THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

The Examination of Blackburn at Toronto.

Testimony of Hyams, his Accomplice

DAMAGING REVELATIONS

"Big 2" to "Kill at Sixty Yards."

THE JUDGE DECLINES TO MAKE A DECISION.

From The Toronto Globe of Wednesday.

Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, the yellow fever conspirator, was brought up again for examination at the Police Court yesterday at noon. The court was crowded with spectators during the proceedings, and intense interest seemed to be manifest in the evidence. Mr. Boomer, the Police Magistrate, presided. On the bench were also the Mayor, Mr. Gilbert McMicken, Frontier Stipendiary Magistrate, and Mr. James Cahill, Police Magistrate, Hamilton, C. W.

Mr. James Patterson, of the firm of Patterson & Harrison, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. M. C. Cameron and Mr. Kerr appeared for the prisoner.

Mr. Patterson said that, as on the last occasion his Worship had expressed doubts as to the law—

Mr. Boomer—I want facts now.

The following witnesses were then called and examined:

Godfrey J. Hyams, sworn on a copy of the Old Testament, with his hat on his head, said—I reside at No. 116 Sixth-st., Detroit, Michigan; I resided in Toronto previous to going there; was acquainted with Dr. Blackburn; first knew him in Arkansas; I have resided in two or three different places.

Mr. Cameron—Is the witness the same person mentioned in the information?

Mr. Patterson—You can find that out on the cross-examination.

Mr. Cameron—It is not usual for the Crown to examine men charged with crime, as in this case.

Mr. Patterson—Hyams is not charged. It merely mentions his name as incidentally connected with the affair. He——

Mr. Cameron—Just hold on. I don't know that this witness holds any release under the Great Seal of the Province. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cameron then read a paragraph in the information in which Hyams's name was used in order to show the Court his complicity in the crime.

Mr. Patterson—There is no complaint. He is merely referred to.

Mr. Cameron—Who is the charge against?

Mr. Patterson—You will see that at the end of the information.

Mr. Cameron—In the prayer?

The Police Magistrate—There can be no charge in the prayer.

Hyams continuing—I left Arkansas in August, 1862, where I knew Dr. Blackburn; I believe that he lived in Mississippi, in Helena or about that part of the country. [The witness spoke rather quickly.]

Mr. Boomer—Wait, witness, I want to make your remarks intelligible.

Mr. Patterson—(who had been questioning witness)—I wish your Worship would allow me to conduct the case. I think I could do so correctly.

Hyams continuing—I came to Toronto in 1863; I saw Dr. Blackburn some time previous to that; I wrote to a Mr. Slaughter to get down South; Slaughter answered through Dr. Robinson, who brought the letter to me; I went down to the Queen's Hotel with Dr. Robinson, who introduced me to Dr. Blackburn; I knew Dr. B. by sight; he was in the parlor at the time with several gentlemen; Dr. Robinson told him that I was the man who wanted to go down South to the army, which was my wish; I inquired about Mr. James Blackburn, brother of the prisoner, and also for other parties, and—

Mr. Cameron here objected to the witness bringing in anything about other persons unconnected with the case.

Mr. Patterson (who had been examining the witness) said that when he came to the court he expected to be annoyed in this manner.

Hyams continuing—Dr. Blackburn then asked me if I was willing to be sent to the Confederacy, and upon my answering that I was, he brought me to his private room, and when he had closed the door asked me if I was a Free Mason, to which I replied—no; he then gave me his hand, and said that on the fellowship of a Free Mason who had never deceived any one, he would ask me to go on an expedition, to which I agreed; he said that by going on it I could make an independent fortune, and that I could do more good for the Confederate cause than if I were to bring 100,000 men to reenforce Gen. Lee; that I would come to have more honor and glory to my name than the General had [laughter]; I asked him the nature of the expedition, when he told me that I should have a quantity of clothing to dispose of by auction, in Washington and other cities, and that the clothes would have yellow fever in them; that they were to be distributed in places held by the Federals, so that they would take sick and death be caused by the fever, and that they would easily be driven from the Confederate territory held by them; that the clothes had been infected with yellow fevor by the doctor himself, and that they would consist of shirts and coats; I agreed to go on the expedition, and he stated that by so doing I would get $100,000, and perhaps ten times the amount; he said that he had got much time to spare, as he was leaving by the train for Montreal, but as I had undertaken the expedition I was to go away to my work and wait until I heard further particulars from him, and if I changed my residence, I was to send him word through Dr. Robinson. Dr. Blackburn informed me that he was going to Bermuda, and then South, to make arrangements to carry on the expedition; the conversation all took place at his private room; shook hands with him and bade him good bye; Dr. Robinson was waiting down stairs in the hotel when I came out; I accompanied Dr. Robinson as far as Preston's tobacco factory, and left him there; I continued my business as usual until the 8th June, 1864, when I received a letter which purported to be from Dr. Blackburn, dated Havana, 10th May; inside it was directed to Dr. Robinson; I carried the letter to Halifax, but burned it before I entered the States; I have a good recollection of the contents of the letter; I read it over.

