

[Continued from the 1st page.]  
 shed a tear that from the first Mrs. Davis manifested a great deal of indignation, was very sarcastic, and embarrassed the captors as much as possible. Mrs. Clay, the Colonel stated, was equally defiant, and counselled that blood be shed before the articles of which he was the bearer should be delivered up.

The Secretary of War, in the name of the people and of the President, returned thanks to Colonel Pritchard for the gallantry and activity exhibited by him in the pursuit of the great criminal of the age, remarking that the reward offered for the apprehension of Davis would be distributed to the men who were properly entitled to it, and a medal of honor awarded to each one who participated in the capture.

The cloak and shawl are to be forwarded to the Soldiers' Fair at Chicago for exhibition. Colonel Pritchard also presented to the Department the regimental colors of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania regiment, found among the baggage of Jeff. Davis' party.

Gov. Letcher a Prisoner in the Old Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.  
 Ex-Governor Letcher, who was captured on Monday at Lexington, Va., by a detachment of Torbert's cavalry, arrived here to-day on a special steamer, and has been committed to the Old Capitol prison. He was dressed in the garb of a farmer at the time of his capture.

Colonel Harrison, Jeff. Davis' private secretary, has also been brought to Washington, and securely lodged in prison.

THE PRISONERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 24, 1865.  
 A steamer sailed from here this forenoon for Savannah under sealed orders.

Mrs. Davis, her four children, brother and sister, and Mrs. Clay go to Savannah in the Clyde, as permission for them to proceed North has been refused by the War Department.

Yesterday afternoon a guard was sent out to the Clyde and searched the steamer and all the baggage and effects of the rebel party remaining on board.

A large amount of gold and valuable jewelry, &c., was found in the baggage of the ladies, but with the exception of several important documents, which were found by the guard, everything was left unmolested.

Among the many rumors flying about to day in regard to the confinement of Jeff. Davis has been one to the effect that yesterday afternoon he was manacled, in order to prevent, no doubt, any injury to his guard, should he, as Mrs. Davis remarked, become "provoked" at the strict surveillance held over him.

The strictest regulations respecting persons visiting the fortress are still rigidly enforced by General Miles, the commander of the post. No person, either officer or civilian, is allowed to enter the fortress unless duly provided with the requisite passes.

Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster Reagan at Fort Warren.

Boston, May 25, 1865.  
 The United States gunboat Tuscarora, from Fortress Monroe, with Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster Reagan on board, arrived below this port this morning and anchored in the narrow. The rebel party will be lodged in Fort Warren to-day.

Jeff Davis to be Indicted for Treason.  
 A true bill of indictment for treason has been found against Jeff. Davis by the Grand Jury of Washington, and it is said that as soon as the attendance of the witnesses for the prosecution can be procured he will be taken from the ossement in Fortress Monroe, where he is now in close confinement, and conveyed to Washington for trial.

The search of the baggage captured with Jeff. Davis and his fellow rebel captives, and conveyed with them to Fortress Monroe on board the steamer William H. Clyde, has disclosed as being among it a large amount of gold and jewelry and several documents of importance.

From Fortress Monroe—Jeff Davis and Clement C. Clay in Close Confinement—They occupy Cells adjoining.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 25.  
 Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay, after having been taken yesterday afternoon from the steamer Clyde, were immediately escorted inside the Fortress, and at once placed in the closest confinement in the cells prepared for them upon the second tier casemates. They occupy cells adjoining each other, and are carefully guarded by two officers and twenty men of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery, of the fort garrison.

Mrs. Davis and family and the wife of Clement C. Clay remain on board the steamer Clyde, which has been coaling all day, preparatory to conveying them and Col. Pritchard's command southward again.

The strictest regulations are being enforced by the military authorities respecting persons visiting the Fortress. By order of the Secretary of War, no one, either civil or military, is allowed to enter the Fortress, unless provided with passes, which are furnished very sparingly by the commander of the post.

