BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1865. NO. 155

Northern Advices OF THE 8TH.

COLLECTION OF THE ASSASSINATION EVIDENCE.

THE CRIMINALS IN CANADA.

Joint Letter From Tucker and Sanders.

The Ashburton Extradition Treaty.

Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor.

Important War Department Order.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEWS OF THE ASSASSINATION THERE.

&c., &c., &c., &c.,

We have received the New York *Herald* of the 8th inst., from it we condense the following news:—

GATHERING EVIDENCE—MORE ARRESTS.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

It was deemed advisable by the War Department to collect all the information possible in reference to the late tragedy, the killing of President Lincoln. Accordingly another expedition was formed, under the immediate supe intendence of Colonel L. C. Baker, and started late on Thursday afternoon to Walnut Tree landing on the Potomac creek, near Belle Plain. A detachment of cavalry, under command of Lieutenant Peter McNaughton, of Company H, Sixteenth New York, left sixth street wharf on the steamer Monitor, Captain S. W. [illegible], and arrived at Walnut Tree landing shortly after sundown. The Lieutenant then proceeded with a squad of his men to the residence of General Ruggles, distant about nine miles, and captured Lieutenant M. B. Ruggles, of Mosby's guerrillas. Lieutenant A. B. Bainbridge had been stopping at the house with his friend, Lieutenant Ruggles but was absent at the time. After waiting about half an hour he returned, when they were both placed under guard and brought aboard the steamer Monitor. There was some conversation had between the young men and the ladies at the house, the purport of which could not be sufficiently and clearly understood.—One remark, however, was made by an inmate to the effect that he (Bainbridge) would never come back from Washington.

On Friday morning the two prisoners were left on board the Monitor, under guard, when the rest of the command proceeded to the residence of Dr. Stewart, near St. Paul's church, at Hampstead where they arrived about ten o'clock, A. M. The doctor was absent from home when the cavalry arrived, on a visit to some friend, Dr. Lomas, I heard. A squad of cavalry, with a bright mulatto boy as a guide, were dispatched in search of him. In the interim he returned home by another route. The cavalry surrounded the house to prevent the egress of any one. There were a number of young ladies stopping at the Doctor's, some of them his daughters, who seemed to think it strange that the military should be sent for the *poor families*. Many questions were asked, to which Lieutenant McNaughton very judiciously replied by informing them that the Doctor was wanted as a witness to testify as to what he saw and what he knew of the assassin Booth and his confederate Harold.—After partaking of some dinner, the party started on their return to Walnut Tree landing, at which place they arrived about eight o'clock, and returned to Washington about one o'clock, A. M. There is something inexplicably strange about the persistency with which Booth and Harold insisted on being taken to Dr. Stewart's, and to no other place—which matter the authorities are investigating; and it would be inexpedient here to allude to him in full, as the ends of justice might be defeated thereby. The arrest of the three parties above named completes the whole case so far as relates to the operations of the fugitives after they crossed the Potomac till they arrived at Garrett's house.

LETTER OF TUCKER AND SANDERS.

MONTREAL, May 4, 1865.

To ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States:

Your proclamation is a living, burning lie, known to be such by yourself and all your surroundings—and all the hired perjurers in Christendom shall not deter us from exhibiting to the civilized world your hellish plot to murder our Christian President!

We recognize in many of your most distinguished generals men of honor, and we do not believe their association even with you has so brutalized them as to prevent their doing justice to a public enemy under such grave charges. Be this as it may, we challenge you to select any nine of the twenty five generals that we name, to form a court martial for our trial, to be convened at the United States fort at Rouse's Point, or any other place that you will not have the power to incite the mob to destroy us *en route*:—Generals Scott, Grant, Sherman, Meade, Rosecrans, Howard, Burnside, Hancock, Hooker, Schofield, Wright, Dix, Cadwallader, Emory, Blair, Pleasanton, Logan, Steele, Peck, Hatch, Franklin, Redman, Alexander, Carr, Reynolds, and Meagher. The money that you have so prodigally offered to have the unoffending neutrality of a neighboring State violated by the unwarrantable seizure of our persons to be paid over to defray the professional and other expenses of our trial, to the lawyers that we shall designate, and who are in no wise to be prejudiced in our defence. Our witnesses also to have the fullest protection, and upon our acquittal of the charges preferred against us in your proclamation we are to be permitted to return under safe conduct.

