Nashville.

jan28—6m—40 sze to

Portable Houses,

CONSTANTLY on hand for sale. Desirable Pattern, suitable for

COTTAGES OR STORES

can be put up or removed in a day.

N. DERBY, 54 College street.

march—tf

Building Lots for Sale.

I HAVE 8 or 10 lots, immediately beyond the Horticultural Garden, well situated for building purposes, which I will sell on good terms. Apply at the Mayor's office.

JOHN HUGH SMITH.

march—tf

ELLIOTT & CO., Wholesale Grocers AND COTTON FACTORS,

No. 249 Broad street, Nashville.

Jan 8—tf

Louisville Advertisements

O. P. BARNES' EXTRA GOLD PENS.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

	Pen only.	Pen, Silver Ext. Holder and Box.	Pen, Gilt and Ebony Holder and Box.	Pen, Silver Ext. Gold Pencil.	Pen, Rubber Ferrule and Pencil.	Pen, Silver Ex. Gold Pencil.	Pen, Silver Screw Ex. Gold Pencil.	Pen, Gold Holder Gold Pencil.	Memorandum Pencil.
No. 1	$ .75	$1 25	$1 50	$	$1 75	$2 00	$ 3 00	$ 6 00	.....
No. 2	1 00	1 50	1 75	.....	2 25	3 00	4 00	6 50	.....
No. 3	1 25	1 75	2 00	2 50	2 50	3 50	4 25	7 50	.....
No. 4	1 50	2 25	2 50	3 00	3 00	4 50	5 00	8 00	.....
No. 5	2 00	2 75	3 00	3 50	3 50	5 00	5 50	10 00	.....
No. 6	2 00	3 00	3 25	3 75	3 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 7	2 50	3 25	3 75	4 25	4 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 8	3 00	4 00	4 50	4 75	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 9	3 50	4 50	5 00	.....	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 10	4 00	5 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

These pens bear my trade mark, "O. P. BARNES, EXTRA GOLD, KY.," for which I have secured the copyright, and are warranted equal in finness of material and workmanship to the best Eastern manufacture, and are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price and return postage (if by mail, at my risk when 20 cents is added for registry.) Write your name and address plain ly.

Postage on single pen three cents; gold pen with any case or holder and box, six cents. Old pens repaired for fifty cents (and stamp) each. Circulars sent FREE. Address

C. P. BARNES, Gold Pen Manufacturer, 585 Main-street, Cor. Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

Price List of Genuine AMERICAN WATCHES.

Plain Elgin, with Albata case	$30 00
" " " " " Sterling Silver case	40 00
Full Jeweled, " " " "	42 50
Plain Railroad, " " " "	43 50
Full Jewelled, " " " "	50
" " " chronometer bal. " "	52 50
Appleton, Tracy & Co., extra jewelled, gold balance, in 3 oz. Sterling Silver case	65 00
Same, but with Expansion balance, in 3 oz. Sterling Silver case	75 00
Same, but with Expansion balance, accurately adjusted to heat and cold, in 3 oz. Sterling Silver case	85 00

The above is for two ounce cases. Extra for three ounce cases, $5; four ounce, $10. Will be sent free by mail or express on receipt of price. Pen and Watch circular sent free. Address

C. P. BARNES, Dealer in Gold Pens and American Watches, 585 Main-street, Cor. Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

apr7—y

JNO. P. MORTON & CO., AGENTS FOR Franklin Type AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

425 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

WE keep on hand and furnish to order, at Foundry prices, all articles used by printers—Presses, Type, Rule, Leads, Furniture, Cases, Galleys, Sticks, etc. Terms CASH.

The highest price paid for old type. march—1m

CLARK SMITH. A. S. CAMBRIDGE.

SMITH & CAMBRIDGE, Dry Goods Commission Merchants.

—AND AGENTS—

For Eastern Manufacturers,

628 Main St., opposite Louisville Hotel,

Louisville, Ky.

mar7—tf

THE "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC HOOP-SKIRT," is by far the best thing of the kind now in use. The undersigned wish to call the attention of the Retail Merchants of Nashville to the fact that they are the sole agents for supplying these goods to the trade. We sell them at the manufacturers prices, adding only freight. Please send orders for them.

