

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

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THE REBEL LEADERS

Important Suppressed Testimony.

The following is the testimony, hitherto suppressed relative to the Rebel leaders, taken at the assassination trial at Washington:

Sandford Conner testified as follows:—I am a native of New York; have resided in Canada since October last, was conscripted into the Confederate army, and detailed to service in the War Department of the Confederacy, at Richmond, under James A. Seddon, Secretary of War; while in Canada was intimately acquainted with G. N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Blackburn, Tucker, Wm. C. Cleary, Capt. Castleman, Mr. Cameron, Porterfield, Capt. Magruder, and others; I also knew Clement C. Clay, and Gen. Carroll of Tenn. I knew Surratt, also, and J. W. Booth, and visited these gentlemen in Canada; saw Surratt there on several occasions, last April, in Jacob Thompson's room, also in company with Geo. N. Sanders, and other Rebels in Canada. Surratt is about five feet nine or ten inches high, a fair complexioned man with light hair; I saw him about the 6th or 7th of April with Thompson, Sanders and Booth; at that time he delivered to Thompson in his room, in my presence, dispatches from Richmond to Thompson, from Benjamin and Jeff. Davis; the latter either a cipher dispatch or a letter. Benjamin was Secretary of State of the Confederacy. Previous to this, Thompson conversed with me upon the subject of a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet, of which I gave notice, before the assassination, in the New York Tribune, the paper for which I corresponded. I had been invited by Mr. Thompson to participate in that enterprise. When Surratt delivered these dispatches from Davis, Thompson laid his hand upon the papers and said, referring to the assassination and the ascent of the Rebel authorities: "This makes the thing all right." The dispatches spoke of the persons to be assassinated: Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, Judge Chase and Gen. Grant. Thompson said on that occasion, or on the day before that interview, that the assassination proposed would leave the Government of the United States entirely without a head, that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President. Mr. Wells was also named, but Mr. Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him; he was of no consequence. My first interview with Thompson on this subject of assassination was in the early part of February, in Thompson's room in St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. He then spoke of a raid on Ogdensburg, New York, it was abandoned, but that was because the United States Government received information of it, he said he would have to drop it for a time, but added, "we'll catch them asleep yet," and to me he said, "there is a fine opportunity to immortalize yourself, and save your country," meaning the confederacy. I told him I was ready to do anything to save the country, and asked them what was to be done; he said "some of our boys are going to play a grand joke on 'Abe and Andy,' which he said was to kill them; his words were "remove them from office," he said that the killing of a tyrant was not murder; that he had commissions for this work from the Rebel authorities, and conferred one on Booth, or would confer one; that everybody engaged in this enterprise would be commissioned, and if they escaped to Canada they could not be successfully claimed under the Extradition Treaty; I know that Thompson and the others held these commissions in blank; they commissioned Bennett Young, the St. Albans raider; it was a blank commission filled up and conferred by Mr. Clay; as it came from Richmond, it was only signed "James A. Seddon, Secretary of War;" Mr. Thompson called me to examine these blanks so that I might testify to the genuineness of Seddon's signature in the case of Bennett Young, before Judge Smith. The signature was genuine.—In a subsequent conversation, after the first referred to in February, Thompson told me that Booth had been commissioned and every man who would engage in it would be. I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary, on the day before, or the day of the assassination, at St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of the rejoicing in the States over the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond. Cleary said they would have the laugh on the other side of the mouth in a day or two. I think this was the day before the assassination. He knew I was the secret of the conspiracy. It was to that he referred. The assassination was spoken of among us as commonly as the weather.

Before that, Sanders asked me if I knew Booth very well, and expressed some apprehension that Booth would make a fizzle of it—that he was desperate and reckless, and he was afraid that the whole thing would be a failure. I communicated to the Tribune the intended raid on St. Albans and the proposed assassination of the President, but they refused to publish the letter. I did this in March last, as to the President's assassination; also in February, I think—certainly before the 4th of March. Surratt delivered the dispatches in Thompson's room four or five days before the assassination. The whole conversation showed that Surratt was one of the conspirators to take the President's life. That was the substance of the conversation. It was also understood that there was plenty of money when there was anything to be done. The conversation indicated that Surratt had a very few days before, left Richmond—that he was "just from Richmond."

While I was in Canada, I was a correspondent for *The Tribune*, and received no compensation except from *The Tribune*. I have not received one cent from our own Government, nor the promise.