In conclusion, we say we have no acquaintance whatever with Mr. Booth, or any of those alleged to have been engaged with him. We have never seen or had any knowledge in any wise of him or them, and *he had never written us a note or sought an interview with us.*

GEORGE N. SANDERS,
BEVERLEY TUCKER.

[From the Montreal Gazette, May 6.]

THE ASHBURTON EXTRADITION TREATY.

We hear it said in the streets—we have no direct authority for the statement—that the federal government have made an application to the Governor General of Canada to have the persons accused in the proclamation of President Johnson given up. Our impression is that this rumor may have foundation, or we should not state it. The Extradition treaty cannot be made to apply to the persons mentioned in the proclamation, as it does not include accessories to the crime of murder, and only refers to a class of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the country making the demand for extradition, the perpetrators of which have escaped to the neighboring country. If, then, a demand is made at all to deliver up these persons, it must, we fancy, come under the comity of nations, and the appeal be to the prerogative. Of the reasonableness of such a demand we have not the first particle of evidence on which to form a judgment. The presumption which the proclamation affords is that the evidence for such a demand, or such a demand itself, is not altogether relied upon, for it offers a reward for arrest, which in Canada could not take place, except in the form of kidnapping and jostling the parties across the frontier. But they—that is to say, Messrs. Sanders and Tucker—have made a public offer voluntarily to appear within the jurisdiction of the United States to be tried by a court marshal, on conditions which impartial men will say are calculated to secure the ends of justice. Their offer, at the least, is not that of consciously guilty men. It is, in fact, very much the contrary, and exhibits great confidence in their own sense of innocence. They stipulate that the reward offered for their apprehension shall be given to their lawyers to defray the costs of their defence; and if the federal authorities receive the substantial putting their persons within United States jurisdiction, to be tried for the alleged offence against them, we cannot see that it is of much consequence to whom they bestow the reward. The offer made to them at least affords a show test, before the eyes of the civilized world, of the grounds there really are for the most extraordinary proclamation of President Johnson. There are passages in the letter a little rough in expression, but it would be mere idleness to discuss the terms in which men who feel themselves to be infamously accused repel the accusation against them.

If the federal authorities decline the offer we see that they cannot, in any event, have any reasonable complaint against Canada.

After we had written the above, the telegraph companies informed us that a New York paper announced that there has been a demand made to give up the persons named in the proclamation [illegible].

SURRENDER OF SMITH AND TAYLOR.

By the steamship Western Metropolis, which arrived in New York on the 7th, from New Orleans on the 30th ult., we have dispatches giving additional particulars of the negotiations, already alluded to, for the surrender of General Kirby Smith's entire Trans-Mississippi army. The meeting to arrange preliminaries took place on the 23d ult. at the mouth of Red river, and [illegible] Sprague represented General Pope and Colonel [illegible] [illegible] on behalf of General Smith, and [illegible] were to have another conference at the same point on the 2d instant. Of the result of this [illegible] nothing was known; but it was evident [illegible] proposed would be the same as those [illegible] Johnston's armies were surrendered.

There were additional rumors in New Orleans on the 30th ult. that the rebel Generals Dick Taylor and Forrest had made formal propositions to surrender their forces. General Canby had left New Orleans [illegible] for Mobile, and it was believed that he [illegible] [illegible] for the purpose of receiving Taylor's [illegible].

RELATIVE TO PRISONERS OF WAR

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington May 7, 1865.

Ordered—That all prisoners of war, except officers above the rank of colonel, who before the capture of Richmond signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and [illegible] be discharged, [illegible] [illegible] upon their taking the oath, and transportation furnished them to their respective homes.

