CLEVELAND LEADER,
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
AT NO. 142 SUPERIOR ST.,
BY
E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS MORNING AND EVENING,
(Each being complete in itself,)

as an advertising medium the LEADER offers greater inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several editions more reading matter, and its Telegraphic news (both by our own Special Correspondents, the New York and the Western Associated Press) is presented in a more intelligible manner than any other paper in Northern Ohio.

TERMS:

Daily—Morning or Evening, by mail, per year		$10 00
" " " "	6 mo	5 00
" " " "	3 mo	2 50
" " " "	1 mo	1 00
Tri-Weekly,	per year	5 00
Weekly,	per year	2 00
Clubs (Agents' and News-boys), per 100		3 00

Daily, delivered by carrier, (Morning or Evening) 20 cents per week.
Tri-Weekly 12½ cents per week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE CONNEREE PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 80 Broadway,
NEW YORK, April 25th, 1865.

SECOND MONTHLY DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two per cent. on the par value of their Capital Stock, for the month ending May 1st, payable on and after May 10th, 1865.
The Transfer Books will be closed from May 7 to 11 th, inclusive.
C. H. SANFORD,
apr28 31 Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND IRON MINING CO.,
CLEVELAND, May 5th, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland Iron Mining Co., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in this city, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
SAM'L L. MATHER, Sec'y.

DEPOT OF THE
BUCKEYE
Mowers and Reapers
—AND—
ALL PIECES FOR REPAIRING,
No. 159 Superior Street,
CLEVELAND, - - - - - - OHIO.

The BUCKEYE has become the favorite of the farmers, and in many localities have
SUPERSEGED ALL OTHER MACHINES.
All those in want of Mowers will do well to give their orders at once, either personally or by mail, as the supply will be exhausted very soon.
mh30 L. W. LUETKEMEYER.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 3d, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE PURCHASE OF Cavalry and Artillery Horses at this Post, will be suspended after the 13th inst.
BASIL L. SPANGLER,
may3 31 1t&tp Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASS'T QUARTERMASTER,
May 3d, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE SUSPENSION OF the purchase of Cavalry and Artillery Horses at this Post, is changed from the 13th to 6th inst.
BASIL L. SPANGLER
may4 207 Captain and A. Q. M.

HATS AND CAPS.
BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY
IMPORTANT SALE OF
HATS, CAPS,
—AND—
STRAW GOODS.
IN ANTICIPATION OF CONFINING ourselves in the future to the FUR TRADE exclusively, we offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, our entire stock of
HATS, CAPS & STRAW GOODS,
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices!
Many articles will be sold at one-half their value. Our stock consists of
ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES
Issued this spring, besides the usual staple articles pertaining to the business.
MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
in city or country, will do well to call and examine at once, as we shall offer them
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS!
Ladies and Gentlemen should embrace this opportunity to supply themselves and their families with their Spring and Summer Hats, Caps, &c.
S. A. FULLER & CO.,
my1 2 3 215 Superior st., Marble Block.

Spring Styles of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.
L. Benedict & Sons
Have a large assortment of all the latest styles, which they offer at the lowest market rates, wholesale and retail, at
201 Superior street.
March 30.

SPRING STYLES OF
HATS AND CAPS.
We are now introducing our SPRING STYLES of HATS, including
THE GRANT HAT,
THE SHERMAN HAT,
THE SHERIDAN HAT,
THE DERBY HAT,
And a splendid assortment of Men's and Boys' Soft Hats and Caps. Also a nice line of GLOVES for Spring and Summer wear.
B. HUTTS & CO.,
mh30 177 Superior street.

OPTICIANS.

SOLOMON'S IMPROVED SPECTACLES.
I. H. SOLOMONSON,
Practical and Scientific Optician, keeps the large assortment of Optical Instruments in the city. Being an old establishment, and having been extensively patronized, he has the confidence that a present stock will warrant the continuance of public favors. All his spectacles are of the best quality of crystal glasses, ground under his own inspection to all cases curing weakness, dizziness, and impaired strength for long reading and fine sewing. Artificial eyes inserted without pain.
OFFICE—150 Superior-st., first door from the entrance the American Hotel.
Beware of travelers claiming to be Mr. Solomon or his agent. july18