SMITH & CAMBRIDGE, No. 628 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

mar7—tf

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, Asthma and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam

convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take and safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle.

For sale by Druggists generally.

Sold in Nashville, Tennessee, by Fisher & Stevens, Janney & Co., G. W. Hendershott & Co., Demoville & Co., and R. W. Hancock.

Depot, 4 East Fourth-street, Cincinnati.

State Bonds.

WE wish to buy a few Tennessee State Bonds, for which we will pay New York market value. Apply to NELSON & MURFREE, 20 Cherry street.

apr18—1w

Cincinnati Advertisements

WILLIAM F. THORNE ..... JOSEPH THORNE.

W. F. THORNE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND Wholesale Dealers

Boots & Shoes,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Warehouse, 79 Pearl Street,

One Door West of Vine,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

January 23—3m

CINCINNATI Paper Warehouse.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE

Paper Dealers,

77 & 79 WALNUT STREET.

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Flat Cap, Folio, Demy, Medium, Royal & Super Royal,

Flat Letters, various weights, Folded Plain Cap, various weights, Flat Commercial and Packet Notes, Rubbard's Glazed Cover Papers, Nos 1 and 2; Also, other brands of all colors. Printers' Card Stock, in sheets, colored and white. Also, cut Cards in full variety of quality and sizes.

Newspaper; Book Paper, Starch Paper, Straw Boards, Candle Paper, Manilla Paper, Wrapping Paper, Col'd Poster Paper, Ham Paper, Tar Boards.

LEATHERS of all kinds for Binders' Use, together with Tools and BINDERS' MACHINERY.

All of which we offer at lowest market prices. Orders by mail promptly filled.

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS, 77 & 79 Walnut St., Cincinnati.

mar14—3m (P)

GIBSON HOUSE,

WALNUT STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

H. M. WALKER & CO. Proprietors.

mar15-3m

E. A. OTIS,

(Late Capt. and A. A. G. Vols.)

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice in the State, Federal and Military Courts. Particular attention given to the collection of claims against the United states.

Office---No. 48 1-2 Cherry Street, opposite Office Adams' Express Co.

Nashville, Tenn.

mar7—3m*

Bargains! Bargains!!

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS!

I. N. RHODES & CO.,

32 Union Street, Nashville.

SUTLERS AND DEALERS WISHING TO buy goods will give us a call, as we will sell at the Lowest Prices. We have

Just Received A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

of Note, Letter, Foolscap and Legal cap Papers, Buff, White, Canary, Opaque, Magenta, Mourning and Official Envelopes, Diaries for 1865, Memorandums of every style, Pocket-Books, Albums, all sizes, including soldiers Pocket Albums, Pocket Inkstands, Steel Pens, and a large assortment of the most Celebrated Gold Pens, Pencils, Paper Collars, Pocket Cutlery, including the celebrated Wostenholm's and Wade & Butcher's Knives, Pocket Books, Pipes, Combs, Hair Brushes, Emery Paper, Gun Oil, Blacking and Brushes, Butler's, Arnold's, Devoe's, French Carmine and Copying Inks, Mucilage, Card Portraits of Generals, Prize Packages, Fort Pillow, Dice, Fancy soaps, Blank Books and Blotting Paper, a variety of Desk Inkstands, Pen Holders, Pen Racks, Bill files, Letter Clips, Rubber Bands, Erasing Knives, Ruling Pens, and an endless variety of Notions.

School Books School Books!!

We have a small stock of Cigars, which we will sell at Cincinnati Prices. Also, a small stock of Cary's Cough Cure for sale at Wholesale Prices.

To the Soldiers,

We have three beautiful Lithographs, representing the different branches of the service, printed in fine colors, entitled "Soldier's Cottage," "Union Defender's Certificate" and "U. S. Army Diploma," size 11x14 inches. They are stiffened in a pasteboard tube, and can be sent by mail without injury. Every officer and soldier should buy them and send them to their friends.

Price ..... 50 each.
For the three, postage paid $1 00

Liberal discount made to wholesale dealers. We will fill all orders for Certificates or Stationery, by mail or express, promptly.

I. N. RHODES & CO., 32 Union street, Nashville, Tenn.

feb28 tf

TAVEL BROS., (Successors to Paul F. Tavel.)