They never supposed I was a correspondent for any paper; I only said I was seeking items; they supposed I was a Rebel, and I was in their confidence; the proposed Ogdensburg raid was printed in *The Tribune*; I did not communicate this matter directly to the Government, for the reason I supposed the communication in *The Tribune* would be seen by the Government officials, and I did not choose to have the information go to the Government directly from me; I requested Mr. Gray, of *The Tribune* to give the information to the Government, and I believe he did so. I saw Surratt in Canada three or four days in succession in April last.—I had conversation with him personally about Richmond. I was introduced to him by Sanders. I was expected to participate with these Rebels in the raid on Ogdensburg; I never received any pay from them for any services. I heard the capture of the President talked of in February. When Mr. Thompson first suggested the assassination to me, I asked him if it would meet with the approval of the Government at Richmond; he said he thought it would, but he would know in a few days. This was early in February.

Thompson did not say, in April, when these dispatches were delivered, that this was the first approval they had received of this plot from Richmond; but I know of no others; I only inferred that that was the first approval, Thompson said, in his conversation with me, that killing a tyrant in such a case was no murder, and asked me, if I had read a letter called, "Killing no murder," addressed by Titus to Oliver Cromwell; this was in February; Mr. Hamlin was also named in February as one of the victims of this scheme; in April, the persons before named were mentioned, but Mr. Hamlin was omitted, and vice-President Johnson put in his place; I ran the blockade from Richmond; these commissions were all blank but the signature; they were to be given a cover, so that in case of detection the parties employed could claim that they were Rebel soldiers, and would, therefore, claim to be treated as prisoners of war; it was understood that they would be protected as such; Thompson said if the men who were engaged in this enterprise were detected and executed, the Confederate Government would retaliate; that it was no murder, only killing; I think Booth was specially commissioned for this purpose; I saw Booth in Canada in the latter part of October, with Sanders, at Mr. Thompson's, at the St. Lawrence Hall, where he was strutting about, dissipating and playing billiards. I have heard these men talk of the burning of New York, and other enterprises which they have under consideration now.

There was a proposition before the agents of these rebels in Canada to destroy the Croton Dam, by which the city of New York is supplied with water. It was supposed it would not only damage manufactures, but distress the people generally. Mr. Thompson remarked that there was plenty of force, and the city would be destroyed by a general conflagration, and if they had thought of this sooner, they might have saved a great many pecks. This was said a few weeks ago. Thompson, Sanders, Castleman and General Carroll were present. They had arms concealed, and a large number of men concealed, in Chicago—some eight hundred—for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there. The Dr. Blackburn, charged at Nassau with importing yellow fever into this country, is the same person referred to by me as intimate with Thompson, in Canada; I saw him in company with him, G. N. Sanders, Louis

Sanders, Castleman, Wm. C. Cleary, Porterfield, Capt. Magruder, and a number of other Rebels of less note; Blackburn was recognized there as an agent of the Confederate States, and so represented himself; in January last Dr. Blackburn employed a person named Cameron to accompany him, for the purpose of introducing yellow fever into the Northern cities, to wit: the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Washington; he went from Montreal to Bermuda, about a year ago last fall, for the purpose of getting the clothing infected with yellow fever; I saw him after his return, in Canada, and heard Jacob Thompson and Wm. C. Cleary say that they favored his scheme, and were much interested in it; this was last January.

About the same time it was proposed to destroy the Croton Dam, Dr. Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs, and made a calculation of the amount of poisonous matter it would require to impregnate the water, so as to make an ordinary draught poisonous and deadly.—He had the capacity of the reservoirs, and the amount of water generally kept in them. Strychnine, arsenic, prussic acid, and a number of other things I do not remember, were named. Mr. Thompson feared it would be impossible to collect so large a quantity of poisonous matter without suspicion, and leading to detection. Thompson approved of the enterprise, and discussed it freely. Mr. Cleary did the same; it was also spoken of by Mr. Montrose A. Pallen, of Mississippi, and by a person who had been a medical purveyor in the Rebel army; Jno. Cameron, who lived in Montreal, told me that he was offered large compensation; I think Mr. Thompson was the moneyed agent for all the other agents; I think they all drew on him for all the money they required; I know some of them did; when Thompson said it would be difficult to collect so much poison without detection, Pallen and others thought it could be managed in Europe; Pallen is a physician; I think I have heard Harris also mentioned in connection with the pastille importation; I think he lived in Toronto; there were other parties in Montreal that Blackburn employed, or endeavored to employ, but I do not remember their names.