In respect to all other prisoners of war further orders will be issued.

The Commissary General of Prisoners will [illegible] necessary regulations for preserving the [illegible] of prisoners of war to be released under this order, [illegible] to set forth the name of the [illegible] [illegible] of residence, the organization to which [illegible] time and place of capture, &c. The [illegible] glance will be administered by commanding [illegible] the prisons, camps and forts, who will [illegible] daily reports of prisoners released to the [illegible] General of Prisoners. These reports will [illegible] ted for each day, and transmitted to the [illegible] of War.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
JAMES A. HARDIE, Brevet Brigadier General, Inspector General United States Army.

FROM EUROPE.

Our advices from Europe, by the [illegible] and Hibernian at Father Point [illegible] [illegible] tance as indicating the effect of [illegible] assassination of President Lincoln on the public mind in Europe.

THE SURRENDER OF LEE.

The intelligence of the surrender of Lee had produced the anticipated effect in England and France. The cotton loan had declined to 12, while Five-twenties had advanced to 69. The comments on the news in the London papers were of a curiously depressed and [illegible] ed tone; they abandoned the rebel cause, [illegible] rebellion, and had become exceedingly anxious that government should make no mistake in the [illegible] of the country. So passed away the glory of the confederacy with John Bull.

THE ASSASSINATION.

But the startling news of the murder of President Lincoln produced a shock wherever the intelligence had been made public in Europe. Immense meetings had been held in Liverpool and London, similar in tone and character to those held in this country and in the British provinces. The event was announced in Parliament by Earl Russell in one house, and by Sir George Grey for Lord Palmerston in the other. The exciting and absorbing subject was to have been brought up again, on the 1st inst., for the purpose of requesting the Queen to have conveyed to the government and people of the United States an expression of the deep indignation and sorrow that the crime had produced in England.

Among other manifestations and signs is a letter from the rebel agent Mason, published in the rebel organ in London, asserting that the crime could not be imputed to the rebel government. Mason was compelled, by the indignation of the public, thus to denounce the crime at once. It is not a little curious that, while this rebel commissioner hastens to exculpate himself and colleagues from any previous knowledge of the crime, Jeff. Davis, the rebel chief in this country, has not taken the slightest notice or made any statement of any kind relative to the terrible event; although he has been publicly and officially branded as the leading accomplice in the assassination.

The effect of the news was to depress the Five-twenties to 58½ a 60. But the previous advance to 69 will be immediately recovered—probably on the arrival of the next steamer from the United States."

In the English House of Lords on Thursday night Earl Russell, and in the House of Commons Sir George Grey (on behalf of Lord Palmerston) gave notice that they would, on the 1st of May, move an address to the Queen, expressing sorrow and indignation at the assassination of President Lincoln, and praying her to convey that expression of feeling to the American government.

Two great meetings were held in Liverpool, which after appropriate speeches had been delivered, adopted unanimously resolutions expressive of their horror and deep sorrow at the assassination.

The commercial body of London adopted similar resolutions, and likewise the official bodies in various towns and provinces.

The Americans in London assembled in Grosvenor Hotel, on invitation of Mr. F. Wood. The meeting adjourned till the 1st of May, when Minister Adams will preside at a mass meeting of Americans at St. James Hall.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies had adopted and address expressing grief at President Lincoln's assassination, and the chamber was draped in his honor.

Paris letters state that the most profound and universal regret and indignation is expressed there at the assassination.

"Joseph E. Johnston, if it were possible, [illegible] to his fame as a general, has [illegible] the regard and gratitude of his army, [illegible] of the whole country, by his prompt refusal to [illegible] a hopeless war, and to spare the blood of his gallant little army, as he terms them."