SCROFULOUS to Strengthen and Improve the Sight, without the distressing result of frequent change, and of the greatest Transparent Power.
J. B. FRILEY'S, Oculist, Optician,
152 Superior street, Johnson House.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. M. JOHNSON, HAVING Removed his office to No 143 Outside street, over Colwell's Hardware store, would be pleased to see all his old patrons and as many new ones as may please to call. Particular attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children, Rheumatism, Scrofulous and Inflammatory Affections, and Deafness, and indeed to all ills to which humanity is heir. Consultation free. Office hours from 6 to 10 A.M. and from 1 to 3 and 7 to 10 P.M. mh7:294

STEWART, RIDDLE & CO.,
LATE STEWART & STEVENS
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
No. 411 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Will attend to business in the Supreme Court, Court of Claims, the Circuit and District Courts, before the several Departments, the LAND PERSION, PATENT AND INDIAN BUREAUS.
JOS. S. STEWART, A. S. RIDDLE, C. A. STEVENS

DENTISTRY.

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
Dr. J. R. DANIELS,
Late of the firm of HALLIWELL & DANIELS, is still at his old established Dental Rooms, corner of Ontario street and Public Square, making those invaluable gums, Artificial Teeth, at the old prices before the war. An Upper or Lower Set from $10 to $15. All work warranted. mh16 24

REMOVED.
A. B. HALLIWELL, M. D., Dentist,
Has removed from the corner of Ontario street and the Public Square to his Block No. 85 MICHIGAN ST., first door from Ontario st., north side.
Dr. H. returns many thanks for the great patronage he has been favored with for the past twelve years, and will be pleased to see his old and as many new patrons as may please to call at his new establishment.
March 20, 1865. —1y

Blackburn & Koehler,
ARCHITECTS.
OFFICES:
J. M. BLACKBURN, No. 36 Oregon St. | A. KOEHLER, Room No. 3 Perkins' Building, Pub. Sq.
mh31 223 CLEVELAND, O.

The Cleveland Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 109.

State Library

DAILY LEADER.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

FROM THE OIL COUNTRY.

Two Months Ago and Now—The Fever and its Results—The Re-action—Healthy Developments—New Wells—Egbert Farm—Fatal Accident.

[Special Correspondence of the Cleveland LEADER.]
OIL CREEK, May 4, 1865.

Throughout the oil regions one sees a decided change from the appearance that was presented two months ago. Then the village hotels, groceries and roads were full of an eager, jostling crowd of seekers after oil territory. If it were located upon the established streams, where oil had already been found in quantity, well and good; but it was no symptom of failure in the transaction to hear the land-holder locate his possessions upon some creek or run whose name until then had been unknown to fame. That "nameless rill" was destined to shine forth in all the glories of printer's ink and glowing capitals, as the land in fee of some company that was to pay four per cent. a month from the start. The extent to which these companies were formed was marvellous. Had that genial artist of unfailing humor, J. Ross Browne, seen the oil country then he would never again refer to Washoe as the wildest example of mushroom growth of mining companies. Washoe was beaten out of sight in every bar-room from the Oil Creek Lake to Clarion, from Cattaraugus to Kittaning. I have before me a list of the regularly incorporated oil companies in the United States and, in spite of the time it has taken to do so, I have counted the number. How many would you guess there are? Perhaps one hundred, possibly two hundred? My amazed friend, there are over seven hundred of them, every one of them—according to prospectus—sure to bring a fortune to the holder of its stock. You did not know that there were so many fortunes lying around loose, did you, and you wonder what the people are going to do with their money when they get it. So do I—when they get it.

Opposite the name of each of these companies is a note as to their results. Out of the seven hundred and one, one hundred and thirty have paid dividends—large or small—the rest are "organising," or report "no dividends." Here, in a nutshell, you have an idea of the present status of the oil company business. Such was the fever of two or three months ago, and such the result of that fever.

But now the people, true to their usual practice, are rushing unthinkingly to the other extreme, and sweepingly condemn all stocks. Hardly one man in ten would, to-day, buy petroleum stock if you should offer him United States stock at five, Cherry Run at four, or Lyon Creek at two, but the tenth man, having shrewdness and foresight, would buy eagerly at double those figures and make a fortune. The fault does not lie in the stock being worthless, but in the intense stupidity of multitudes of buyers who were green enough to believe every prospectus they read. Those who were wise enough to use their judgment have made money, and will make money, out of oil stocks. For instance, here is one company which has paid already 75 per cent. on the capital stock; a number have averaged three, four, and five per cent. a month; one paid 10 per cent. in February, and another 20 per cent. in January. There are profits enough for any man's money, and blessed are they who hold such stock, for they shall be rich. Unfortunately I am not one of them.