I saw Dr. Stewart Robinson, a Doctor of divinity, residing in Toronto; he edited a paper in Kentucky; I have seen him with Thompson and Blackburn, and he was present when some of these schemes were discussed; he approved them; he said anything that could be done under heaven would justify them under the circumstances; he appeared upon very intimate terms with Blackburn and Thompson; three or four days after the assassination of the President, I saw John H. Surratt in Canada, with Porterfield, a Southern Rebel, now declared a British subject by the Canadian Parliament; I learned immediately afterward that Surratt was suspected, was pursued, and had been deamed; I had a knowledge that Jeff. Davis was the head of the so-called Confederate States, was called its President, and had control of its civil administration. Gen. Carroll was present when Surratt brought the dispatches from Richmond, and when they were read by Thompson, I believe there were one or two others; Gen. Carroll of Tennessee then said he was more anxious that Mr. Johnson should be killed than any one else; he said: "If the damned prick-knife was not killed by somebody" he would kill him himself; he referred to Vice-President Johnson; his expression was a word of contempt for a tailor; it means a tailor's louse; Booth was known in Canada by the nickname of "Het;" I have heard Thompson so name him, certainly Cleary, Kennedy, who fired the city of New York and was executed, was spoken of as having performed that deed by authority of the Rebel Government, under the direction of Thompson; this was communicated to me by Thompson himself, or in conversation in his presence; Thompson said Kennedy deserved to be hanged, and he was devilish glad he was hanged, for he was a stupid fellow, and had managed things very badly.

James B. Merritt testified—I am a physician, and have been in Canada about a year; in October and November last was in Toronto; met George Young there, a Rebel from Kentucky; also, Col. Steele, from Kentucky; Young said to me, "We have something of much more importance than any raids;" he told me it was determined that "Old Abe" should never be inaugurated; that they had plenty of friends in Washington, and called Mr. Lincoln "a damned old tyrant;" I afterward saw George N. Sanders and Col. Steele together; Col. Steele said, "The damned old tyrant never will serve another term, if he is elected;" Sanders said, at the same time, "He would keep himself mighty

close if he did serve another term," in Montreal, in February last, I heard Sanders name a number of persons ready and willing to remove the President, Vice-President, the Cabinet, and some of the leading Generals of the United States; and he added that there was any amount of money to accomplish this purpose, meaning the assassination of these persons; he then read a letter, which he said he had received from the President of our Confederacy, naming Jefferson Davis, and which letter justified him in making any arrangements that he could, to accomplish such object; there was a meeting at that time of these Rebels, and a letter was read to them, the substance of which was, that if the Southerners in the Canada and the States were willing to be governed by such a tyrant as Lincoln, he (Davis) did not wish to recognize them as friends, and that he approved of the proposition to assassinate him; Col. Steele read the letter, also Capt. Scott, George Young and Hill, all Rebels; this meeting was about the middle of last February; at the meeting Sanders named some of the persons who were to accomplish the assassination, and among them he named J. W. Booth, whom I had seen in Montreal in October; he also named George Harper, Charles Caldwell, Randall and Harrison; Harold went by the name of Harrison; I heard Surratt's name also mentioned; and Harold; there was a person named whom they called "Plug Tobacco." I saw Harold in Toronto; Sanders said Booth was heart and soul in this matter; he was a cousin to Beale, who was hanged in New York; he added that if they could dispose of Lincoln it would be an easy matter to dispose of Mr. Johnson in some of his drunken reveries; that if they could dispose of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet, and that if Mr. Seward could be disposed of it would satisfy the people North, and that a peace could be obtained; that they had endeavored to bring about a war with England, but Mr. Seward, through his energy and sagacity, had thwarted their efforts, and for that reason they wanted to get rid of him.