The Charlotte *Bulletin* copies the above from a late number of the *Progress*, and adds:

"There is another matter that we desire to put on record to the credit of General Joseph E. Johnston, and that is, that while the highest civil officials of the Confederate Government were making off with all the funds of that government that they could collect, and while most of the other officers (civil and military) were securing the specie [illegible] that defunct government they could, [illegible] usually engaged in taking care of [illegible] val J. E. Johnston was dividing all the specie [illegible] possession among his soldiers. It [illegible] amount to each one, but small as it was, it was [illegible] incalculable benefit [illegible] the poor men, [illegible] had to travel hundreds of miles on foot to [illegible] homes. We conversed with a large number of these travel-worn veterans from Johnston's army and [illegible] heard nothing from any but praise of their late commander, and only for this act but [illegible] conduct, was [illegible] other prominent name [illegible] associated with, compared with the bitterest [illegible]."

The Portugese government has dismissed the Governor of the Belem fort, who fired upon the Niagara and Sacramento, and on the 5th instant orders were given to salute the American flag with twenty-one guns. The Lisbon papers state that at the first shot the Niagara lowered her flag half-mast to show she [illegible] did not mean to go out, and this signal appears not to have been observed at the tower, which fired six more shots at the frigate, and it is said three balls struck her side.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

ARREST OF BOOTH'S MESSENGER.

DEMAND ON THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

Letter from Beverly Tucker.

SURRATT IN CANADA.

From our Northern files we condense the following interesting news regarding the conspirators:

ARREST OF BOOTH'S MESSENGER.

BROOKLYN, May 4, 1865.

The developments coming continually to light through the indefatigable efforts of those entrusted with the duty of [illegible] every thread of the diabolical plot has brought the Washington detectives to Brooklyn. Harold, the accomplice and companion of Mr. Lincoln's murderer, it appears, had been a resident of Brooklyn for about two [illegible] from the establishment on Fulton street of the "Indian Doctor," or Doctor Tumblety—to that great [illegible] man's sudden departure therefrom, not many months ago. The facts bearing on the case came out a few days ago, on the occasion of the arrest of a young man who was traced from Washington to the place where he was employed, in Court street, near the City Hall—this person was an errand boy much employed by Booth in Washington, and who disappeared from that city on the day of the assassination of President Lincoln.—[illegible] he will not give his name or any particulars concerning himself, one object of his arrest has been secured. He has fully described Harold as a person who was employed by Brooklynites as connected with the "Indian Herb Doctor," which worthy, it appears, took his departure to New Orleans about eighteen months ago, at which time Harold also disappeared. The lad states that the doctor had been acquainted with Booth in Washington. It is pretty evident that the prisoner knows more than he has yet revealed; for there is little doubt that his connection with and the confidence with which he appears to have been treated by Booth, as his messenger, &c., made him the recipient of much information which it will now be [illegible] [illegible] to learn, and which will no doubt be [illegible] arrived at.

THE TRIAL—DEMAND ON CANADA.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1865.

A court room has been fitted up at the arsenal for the accommodation of the court martial to try the assassination conspirators, who are now securely confined in the old Penitentiary, in the arsenal yard. These trials will probably begin on Monday next.

It is understood that a formal demand has been made upon the Canadian government for the surrender of such of the assassination conspirators as may be within its jurisdiction.

BEVERLY TUCKER DENIES ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE CONSPIRACY.

MONTREAL, May 4, 1865.

Beverly Tucker publishes a letter in which he says that he never asserts that he had anything to do with the assassination, or any knowledge of the plot to capture President Lincoln or Mr. Seward, "blackened his soul with unnatural perjuries." He had never heard of Booth, or any of the others arrested, before the assassination. He is informed that Booth left here on the 27th of October, [illegible] residence; that the officers of the Ontario Bank state that Booth purchased a bill on England for sixty-one pounds sterling, and at the same time deposited [illegible] hundred and fifty-five dollars, which remains to Booth's credit. Booth stated that he was to run the blockade.

Tucker was not here when Booth was. He has sent for a copy of the evidence to disprove it. Sanders is still residing here.

SURRATT IN CANADA.

[From the Montreal Gazette, April 30.]

The following telegrams appeared in the New York papers:

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1865.

