CLEVELAND LEADER,
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
AT NO. 143 SUPERIOR ST.,
BY
E. COWLES & CO.
DAILY, TWO EDITIONS MORNING AND EVENING.
(Each issue complete in itself.)

Is an advertising medium the Leader offers better inducements than any other journal published in the State, outside of Cincinnati. It publishes several columns 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.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS.

FITS—A Sure Cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal preparations published by DR O. PHELPS BROWN.
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FITS—ever having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits and Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. Send free to all sufferers, receipt of five cents to pre-ay postage, &c. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.
my22:2lodew

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 18th, 1865.
NOTICE.—Parties holding Government Vouchers issued by me, for the purchase of Cavalry and Artillery Horses, are requested to present them immediately at this office for payment.
BASIL L. SPANGLER,
my19:213:1stp Captain and A. Q. M.

HATS AND CAPS.

LADIES SEA SIDE HATS. A large lot received this day by
my20 L. BENEDICT & SONS.

THE RUSH CONTINUES!
—AT—
FULLER'S,
215 SUPERIOR STREET.
STRAW GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.
AT HALF PRICE!
CALL SOON.
my17

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
March 30. 201 Superior street.

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.
R. SUTTS & CO.,
my20:87 177 Superior street.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES!!
Do you wish an Elegant
FRENCH ILLUSION BONNET?
BLACK OR WHITE—My own Importation.
Not being able to obtain this spring, a desirable room on the East side, I am offering these beautiful goods at a price much
LESS THAN THEIR VALUE!
At my store, CORNER FULTON AND BRIDGE STREETS, East side.
my19:218 J. L. HAHN.

MOWERS AND REAPERS
THE STANDARD
Mowing Machine of the World.
Wood's Prize Mower
ADVANTAGES OVER OTHERS.
Simplicity of construction; light draft, (being THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MACHINE IN THE WORLD; durability; closeness of cut; it never clogs without all kinds of grass—wet or dry, lodged or standing, tame or prairie; to side draft, no weight on horses' necks; cutter-bar can be raised in an instant, with ease, to pass obstructions; low price, &c.
This Machine has been used for the past five years throughout the United States, in Great Britain, and on the Continent, more extensively than any other Mower, and has given universal satisfaction.
Wherever it has been entered for competition at public trials and exhibitions, its superiority has been acknowledged.
☞ Cheapest Machine in the market this season, and warranted to equal any in point of excellence.
Old Machines repaired.
L. C. FROST & CO.,
146 SENECA STREET.
my8 231

DEPOT OF THE
BUCKEYE
Mowers and Reapers
—AND—
ALL PIECES FOR REPAIRING,
No. 150 Superior Street,
CLEVELAND, - - - - - - OHIO.
The BUCKEYE has become the favorite of the farmers, and in many localities have
SUPERSEDED 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.
LUKENBEHEYER.

LIGHT HUBBARD MOWER
AND
Medium Hubbard Mower.
These Machines contain more points of excellence than any other before the public. The MEDIUM HUBBARD cuts a swath 4 feet 8 inches wide. The LIGHT HUBBARD cuts 4 feet 2 inches wide. Draft lighter than any other
PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS & SHOVEL PLOWS
The Largest assortment in the West.
Garden and Lawn Rollers,
Horse Rakes, Churns, Road-Scrapers,
And a variety of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Manufactured and for sale at the
Cleveland Agricultural Works,
Office and Warerooms, 39 Center street.
ap13:278 YOUNGLOVE, MASTY & CO.

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TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE!
OBERLIN, OHIO,
OFFERS the most thorough, systematic and practical course of instruction that can be obtained in the west, is under the superintendence of a school specialist of years experience, enjoys the patronage of leading Telegraph companies, Cheapest Institution of the kind in the country. Circulars sent free to any address.
Address, C. H. & C. N. POND,
ap14:B18dwtvow Proprietors and Principals.

NEW LOT OF GARNET GOODS—
Just received at GOWLES & CO.'S,
my18 137 Wedgell House.

The Cleveland Leader.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1865. MORNING EDITION. VOL. XIX—NO. 122.

The Latest News
BY TELEGRAPH.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

From Fort Monroe.

Arrival of Jeff Davis There.

Interesting Particulars of his Capture.

He tries to Pass off for an "Ole Woman."

The Boots Did Betray Him.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London Times Hopes the Rebels will be Treated with Mercy.

A Letter of Sympathy from the Empress to Mrs. Lincoln.

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON

Mr. Chase Among the People.

They are Down on Negroes Voting

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

Dr. Blackburn out on Bail!