On the 5th or 6th of April last I met Harper, who said that they were going to the State to "kick up the damnedest row such as had never been heard of;" he added that if I did not hear of the death of Old Abe, the Vice President, and of Gen. Dix, in less than ten days, I might put him down as a damned fool; that was on the sixth of April; he mentioned the name of Booth as one of their friends there; he said they had plenty of friends in Washington, and that fifteen or twenty were going. He had started to go to Washington as early as the 8th, together with others; I communicated this fact on the 10th of April to a justice of the peace, named Davidson, who, after the assassination, communicated it to the Government; Harper returned to Canada after the assassination; I had a conversation with C. C. Clay in Toronto, in February last; he spoke of the letter of Davis, which Sanders had exhibited; he seemed to understand the character of the letter perfectly, and said he thought the end would justify the means; Surratt was pointed out to me in Toronto, last February, I think; I saw Booth there two or three times, and sat at table with him once, at the St. Lawrence, with Sanders, Scott and Steele; they were conversing with Booth, and drinking wine with him at Sander's expense; I saw Harold in Canada, in February.

Richard Montgomery testified.—I knew Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, whom I have met in Canada a number of times since the summer of 1864 up to this time; also, George N. Sanders, J. P. Holcombe, Beverly Tucker, W. C. Cleary, Harrington, Hicks, and others, under fictitious names; Thompson had several names; one was Carson; Clay was Holt; and Lacy, and Tracy, Jacob Thompson said he had friends of the Confederacy all over the Northern States, willing to go any lengths, and that he could, at any time, have the tyrant Lincoln, and any of his advisers, put out of the way; that his friends would not consider it a crime, and that it would be done for the cause of the Confederacy; in January, 1865, Thompson said, in Montreal, that a proposition had been made to him to rid the world of the tyrants, Lincoln, Stanton, Grant and some others; that he knew the men who made it were bold, daring men, able to execute anything they would undertake; that he was in favor of the proposition, but deferred his answer until he had consulted his Government at Richmond; that he was then only waiting their approval. He thought it would be a blessing to the people, both North and South, to have them (the tyrants) killed. In the summer of 1864 I requested what Mr. Thompson first told me to C. C. Clay, who said that he was real-

ly devoted to our cause, and ready to go any lengths, to do anything under the sun to save it. I have seen Payne, the prisoner, a number of times in Canada, about the Falls, in the Summer 1864, and also at the Queen's Hotel, at Toronto, Canada West, where I conversed with him. I had an interview with Mr. Thompson; Several others had sought an interview while I was cloistered, and had been refused. On leaving Thompson's room, I saw Payne in the passage-way, near the door, with Clement C. Clay, talking to him; Mr. Clay stopped me, and finished his conversation with this man in an undertone. When he left me he said, "Wait for me; I will return." He soon came back and bade me goodbye, and asked where he could see me after a time. I told him, and appointed a meeting. I spoke to this man Payne in Clay's absence, and asked him who he was. He said, "Oh I'm a Canadian"—which was to say, I don't wish you to ask me anything more. I mentioned him to Clay when I met him after a time. Clay asked, "What did he say?" I told him, and Clay answered, "That's so; he is a Canadian," and laughed. He added "We trust him." "Canadian" is an expression for their friends, and his conduct was an indication that their intercourse was of a very confidential nature.

I have been in Canada since the assassination; a few days after, I met Beverly Tucker at Montreal. He said, "Mr. Lincoln deserved his death long ago," and that "it was a pity he did not die long ago;" and that "it was to bad the boys had not been allowed to go when they wanted to." He referred to the men who were to assassinate him.

I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary, and told him what Mr. Thompson said in January. He said that Booth was one of the parties to whom Thompson had referred; he said also that it was too bad, that the whole work had not been done, referring to the assassination. Cleary, who was a confidant of Mr. Thompson, told me so. Thompson said Cleary also said that "they had better look out, we have not done yet." He remarked that they would never be conquered; would never give up. He also said that Booth had visited Thompson in the Winter and in the Summer. These parties knew they were suspected of the assassination a few days after, and were destroying a great many papers, so they told me.