But let not those who hold stock which has not yet paid anything, despair of seeing any of their money again. If the land of your company is well located, and if your officers are men whom you know and who will give their personal attention to the development of the land, then you may make a strike which will enable you to realize handsomely. A great deal of land, as yet undeveloped, will be opened this year, and some good wells will undoubtedly be found. And this brings me back by a circuitous route to the point at which I started, viz: the radical difference in the aspect of the oil regions at present, compared with that of two months ago. Then, it was all scrambling for territory; now there is a less bustle, but as much work; less excitement, but in one effort that is of real value to the country and to oil men. Those having lands upon their hands, either as companies or individuals, will, if they are honest men and not dishonest speculators, put down wells and test their property. This will keep up the supply of oil, give employment to multitudes of engineers and other laborers, keep machine shops, barrel factories and boat builders busy, populate the the country with enterprising driving communities and add material wealth to the nation. The telegraph and the railroad will follow the oil seeker, the uncouthness of the back woods will give place to civilization and intelligence, and the general good will be promoted.

A new well was struck yesterday upon the Egbert Farm a few miles from the old Maple Shade. It is estimated by Dr. Egbert at 100 barrels, but other oil men place its yield much higher. This well probably tapped the Maple Shade, as the latter stopped flowing night before last. The new well is owned by the same parties as the Maple Shade, so that they will not lose anything, but they will rather gain as the Maple Shade will probably make a good pumping well. Another well upon the same farm, which has just got down to the thin sand-rock, is regarded by the owner of the farm as the most promising at its present depth of any well in the vicinity. This farm has been the most profitable of any on the whole line of the creek. The Maple Shade, the Jersey, and the Coquette, have each, in their day, been the wonder of Oildom. The old Phillips well upon the Tarr farm, yielded more oil, for a time, than any of them, but here are three of enormous yield, upon one farm.

Petrolum Centre, situated upon the Egbert farm, is an example of the wonderful growth of villages in the oil regions. It is hardly a year old, and yet it has a telegraph, a National Bank, and other attributes of a city.

Dr. M. C. Egbert, who has a fine residence upon the farm, studied medicine in Cleveland with Dr. Porter Thayer. He was then poor in this world's goods, and struggled hard to gain his professional education. He wears his reputation and his enormous wealth modestly and quietly, and is a perfect gentleman. He intends taking his family to Europe during the coming season.

The two hundred barrel well upon West Hickory, near the mouth, which was sunk about three weeks since, is still flowing steadily. It is one of the best wells in the country, as the oil is of very heavy quality. I am told, but do not vouch for its accuracy, that the first one hundred barrels which flowed, was sold in one lot for $30,000. This well opens up all the Hickory, Ironstone and Stewart's Run property.

A man named Glass, living in Brighton, Pa., was instantly killed yesterday near Cochranton, on the A. & G. W. Railway Franklin branch. It is not known how he came to be lying on the track. He was temporarily buried at Cochranton.

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.
LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

The Harris Court Martial.

ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A Revolution in Bolinia.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

A Subscription for the Benefit of Lincoln's Family.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

The Plot Fastened upon Jeff. Davis & Co.

Manifestos from Sanders and Tucker.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

WILSON'S RAIDING EXPEDITION

Associated Press Report.

A GRATEFUL TRIBUTE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

A subscription has been started here for raising a fund to be applied to the purchase of a farm homestead, with an appropriate mansion, near Springfield, Illinois, for the family of the late President Lincoln. It is intended to be a tribute from a grateful people to the merits of their beloved and martyred President, by which his family may be rendered independent and his memory perpetuated in a practical and useful manner.

Individual subscriptions are not to exceed $500. The money is to be enclosed to Jay Cooke & Co., or to any of their agents, and will be publicly reported. The fund is to be disposed off by Senator Harlan, Secretary of the Interior, and Joseph H. Barrett, commissioner of pensions. It is proposed that subscriptions for this object be taken up in churches and elsewhere throughout the country, with name of doner on a slip of paper accompanying the amount subscribed.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The steamer Costa Rica brought $600,000 in gold from San Francisco.

The brig Silver Cloud from the Cape of Good Hope, July 23d, has the crew of the ship Edward of New Bedford, captured by the pirate Shenandoah.

The Panama railroad company has procured a new contract with Columbia which only needs the sanction of Congress to become a law. It secures the perpetual ownership of the road, and no other road is to be built within 15,000 metres on either side. The company pays $500,000, and issues 1800 shares of $100 each to the government. The company is to transport Government mails, troops, armaments, &c., gratis, and charge ten per cent. less for transporting the products of the Republic than those of other countries, in return for which they are to pay no taxes. The necessary lands, &c., are conceded.