Book Binders, Rulers, —AND— BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS, (UNION AND AMERICAN BLOCK,) Cherry Street, Up Stairs, Nashville, Tenn.,

ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH BLANK BOOKS of all sizes and quality, bound to pattern. Do all kinds of Ruling and Binding in the neatest styles, on the shortest notice.

S. M. BARRETT. E. POLK

S. M. BARRETT, North-East Corner of Walnut and Front Sts., CINCINNATI, O.,

THE OLDEST HOUSE AND THE LARGEST STOCK Of any House in the Line, EAST OR WEST, AND LOWEST PRICES.

2,500 Doz. Painted Buckets;
2,000 " Assorted Brooms;
1,200 " Tubs, painted and white;
1,500 Nests Baskets;
1,000 Pkgs. Spices;
100 Pkgs. Wrapping and Sewing Twine;
300 Pkgs. Wick;
500 Box Soap, No. 1. German and Toilet
800 Coils Manilla Rope;
500 Coils Hemp "
1,000 Doz. Bed Cords;
1,500 Doz. Liquor Kegs;
500 Cases Pickles;
500,000 Assorted Cigars, common, medium and fine;
1,000 Box Pipes, wood, clay, stone, &c;
2,500 Cases Can Fruits;
250 Gro. Assorted Brushes;
1,500 Reams Wrapping Paper;
1,000 Boxes, Plug, Chewing, and Smoking Tobacco, at lower prices than any house in the West.
1,000 Doz. Size and Wood Wash Tubs;
300 Pkgs. B. B. Cedar Ware;
1,000 Doz. Well Buckets;
500 Bales Oakum.

ALSO,

Assorts, Ladies, Carpet Warp, Matches, Blacking, Brandy Fruit, Tin Ware, Sauces, Catsup, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Crackers, Stationery, Wood Bowls, Starch, Candles, Soda, Mops, Snuff, &c.

S. M. BARRETT, Corner Walnut and Front Sts., CINCINNATI, O.

apr19—lm(this)

ARRINGTON & FARRAR, COLLECTORS, AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NASHVILLE.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE FOLLOWING Real Estate, for sale or lease:

A Farm lying three miles from the city, on the Lagrange and Somerville Road, containing 40 acres—is fenced, tolerable fine timber; land very rich and level, and has a most splendid site for building, in full view of the city. Has a framed house with two rooms, and kitchen and cellar. Also about 35 acrs truck, and splendid water.

ALSO—17 acres of land in Edmondson, opened diagonally, on the left of the Gallatin road, just one mile from the bridge. Can be divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers, or sold altogether. A bargain is offered.

ALSO—A valuable farm of 125 acres, ten miles from Knoxville, Tenn.—40 acres cleared, the rest well timbered. The house is six, with two rooms and three cellars, brick outside house, good kitchen and smokehouse, and stables. The place is exceedingly improved. We will or exchange for Nashville or Middle Tennessee property.

FOR RENT—A good lot, near, and every BRICK STORE-HOUSE, in a good location on College street, a few doors south of Church. Call at our office. Terms very reasonable.

apr14—tw ARRINGTON & FARRAR, Agents.

Nashville Union.

WM. CAMERON & CO., Publishers.

SUNDAY, APRIL 30, 1865.

Who is Eligible to the United States Senate?

Correspondence Nashville Union.

The Constitution of the State of Tennessee provides that "No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be eligible to any office or place of trust, the appointment to which, is vested in the Executive or General Assembly, except to the office of a trustee of a Literary Institution." This, it is said, renders ineligible, any member of the Legislature to a seat in the United States Senate. This cannot be so. How is the election of Senator of the United States devolved upon the Legislature? Where does the General Assembly derive its power to elect a Senator? Surely, by virtue of, and under the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the Senate of the United States, shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislatures thereof, for six years." Here is the power and authority to elect. The Constitution of the State has nothing to do with it. It can only apply to and prescribe qualifications and restrictions upon persons to be "*chosen*," to fill State offices alone.

The qualifications of Senator to the Congress of the United States are these:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen." No other qualifications are required or restrictions imposed by the Constitution of the United States, and if the State Constitution imposes any other, it is void, for the Constitution of the United States is the "Supreme law of the land," "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary, nothwithstanding." (Article six of the Constitution, page 18 of the Code.)