Mr. Patterson asked witness the contents, when Mr. Cameron objected to anything being said about the contents of the letter.

Hyams continuing—I went to Halifax and saw Dr. Blackburn, who asked me if I had received the letter; the letter instructed Dr. Robinson to furnish me with money to go to Montreal; at that place I was to see Mr. Slaughter, who would give me means to get on to Halifax, where I would meet a Mr. Alexander H. Keith, jr., at the Halifax Hotel; the latter would take care of me until Dr. Blackburn came; when I received the letter in Toronto Dr. Robinson refused to give me funds, as he said that he had never committed any overt act against the Federals, and would not do so now; he told me that I could borrow $10 from Preston; I went to Preston, got the $10 from him to go to Montreal, and stating that Mr. Slaughter would refund it, I gave him a receipt on account of Dr. Blackburn; Mr. McDonald went to the office with me; I went to Montreal, where Slaughter furnished me with means.

Mr. Patterson, among other questions, here asked witness what Mr. Slaughter said.

Mr. Cameron objected to such a question.

Mr. Boomer said he would not allow such a question to be put to the witness.

Mr. Patterson contended that he would be able to show that it was intimately connected with the case.

Mr. Boomer ruled that it was an improper question.

Mr. Patterson should know he had no right to ask such a question.

Mr. Patterson said that his Worship could rule dictatively, and of course he would have to bow to his decision, but he was not going to be brow-beaten by any judge or counsel, when he was pursuing the course he deemed to be right.

Hyams continued—I received $25 from Slaughter, and, stating that it was all the money he had to spare, he sent me to Mr. Holcomb, who gave me $15 more—making $40; I left then for Halifax; sent to the hotel and asked for Alexander H. Keith; showed him the letter in his room; he said it was "all right," and talked about the expedition; he said that he had expected a letter from Dr. Robinson, but had not yet received it; I remained a couple of days at the Halifax Hotel, and then removed to the Farmers' Hotel, where I remained until the 12th of June, when Dr. Blackburn met me, and—

Mr. Cameron objected to Mr. Patterson asking what occurred between Dr. Blackburn and witness, as it was not evidence, and as the conspiracy must be shown before the overt act.

Mr. Patterson again pressed the the question, as he contended that the conspiracy had been shown, and that he was at liberty to prove an overt act.

Mr. Cameron said that he wanted the evidence to be taken in a legal manner. He did not want any statement by such a man as Hyams to go forth to the world against his client. He held that there must be conspiracy proved before the overt act.

Mr. Patterson again contended that a conspiracy had been fully proved, and held further that the overt act was evidence, and considered that his case was already made out. He would prove the overt act, if His Worship would admit the evidence, though it was doubtful if any overt act was necessary.

Hyams continuing—I am not a British subject; I was born in London, England.

Mr. Patterson asked a question in reference to what had occurred at Halifax when

Mr. Cameron objected, and wished to know when there was to be an end of such questions. (Addressing Mr. Patterson)—It is disgraceful to you to lend yourself to any foreign Government to blacken the character of any man, and you have the liberty of resenting what I say in any manner you please.

Mr. Patterson said he considered it disgraceful for counsel to indulge in such uncalled for remarks.