Committed to the Old Capital.  
 We learn that Col. Harrison, Jeff. Davis' private secretary, was brought to the navy yard in the United States steamer Pontoosuc, from Fortress Monroe; and from thence sent to the Old Capitol prison, yesterday afternoon. Jeff. Davis, with his wife and four children, yet remain at Fortress Monroe.

Washington Republican, May 24th.

Southern Railroads.

CINCINNATI, May 23, 1865.  
 The published correspondence between Gov. Brownlow and the officials of the Chattanooga road shows the rolling stock of that road to be in good repair at Augusta, including two hundred and twenty-five locomotives. The road to Atlanta will be complete about the 1st of June.

Reported Capture of Isham G. Harris.

CINCINNATI, May 23, 1865.

The Commercial's Nashville despatch reports the capture of the rebel Governor Harris, of Tennessee; \$600,000 belonging to the State Treas-

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### FENIAN MEETING IN IRELAND.

#### THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN ALGERIA.

#### Popular Sentiment in Italy on the Assassination, &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1865.  
 The steamship Edinburg, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., via Queenstown on the 11th, has arrived. Her advices are one day later.

The latest intelligence via Queenstown says that Johnston's surrender was generally regarded as a foregone conclusion, and the news had but slight effect.

A Melbourne despatch of the 28th, says that the pirate Shenandoah is cruising off that coast, but no captures are announced.

LIVERPOOL, May 11.—Cotton is dull, with a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., occasioned by late advices from America. The market is firm but quiet.

LONDON, May 11.—Consols closed at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 90 $\frac{3}{4}$  for money. United States Five-Twenties closed at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$  a 65.

Great Britain.

#### FENIAN MEETING IN IRELAND.

At a mass meeting, held on the plains of Clontarf on the 7th inst., the following placard was read and extensively circulated. The speeches delivered were of an inflammable character, but the demonstration was not participated in to any great extent by the people of Dublin:—

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS—1865 VERSUS 1172.

IRISHMEN—Six hundred and ninety-three years of bloody extermination and rapacious plunder by British butchers, countrymen of the Queen of England's son, demand of you silence and contempt, and not even by your outward appearance show the slightest participation in the hollow rejoicings that will be paraded before you on the 9th by the bastard descendants of Strongbow and Cromwell, who happen to be born in Ireland, but avow their allegiance to England. Irishmen, testify your loyalty and devotion to Ireland by uniting in the bonds of brotherhood to have Ireland for the Irish. By order of the Vigilance Committee. God save the people.

France.  
 The Empress presided at the Council of State held on May 6.

The circulation in France of the newspaper *L'Europe*, published in Frankfort, has been prohibited, on account of an article which appeared in that paper in defence of political assassination.

A decree has been issued by the Empress approving the decision of the municipality of Deauville for the erection of a statue of the late Duke of Morny in that town.

Algeria.

#### IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION TO THE INHABITANTS OF ALGERIA.

A telegram from Algiers, of May 4, says the Emperor Napoleon has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Algeria:—  
 THE EMPEROR TO THE INHABITANTS OF ALGERIA: I come among you to learn in person your interest, to second your efforts, and to assure you that the protection of the mother country shall not fail you. You have for a long time past combatted with energy two obstacles—a virgin soil and a warlike people; but better days are at hand. On the one side, private companions are about to develop by their industry and their capital the fertility of the land; on the other, the Arabs, restrained, and enlightened with regard to our own benevolent intentions, will no longer be able to disturb the tranquility of the country. Have faith, then, in the future. Become attached to the land which you cultivate as a new father land, and treat the Arabs, in the midst of whom you must dwell, as fellow countrymen. We must be the masters, because we are more civilized; we must be generous, because we are the stronger. Let us, then, justify unceasingly the glorious act of one of my predecessors, who in planting, thirty-five years ago, on the soil of Africa the banner of France and the cross, unfurled at once the sign of civilization and the symbol of peace and charity.