Mr. Bell, a member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Tennessee, was, on the 22d day of November, 1847, elected to the Senate of the United States. The vote in the Senate was as follows:

For Mr. Bell:—Messrs. Bradbury, Bratcher, Heiskell, Henry, Kyle, McKain, Meigs, Muirhead, Richardson, Roach, Thornburg, Tyler, Mr. Speaker Anderson.

Now we have the construction placed upon this clause of the Constitution by Hon. R. J. Meigs, the present candidate for a seat in the Senate of the United States, under the sanction of an official oath. It is unquestionably correct. There has never been any doubt since. The Constitution of the United States requires, however, that a person to be eligible to a seat in the U. S. Senate must, "when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen." Now, if the clause quoted above, from the State Constitution, excludes members of the General Assembly from office, as it unquestionably does, the clause of the Constitution of the United States must render "ineligible" to a seat in the U. S. Senate any one who is not an "inhabitant" of the State where chosen.

In 1839 the Hon. Felix Grundy was elected to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Tennessee, whilst he was residing at Washington as Attorney General of the United States, in Mr. Van Buren's Cabinet. He was ineligible, and came back to Nashville, with his family, so as to be an inhabitant of the State, and the Legislature again elected him. This is a case in point and conclusive. Mr. Meigs, has resided in Washington, and been Clerk of the Supreme Court, of the District of Columbia, since March 1853, whilst Mr. Grundy had been Attorney General for some fifteen months, and expected to return at the close of Mr. Van Buren's administration. Not so with Mr. Meigs. CONSTITUTION.

From Bedford.

Correspondence of the Nashville Union.

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., April 28, '65.

The loyal men of Bedford county have seen with regret some publications in the Nashville papers questioning the loyalty of Hon. Wm. H. Wisener.

This may, for the time, do him a great wrong where he is not known intimately, but here in Bedford county, where there has always been a strong and active loyal element, it will fall harmless at his feet. We have watched Mr. Wisener's conduct during all this rebellion and know how much he has done for the Union, and can see the fruits of his labors. If Mr. Wisener had sympathised with this rebellion, why should every effort of his for the past five years have been to maintain the Government and to build up and keep alive that loyal spirit so frequently manifested by the people of his county? Under all circumstances he has publicly and privately urged the people to keep aloof from the rebellion, and predicted most truthfully the inevitable consequences of treason. With loyal men in this county Mr. Wisener's loyalty has *never*, no, *never*, been questioned, and we point to him and Edmund Cooper as patriots who never wavered or turned aside when other distinguished leaders were silent or proved recreant and deserted the Government in its hour of greatest trial.

This attempt to cast suspicion on Mr. Wisener, when the loyal masses are looking to him as a suitable representative of this State, in the U. S. Senate, by those who desire the place, impresses us with the conviction that they feel their own deficiency, and hope to climb into office by detracting from the good name of one of our own truest and most competent men. We are pained to see such a spirit manifested, at this time, when so much depends on the men who are to serve us in the Senate. No amount of "communications" can induce the loyal (or even the disloyal) people of Bedford county to credit for one moment such unjust representations of the record of a public servant they have so long and so often trusted, and who has never deceived them. We know that he has always been unconditionally loyal to the government of the United States, and trusting to his integrity, judgment and patriotism, have followed his leadership, and now feel a stronger love and fuller confidence in him than ever.

It is a fact well known to all loyal men at home and abroad, that the town of Shelbyville, (little Boston, as the rebels called this place) and the county of Bedford, the home of Mr. Wisener, is the only community in Middle Tennessee, that has been true to the Government of their fathers through good and through evil report. Canot her gentlemen who now seek to traduce him point to such a constituency? This is a significant fact and speaks volumes just now. The "good Book" says 'by their fruits shall ye know them.' Now when his *rivals* can point to such a spirit amongst the constituency, and brought about and in a great degree sustained by their individual efforts—why then they may plume themselves on their immense efforts in behalf of the Government. Until then let them be as quiet as they were in the spring of 1861; or at least show how it happened, if they loved the Union then so much, why they did not (as Mr. Wisener did on the stump) stem the tide of rebellion and attempt publicly and fearlessly to keep their neighbors, from rushing so madly into treason. If his opponents are more worthy than he, we cannot complain at their success, and bid them God speed. But let it never be said that one of our very best and truest men has been sacrificed to gratify the ambition of any man.