Hyams continuing—Dr. Blackburn said the goods were in the steamer Alpha, that there were eight trunks and a valise and that Mr. Hill, one of the officers of the vessel would go down to the boat and get them; we went down with an express wagon and got them; Dr. Blackburn told me that the valise was to go as a present to President Lincoln; I brought the eight trunks to a private room, and kept them there until next day; this was at the Farmer's Hotel, where I was stopping; Dr. Blackburn said that Hill would go with me and make arrangements with some of the vessels that go to Boston, to smuggle them into Boston and from thence they were to be taken to Washington and Norfolk, being the best place that is, there were there plenty of troops who would catch the fever and sicken and die, and thus weaken the post; he gave me a trunk marked with a large "2," which was to go to Washington, and the contents of which were to be auctioned; he was not particular about price; there were three trunks uninfected; these were samples of which I have a shirt now on me; the Doctor told me, as a preventive against the fever, while handling the clothes, that I should smoke strong cigars and chew camphor; I had to use my own discretion about selling them; I traveled under the name of "J. W. Harris;" I got the goods into Boston, and expressed them thence to Philadelphia, and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and getting out of funds I returned to Toronto and sent a letter to Dr. Blackburn, who was at the Falls, to the effect that I was out of funds; I went to the Clifton House and saw Dr. Blackburn, Messrs. Clay, Holcomb, McGregor, Preston, and other gentlemen there; I did not see Mr. Thompson; Dr. Blackburn got $150 to carry me back to Baltimore; there was nobody spoke to me except Blackburn and McGregor; the latter held out strong inducements to me, and said that I would have an interest in a tobacco business of his, and that next year they were going to carry out an expedition that would cost $100,000, and that I would superintend it; I took the money and went back to Baltimore; I endeavored to go to Norfolk in a steamer; I left four small trunks and "big No. 2," which was intended for Washington, behind; brought the others with me in a steamer, but the boat was stopped by an order of Gen. Butler, who was making a movement of the army at that time, and all persons not connected with the army were ordered to fall back; on the boat I made an arrangement with a sutler named Myers, belonging to Gens. Sickel and Weitzel's division, to take part of the goods and act as my "agent," with instructions to dispose of the goods at Norfolk, if possible, or at Newbern, at that time held by the Federals.

At this moment Hyams said to His Worship, "Sir, I hope you won't allow me to be insulted; I claim the protection of the Court; that gentleman (pointing to Mr. Alexander Manning) has just called me a scoundrel." Mr. Manning, who was sitting on the rail of the bar on the south side of the Court-Room, rose and reiterated his opinion, that the witness was a scoundrel.

Mr. Boomer—Mr. Manning, you had no right to say a word, and I will not allow it.

The witness—Go on.

I told Myers to send me the proceeds of the sale to the Fountain Hotel, Baltimore; I returned to Baltimore, and taking the other trunks, I left for Washington; when I arrived there, I went to a commission merchant of my acquaintance on the corner of Ninth-st. and Pennsylvania-ave., and had them advanced on the goods, telling him that I wanted them sold as speedily as possible; there was yellow fever in Newbern about a week after; I saw it in the newspapers.

Mr. Patterson—It was generally reported that such was the case.

Mr. Boomer—I am not going to receive that as evidence.

Mr. Patterson—It shows, your Worship, that such was the case about a week after the infected articles had been sent to Newbern.

Mr. Boomer—Well, I'm not going to split hairs with you.