I acted as a Government detective in Canada, and assumed the name of James Thompson, though I never registered it, but always some other name. My whole object was to serve the Government. I saw this cipher (found among Booth's effects) in Mr. Clay's house, at St. Catharines, in the Summer of 1864. I carried dispatches from Canada to Gordonsville, and received a reply, which I carried back. I came through Washington each time, and carried dispatches to the United States Government; received the dispatch at Gordonsville from a man in the Rebel State Department, from their Secretary of State; I carried this paper to Thompson. All these persons, named Thompson, Clay, Cleary, &c., represented themselves in the service of the Confederate Government. Received this dispatch in October last. Clay claimed to represent the War Department; they appeared the burning of our Northern cities; and they represented themselves as having full powers from the Rebel Government to act, without referring their project to Richmond; Thompson and Clay both said so; the attempt to burn New York City I know they were engaged in, and went to Washington three days before it happened to communicate it; they approved, also, of the St. Albans raid; in regard to raiding, Mr. Clay had the funds, he said he had always plenty of money to pay for anything that was worth paying for; I know they deposited in different banks; Clay said not to tell Sanders what they intrusted to me; he said that he was a very good man to do their dirty work; that he associated with men that they could not associate with; that he was very useful in that way; I inferred from Beverly Tucker's words that they had delayed the assassination waiting the approval from Richmond.

DISCHARGE PAPERS.—We earnestly advise every soldier to preserve his discharge papers. Speculators are offering to purchase, and some soldier have been found willing to sell them, but whether or not they are of any value to the purchaser, they are certainly a loss to the seller. They will be of use to the claimant for bounty lands; they will be of use as evidence of a proud and honorable past, and they will be mementoes growing every year of more value to the eyes of their possessor. Keep them carefully, boys, by all means.

Reconstruction.

John Stuart Mill the eminent English Liberal and writer on the Science of Government, has addressed the following letter to a friend in this city:

AVIGNON, May 12, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I had scarcely received your note of April 8, so full of calm joy in the splendid prospect now opening to your country, and through it to the world, when the news came that an atrocious crime had struck down the great citizen who had afforded so noble an example of the qualities befitting the first magistrate of a free people, and who, in the most trying circumstances, had gradually won not only the admiration but almost the personal affection of all who love freedom or appreciate simplicity and uprightness. But the loss is ours, not his. It was impossible to have wished him a better end than the crown of martyrdom to his other honors, and to live in the memory of a great nation as those only live who have not only labored for their country but died for it. And he did live to see the cause triumphant and the contest virtually over. How different would our feelings now be if this fate had overtaken him, as it might so easily have done, a month sooner!

In England, horror of the crime and sympathy with your loss seem to be almost universal, even among those who have disgraced their country by wishing success to the slaveholder. I hope the manifestations which were instantaneous made there in almost every quarter may be received in America as some kind of atonement or peace-offering. I have never believed that there was any real danger of a quarrel between the two countries; but it is of immense importance that we should be firm friends; and this is our natural state, for, though there is a portion of the higher and middle classes of Great Britain who so dread and hate democracy that they cannot wish prosperity and power to a democratic people, I sincerely believe that this feeling is general, even in our privileged classes. Most of the dislike and suspicion which have existed toward the United States were the effect of pure ignorance; ignorance of your history, and ignorance of your feeling and disposition as a people. It is difficult for you to believe that this ignorance could be as dense as it really was. But the late events have begun to dissipate it; and if your Government and people act as I fully believe they will in regard to the important questions which now await them, there will be no fear of their being ever again so grossly misunderstood, at least in the eyes of the present generation.

As to the mode of dealing with these great questions, it does not become a foreigner to advise those who know the exigencies of the case so much better than he does. But as so many of my countrymen are volunteering advice to you at this crisis, perhaps I may be forgiven if I offer mine the contrary way. Every one is eagerly inculcating gentleness, and only gentleness, as if you had shown any signs of a disposition to take a savage revenge. I have always been afraid of one thing only—that you would be too gentle. I should be sorry to see my life taken after the war is over (except those of the assassin), or any evil inflicted in mere vengeance; but one thing I hope will be considered absolutely necessary: to break altogether the power of the slaveholding caste. Unless this is done, the abolition of Slavery will be merely nominal. If an aristocracy of ex-slaveholders remain masters of the State legislatures, they will be able effectually to nullify a great part of the results which has been so dearly bought by the blood of the Free States. They and their dependents must be effectually outnumbered at the polling places; which can only be effected by the concession of full equality of political rights to negroes and by a large immigration of settlers from the North; both of them being made independent by the ownership of land.—With these things, in addition to the Constitutional Amendment (which will enable the Supreme Court to set aside any State legislation tending to bring back Slavery in disguise), the cause of Freedom is safe, and the opening words of the Declaration of Independence will cease to be a reproach to the nation founded by its authors.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly,
J. S. MILL.