The Emperor is still making excursions into the environs of the town of Algiers. His Majesty's health continues excellent.

PROCLAMATION TO THE ARABS.

The Emperor has issued the following proclamation, addressed to the Arabs:—  
 France came to Algeria in 1830 not to destroy the Arab nationality, but to liberate the people from ages of oppression. Nevertheless, you have fought against your liberators. I honor your sentiment of warlike dignity, but God has decided. Recognize the decree of Providence. Like yourselves, our ancestors courageously resisted, and yet from their defeat dates their regeneration. Your prophet says:—"God gives power to whomsoever he will." I come to exercise the power in your interest. I have irrevocably assured to you the proprietorship of the land you occupy. I have honored your chiefs and respected your religion. I wish to increase your well being. Tell your mistaken-brethren that 2,000,000 Arabs cannot resist 40,000,000 Frenchmen. I thank the great majority for their fidelity. Great recollections and powerful interests already unite you to the mother country, and a military confraternity has been formed in the Crimea, Italy, China and Mexico. Place confidence, then, in your destinies, almost united with those of France, and acknowledge, with the Koran, that "what God directs is well directed."

The Emperor has visited the principal localities in the plain of Sahel, everywhere meeting with an enthusiastic reception.

Austria and the Danubius.

with Prussia respecting compensation for Schleswig and Holstein, but has declared that it is not impossible she might do so in reference to Lauenburg. The Duke of Augustenburg has informed the Prussian government that the resolutions expressing the views of the committee of thirty-six members representing the different political associations of Germany on the future of the duchies would be admitted by him as the basis for an arrangement, but that he could not guarantee this without the consent of the Schleswig Holstein Estates.

Belgium.  
 A telegram from Brussels of May 8 says:—The King has passed a very good night, and a considerable improvement in his health has taken place.

Italy.  
 A STREET IN PALERMO TO BE NAMED AFTER MR. LINCOLN.

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

SUGGESTION OF A PENNY SUBSCRIPTION FOR A GOLD MEDAL TO BE PRESENTED TO MRS. LINCOLN.

The *Phare de la Loire* of Nantes, which appeared in mourning when it published the news of Mr. Lincoln's murder, now suggests that a penny subscription should be collected for the purpose of presenting to Mrs. Lincoln a gold medal.

Release of Rebel Prisoners at Indianapolis.  
 CINCINNATI, May 23.

Four hundred rebel prisoners at Indianapolis were released yesterday, after taking the oath of allegiance. Four hundred more will be discharged to-day.

The New York Tribune says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced," etc.

The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them. The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

" \* \* I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."  
 REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

" \* \* Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use."  
 Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

" \* \* I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. \* \* The Plantation Bitters have cured me."  
 REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

" \* \* I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect."  
 G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

" \* \* The Plantation Bitters have cured me of Liver Complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business."  
 H. B. KINSLEY, Cleveland, O.

" \* \* The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm."  
 C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863.  
 DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful, after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was enabled to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.  
 Respectfully,  
 JUDITH RUSSELL.

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th St., N. Y., says "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse and attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old, which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," etc.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, etc., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Any person refilling bottles, or offering to sell PLANTATION BITTERS in bulk—by the gallon, or in any manner, except as above, is a swindler and impostor, with whom we shall deal as the law directs. Sold by all respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

R. H. DRAKE & CO. N. Y.

## U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

## SEVEN THIRTY-LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 15th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent.

## GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from Nov., which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually in coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note	100
Two cents " " " " " "	100
Ten " " " " " "	500
20 " " " " " "	1000
\$1 " " " " " "	5000

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is

## THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

## Great Popular Loan of the People.

To prevent the mutilation of the notes, the Secretary of the Treasury has given notice, that the notes are not negotiable, unless all the unmaturing coupons are attached.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,  
 Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.  
 J. D. RYTENBERG, Agent.