Hyams continuing—I came back via Hamilton, where I met Clay and Holcomb, both of whom congratulated me on my return, and said that I had made an independent fortune; I telegraphed to Dr. Blackburn, at the Donegana Hotel in Montreal, and also to my wife, to say that I had arrived safe and was coming home; Clay and Holcomb told me that Dr. Blackburn was in Montreal; I left for Toronto by a night train, and arrived at Toronto at daylight in the morning; a night or two after, Dr. Blackburn came to my house, while I was in bed, and knocked at the door; I got up, looked out of the window to see who it was, and on recognizing me he said, "Hyams, you are like all d——d rascals—you've been doing something wrong;" I came down and told him what I had done; he asked me if I had left "big 2" at Washington; I replied that I had; "all right," said Dr. Blackburn, "it will kill at sixty yards;" he also told me that he had been engaged by the British authorities to go to Bermuda, where the yellow fever was raging, and that he would leave the next morning; I then asked for money, and in reply he said that he would go to Jacob Thompson and make arrangements by which I could have all I needed; I went next day to Col. Thompson, who told me that Dr. Blackburn had instructed him to give me $100 as soon as I had received satisfactory evidence that the goods had been disposed of; he then gave me $50 on account; about ten days after I received an account of sales from Hamilton, and showing it to him he gave me the other $50 in a check on the Ontario Bank; I saw Blackburn afterward in Montreal, when I was carrying commissions for Bennett H. Young, and I asked the Dr. for money, but he laughed at me; when I left Toronto first I had a good business, but when I came back I found that my wife had had to sell everything to support herself until my return.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cameron—I was to be paid for my services by Dr. Blackburn; I expected to get a couple of thousand dollars; I was a subject of the United States by naturalization; I don't know whether any person died at Newbern from the effects of the clothing; I borrowed money at Baltimore from my cousin, Solomon Hyams, to bring me back to Toronto, when I ran out of funds; when I left Halifax, I went to Boston, hence to Philadelphia; I had from $12 to $15 when I left there for Baltimore; the fare from Philadelphia to Baltimore I do not recollect; about two months since I was residing on York-st., Toronto; I had some conversation with the American consul about that time; I left Toronto about two weeks ago; I first saw Dr. Blackburn about ten days before Christmas at the Queen's Hotel; I went with him to his, Dr. Blackburn's, room, and agreed to go on an expedition against the Federal States, as their soldiers had destroyed my property and ill-treated my family; when I got to his room, he asked me if I was a Freemason; he said he wished me to go upon an expedition; I said I would go; he then told me he had a quantity of clothing infected with the yellow fever; he was to have the trunks at Montreal; I had to go to Halifax after the things; I worked at my trade from December until the 8th of June; got to Toronto on Monday the 10th of June; got to Halifax about the 15th of June; I remained in Halifax until the 13th of July; defendant arrived on the 4th of July; I took five trunks from Halifax to Baltimore; I opened the five trunks in my room and bought five new trunks, and placed the goods in the new trunks; I paid for the new trunks $12 at Baltimore; the fare to Baltimore from Philadelphia is $3; with the four new trunks I had nine altogether, four I sent by Myers to Newbern; in my passage from Halifax I was four or five days at Boston; I saw a person in Boston who works for Bond & Son, Congress-st., Boston; his name is Benjamin Cohen; a pawnbroker named Hunt, in Montreal, told me where I would see Cohen's mother; I met two brothers whom I knew in Boston; their names were Cram; I waited until I took the goods on the boat; I believe the captain of the vessel smuggled the goods into Boston; his name was John O'Brien; the vessel's name was the bark "Hesperus;" I went to New-York from Boston, and remained at the Astor House three days; I saw several persons I knew in New York; I went to Philadelphia from New-York, and remained a day or two at the American Hotel; I left Baltimore and came through to Toronto; this was about the 1st or 23d of August; I came to Toronto in a passenger train about 4 o'clock, from Hamilton, on the Great Western Railroad; this was in the morning; I wrote a letter to Dr. Blackburn by Mr. Preston the day after I arrived in Toronto; defendant was at the Clifton; after Mr. Preston went over he telegraphed his book-keeper to send me to the Clifton; I went the same day, and Dr. Blackburn said he had no money, and I was to come to Toronto; Dr. Blackburn borrowed the money and sent me off to Baltimore; I left the Suspension Bridge at night, and arrived at Baltimore the next night; I came here now from Detroit, by telegraph from Mr. Thurston, and was suspended when I arrived here; I am a Jew by persuasion; I got a pass on the Grand Trunk Railway from Detroit to Toronto; I was in Toronto on the 10th day of April, 1864; I did not say that the agreement with Dr. Blackburn was made at Toronto in April, 1864.

Mr. Patterson then called W. W. Cleary, but he was not in Court, though subpenaed.