A French company have secured the exclusive privilage to construct a canal across the isthmus from Chili.

It is learned that there is prospect of a rupture between that country and Spain, growing out of claims by the latter for the treatment to her fleet on its way to Peru.

The reported capitulation of Montevideo to the Brazilian forces is confirmed, and General Flores has assumed supreme power in Uruguay under the protectorate of Brazil, thus terminating the war.

A new revolution has broken out in Bolivia, headed by General Belzer, who has been proclaimed President of the Republic.

Melgarego immediately marched on Lapose and, after a desperate struggle, took possession of the town. General Belzer was shot and peace restored.

The whole southern portion of Peru is in a state of revolution. There is but little hope that the President will be able to maintain his position.

The United States Waterss left Aspinwall on the 18th, and the United States steamer State of Georgia arrived on the 16th.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Commercial's special says: There is no truth in the report that Minister Adams has been recalled to become Secretary of State.

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

President Johnson will occupy the late residence of General Halleck, on Georgetown Heights, during the summer months.

The Post's special says: General Sherman's headquarters will be established at Alexandria, Va., and his troops will be encamped on the Virginia side of the Potomac.

General Augur permits full supplies of provisions to go to Virginia at points opposite Washington.

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says the confession of Harrold and the documentary evidence found on Booth's body, fastens, beyond cavil, the plot and its full sanction upon Jefferson Davis and his Canadian commissioners.

The N. Y. Post's Washington special says additional arrests have been made to-day, and further information obtained, throwing more light upon the conspiracy to assassinate the President, Vice President, and Secretary of State.

REBEL MANIFESTO.

MONTREAL, C. E., May 5.

George Sanders and Beverly Tucker are out with another manifesto to-day, addressed to Andrew Johnson, in which they accuse him of a hellish plot to murder the President, but give no particulars. 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 their safety.

7-30's.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

The subscription to the 7-30 loan, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke subscription agent, were $7,457,150, including $300,950 from the 3d National Bank of Cincinnati, $136,000 from Chicago, $290,000 from the 1st National Bank of Syracuse, $100,000 from the 1st National Bank of New York, $957,700 from the 9th National Bank of New York, and $400,000 from Brewster, Street & Co., of Boston. The number of individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 was 5,210.

GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 5

Gold continues strong at about 143. The expectations of a re-action in American financial affairs in Europe on the news of the assassination conspiracy is the chief cause of the strength.

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.

BOSTON, May 5.

In accordance with a proclamation of President Johnson, Thursday, the 1st day of June, has been appointed by Governor Andrew for a day of humiliation and prayer in Massachusetts, on account of the death of Abraham Lincoln.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3.

General McDowell is moving several companies of troops for the protection of the land route to Idaho, along which the Indians are troublesome. Stations will be established at central points of northern California. Cavalry will patrol the roads. A large emigration to Idaho is anticipated.

Several more arrests have been made of persons in this State and Nevada for rejoicing at the death of President Lincoln. A large number of these fiends are in duress at Fort Alcatraes.

A movement has been started in this city for dollar subscriptions to a fund for a testimonial to Mrs. Lincoln. It is also proposed to erect a monument to President Lincoln's memory.

The Board of Supervisors is considering a resolution for asking authority from the legislature to give the Government one of the city squares for a new mint building.

DEATH OF A BANK OFFICER.

J. Amory Davis, President of Suffolk Bank, died this morning after a brief illness.

HARRIS COURT MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Harris Court Martial met this morning and, in the absence of witnesses from Maryland, adjourned until to-morrow.

Special Report.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK, May 5.

The market for securities is dull and unsettled. At the morning board prices were generally weaker, with no disposition to operate largely either for a rise or fall The bears continue to hammer the market but with no greater success than checking the tendency toward higher prices. Government stocks are quiet pending the absence of news from Europe. General expectation favors an ultimate material advance, although it is thought possible the news of the President's assassination may produce a temporary downward turn in the price of 5 20s

State bonds firm; coal and miscellaneous shares generally lower.

GOLD MARKET.

The gold masket was firmer to-day, with limited operations. Variations slight. Money in ample supply, and without change in rates. Foreign exchange continues dull.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The Petroleum stock market is quite active, and large business was done.—United States opened at 1910 and fell to 1800; Buchanan Farm, 124; Dalsem, 550; Excelsior, 494; Rynd Farm, 280, Tack, 150; Empire City, 260; Pithole Creek, 500; Knickerbocker, 55; Oceanic, 245.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum dull. Prices nearly nominal. Receipts light. Crude 37@38; refined in bond, 51½; free 73@74.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The dry goods trade continues active at a slight concession on all Domestic fabrics. The scarcity of these goods for immediate delivery will prevent any serious decline.