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

THE PROCEEDINGS SATURDAY.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Associated Press Report.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.
FORTRESS MONROE, May 20, via BALTIMORE, May 21.

Since writing the despatch of yesterday it has been definitely ascertained that Jeff. Davis is still on board the steamer Wm. P. Clyde, anchored in Hampton Roads.—Colonel Pritchard is awaiting instructions. As soon as the Clyde arrived yesterday, a telegram was sent to Major General Halleck at Richmond announcing the arrival of the prisoners. For some reason General Halleck did not receive the dispatch until late in the evening, when it was too dark to attempt the passage of the obstructions of James river, consequently General Halleck did not reach here until 12 o'clock today.

It is presumed the delay in making a proper disposal of the rebel President and others, was occasioned by a deference to the opinion of General Halleck as commander of this department.

The prisoners now on board the steamer comprise principally the following persons: Jeff Davis, Mrs. Davis and four children, her brother and sister, A. H. Stephens, who surrendered to our cavalry while at his home near Atlanta, who is in extremely feeble health; C. C. Clay and wife, General Wheeler, Colonel Johnson, and many others of importance though of lesser note.

Colonel B. R. Trout, of General Scholfield's staff, arrived here at a late hour last night from Newbern, in the steamer John Track, via the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal, with about five tons of archives and documents pertaining to the late Southern Confederacy, captured a few days since by a portion of our forces at Charlotte, N. C. It will be remembered that when General Lee's army evacuated Richmond the rebel archives were immediately consigned to the flames. A large portion of the documents, &c., relating to the proceedings of their congress and government were however packed and the most important part sent to Charlotte for safe keeping. The rebels little thought that, with all their deep-laid plots and secrets, they would so speedily fall into the hands of our Government. The archives, &c., possess the most intense interest, and will prove the greatest trophies in charge of Colonel Trout and the strong guard to whose care they were intrusted by General Schofield. On reaching here they were immediately transferred to the steamer Martha Washington and sent to Washington.

THE CAPTURE OF DAVIS.
NEW YORK, May 21.

The Herald's correspondent gives the particulars of the arrest of Jeff. Davis, fully confirming the official accounts already published. When the guard went to the tent they were met by Mrs. Davis (*en dishabille*) with, "Please, gentlemen, don't disturb the privacy of ladies before they have had time to dress." "All right, madam," said the Corporal, "we will wait till you have on your duds." Presently there appeared at the tent door an ostensible old lady with a bucket on her arm, escorted by Mrs. Davis and her sister. "Please let my old mother go to the spring for some water to wash in," said she, in pleading terms.

"It strikes me your mother wears big boots," said the guard, as he hoisted the old lady's dress with his sabre, and discovered a pair of No. 13 calf skins. "And whiskers, too," said the Sergeant, as he pulled the hood from her face, and lo! Jeff. Davis, in all his littleness, stood before them. A spencer was immediately pointed at his ears, and he was marched back to his tent and placed in durance vile.

Only about $8,000 in specie was with the party, though several boxes were not searched. They were brought along, however, and will be delivered to the authorities at Washington.

There were found on the person of Post Master General Reagan papers showing a large amount of specie shipped for London which will also be delivered to the authorities by Colonel Pritchard. The latter, with his party, started for Macon. The party were all sullen and Davis remarked to Colonel Pritchard that had they not been taken by surprise they would not have surrendered without a fight. While on the road they received a copy of President Johnson's proclamation offering $100,000 for the capture of Davis. He read it, his hand trembled and dropped the paper.—Mrs. Davis picked up the paper, read it and burst into tears. The cavalcade arrived and soon after took the special train for Atlanta and Augusta.

Stephens and Wheeler were captured by a detachment of General Upton's division, and Clay surrendered to General Wilson at Macon.

7-30 LOAN.
PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The subscriptions to the 7 30 loan on Saturday, amounted to $1,816,350. The largest Western subscriptions were $200,000 from the Second National Bank of St. Louis, and $90,000 from the First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois. The largest Eastern subscriptions were $100,000 from the First National Bank of Reading, Pa., and $100,000 from the National Merchants Bank. There were 1,335 individual subscriptions. The total amount subscribed for during the week was $12,106,700.

GEN. BANKS.
NEW YORK, May 21.

The Times' Washington special says: Gen. Banks is not removed. Whether he will or not, depends on whether the President thinks as the community do.

FOREIGN NEWS.
NEW YORK, May 21.

The steamer Hansa arrived from Southampton on the 10th.