The Rev. Dr. Robinson being duly sworn testified as follows—by permission of Queen's counsel making a direct and connected statement: My first knowledge of this man Hyams, and my first personal knowledge of Dr. Blackburn—though well acquainted with his character and family in Kentucky—was on the same day, about Jan. 20, 1864; my knowledge of Hyams was through a note received from a gentleman in Montreal, then and still unknown to me, who, after the American fashion of using the minister of the gospel as a general intelligence officer, endressed me a note requesting me to act as the almoner of his charity to the extent of $20, if I found the man Hyams honest and worthy of his charity, and destitute as represented in the following note, which was inclosed to me, stating that there was no such society as the Confederate Benevolence Society, yet a man in the condition described in this letter, should receive the charity of the benevolent; the letter of Hyams was in the following terms, *verbatim et literatim*:

"TORONTO, Jan. 15, 1864.

To Mr. JOHNSON, Treasurer of the Confederate Benevolent Society, Montreal:

"DEAR SIR: Pardon me for addressing you with these few lines, being in distress I am compelled to petition to you. I am a Confederate soldier, being a Captain in the 13th Arkansas Volunteers, Col. Tappan being my Colonel, serving between 15 and 16 months in the service; being wounded in the battle of Selloh, in my leg, I was home till I recovered, during which time Gen. Curtise took possession of Helena, Arkansas. I was arrested and sent to St. Louis, laid there 11 weeks till I made my escape to Toronto. I am now in sore distress. My wife and children are with me, my wife being near her confinement, not knowing any moment when she may be confined, and I positively declare not a cent to help her through her troubles. I have tried a long time to get something to do, that I might make a living, but failed at every effort.

"Sir, my property was destroyed in toto by the Federals. I am now in a state of destitution, relying on your benevolence. I trust heartily this may meet your approbation. For reference you can inquire of Col. Jones, Col. Hall, or Dr. Netherton. Trusting you will answer this as early as possible, I remain your obedient servant, GODFREY J. HYAMS.

"No. 35 Queen-st. Confederate States Army.

Though unwilling to become surety, I concluded to match the benevolence of this stranger from Montreal, and paid half the bill for the leather, $20. Hyams got custom by my request of friends to patronize him as a charity. I subsequently assisted him again by advancing some money on work I expected to get done. Some time in May Hyams asked me if I had heard from Dr. Blackburn; I told him I did not expect to hear from him, not being much acquainted. About the 1st of June a letter came among my letters to Mr. Preston's office for Hyams, requesting him to come on. Whether addressed to me for Hyams—to me—or to S. S. Preston, on the envelope, I do not remember. It was not addressed to any one within, nor did I read it further than to see that it concerned Hyams; and passing his shop on my way home with my wife, threw it in upon his counter. I was frequently annoyed with letters of this sort about matters not within my provinco as a minister, and uniformly treated them in this way, refusing to have anything to do with any matters pertaining to Confederate soldiers beyond charity to the needy and counsel to the young. Shortly after Hyams wished to borrow some of the money to buy a ticket to Montreal. I thought I had lent him enough, and he was now in good business and therefore refused. My impression is he borrowed the money of Mr. Preston, who is a very benevolent gentleman, and was in the habit of assisting Hyams's shop with little loans. I have seen at Mr. Preston's several memorandus of such loans, and among them one of about this date. It is a simple due bill for $9 and some cents, signed Godfrey J. Hyams, but I am positive does not purport to be on account of Dr. Blackburn, but simply, as the others, borrowed money. Some time after this Hyams's wife came to Mr. Preston's in great distress, and told us that Hyams had deserted her and gone to the Confederacy, leaving her and children without means to get food, and the shop debts unpaid; we gave her a few dollars, and being very much incensed at his conduct, I wrote to Dr. Blackburn, at Halifax, whither I learned Hyams had gone, denouncing Hyams as a scoundrel, who was unworthy of trust, and saying he would do great wrong in allowing him to go to the Confederacy without providing means to feed his family; I inclosed also a note to Hyams, telling him what I thought of his conduct in thus deserting his family, after having, through them, obtained charities from me; in the course of a month or six weeks I incidentally saw Dr. Blackburn at the depot, passing on to the Falls, and asked if he had got my letter and made provision for Hyams's wife and children; he said Hyams would be back in a few weeks, and would have money to pay his way himself; during the Summer Hyams returned, but being satisfied he was a scoundrel, I would not allow him to speak to me, and warned others against him; Mr. Preston also discountenanced him; this is all I know of him and Dr. Blackburn.