The investigation of the cases of the conspirators is now in progress. When the time arrives for the publication of the details, they will astound the loyal North and disgust every high hearted Southern man, by the exhibition of perfidy and cowardly expedients resorted to by the leaders of the rebellion.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

Notice has been given by our Consul General in Canada that all the criminals connected with the murder of Mr. Lincoln must be surrendered to the United States authorities. This has a meaning.

Since we last wrote on this subject we have had information to lead us to think that the man Surratt has been in Canada. We are quite ignorant as to whether or not he is now here. But we can have no hesitation in stating that it is the duty of the Canadian government and people to use all exertions to afford the federal authorities aid in finding out the fact, and to afford them every facility which the law, or treaties, or the comity of nations may require at our hands. This is a point too plain for discussion. There can be no second opinion respecting it. But as to the alleged conspiracy here, among the Southern refugees, we shall require evidence before we believe it. We attach weight to the statement which Brigadier General Lee made to us, as to his ignorance of any such conspiracy; and had there been any, of the nature alleged, he would likely have heard of it. That officer, as a Southern gentleman, repudiated sympathy with assassination as indignantly as could any man who lives. What is unfair? these are accusations against a class of gentlemen without specification.

CHANGING PRISONS.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1865.

At about midnight last Saturday, the steamer Keyport was ordered to the Navy Yard. She received from the Monitors Saugus and Montauk the persons who have been arrested as directly concerned in the conspiracy to murder simultaneously the President and other Union leaders, and who now number fifteen men and one woman. These prisoners were all heavily ironed with a ball and chain on each leg, handcuffed in such a manner as to keep the hands several inches apart, and some of the more desperate ones having the hands fastened behind the back. A sort of sack covered the head and face of each, leaving only the mouth and nostrils exposed, so as to prevent their recognition by each other or any one else. A special sentinel was in charge of each prisoner. As the signal was given for the Keyport to start, the steamer's bell rang slowly, and nearly all the muffled prisoners gave a convulsive start at the sound, evidently thinking that their hour of retribution had come. They were transferred to the district penitentiary adjoining the arsenals, where cells had been arranged for them.—Two prisoners occupy each cell, but a sentinel in charge of each man prevents any conversation. Notwithstanding the large number already in custody, several more of the assassination conspirators are still at large. Their early apprehension is considered almost certain.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The Connecticut Legislature has unanimously ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing and interdicting slavery throughout the United States. This makes twenty two States that have ratified the great amendment. Only five more are wanted to reach the required three-fourths of all the States, and they will be soon forth coming. New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky, under the control of the democratic party, resist the ratification at the [illegible] of their respective Legislatures, the democrats still clinging to their idol that African slavery is necessary to the existence of their party. We guess that they will discover before the year is out that this hobby horse is knocked to pieces, and that they must consent to do without it, or sell out their stock in trade to the highest bidder.—*N. Y. Herald.*

In a Sunday school in Brooklyn, last Sunday, while the recitation of verses of scripture was in progress, a little girl suddenly exclaimed: "I know a verse!" He [illegible] it, and she [illegible] "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" She had studied the gospel according to Gen. Dix.

A terrible epidemic has broken out in Russia, which creates alarm lest it may spread in Europe.

THE OUTLAWS

The New York *Herald* furnishes the following description of accomplices in the assassination of President Lincoln, who have been outlawed by President Johnson.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jefferson Davis, who was yesterday a rebel, with two powerful armies at his back, is to-day a fugitive from justice, with a price set upon his head as an assassin.—There is every probability that he will be captured, tried, condemned and executed. Such an end will be a fitting termination to a life marked by such crimes as treason and murder.