The Prince of Wales opened the Dublin international exhibition on the 9th. There were 10,000 persons present.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, a debate on the borough franchise bill was resumed.

Mr. Gregory thought if it were passed it would lead directly to universal suffrage.

M. Disreali warned the House against sanctioning anything resembling democracy, calling on them to reject the bill by a large majority.

The House divided on the previous question. Ayes, 214; nays, 288—majority, 74. The bill was, therefore, lost.

The London Times says: We hope Johnson will treat the enemy, at once at his mercy, with greater leniency than he affects. Now that Lee has surrendered, Mobile fallen, and Johnston has confessed himself exhausted, the North can afford to be magnanimous. We do not believe they will sully their victory with deeds of cruelty. It says Booth's end was too good for such a miscreant, and that justice has been cheated of a victim.

Consols 30½@¾. Confederate loan 13@15.

FRANCE.—The Empress presided at a Cabinet Council on the 6th, and afterward received the American Ambassador, and addressed a private letter of sympathy to Mrs. Lincoln.

The Emperor issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Algiers, urging them to become attached to the soil, treating the Arabs as fellow countrymen, and said we must be masters because we are more civilized and gone out because stronger.

The Emperor was received everywhere enthusiastically. He issued a proclamation to the Arabs calling on them to recognize the decrees of Providence. Two million Arabs can't resist forty million French.

ITALY.—The Italia says Italy has recognized the Pope as the Chief of Catholicism and will always treat with him upon religious matters, but does not acknowledge his temporaral sovereignty.

The municipality of Palermo has determined that one of the streets in that city shall be named after President Lincoln.

The Phare de La Loire of Nantes which appeared in mourning when it published the news of Mr. Lincoln's murder, now proposes that a penny subscription should be raised for the purpose of presenting to Mrs Lincoln a gold medal bearing the following inscription: "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, to Lincoln, twice elected President of the United States. The French democracy are grateful to Lincoln. The honest man abolished slavery, re-established the Union, saved the Republic without veiling the statute of liberty. He was assassinated on the 14th of April, 1865."

CHINA.—A Confederate cruiser was reported off Manilla.

COMMERCIAL PER HANSA.
LIVERPOOL, May 9—Evening.

Cotton was buoyant and half penny to one penny higher.
Manchester market firmer.
Flour dull but steady.
Wheat quiet and steady.
Corn dull at 3@6d. lower; mixed, 29s.
Beef firm.
Pork steady.
Bacon quiet and steady.
Lard steady.
Rice quiet and steady.
Petroleum quiet and steady.
LONDON, May 9—Evening.
Illinois Central shares, 76½@77½; Erie shares, 55¾@56¾; 5-20's, 64@64½.

FROM HILTON HEAD.
NEW YORK, May 21.

The steamer Arago arrived last night from Hilton Head, the 17th, via Fortress Monroe.

Among her passengers are fifty paroled prisoners of war, including ex-Brigadier-General Basil Duke, of Wheeler's cavalry.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent reports an attempt to hold a meeting, by the old citizens on the 10th, but the chivalry who in endeavoring to appear Union men, left on finding a considerable number of negroes present. A meeting, smaller in number, was, however, held of out and out Unionists and negroes. There was much excitement over the matter, the whites collecting in groups in the streets giving vent to their feelings against the claims of negroes to vote and consult in any public meeting of citizens.

When Chief Justice Chase arrived in the city Mayor Matchett and others waited on him, and in fact his audience was crowded all day. In reply to numerous questions he expressed the opinion that it would be better for the whites and colored that the latter should have the right of voting in the formation of the new constitution of the State.

He did not know what would be the action of the Government on the subject. He stated that while President Johnson was Military Governor of Tennessee, the people there adopted a constitution that did not give the right of suffrage to colored people, nor even the right to testify in a court of justice. The constitution had, however, been accepted by the Government of the United States.

Mr. Chase said the Government would not recognize the present Government of the State nor any present legislative body that had been engaged in the cause of the rebellion. A new State constitution would have to be framed and submitted to Congress.

His conversation had a happy effect in reconciling the citizens with him and the new order off affairs.

In the P. M. Mr. Chase addressed between 5,000 and 6,000 colored people and about 500 whites at Zion church. He was received with tremendous cheers, and advocated the right of the negro to vote, but he was not ready to say the government was in favor of universal suffrage. His views did not seem to meet those of the other conflicting faction fully.

There was a bad feeling between the negro troops and the 127th New York, in North Carolina, on account of the sympathy of the former for the whites, but no disturbance occurred.