Foreign goods, as the season advances are getting quite scarce, and prices are advancing on the most desirable styles.

At Haggerty & Co.'s auction to-day business was very active in the sale of cloths, cassimeres, &c. The attendance was of the largest and best description. Prices in many cases being greatly in advance of previous ones.

At the sale of ribbons prices showed on material advance, but the whole catalogue was sold.

There was a very fair and successful offering of linens, kid gloves, &c., and considerable spirit in bidding.

NO MORE TRANSPORTATION FOR REBEL DESERTERS.

The Tribune's Washington special says General Augur has issued an order directing that no more transportation be issued at this point to rebel deserters or refugees.

THE CONSPIRACY.

It is confidently asserted that the Government has knowledge of the aid and encouragement given by President Davis to the plot to assassinate President Lincoln and others.

TO BE ABOLISHED.

The propriety of abolishing all trade regulations in Southern States will be finally discussed in Cabinet meeting next week. The action may be temporarily postponed until it is known whether negotiations for the surrender of the rebel forces under Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor are consummated.

TO BE REPAIRED.

The Herald's Washington special says: A large quantity of railroad iron has been forwarded to Richmond and other points to repair the railroad of that section.

NATIONAL BANKS.

National banks are to be established immediately at Savannah, Mobile and Montgomery.

The statement that Dr. J. C. McKee had been drummed out of hospital for writing a disloyal letter is a mistake.

Governor Brown of Georgia was lately heard from at Augusta endeavoring to get a State contribution to bring back Georgia to her allegiance to the Union.

The World's special says, the trial of the conspirators will not commence until about the middle of next week. Proceedings are to be officially reported by the Daily Globe corps and furnished to the Washington papers and the Associated Press. No other reports will be furnished.

THE CONSPIRACY.

The Commercial's Washington letter says when the charges and specification are presented to the Military Committee which will try those concerned in the great conspiracy it will be found that positive proof exists that the plot was concocted in Richmond, matured in Canada, and executed in Washington.

SECRET TREATY.

It is now well understood that Louis Napoleon has for some time past had a secret treaty before the British Government proposing alliance on American possessions. The two powers were to respectively guarantee to each other the possession of Canada and Mexico, but cautious Britans were not disposed to enter the arrangements.—If Napoleon persists in supporting Maximillian he must do so on his own responsibility and without any backing from Queen Victoria's Ministers. It is no secret here that engagements have been entered into that will require the departure of some of our best fighting men who propose to emigrate peacefully beyond the Rio Grande

CASUALTIES AT SELMA.

The Herald's correspondent with Wilson's cavalry says that at the attack on Selma the following officers were killed and wounded:

Killed—Colonel G. W. Dobb, 4th Ohio cavalry and Captain Roby, Co., G, 4th Ohio.

Wounded—General E. Long, severely, head; and Colonel Miller, 17th Indiana, commanding 1st brigade.

NEW YORK, May 5.

POTTER'S EXPEDITION.

The Charleston Courier has particulars of General Potter's expedition. It says that General Potter had arrived at Charleston on the 23d and that the forces composing the expedition were returning, General Potter having been advised of the cessation of hostilities.

At the flag-of-trues interview held at Fulton, S. C, the rebel troops cheered heartily for the Union and the old flag. The enthusiasm was unrestrained and shared in by a great many of their officers.

After the fight at Sumter the rebels were again encountered, on the 19th inst., in a strong position, at Boyelern's Mills. The 25th Ohio and 157th New York charged completely routing the enemy.

General Potter then pushed on his command to Camden, S. C. Along the Wateree trestle, and at other points, he destroyed thirteen locomotives and a large number of cars, besides tearing up the track for some distance between Florence and Camden. A large number of wagons followed the expedition.

While the expedition of General Potter was making headway in one part of the State, another expedition was operating on another line through Sumter and other districts.

ARRESTED.

The Richmond Whig of the 4th states that Robert Ould, late Confederate Commissioner of Exchange, and Mr. W. H. Hatch, his assistant, and several other attachees of the bureau, have been arrested on an order from Washington, upon a charge connected with the administration of affairs devolving on them.

PERSONAL.