Jeff. Davis was born in the same State (Kentucky) and in the same year (1808) that gave birth to Abraham Lincoln. Davis was born on June 3, and was the illegitimate son of James Davis, a noted horse trader, of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The father fell under suspicion as a horse thief, and was forced to fly from justice. He settled, when Jeff. was very young, near Vicksburg, Mississippi. At that time horse and negro traders and horse thieves, when rich, were admissable to good (Mississippi) society, and old Davis had little difficulty in establishing himself in life. He was able a few years after to send his son to Kentucky to complete his education at the Transylvania University, Lexington. He had in fact become so popular through the influence of his money and popular manners as to be able to secure for his hopeful progeny an appointment to West Point, which young Jeff. entered at sixteen, forming part of the graduating class of 1828. He graduated near the foot of the class, and was commissioned in the First Infantry as brevet second lieutenant, the lowest rank that could be given him. He was sent to Florida and served very creditably with Zach. Taylor, in the Black Hawk war, for which he got a commission as first lieutenant in the First dragoons. In 1832 he offended General Taylor by running away with and marrying his daughter and the old General never recognized Davis until they happened to meet on the battle field of Buena Vista, Mexico. In 1835 Davis, having resigned his commission, settled near Vicksburg, and entered upon the arena of politics, in which he was so far successful as to be elected to the lower house of Congress.

When the Mexican war broke out Davis raised and commanded the First regiment of Mississippi rifles. The only significant feature in his career was the fact that he declined a United States commission as brigadier general of volunteers, on the ground that such appointment by the federal Executive was a violation of State rights.

He re-entered political life in 1847 having been appointed by the Governor of Mississippi to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Mr. Speight. At the ensuing election, in 1848, he was elected to fill the term expiring in 1851. On his return to Mississippi he became the State rights candidate for Governor, but was defeated by "Little Fidget" Foote, his life-time enemy, who is now lying in Ludlow street jail in this city.—About the same time he stumped the State for the purpose of advocating the repudiation of the State debt, and was subsequently honored as the originator and prime mover of that great swindle. In 1853 he was called by Pierce to a seat in his Cabinet, as Secretary of War. In 1857 he was re-elected United States Senator from Mississippi, which he held until his resignation (January 1861), on the secession of his State. He was chosen Provisional President of the rebel confederation of States February 4, 1861; was inaugurated February 22, 1861, and re-elected in 1862 for the term of six years, for only half of which time he will be permitted to act. His administration of the affairs of the rebellious States has been marked by no great brilliancy or judgment.—He has been the Marplot of almost every one of the rebel campaigns, and has done more by his obstinacy, envy, jealousy and malice to destroy the unity and effectiveness of his government and its armies than any other of its leaders. If the confederacy had possessed a leader less obstinate in the pursuit of bad plans, less envious of the fame of his subordinates, and less quarrelsome generally, it might have existed a few months longer.

What evidence the government has of the complicity of Davis in the conspiracy for the assassination of Mr. Lincoln has not yet been divulged. Davis is not a whit too good or too wise to engage in any similar infamous or hopeless undertaking.

On the fall of Richmond, Davis acknowledged the hopelessness of his cause, fled southward, stopping for a few days at Danville, but soon afterwards pushing for the Florida coast. He passed through Charlotte, N. C., on April 23 and Yorkville on the 28th, closely pursued by Stoneman's cavalry, and guarded by a brigade of cavalry under General G. G. Dibbrell. It is to be sincerely hoped that he will be secured by Stoneman or the blockading fleet off the Florida coast.

JACOB THOMPSON, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Thompson is a native of North Carolina, and is now fifty five years of age. He was educated at Chapel Hill University, N. C., and on removing to Mississippi in 1834 was admitted to the bar. He began life, like Jeff. Davis, as a repudiator. He was for many years a representative from Mississippi in the lower house of Congress. In politics he was then known as a free trader and State rights democrat, but was not considered a secessionist. In 1850 he was defeated as a candidate for the Senate in Mississippi, and remained out of public life until 1856, when Buchanan appointed him Secretary of the Interior. He chiefly distinguished himself by stealing eight hundred thousand dollars in Indian bonds, and decamping with the proceeds to Mississippi, with which State he seceded. He served for a time on the staff of Beauregard, but was never known to be in any engagement, though he figured extensively during the operations before Corinth as a flag of truce character. He left the confederacy in 1863, and has since been engaged in nefarious practices in Canada. He is known to have instigated the St. Alban's and other raids, and it will not be surprising if he is yet proved to have been prominent in concocting the late conspiracy.