Advices from Columbia state that Gov. Magrath still keeps up a show of resistance. He has ordered the mustering in of all males between 15 and 60, to form a State force under Wade Hampton. The latter now recognizes no majority, but the state and Magrath. The people, however, are anxious for peace and the arrival of United States troops.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, May 17, VIA CAIRO, May 21.

The True Delta yesterday published a report that Kirby Smith had been assassinated by Major McKee, with whom a difficulty growing out of cotton speculations has occurred. The Delta this evening says the report is confirmed by rebel soldiers from Jackson.

Acting Master Alfred Washburne, of the steamship Port Royal, while riding in a carriage was shot and killed by a sentry on Lyon street.

The telegraph between New York and New Orleans will be completed in three or four days, the only gap being between Montgomery and Opelusas.

The first direct mail from Mobile to New York will leave to day on the steamer Rhode Island.

The steamer St. John was burned at Mobile on the 12th. Boat and baggage a total loss.

General Herron occupied Clinton and Osyak, and was rebuilding the telegraph to Clinton, from whence the rebels have a line working north almost to our line.

The utmost good feeling is exhibited throughout Eastern Louisiana, and the people are overjoyed at the termination of the war.

The railroad between Bayou Sara and Wood Sill will be immediately repaired.

Natchez dates of the 15th say: General Farran has just returned from an expedition to Harrisonburg, where he captured the entire rebel garrison.

Gen. John E. Smith supersedes Gen. Washburne at Memphis.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.
NEW YORK, May 21.

The Herald's Washington special says: Gen. Sheridan has been sent to the command of all troops west of the Mississippi, and will shortly leave for that part of the country. Immediately after the review this week a force will be sent to the Trans-Mississippi.

The Herald's New Orleans letter says: Col. Sprague, of Gen. Pope's staff, is expected to return from Shreveport with Smith's division, on a question of surrender. The railroad will soon be in operation at Jackson. Considerable cotton is coming out of the Yazoo River. The army worm ravages are on several plantations. An order of Gen. Canby's forbids all intercourse, coercial or otherwise, with the country west of the Mississippi.

FROM MEMPHIS.
MEMPHIS, May 19 via Cairo 21.

The influx of paroled prisoners caused great excitement among the negro troops here.

A plot to rise and murder every rebel in Memphis to revenge the Fort Pillow massacre was discovered last night. Troops were put on guard during the night. The negroes attempted to come out of the fort, but were met by the white troops, and after a sharp skirmish, in which twenty were driven back, and are now under a strong guard.

RAILROAD.
TORONTO, May 20.

Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, was to-day bailed in the sum of $4,000, and the case adjourned, to enable the prosecution time to procure further evidence.

FIRE
NEW YORK, May 21.

A fire occurred to-night in Niblo's Theatre. It was confined altogether to the carpenter's room.

Special Report.

MASONIC RECEPTION.
NEW YORK, May 21.

The Academy of Music was filled last night with the Masonic fraternity of New York, welcoming Albert G. Mackay of Charleston. Prominent members of the order were present from various Northern States. Mr. Mackay made a lengthy speech, and brief addresses were made by other gentlemen. The New York lodges have subscribed upward of ten thousand dollars as a testimonial to Mr. Mackay.

RESIGNATION OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

A Washington special says that Assistant Secretary of War, Dana, is about to retire from the War Department with the intention of going to Chicago to assume the editorial management of a new daily paper soon to be started there. It is understood that his successor will be Major Eckart, who has been Superintendent of the Military Telegraph during the war.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Preparations for the grand parade on Tuesday and Wednesday next have been completed. It is estimated that there will be about two hundred thousand soldiers in line.

TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON.

There can be little doubt that Vance, Brown, Smith, and all of the Southern Governors who may be caught, will be tried as leaders of the rebellion and on the charge of high treason.

MUSTERING OUT.

The Herald's special says: The War Department has issued orders immediately mustering out all the white troops of the army of the Potomac whose term of service expires prior to the 30th. The order is for their immediate discharge. Nearly two weeks will be required to go through the necessary routine.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The Herald's Fortress Monroe special gives the particulars of the pursuit and capture of Jeff. Davis. The party which arrived in the steamer Clyde consisted of Col. D. B. Pritchard, Capt. Chas. T. Hudson, and Lieuts. Staber and Purington, of the 4th Michigan Cavalry, with their escort in charge of Jeff. Davis, his wife and four children; John H. Reagan, recently Post Master General of the Confederacy; Cols. Wm. K. Johnson and L. D. Rubrick, Aids-de-camp; Burton N. Harrington, Private Secretary; Mrs. Davis, two waiting maids, several negro men servants, and also Vice President Alexander Stevens, Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and wife, Maj General Joseph Wheeler, and four staff officers.