Governor Pierpont is expected in Richmond within ten days. Several other Governors are expected to accompany him.

EMANCIPATED NEGROES.

Emancipated negroes, it is said, each take a horse or mule from their former masters and carry them to Richmond and sell them.

The order from General Halleck allows all persons, without regard to rank or employment in the civil or military service of the rebel government, to take the amnesty oath and receive a corresponding certificate. Those excluded from the benefit of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to the proper channel for the action of the President of the United States. The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward, or taken the oath of allegiance, will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute a claim for executive clemency.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Meade had arrived in Richmond. The van of the army of the Potomac had reached Manchester on the night of the 3d, from City Point, en route for Washington.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

WASHINGTON May 5.

The trial of the assassins will commence here next week. The Court will be well selected of gentleman of superior ability, and the trial will be rapidly pushed forward. The most extensive arrangements have been made by the Government for their report of the proceedings. Six stenographers being engaged. It is supposed the trial will take place at the Arsenal at the foot of 4½ street, where the assassins are now in custody, closely guarded by a regiment of soldiers.

BEING REMOVED.

The sick and wounded soldiers from City Point are being shipped to Washington. The hospitals at City Point will be abandoned as soon as possible.

Many of the volunteer officers of the late flag-ship Malvern, now lying here, have resigned. Large numbers of naval officers are rapidly sending in their resignations, seeing that the war is over, and are desirous of engaging at once in civil pursuits. Steamers are daily arriving here, having in tow chartering vessels which are brought up to be discharged from Government service. The work of retrenchment goes on in all quarters.

CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 5

To Hon. E. M. Stanton:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State and Mr. F. Seward are doing well.

[Signed] J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, May 5—9 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report: The Secretary of State has suffered a good deal from the fractured jaw to-day. Mr. F. Seward is decidedly better to-night.

[Signed,] J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

GALLAGHER'S EXCHANGE.

Gold 142½

New York Central, 97½; Erie, 79½; Hudson, 110; Reading 101; Michigan Southern 69¾; Illinois Central 114½; Pittsburg, 74½; Rock Island 101½; Northwestern 19½; do preferred 59¾; Fort Wayne, 98; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 29½; Cumberland 47¾; Quicksilver 61, Canton 39; Mariposa, 13½.

Market weak and very dull.

Yesterday Evening's Edition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Tribune's Washington special says Mrs. Lincoln's nervous system seemed stronger and more composed yesterday, but she is laboring under great depression again in contemplation of the burial of Mr. Lincoln at Springfield to-day. She will leave the White House as soon as permitted by her physician and proceed to Illinois.

Governor Aiken was closeted this morning with President Johnson. He had a long interview with Secretary Stanton last evening. He has the freedom of the city and enjoys the society of the members of his family who came on with him, from all of which it is argued that he is here in aid of the Government rather than to receive its discipline.

The Washington Republican says: Neither of the statements detailing the mysterious manner of finally disposing of the body is true. Colonel Baker and his brother Lieutenant Baker are the only two persons living who know what disposition was made of it, and they are under oath to reveal the fact to no human being. Any statement professing to detail how or where the remains were deposited is not only guess work but a serious reflection upon the faithfulness of Colonel Baker and his brother.

A LETTER FROM CLEARY.

TORONTO, May 5.

Cleary, one of the parties for whom the President offers a reward in his proclamation, publishes a letter declaring that there is not a particle of truth in the statement that he concocted and incited the assassination, and asserts that he knew nothing of it until it had been committed.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Herald's correspondent with Wilson's expedition furnishes additional detail of the march through Alabama and Georgia, and of the battle of Ebenezer Church. He says the battle took place at a point called Ebenezer Church, twenty-five miles from Selma. The rebels were entrenched in the woods and had six pieces of artillery in position. They were five thousand strong, commanded by Forrest, Chalmers, Armstrong and Adams.

After considerable firing on both sides two companies of the 18th Indianna, led by Captain Taylor, charged them with the sabre, driving their gunners from the guns, capturing one battery of five guns and scattering the enemy in all directions. While they were demoralizing the rebels the 21 brigade, of the 11th division, which had been sent on a road to the left, charged and completely routed the enemy. Our loss in this engagement was about thirty, killed and wounded. We captured over three hundred rebels, and their loss in killed and wounded was much heavier than ours. We also captured eleven pieces of artillery and many small arms. Captain Taylor was killed after having wounded General Forrest in the arm with his sabre. Our troops arrived in front of the fortifications of Selma about four o'clock P. M., April 20th. They were formed in line of battle, the 20th division occupying the right of the centre of the works, and the 14th division occupying the extreme left. The fortifications consisted of a double line of earthworks in semi-circle from bank to bank of the Alabama river. There were also thirty two bastions and two formidable ports. In front of the first line of works was a row of palisades six feet high, which, together with the marshy nature of the ground over which the charge was made, rendered the earthworks very hard of access.