Question by Mr. Harrison—Did you hear Southern men speak of Hyams's mission and its objects? A. I heard Mr. Holcombe who came in June as agent for the Confederacy to send back escaped soldiers, say that Hyams, meeting him in Montreal, had swindled him out of his passage money to Halifax by representing himself as a soldier returning to his army, and that he since had learned that he was not going to the army, but was after something which if there was any sense in it President Davis would be the first man to hang him for; but I did not know what the thing was, nor would I infer that Mr. Holcombe knew; I heard frequent allusions to Dr. Blackburn—his enthusiasm on the subject of yellow fever, and his distinguished success and honors from the treatment of it, and occasionally a jest at the expense of his sanity on that subject; nor do I believe that Southern gentlemen of my acquaintance knew anything of such a scheme as Hyams speaks of except as they may have heard him boasting of it afterward.

The evidence of Dr. Robinson closed the examination.

Mr. Cameron, in the first place, argued that admitting the evidence of Hyams to be true in every respect, it did not prove a conspiracy, but the employment by Dr. Blackburn of Hyams to carry out the business already planned by Hyams; and if it had been carried out Hyams would have been guilty of murder and Dr. Blackburn an accomplice before the fact. He maintained that no conspiracy had been proved, and that no jury would convict upon such evidence. A conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor in a foreign country was not an offense against the law of this country. He pressed the point that even if Dr. Blackburn had entered into such a conspiracy he had contravened no law of this province; and he maintained further that the evidence had entirely failed to show that any such conspiracy had been entered into by the defendant.

Mr. Patterson replied, holding that the evidence was sufficient to send the case to a higher court, and that a person who conspired to commit an offense of the nature charged was properly amenable to the laws of this province. He quoted a number of authorities to sustain his position.

The Magistrate reserved his decision till Thursday.

The Case of Dr. Blackburn—He is Admitted to Bail.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, May 25, 1865.

In the case of Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, the magistrate to-day said that owing to the uncertainty of the English law required in such cases of conspiracy, he should not assume the responsibility of deciding the case, but would send the prisoner before the judges at the next assizes. Bail was accepted in the meantime to the amount of $4,000.

Theaters, &c.

Mr. John Owens's second brilliant engagement at the Broadway Theater closes this evening, when he will repeat for the last time his famous performances in "The People's Lawyer," and "The Live Indian." To-morrow Mr. Owens sails for England, with the intention of appearing, toward the end of June, at the Adelphi Theater in London. His first personation there will probably be Solon Shingle, the success of which is a foregone conclusion. If the play itself were better, it could undoubtedly be carried through an entire season; but we apprehend that even the eminent attractiveness of Mr. Owens's part will not be sufficient to make it command attention for more than a limited period. His best triumphs will be in pieces of higher and more artistic purpose, like, for instance, "The Cricket on the Hearth." In such characters as Caleb Plummer he will find no rivals abroad. Mr. Toole is the best of the London comedians, but he has none of the broad and rich humorous qualities which distinguish Mr. Owens's best impersonations. The intelligent British public will now have new opportunities of convincing itself that it must look to America for the only first-rate examples of dramatic art it can hope to enjoy.

The recent fire at Niblo's Garden, although occasioning Mr. Wheatley considerable loss and inconvenience, has had no effect toward interrupting the regular business of the establishment nor in retarding the preparations for the approaching Summer season. Portions of the scenery and costumes already provided for "Arrah-na-Pogue" were injured, but they will be immediately replaced, probably in time to allow of the production of the piece about the middle of next month. The cast of characters is already nearly complete. It will include, for the principal parts, the names of Miss Josephine Orton, Miss Mary Wells, Messrs. Glenney, Scallar, Burnett, Peters, Sheridan, W. L. Jamison, and Ralton.