BEDFORD.

Who Planned the Assassination?

Whether Jefferson Davis and other rebel leaders contrived, authorized, or will openly approve the assassination of President Lincoln, is a question to which we cannot yet give a direct answer. The evidence in the case is collateral and illustrative rather than positive. When Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, assaulted and tried to murder Charles Sumner, we of the North said: The South will denounce that act as cowardly and infamous; but on the contrary the South by her newspapers and public men without one exception applauded it. Since, then, beside making war on the Republic the South has evinced its fiendish hatred of the North by the atrocities comitted on our dead soldiers at Bull Run, by the massacre at Milliken's Bend and Fort Pillow, by the systematic cruelties inflicted on our prisoners, by the Alabama outrages, by the St. Albans and other piracies on the border, by the hotel-burning plots. And so far as threats went, there has been abundant evidence that assassination was deemed an equally legitimate and justifiable method of warfare. The advertisement and editorials, appearing repeated unrebuked in Southern papers, proposing rewards for the murder or kidnapping of Mr. Lincoln, show that the rebel leaders did not object to such schemes, though they may not—or may—have incited them.

The event reminds us of certain letters published in our columns last year from a correspondent who had for some time been on duty inside the war office at Richmond, and who, escaping to Washington, sent us thence a great deal of valuable and timely information. He wrote subsequently from Canada, disclosing and thereby preventing more than one scheme for a murderous foray across the border. He foretold the plot which culminated in New York in the attempt to fire the hotels. And he revealed the particulars of a conspiracy to kidnap President Lincoln, which the following details will show to have been considered and approved by the rebel President, Secretary of State and Secretary of War. We quote in full a passage from a letter published in the Tribune of March 19, 1864:

"In a former communication I stated that a plan had been submitted to the Rebel War Department by Col. Margrave, who had been for a considerable time an emissary in the North, to kidnap President Lincoln and carry him to Richmond, or if it should be found impossible to escape with him to the rebel lines, to assassinate him. Owing to a change in the position in the armies about this time, the plan proposed was rendered impracticable.

In the early part of November, and only a few days before he was sent north, Col Margrave submitted another plan, the details of which may be interesting to the reader. To give the plan in minutia would occupy too much space, and a digest of it will prove quite intelligible.

One hundred and fifty picked men were to go secretly North and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore and Alexandria, so as to be able to communicate daily with each other, and, upon a day fixed by their leader, were to assemble in Washington for the purpose of making the seizure. The President, it was claimed, could be easily seized at a private hour at the White House, or in going to or returning from church, or on some other favorable occasion, and thrust into a carriage and driven off. The carriage was to be joined a few miles out of the city by 25 or 30 armed men on horseback. It was proposed to drive to Indian Point, about 25 miles south of Washington, on the Potomac—two or three relays of fleet horses being stationed on the way—where a boat was to be in waiting to cross the river, and land the captive a few miles south of Occoquan, when it would be an easy matter for his captors to work their way with him through the woods by night into the rebel lines. To prevent pursuit, every bridge between Washington and Indian Point was to be mined beforehand, and blown up as soon as the captive and his captors had crossed. Huge trees were also to be ready cut, and thrown across the road in various places as soon as they had passed, by men stationed along for the purpose, who were afterward to separate and escape as best they could.

The Secretary of War thought this scheme might succeed; but he doubted whether such a proceeding would be of a military character and justifiable under the laws of war. He promised, however, to consult the President and Mr. Benjamin; but what conclusion was arrived at I am unable with certainty to say. About a week, however, after the plan was submitted, and the same day that Col. Margrave left for the North, I asked Mr. Wellford, who is familiar with all the secrets of the Department, if the plan had been adopted, and he answered, "You will see Old Abe here in the Spring as sure as God." A few days afterward I was sent to Atlanta, and never returned to Richmond to hear about the matter.