CLEMENT C. CLAY OF ALABAMA.

Clement Claiborne Clay, one of the accomplices of the assassin of President Lincoln, was born in Madison county, Alabama, in 1819. He is the son of Clement Comer Clay, formerly Governor of Alabama, and who still lives in Huntsville, Alabama, subsisting on the bounty of the United States government. The son graduated at the University of Alabama in his sixteenth year. He then became private secretary of his father, at that time Governor of the State. Young Clay was subsequently sent to the University of Virginia, where he completed his legal studies. He married in early life Miss Virginia Carolina Tunstall, of Virginia. He returned to Huntsville, began the practice of law, and in 1842, 1844 and 1845 was elected to the State Legislature. He served from 1846 to 1848 as Judge of his native county. In 1853 he was elected to the United States Senate and in 1857 was re-elected. He resigned in 1861 and was immediately returned to the rebel Congress, being elected a Senator from his State. In 1864 he escaped from the Confederacy and reached Canada, where he has been engaged in plotting treason and murder.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, OF KENTUCKY.

Sanders and Tucker match admirably as a couple of drunken, unprincipled adventurers. They are really unworthy the honor of having a price set on their heads. They were never worth twenty-five thousand dollars to the owners; and if the reward is paid to the criminals in person they can very well afford to deliver themselves up, as their heads could be little loss to men so constituted, mental and corporeally.

Sanders, like Davis, tried to disgrace Kentucky by being born in it, about forty-five or fifty years ago. He has been all his life engaged in political schemes of a visionary character. None of the administrations were corrupt enough to openly recognize him except those of Pierce and Buchanan. Under the memorable reign of the first Sanders was appointed Navy Agent at New York, and under the other received the appointment to the consulship of London, England. While acting as Consul he originated the famous Ostend Conference scheme for upsetting the European monarchial governments. He used the official ministerial mail bags to such an extent in the distribution of his circular, that attention was called to it by the English authorities.—He returned to this country in 1861, and at once embarked in the visionary scheme of a Southern confederacy, which he looked on with the eyes of a Jeremy Diddler as a fine field for speculation. In 1861 he was at Nashville where he was very short of money—so short indeed that he had to leave his wardrobe, as well as that of his wife, with the hotel keeper as an assurance that if he should ever obtain funds sufficient he would pay for his bread and meat. Sanders was engaged in several visionary schemes for increasing the rebel navy, all of which failed. In consideration of the fact that he was permitted to subsist on the secret service fund of the rebel government he appears to have entered into the scheme which, originally intended for the capture, culminated in the assassination of the President. Many years since Sanders gave evidence of his disposition to engage in wholesome slaughter by a projected invention of a steam guillotine, which he claimed to be a great success, though he had no very clear idea of how it was to be fed with victims. He may find the same final use for his improvement that Guillotin had for the original machine. Sanders lately grew very indignant at the idea of being charged with complicity in the murder of Mr. Lincoln, and from his safe retreat in Canada, proposed to come to New York for the double purpose of standing his trial and give his accusers a chance to prove the charges. He did not, however, deny his complicity in the act and is not at all likely to come except on compulsion. Sanders is a large, stout man, weighing over two hundred pounds, with curly hair and thick whiskers, heavily tinged with gray.

BEVERLY TUCKER, OF VIRGINIA.

Beverly Tucker is described by one very familiar with him as "a drunken vagabond in consequence of being the nephew of John Mason, of Virginia." He was born in Winchester, Va., about the year 1827. He was for some years the editor of the Washington *Sentinel*, a short lived State rights paper of little ability. In 1857 he was appointed by Buchanan, through Mason's influence, to the position of consul at Liverpool, which he held and misused until 1861. Tucker's energies during his whole public career have been chiefly devoted to the development of his great natural abilities in borrowing money and drinking alcoholic fluids. He has been residing for a year or two past in Canada, where he is under bonds for infringement of the neutrality laws. He has published a letter denying any complicity in the assassination of the President, and assumed a tone of injured innocence as meek as any ever assumed by Mr. Pecksniff.