We observe that the popular play, "A Bull in a China Shop" is announced upon the bills of the Park Theater, in Brooklyn, as the work of J. B. Buckstone. This is an error. The piece was adapted from a French comedy by Mr. Frank Warden of this city, for Charles Mathews, and was first played, with Mr. Warden's name attached, at the Haymarket Theater about a year and a half ago.

Hotel Personal.

Gen. Merritt and staff, United States Army; Capt. E. Doherty, 16th New-York Cavalry; Capt. W. S. Edwards, United States Coast Survey; Capt. J. H. Peel, San Francisco; Charles Webb Howard, San Francisco; Samuel Knight and wife, San Francisco; J. A. Le Lachaer, London; and Dr. Giver, Costa Rica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

H. Parker, England; Capt. Harrington, H. B. Rifle Brigade, British Army; Capt. Rocken of the steamer Edinburg, England; and Dr. A. J. Claiborne, Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel.

A. Michel, Paris, and Mrs. Raychan, England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Louis Schott, London; M. Livingstone, San Francisco; and Rev. W. S. Chadwell, Catskill, New-York, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

E. B. Mott, jr., Sacramento, California, and Geo. S. Mallory, Trinity College, are at the Everett House.

Resignation of Capt. Wells.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 25, 1865.

Capt. J. Howard Wells, formerly of the 5th New-York Zouaves, for some time past Commissary of Subsistence in this Department, has resigned his commission, much to the regret of all who have had business with the Commissary office during his administration of affairs at this post.

Evening Exchange—MAY 25.

American Gold.		N. Y. Central.		Erie.	
50,000	138	100	90⅛	100	73⅛
10,000	138	100	99⅛	100	73⅛
10,000	137⅞	200	90⅛	100	73⅛
10,000	138	100	90⅛	800	73⅛
10,000	137⅞	100	90⅛	100	s3. 73
10,000	137⅞	100	90	300	73
10,000	b3.138	100	90⅛	200	73
10,000	138	Reading.		1,000	73
100,000	138	200	s3. 93⅞	200	73
50,000	b4.138	200	s3. 93⅞	100	73
5,000	138⅞	200	s3. 93⅞	200	73
10,000	138⅞	200	b5. 93⅞	100	73
5-20s, old issue.		Ohio cer.		100	73
10,000	103⅞	10,000	25⅛	100	73
20,000	103⅞	Quicksilver.		Old Southern.	
Pittsburgh.		100	54⅛	100	59⅛
200	63⅛	Mich. Central.		N.-W. Pref.	
200	63⅛	200	s10. 106⅛	100	56⅛

Gold closed at 137⅛.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD begins a new volume this week with new type and excellent paper. It will continue to be the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and in its leading article announces its purpose "to hold the nation strictly to the rule: No Reconstruction without Negro Suffrage."

A. A. Denny is the Union Congressional candidate in Washington Territory, and the San Francisco papers say he will be elected.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Tribune,

Ready this morning, contains:

NEWS SUMMARY—Gulf Department, Texas, Naval, War Miscellany. News from Washington, New-York, Political and Domestic Miscellany and Foreign News.

THE GRAND REVIEW—Washington Alive with Heroes—150,000 Veterans in Line—A Complete and Accurate Account of the Review—History of the Different Corps and Divisions.

MOVEMENTS OF JEFF. DAVIS—He is removed to the casemates of Fortress Monroe—C. C. Clay and others accompany him—His Wife and Children sent South—He is said to be massacred—He will be tried for Treason before a Civil Court.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS—The Proceedings on Tuesday and Thursday—Interesting Incidents—Booth's Body.

THE LAST OF THE "STONEWALL"—She is Surrendered to the Governor-General of Cuba.

FROM MEMPHIS—More of the Sultana Disaster.

THE ARMY OF GEORGIA—The March to Washington—Passing over the Battle-Fields of the Wilderness—Horrors of War—Bleaching Skeletons of the Slain—Special Correspondence.

LETTER FROM MAJOR-GEN. WARREN.

FLOWER MARKETS OF NEW-YORK.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS—An Inexperienced Sheep-Farmer—Successful Wool-Growing—Talk about Fruit.

OUR DEAD SOLDIERS—List of Soldiers buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.

A LOYAL CHURCH IN RALEIGH, N. C.

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