But this is not the only scheme by any means that has been devised for kidnapping our President. Last Summer a club or society of wealthy citizens of Richmond was formed for the purpose of raising a fund for this object. Circulars were sent to trustworthy citizens in every other city and town in the Confederacy, inviting co-operation in the grand undertaking, and an immense sum of money was subscribed. The firm of Merry & Co., bankers, in Richmond, subscribed $10,000, and Sumner & Arents, auctioneers, subscribed $5,000 and I have heard on good authority that there were several in the capital who subscribed more liberally than the parties named, but who they were I did not learn. One man of Charleston, S. C., whose name I have forgotten, subscribed $20,000. It was proposed when all was ready, to obtain a furlough for Mosby, and make him leader of the enterprise.

Whether these schemes have been abandoned, or whether the kidnappers are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to execute them, remains to be seen, but certain it is that too much caution cannot be observed by the President, or the military commanders stationed at the capital.

As these statements were questioned by sundry rebel journals at the North, the writer subsequently forwarded us the following documentary evidence, being a letter from Calhoun Cullom, Captain in a North Carolina regiment, and well known in the Confederacy. The original letter was sent us, enveloped, post-marked, stamped with a Confederate ten-cent postage-stamp, and addressed to Mr. Wellford, a clerk in the war office at Richmond. Although it was published in the Tribune so long ago as April 23, 1864, its genuineness has never been denied, nor its statements contradicted.

"MORGANTON, Sep. 30, 1863.

"MY DEAR WELLFORD: I have for for several weeks been looking for a letter from you on the subject of our last conversation. On yesterday, Mr. Gaither, M. C. for the IXth District, came to see father and dined with us. He spent the week before last at Richmond, and had a number of conversations with the President, Secretary of War, and other officials. I inquired of him if he had heard anything of the *rise de guerre* to capture "Honest Abe," and he said he had, but that the affair would probably be managed rather by individual enterprise than by the Government. I know your influence, and that of my other friends, with Mr. Seddon would get me assigned to the part I desire to play in the grand comedy or tragedy, as the case may be; but if it is to be managed by the citizens of Richmond, my chances are not so good, and I may have to depend entirely on you. Speak a good word for me at once, and I will see you next week. As I told you, I would willingly sell my soul to the devil for the honor of playing a conspicuous part in the destruction of the *great hydra*.

"My arm is nearly well, and I find it quite useful again, as you will conclude from my being able to dispense with an amanuensis.

"Don't neglect me.

"Your sincere friend,

CULLOM."

Now it is remarkable that this kidnapping scheme is the same which Booth at first contemplated, as shown in his recently published letter, but which he subsequently abandoned for the assassination. If, then, one part of the plot of which Booth was the agent was concocted at Richmond by Davis, Seddon and Benjamin, is it, or is it not, likely they knew of the other part, and of the more horrible shape which it finally took?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

By Telegraph.

Afternoon Dispatches.

The Conference between Grant and Johnston.

Grant would listen to no Proposition to Pardon Davis.

The Stonewall at Teneriffe.

Coaled and gone South.

Jeff. Davis heard of in South Carolina

Preparations to Intercept Him.

Further News from Wilson's Expedition in Alabama.

Release of Prisoners at Cahawba.

A Conference with Gen. Lee.

His Views on the Situation of Affairs.

The Conspiracy to Assassinate Mr. Lincoln.

Its Extent.

The Funeral Train.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Newborn advices state that Johnston attempted to struggle with Grant for terms which would provide for the pardon of Jeff. Davis and a number of other leading insurrectionary conspirators, but the Lieutenant-General would not listen to anything of the kind, and Johnston was compelled to be satisfied with the conditions granted to Lee.

The Herald's Washington special says information has reached Washington that the Rebel steam ram Olinda alias Stonewall, arrived at Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands, on the 31st of March, in three days from Liverpool. She was allowed to coal and receive provisions and was ordered to leave the port in twenty-four hours. She left on the 1st inst., steaming rapidly southward, but her destination was unknown. The navy department in anticipation of the appearance of the Stonewall in some of our harbors, is making a proper distribution of suitable vessels along the Atlantic seaboard.

Intelligence arrived that Jeff. Davis and his accompanying fugitives are far south. It is believed in Washington that he will be intercepted before reaching the Mississippi river. The N. Y. Herald's Selma, Ala., dispatch says: Among the prisoners from Lee are 150 officers.