IGNITING THE MOB AGAIN.—The New York News is doing all it can to stir up strife between the working people and the colored men, by telling the former that the latter are going to take the bread out of the mouths of their wives and children; also, that thousands of freedmen are coming to New York to be employed the coming winter. The spirit which prompts such insinuations is the same which stirred up the riots there two years ago.

A Bascally Scheme Frustrated.

About the middle of September, says the New York Herald, Gen. Baker received information of a plot at Lynchburg, Va., to rob the Post Quartermaster's safe of a large amount of money it was known to contain. The case worked up has resulted in the arrest and incarceration in the Old Capital Prison last night of Brevet Brigadier General J. C. Briscoe, of the 109th Pa. Vols., commanding at Lynchburg, and A. W. Lackey, of Worcester, Mass., formerly a sutler at that post at Lynchburg since Lee's surrender. Capt. W. A. Alberger, son of Canal Commissioner Alberger, of New York, has been Quartermaster at Lynchburg, and had in his charge on the 21st of September \$120,000 in greenbacks, besides a large amount of captured gold coin and bullion, which had been placed in his charge for safe keeping. Briscoe approached Alberger through Lackey, and proposed to him as the war was about to close and none of them had made money out of it, they should make a grand haul in concert and pocket fifty thousand dollars apiece in a flash. Alberger kept the funds in a safe which formerly belonged to a rebel officer, and this fact was to give color to the charge which was to be made—that the ex-rebel, having a duplicate key to the safe, robbed it. Briscoe was to arrest the Quartermaster, his clerks, and half the people of Lynchburg, to avert suspicion. The General took an impression of the safe-key in wax and sent Lackey to Philadelphia to get the keys made. Alberger, ostensibly in the plot, informed the Secretary of War, and two or three of Gen. Baker's officers were sent down to Lynchburg to arrest the guilty parties. These officers saw through holes in the ceiling of the office Gen. Briscoe come in while the Quartermaster and the clerks were gone to dinner; saw him unlock the safe with the false key, take out three packages of greenbacks of \$40,000 each and load himself down with coin and bullion to the amount of near \$15,000, having previously ignited saturated paper and cloth with a view to burning the building.—They followed him across the hall to his own office and burst in upon him counting and arranging the money behind his bodied door. The wax moulds and false keys were found upon him, and the proof was indisputable. These proofs are now in Gen. Baker's possession. Briscoe and Lackey are in the Old Capitol awaiting trial, and Alberger, the Quartermaster, is on duty at his old post.—Repository, Chambersburg, Pa.

Fearful Scene at Niagara.

Prof. Ruggles, of Dartmouth College, had a very narrow escape at Niagara Falls on Friday Evening. While walking on Goat Island with a party of ladies, one of them dropped her parasol, which slid some fifteen or twenty feet down the bank of the river. Mr. Ruggles went down and picked it up, but on attempting to return the bank being steep and the ground hard, loathis footing, and fell down to the very brink of the precipice which at this point is eighty or ninety feet high. Here he caught hold of the roots of an upturned tree, the trunk of which hangs over the abyss. The shock caused the tree to shake violently, and it appeared on the point of falling over the precipice. The ladies shrieked and called for help, but no assistance was at hand. A movement on the part of Mr. Ruggles, or a gust of wind, seemed sufficient to cause the tree to fall. At this critical moment one of the ladies took off her basquine and skirts, cut them in strips, got shawls and other articles of clothing from the rest of the party, tied them together, fastening a stone to the rope thus formed, and let it down to Mr. Ruggles, who, taking hold of it, walked slowly up the bank. It was a moment of fearful suspense. The rope was held firmly by the ladies above, but it might untie or break, and a fall of a hundred feet on the rocks below would be the inevitable result. When Mr. Ruggles reached terra firma, his rescuer, who had shown such remarkable presence of mind, fainted, and was taken home in an unconscious state.

—So long as you see one star in the sky, the sun has not risen. So long as one leak admits the water the ship is not safe. So long as one sin reigns in a man's heart, and is practiced in his life, Jesus is neither his Saviour nor his King.

—The new county project, with Tinsville the seat, is still the subject of much discussion in the Oil Regions. An important meeting on the subject was held at Tinsville last week, and arrangements made for mapping out the new county.

—The National Horse Fair at Meadville last week was largely attended, and proved a success.