The works was defended by seven hundred man with some thirty pieces of artillery. As previously stated the second division was formed in line and dismounted and a skirmish line formed.

A brisk fire was kept up between our skirmishers and the rebels until about five o'clock, when at a signal from the Chicago board of trade battery, our forces charged down on their breastworks yelling like demons.

The rebels poured a murderous fire of musketry and artillery into the ranks, but nothing daunted. Our troops bore steadily forward and within fifteen minutes had scaled the works and were driving the enemy towards the river in a terribly demoralized condition, many of them were drowned in attempting to cross the river, although a few succeeded in crossing and escaped. We captured 2400 prisoners and thirty-two pieces of artillery in line, besides over seventy pieces in the arsenal. Our loss was 324 killed, wounded and missing, and that of the enemy equally as heavy. Montgomery was surrounded without a fight at Columbus, many made resistance but our men scaled their works and captured 2000 prisoners and over seventy pieces of artillery. Here all government property, arsenals, factories and railroad stock were destroyed fourteen miles out of Macon.

The rebel General Robertson sent a message from Gen. Howell Cobb saying there had been a suspension of hostilities granted by Sherman. Gen. Mintey knew nothing of it and suspecting it was a ruse and sent word to Robertson that he must retire to Macon, while he sent the message to Gen. Wilson who was in the rear of General Mintey. He ordered his advance to move forward, in five minutes after delivering this answer to General Robertson the advance was made, and as Robertson and his command did not get out of the way, they were all captured.

Macon was taken possession of, where General Wilson received official information of the armistice. The result of the campaign may be summed up as follows: The capture of the most important cities of the Confederacy, 10,000 prisoners, over 200 guns, a large supply of small arms, and the devastation of the country and the destruction of at least $500,000,000 of property directly or indirectly belonging to the rebel Government. The casualties of the campaign I have not as yet been able to learn, but do not think they will exceed 450, killed, wounded and missing.

The Times Washington special says a letter received here from Mobile says that government officers have information of the existence of over half a million dollars worth of cotton, which will soon be brought to Mobile by its owners.

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

LETTER FROM BEVERLY TUCKER.

MONTREAL, May 4

Beverly Tucker publishes a letter saying whoever asserts he had anything to do with the assassination, or any knowledge of the plot for the capture of Lincoln or Seward, blackens his soul with diabolical perjury. He never heard of Booth, or any of the others arrested, before the assassination.

He is informed Booth left here on the 27th of October, after nine days' residence, and that the officers of the Ontario Bank state that Booth purchased a bill on England of sixty-one pounds, and at the same time deposited $355, which remains to Booth's credit. Booth stated he was to run the blockade. Tucker was not here when Booth was. He says the proclamation was got up as a pretext for difficulty with Canada, and has sent for a copy of evidence to disprove it. Sanders is still here.

Mrs. Lincoln's Presentiment.

I learned yesterday of a presentiment of Ms. Lincoln's death that has now a melancholy interest. A gentleman of this city, quite intimate with the President's family, visited Mrs. Lincoln three weeks ago last Saturday. Mrs. Lincoln spoke of her desire to visit Europe, and the intention of Mr. Lincoln at one time to have made the tour. She said that in speaking of the European tour a few days before, the President said, in a very melancholy tone, "You can visit Europe, but I never shall." On asking him the reason, he replied, that something told him he should never visit the Old Country. Mrs. Lincoln added that she felt very strangely about her husband. That till lately she had never had a presentiment that there was some calamity hanging over him. She did not think he would live till the close of his term. She had done everything to shake off the impression, but the gloom thickened. This conversation was held a fortnight before the President's death. How tragically this presentiment has been fulfilled a sorrowing nation can tell—*Boston Journal.*

General Butler presses the following propositions as the first to be considered in the matter of reconstruction:

First—That hereafter forever there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime judicially declared.

Second—That there can not exist in the political system of the United States any such thing as a right of secession by a State.

Third—That no person, corporation, municipal or otherwise, or State, could or might ever assume or pay any part of the debt or claim by any person or corporation, State or confederation of States, incurred or in any way arising from or in aid of the late rebellion.