GENERAL WILSON'S EFFORTS TO TAKE DAVIS.

The Herald's correspondent says that fully one week before General Wilson received the proclamation of President Johnson offering a reward for the capture of Davis and others, he had sent scouts in all directions, and taken every precaution to prevent any fugitives from escaping who were within range of his cavalry.—He soon gained information that Davis and his escort had been at Washington, Ga., and he immediately sent forces in all directions to picket the ferries on the Ocmulgee and Flint rivers, and also the cross roads leading thereto. Colonel Pritchard left Macon at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, with orders to push on by forced marches until one hundred miles down the Ocmulgee, and from twenty to fifty miles beyond our outposts, and take possession of all the ferries, and throw out scouts on the opposite side of the river to ascertain the approach or passage of the fugitives from Richmond. He had special directions to look out for Jeff Davis and cortege.

Colonel Pritchard marched all night on the 7th, and went into camp on the 8th at 8 o'clock A. M., thirty-six miles from the place of starting. At 10 o'clock they again set out in pursuit. He arrived Hawkinsville at 6 o'clock. Here he found a detail of an officer and twenty-five men guarding the ferry and the citizens had gathered in a body and threatened to mob the soldiers. Colonel Pritchard rode up and told them if they harmed the soldiers in any way after he left he would return and burn the town to ashes. This had a salutary effect and the mob dispersed. After sending a courier back with dispatches to Colonel Mind, he pushed on three miles further, and went into camp. At sunrise the next morning the cavalcade were again on the march, in the direction of Abbeyville, which point they reached about three P. M. Here they met a detachment of the First Wisconsin, under the Lieutenant Colonel, and learned from him that a train answering the description had crossed the Ocmulgee at Brown's Ferry at midnight, and that a train had left Abbeyville at 4 o'clock the same morning, in the direction of Irwinville. A detachment of the First Wisconsin followed on the direct road, and Colonel Pritchard determined to take a picked force of his command and give chase in another direction. Accordingly he selected seven officers and one hundred and thirty men, leaving the remainder of the regiment, under Captain Hathaway, to guard the ferries and scour the country north of the river. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon they had passed down the Ocmulgee a distance of twelve miles, to a point known as Wilcox's Mills, eighteen miles from Irwinville. Here they took the Blind Woods road towards Irwinville, arriving at 2 o'clock A. M. on the 10th. Here they passed themselves off as rebels, and inquired for their train, describing it as near as possible. Colonel Pritchard immediately made preparation for the capture of the party. He moved out promptly on the road to within half a mile of the camp. He then halted under cover of an eminence, dismounted twenty-five men and sent them under Lieutenant Paraston to gain the road in the rear of their camp and prevent their escape at that point.—At daylight Colonel Pritchard moved on the camp. No alarm was given until the advance guard, under Captain Hudson was within a few rods of their tents, all being wrapt in the arms of morpheus. A dash was made, the tents surrounded and the entire party were gobbled without any trouble. An advance guard of the 1st Wis., a detachment under command of a sergeant, were going down the Abbeyville road, and were challenged by Lieut. Purrinton, supposing them to be rebels going to the rescue of Davis and party. The sergeant gave no reply, but fell back to the main column. Lieut. Purrinton ordered his men to fire, which they did. The 1st Wis. were dismounted, formed in line and advanced, and soon firing commenced in earnest, and lasted until Col. Prichard came up and hailed, "Who are you?"—"The 1st Wisconsin," was the reply. The firing immediately ceased. This unfortunate occurrence resulted in the death of Corporal Joseph Hines, Co. E, 4th Mich., and one other man belonging to the same regiment. One man was seriously and several others slightly wounded. Neither of the officers in command are blamable as it was very dark, and each supposed they were firing upon rebels.