WILLIAM C. CLEARY, OF KENTUCKY.

Cleary is designated in the proclamation offering ten thousand dollars for his head as the clerk of C. C. Clay. He is a native of Kentucky, and was a member of the Kentucky Legislature of 1860. He has been living in Canada for two years past, and is now under eight thousand dollars bonds to answer charges preferred in one of the Canadian courts for an infringement of the neutrality laws.

General Ortega and staff, of the liberal army of Mexico, are on their way to Washington on a mission from President Juarez.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Office Provost Marshal.
RALEIGH, N. C., May 10, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

ALL OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN FORMERLY belonging to the Confederate army, now in this City whose homes are elsewhere (except those sick or wounded and their attendants) will immediately report to this office and procure necessary passes to enable them to go at once to their homes, unless they come under provisions of Circular dated "Headquarters, Department N. C., Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865."

Officers and enlisted men whose homes are in this City, and all medical officers now on duty here, belonging to the aforesaid army, will immediately report to this office, where their names will be registered and passes given them to go about the City.

Any one failing to comply with this order will be promptly arrested.
GEO. B. DYER.
Maj. 9th Me. Vols., and Provost Marshal.

Headquarters, Department North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 35.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. COX, WITH HIS OWN Corps, and two brigades of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro', Salisbury, Charlotte, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major General A. H. Terry, with his own Corps, and one brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro', Fayetteville, and such other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Coast District, as heretofore.

The troops will visit all parts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerillas and marauders, and collect all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each county under their jurisdiction a discreet officer, with a sufficient force to organize a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as necessary the companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and ammunition, but will receive no compensation for their service.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and an oath to preserve the peace, prevent crime, and arrest criminals as far as practicable within their county, and obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crime and the names of witnesses must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General SCHOFIELD:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-Col. and Asst. Adj. General.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh, N. C.
May 4th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36.

THE RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES FROM Raleigh to Goldsboro', Wilmington and Morehead City and the telegraph lines from Raleigh to Fayetteville, Weldon and Greensboro', will be held as military lines under exclusive military control.

Other railroads and telegraph lines in the State may be worked by the private corporations now having possession of them, under such general military regulations and restrictions as it may be necessary to impose.

All officers and employees of railroads and telegraph lines will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States, and will be held amenable to the military authorities for the proper discharge of their duties. The Presidents or Superintendents of Railroad Companies will confer with Col. J. F. Boyd, Chief Quartermaster at Raleigh, who is empowered to make the necessary regulations.

For the present and until further orders, no travel or traffic will be permitted on any railroad except under proper military permits.

By command of
MAJ. GEN. SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, Lieut. Col. & A. A. G.
May 6-tf.

Headq'rs Department of North Carolina.
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Raleigh, N. C., May 1st, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * *

III. MAJOR GEO. B. DYER, 9TH MAINE INfantry, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of the Post of Raleigh to relieve Lt. Col. S. M. Zent, 13th Indiana Infantry, who has been discharged the service on the tender of his resignation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. Schofield:
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assist. Adj't Gen'l.

COL. GRANGER,
Com'd'g Post, Raleigh, N. C. May 3-tf

HEADQ'RS., 3RD BRIGADE, 2ND DIV., 10TH A. C.
POST OF RALEIGH, N. C.
May 1st, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

The Col. Commanding Post having noticed with regret that the beautiful shade trees which adorn the City of Raleigh, are being ruined, all persons are therefore prohibited from hitching their horses to them for the future. Hitching posts will be provided on all the principal streets of the city, and any horse found tied to the trees will be seized by the Provost Guard.

By Order of
G. F. GRANGER,
Col. Com'd'g Post.
H. S. SANFORD, Post Adjutant. May 2-tf.