Lt.-Gen. Dick Taylor, made his escape on a steamboat. N. B. Forrest, Dan. Adams, Roddy, Armstrong, and Crossland, under cover of darkness, reached a swamp east of the city and eluded capture.

Officers comprising their staffs, were taken.

Forrest's ordnance officer, Capt. Bonds, reports Forrest as wounded in two places in the arm.

Croxton and McCook attacked Jackson's front and rear at Trion, but having travelled by widely different roads, their attacks were not simultaneous else he must have been destroyed.

The destruction of the Centreville bridge over the Cahawba, and Croxton's movement towards Tuscaloosa, rendered it utterly impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans yesterday, and about 700 of our prisoners confined there for a long time were released.

The Herald's Washington special says: A post mortem examination of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch the brain, but striking the spinal column, produced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the surgeons is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being active and consciousness complete up to the very moment of dissolution. Nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody. Paine, the Seward assassin, is a brother of the St. Alban's raider. There are six brothers of them, all reckless and daring; two were with Walker in Nicaragua. Edwin Booth arrived here to-day to ask for his brother's body. The request will not be granted.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent recounts an interview he has had with Gen. Lee. He called on him to obtain his political views and lay them before the public. On informing Gen. Lee of his object the latter said, "I am a paroled prisoner," and added, "I have never been a politician and know but little of political leaders. I am a soldier." He also said that he was ready to make any sacrifice or perform any honorable part that would tend to the restoration of peace and tranquality to the country. He said that as a believer in States Rights he had considered his allegiance due primarily to his native State. He had opposed secession, and when his State seceded he considered it his duty to go with it. When he accepted command under the rebel Government, he considered that he was serving his State. He considered his surrender of military and not political significance. That it was not a surrender of the doctrine of State Rights. When the South was wholly subdued only would the doctrine of States Right be surrendered. The surrender of a single army was a military necessity.

When the South surrenders and returns to the Union, then only she will surrender her favorite doctrine. That principle will then be settled by military power. On this question of State Sovereignty, he contends, there exists a legitimate *course* belle. The question was left unsettled in the Convention forming the organic law, and the war is destined to settle it. Therefore, the war carried on this issue, cannot be called treason. If the South is forced to submit, it of course can be looked upon as the triumph in the end of Federal power over State rights and the annihilation of the latter. The South has not been, and are not yet prepared to beg for terms, but are ready to accept fair and honorable terms, their own political views being considered. As to slavery they consider it dead, and the best men have long been anxious to do away with it.

He explicitly expressed the opinion that should an arbitrary, vindictive, or revengeful policy be adopted, the end was not yet. He regarded the assassination of Mr. Lincoln as a crime beyond execration. It could not be approved by any good man from any conceivable motive. As to the terms of peace to the suggestion that the political leaders be held to a strict accountability, he asked would that be just? What has Mr. Davis done more than any Southerner that he should be punished? It is true he has occupied a prominent position as the agent of the whole people, but that has made him no more nor less a rebel than the rest. He was one of the last to give in his adherance to secession, having strenuously opposed it from the first, and portrayed its ruinous consequences by speeches and by writing.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The Herald's Washington special says: The scout after the assassin of President Lincoln and would-be murderer of Mr. Seward has developed a well laid and deliberate plan of assassination, and infamous rascality, murder and arson, unparalleled in the annals of crime. The investigations have not yet reached the point where it is proper to disclose its extent and various ramifications. By this murderous plot, many unsuspected and unsuspecting parties will become involved. The evidence is complete to show that it was neither the freak of a man, nor an act of individual hate, and a scheme concocted by the leaders of the rebellion, and relied upon by them in the hour of last desperate need as one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

The Times' special says the paroled officers and soldiers are robbing the inhabitants in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Officers, members of former wealthy families, who never did a day's work, declare they will not earn their living.

The Tribune's Washington special says Edwin Booth is here for the purpose, it is stated, of procuring the body of his brother. His desires cannot be granted, as the grave of the assassin will never be known.

The Surgeon who held autopsy of Booth asserts that he must have endured untold anguish of body and mind from the nature of the fracture of his leg. The small bone having cut its way through