The Times' Port Royal special describes the arrival of Davis and party at that point as the boat approached: A tall, spare man, dressed in grey, having a gaunt and depressed look, his whiskers and moustache rather close cut, and almost white, was walking along the space between the deck cabin and the bulwarks, and stopped for a moment to caress a little girl very indifferently dressed, and then passed in at the gangway door. These were Jefferson Davis and his daughter. Evidently he has passed through a great deal of mental trouble for the last four years. A few minutes later he seated himself in a corner of the cabin, his wife, a plain looking lady dressed in black, by his side. The two were engaged in perusing papers which had been brought them. His hat was drawn down pretty well over his eyes, so that only when he lifted his head could much expression be noticed. No one wished to be introduced to him. Two of his children, a boy and girl, looking to be about 6 and 7 years, respectively, were about everywhere. On the steamer Davis, Stephens, Reagan and the others seemed to have no proper appreciation of the position in which they were standing. Davis, himself, it is asserted, has no idea that anything beyond banishment will be his lot. Stephens thought the proper way to start civil government again would be to introduce a measure for the repeal of the ordinances of secession, and by that means return to our original relations. Reagan thought there would be no difficulty in bringing about good feeling, provided disfranchisement and confiscation were not carried too far. No one expected slavery saved or the assumption of the rebel debt, but he thought that the rebels who had held official positions must not be deprived of votes and property.

WASHINGTON, May 21.

SHERMAN.

There is the best authority for saying that General Sherman never refused to obey the summons of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and that he never received notice until Friday. He will be examined to-morrow. His official report fully explains his arrangement with Johnston, and has been on file in the War Department for some days. Upon this rests his defense against all slanderous imputations, and will, we doubt not, soon be published. He knew nothing of Secretary Stanton's resolutions, General Halleck's order, or the clamor against him, until he passed Cape Henry ten days ago, and there made his report under the full sense that he had been treated with injustice.

It may here be stated that General Sherman refused to recognize the rebel State authorities until after his first interview with Gen. Johnston, when he received the orders of Gen. Weitzel, issued while President Lincoln was in Richmond, recognizing the rebel State authorities of Virginia. He then notified Johnston he would pursue the course as to the rebel State authorities. With regard to the question of slavery he has repeatedly recognized the validity of the Emancipation Proclamation and laws of Congress on kindred subjects, and did not deem it necessary in order to render them valid that he should so state in convention. As for the truce it was all to our advantage. While it pending, twelve miles of railroad was built, roads were repaired and supplies transported and General Wilson was moving to occupy strategic points in the south to prevent the escape of Davis.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

It is stated that General Sherman, in answer to a remonstrance from his friends as to his former hostility to correspondents in his army mentioned, as instances of premature disclosures; that in his march through North and South Carolina he was trying to march on Raleigh, and so made Johnston believe, although his real destination was Goldsboro, where he could procure his supplies. But while the movement was in full and successful operation, Johnston learns through Northern papers that the War Department was sending supplies to Goldsboro via Morehead City. Instead of defending Raleigh, Johnston through this information massed his army and attacked Sherman at Bentonville, and although Johnston was repulsed, the Union army lost 1,100 men.

JOHN JAY KNOX.

the popular disbursing officer of the Treasury Department has accepted the Cashiership and will soon enter upon his duties.

THE GRAND REVIEW.

Troops in very large numbers are continually arriving here preparatory to the grand review. Custar's cavalry brigade passed through Washington to-day to their quarters in the suburbs. The Army of the Potomac is the first to be reviewed.—Some of the corps will commence moving from their camps as early as half past three o'clock in the morning in order to reach in good season their destination.

SYMPATHY.

The Charge D'Affaires of the Houssatic Republic paid an official visit to the President, yesterday, to assure him, in their behalf, of the universal sorrow and sympathy felt for the American nation in the loss it has sustained by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

FROM ADMIRAL THATCHER.

The Navy Department this morning received a communication from Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, under date of May 6th, off Mobile, in which he says I have the honor to inform the Department that on the night of the 4th I received written propositions from Commodore Ebenezer Farrand, commanding the Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all rebel naval forces, officers and men, and the public property yet afloat under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in Tornibigbee River, and desiring me to meet to arrange terms of surrender. I accordingly met Com. Farrand at Citronville, a point about 25 miles above Mobile, and accepted his proposal on the same basis as granted to General Richard Taylor by M. j. Gen. Canby, the latter having taken place at the same point and time. Gen. Canby not being present, some days will elapse before all the arrangements will be completed for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels and property, when further details, with copies of all correspondence and written agreements and obligations will be officially made known to the department.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.
WASHINGTON, May 21.

It is probable the remaining witnesses for the prosecution will be examined to-morrow. Hon. Reverdy Johnson is preparing an argument denying the jurisdiction of the Military Court to try these cases. The counsel for the defense say they will have 200 witnesses whose testimony will be cumulative on certain prominent points.

NEW AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

All the main features of the new amnesty proclamation have been decided upon, but the details have not been perfected. It will apply to all who did not avail themselves of that issued by President Lincoln.

RECALL OF GEN. BANKS.

It is positively said to-night that the President has sent orders to New Orleans for the recall of General Banks.

Saturday Night's Report.