Fourth—That any person who had held military, civil or diplomatic office under the so-called Confederate States or either of them, or been any agent thereof during the rebellion, should have no political rights in the State, but should be and remain alien thereunto forever.

A sculptor of some notoriety and no excess of loyalty applied to Secretary Stanton for permission to take a cast of Booth's head. The blunt war minister replied:—"Better take care of your own head."

An Actress's Race.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, in one of his late books, describes a race he had across California to keep a lecture engagement. Here is a parallel:

A lovely and popular actress found herself the other day at Louisville, on her way to Indianapolis, where she had an engagement. She was late for the train—but we must go back; the troubles of the fair artist commenced before. The bridge across the Barren river between Nashville and Louisville had been broken, and the passengers had the pleasure of walking across the timbers, and about a quarter of a mile before, in mud literally knee deep. This agreeable little episode detained them, on the whole, five hours and a half, and at Louisville, as we said, the train had gone.

"I was to play at Indianapolis the next night," says the lady, pathetic but plucky—"we were in a dreadful way—no train until two o'clock P. M., the next day. I telegraphed to Mr. R——, the stage manager, to play the farce first. We tried first of all to get a special train; I offered them"—(we are afraid to say what amount an enthusiastic artist will stake, under the pressure of circumstances, or we shall have actresses detained, at a heavy ransom, upon every road in the country)—"but they could not do it; so at two o'clock we started. I sent for the conductor, and told him how I was placed. He promised to help me all he could, and he did, too. We reached Indianapolis fifteen minutes before we were due. The manager had a carriage and wagon ready for us and our baggage, and we drove right up to the theatre. Twenty-five minutes after the train arrived, I was on the stage playing Pauline. The instant I reached the theatre the manager rushed before the curtain, and told the audience that Miss——" (we had nearly let the name slip that time) "had arrived, and the play would commence as soon as she was dressed. They cheered loudly; everybody thought it was impossible to get me here in time to play; there had been quite a little excitement in in Indianapolis when my dispatch arrived. I found the house crowded, and they gave me a tremendous reception; as for me, I felt very proud to think that under so many difficulties I had managed to keep my word with the public."

The Position of the Armies.

GRANT'S FORCES.

Sheridan's cavalry and the 6th corps of infantry are all coming back from Danville. The head of the cavalry have already reached this point, and the 6th corps are expected to reach Burkeville to-morrow, where they will relieve the 24 corps, which, it is said, will march overland to Washington, together with the 5th corps.

It is likely that the cavalry and the 6th corps will remain in this neighborhood, for prudential reasons, for the present.

General Meade's headquarters, I understand, are to be removed from Burkeville to City Point to-morrow.

The troops are all in eager expectation of being disbanded and allowed to return home very soon, now. They should at least be allowed very general and very liberal furloughs.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The 15th and 16th corps of Sherman's army, under the command of General Howard, left Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 26th ult, for Alexandria, Virginia.—They are to march the whole distance, stopping at Petersburg and Richmond.

The 14th and 20th corps were under similar orders, and expecting to move very soon.

The 10th and 23d corps remain in North Carolina for the present, the department being under the command of Major General Schofield.

It is rumored that the white troops are to leave Newbern, and the place be wholly garrisoned by colored troops. Newbern is very healthy this spring, though there has been considerable warm weather of late. The general impression is that the yellow fever will not trouble the town this season.

Dr. L. J. Czaplay, of San Francisco, has just arrived in Paris on his way as Commissioner from the United States to the International Agricultural Fair to be held at Stettin, in Prussia, next winter.—The doctor, who is a Hungarian exile, but an enthusiastic lover of the land of his adoption, brings with him a large collection of the most magnificent specimens of the various gold products of California, and from his intelligence, education and acquaintance with the various European languages, the doctor will be of immense service in disseminating correct intelligence in relation to the United States during the two years he proposes to remain in Europe. Already the doctor has been instrumental, while in London, in upsetting a scheme concocted by the rebel agents there, for the emigration of twenty thousand Poles to the confederacy. A fund of eighty thousand pounds sterling is said to have been raised and set apart for their transportation.—They were to be enticed there on the plea "colinizing," but, of course, with the real purpose of their being immediately placed in the Southern army. About two thousand, it is said, have already really gone.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Many of our readers will remember Doctor Czaplay when he practiced medicine in this city in the year 1851.—He left here for San Francisco, where it seems he has become somewhat distinguished. He came over to this country after the suppression of the Hungarian rebellion, having been exiled for participating in it.

MACHIN