THE CONSPIRATORS' TRIAL.
WASHINGTON, May 20.

The Court did not meet till 11 o'clock A. M.; an hour later than usual. Reading of the testimony of yesterday being very voluminous was not completed till 2:15, a recess of an hour having been taken.

Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Dana, was sworn and identified the rebel cipher and arrangement which he took from the room in Richmond, formerly occupied by Secretary Benjamin, on the 6th of April.—The contrivance is a reel so as to turn one set of letters for others.

Major Eckert was sworn. A cipher was exhibited to him which was found in the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth; he compared it with the Benjamin cipher, and it was found to be the same. Some of the rebel ciphers of other parties had fallen into his hands, and they were on the same principle, although the key word was different. Witness furnished a translation of the cipher dated October 13. It is to the effect that "We again urge our gaining immediate advantage; strain every nerve for victory. We now look upon the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as almost certain, and we must whip the hirelings to prevent it. Besides wins the re-election of Mr. Lincoln and his armies victorious we need not hope even for recognition much less, that mentioned in our letter. Holcombe will explain this. Our friends will be immediately set to work as you direct."

This cipher was in reply to the one of the 9th; correspondence was carried on between Richmond and Canada. Several rebel cipher dispatches which had fallen into the hands of our War Department had been referred to him [Eckert] for examination, some of which were the same as this and worked on the same principle; the rebel dispatches of the 13th and 9th of October last were in his possession and deciphered on the same plan, although the key-word was different. The following translation was read:

OCTOBER 19, 1864.

"Your letter of the 13th inst. is at hand. There is yet time enough to colonize many voters before November. A blow will shortly be stricken here; it is not quite time. General Longstreet is to attack Sheridan without delay and move north as far as practicable towards unprotected points. This will be made instead of the movement before mentioned; he will endeavor to assist the Republicans in collecting their ballots."

The original was sent to its address. The cipher of the 13th October came from Canada and went to Richmond; that of the 19th came from Richmond and went to Canada.

General Hamilton testified: Was familiar with the writing of Wm. G. Oldham. A paper was handed him; and was testified to as being in the handwriting of Oldham. Hamilton also testified to being present when Oldham was elected a member of the rebel Congress by the Legislature of Texas, and had seen many documents in print introduced by Oldham into the rebel Senate. Hamilton was formerly a member of Congress from Texas. He identified a letter from Oldham to Davis in relation to burning shipping, &c. He did not know McCullough mentioned in the letter.

Surgeon-General Barnes testified that he made an examination of the body of Booth. On the left side of his neck was a scar occasioned by an operation performed by Dr. May for the removal of a cancer from under the ear.

Frank Boise testified: Live half a mile from Bryantown, Charles county, Md.; was there Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. after the murder of the President; saw Dr. Mudd there between 3 and 4 o'clock, in a store; did not know whether the soldiers from Washington had arrived there; was at store about dark; did not know when Mudd left; did not know of the President's assassination; did not hear of it until the roads were guarded.

J. H. Hubbard testified—Lived at Bryantown; was there the day after the murder; at 1 o'clock observed the military there with Lieut. Murray; perceived great excitement; thought the houses would be searched, and as my wife was alone went home; afterwards went back, as Lieut. Dana had placed it under martial law; could not say whether I saw Dr. Mudd or not. The excitement was so great that I had a faint memory. Dr. Mudd was there; heard the assassination spoken of everywhere, and the name of Booth spoken of as the assassin; some called him Boose. I heard of the assassination in Bryantown between one and two o'clock. The witness could not fix the precise time when he left Bryantown for home, but thought about three o'clock. First heard of the assassination from a negro when he first went home. The negro was Chas. Bloise, brother of Frank Bloise. Had an impression he saw Dr. Mudd get on his horse at Bryantown, but could not swear it was the Doctor; was personally acquainted with Doctor Mudd for two years.

Lieut. Dana testified—On the day after the assassination was in Bryantown in pursuit of the assassin. Arrived there at one o'clock on Saturday. The news of the murder was known all around on my arrival. Booth was mentioned as the assassin, and some of the people asked me if I was certain it was Booth. Did not know Mudd nor recollect seeing him in Bryantown.

Robert Nelson (colored) was shown the knife, and testified it looked like the one he found opposite Secretary Seward's house Saturday morning, after the Secretary was stabbed. Found it in the middle of the street and gave it to Dr. Wilson. Cross examination did not elicit anything new.

Dr. Wilson identified the knife as the one given him Saturday, April 15th, in Seward's library.

Col. J. B. Stewart testified: I was at Ford's theatre the night of the assassination; was sitting in a front chair near the orchestra, on the right hand side; there are two aisles to the orchestra. At the report of the pistol I was startled; was speaking to my sister, my head being turned to the left. I glanced back to the stage. An exclamation was made, and a man leaped from the President's box, lighting on the stage; he came down with his back slightly toward the audience, but as he was rising his face came fully in view. I arose and attempted to leap upon the stage, and made two or three steps, keeping my eye on the man who had alighted on the stage from the President's box; when I reached the stage, on looking to the left I perceived he had disappeared on the left hand egress. I exclaimed, "Stop that man," and then went partly the length of the stage, and turning to the right, was twenty feet from the door when it was slammed to; I got to the door very quick, butswing it the wrong way, but remedied that and passed out. As I approached the door, after I had said, "Stop that man," some one said, "He has gone on a horse," and I heard the tramping of a horse; when I got out of the door I perceived a man mounting a horse; he was at that instant barely mounted; the moon was just beginning to rise and I could see him better; the horse was moving as though prematurely spurred in mounting; I ran in the direction to which the horse was heading, and when about eight or ten feet from the head of the horse the rider put spur around the right again. The horse's feet were rattling violently on the stones in the same direction. I was now on the right side of the horse, but he was gaining on me. When about two thirds of the way out of the alley he brought the horse forward and swept to the left of K street.—I commanded him to stop. It all occupied but two seconds. I passed several persons in the passage, one or two men perhaps, and five persons altogether; but near the door on the right side I passed a person standing who seemed in the act of turning. Saw a person there who did not seem to be moving about. The witness here identified Spangler as as one who looked like this latter person. Mr. Stewart then explained the route taken by Booth in escaping from the theatre, by plans.

Cross-examined—When I got out of the door a person was in the saddle leaning forward, the left foot apparently in the stirrup; he was leaning the left; the horse was leaving the walk in a sort of a motion like a circle as if he was getting the horse under control for a forward movement.—The opinion was that as soon as he got his foot in the stirrup he started the horse, and having the rein drawn on one side, did not make a straight forward movement. Every person that came under my notice as I ran through the stage seemed greatly agitated and literally bewildered, except a person near the door, who did not. It seemed as if it took me only as long as you could count, one, two, three, four, five, from the time of the report of the pistol until I reached the door. My impression was when he left the President's box the President had been assassinated, I was so much under that impression, that, though I had not heard a word after the person on the horse had gone off, I informed people in the alley that the person who went off on the horse had shot the President; I saw a profile and full face of this person as he passed round; I recognized Booth when I saw him on the stage; after returning took my family home, and immediately ran to Stanton's residence, but finding persons there, went to the police station and gave Superintendent Richards my name and what information I had; said that I knew who it was; every person except one I have mentioned seemed perfectly bewildered on the stage, and felt much vexed at Booth's getting away; I could not possibly be satisfied that the door was slammed by some other person than the one who went out; the person I saw inside the door was in the position, had he been so disposed, to have interrupted the exit of Booth; he showed no agitation like the other persons I met; he could have obstructed Booth's motions; except the one who seemed to be passing off, the person nearest the door was in no better position to have obstructed Booth than the other; the man nearest the door could have opened it and gone out before I did; it was immediately within his control; cannot say whether any person on the stage or in the passage as I went out knew the assassination had been committed; they acted as if astounded.

R. A. Campbell testified: Am first teller in the Ontario Bank, Montreal; identified the bank accounts of Jacob Thompson; it commenced May 30, 1864; prior to that he had left sterling exchange drawn on rebel agents at Liverpool or London, for collection. As soon as the agents were advised of the bills being paid proceeds placed to his credit. The first advices we had were May 30, and the two hundred pounds sterling amount account closed April 11, 1865; aggregate amount of credit was six hundred and forty-nine thousand eighs hundred and seventy-three dollars; there is now a balance due him of seven thousand six hundred and thirty dollars; he has drawn three hundred thousand dollars nearly since March 1; he had bought at one time one hundred thousand dollars in sterling exchange, the first entry being April last, which was on fourth check of one hundred dollars; there is a deposit receipt under date of April 6, of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, which was to be paid when presented; he purchased, April 8, four hundred and forty pounds sterling exchange; also, four thousand pounds sterling on same date; March 24, he purchased one hundred thousand dollars sterling exchange; knew Thompson personally; he has left Montreal; has not been in bank lately; one of his transactions was a check given to the hotel-keeper; he said he was going overland to Halifax en route to Europe; this was about two weeks before navigation opened; I thought it strange he