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information that two persons answering the description of Booth and his accomplice Harrold, were concealed in a barn on the place of Henry Garrett, three miles from Port Royal, in the direction of Bowling Green. Near the latter place we captured a man named Gett who ferried Booth and his companion across the Potomac; at first he denied knowing anything about the matter, but when threatened with death if he did not reveal the spot where the assassins were secreted, he told me where they could be found and piloted us to the place. Booth and Harrold reached the barn about dusk on Tuesday evening, the barn was at once surrounded by our cavalry. Some of our party engaged in conversation with Booth from the outside; he was commanded to surrender several times, but made no reply to the demand, save that if you want me you must take me. When first asked to surrender, he asked who do you take me for? and a short after, in response to the question as to whether there was any body else with him in the barn, he stated he was the only person in the building; that his companion Harrold had taken another direction and was beyond reach of capture. At 3 o'clock, or a little after, the barn was fired; before the flames kindled, Booth had the advantage of us in respect to light, he could see us but we could not see him, but after the tables were turned against him, we could see him plainly, but could not be seen by him. The flames appeared to confuse him and he made a spring toward the door, as if to attempt to force his way out; as he passed by one of the crevices in the barn, I fired at him. I aimed at his body as I did not want to kill him; I took deliberate aim at his shoulder but my aim was too high; the ball struck him in the head, just below the right ear, passing through and came out about an inch above the left ear. I think he stooped to pick up something just as I fired. That may probably account for his receiving the ball in his head. I was not over eight or ten yards distant from him when I fired; after he was wounded I went into the barn; he was lying in a reclining position on the floor; he was then carried out of the burning building into the open air, where he died about two hours and a half afterwards. About an hour before he breathed his last, he prayed for us to shoot him through the heart and thus end his misery; his suffering appeared to be intense.

Booth, although he could have killed several of our party, seemed to be afraid of a fire; mine was the only shot fired on either side. When he fell he had in his hand a six barreled revolver and, this feat, was lying a seven shooter which he drooped after being wounded, two other revolvers were also near him. He declared that the arms belonged to him and that Harrold had nothing to do with the murder. He did not talk much after receiving his wound. When asked if he had anything to say, he replied: I die for my country, and asked those standing by to tell his mother, he did not deny his crime.

Cleveland, 28.

All along the route from Buffalo to this city, which we reached this morning, the usual demonstrations of sorrow were witnessed. The remains were escorted by a large military and civic procession to a beautifully constructed temple, prepared to receive them, and soon thereafter, the face of the honored dead was open to the gaze of thousands of spectators, who, in admirable order, entered and retired from the enclosure. The entire population of the city are all seemingly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

Springfield, Ill., 28.

The time for the funeral of the late President is changed from Saturday the 11th, to Thursday, May 4th.

Cincinnati, 28.

Late Georgia papers give a full account of Wilson's great raid. After defeating the forces at Selma, and destroying the arsenals and manufactories there, Wilson moved eastward, capturing Montgomery, West Point, Columbus and Macon, scattering the militia in all directions, mining the only remaining railroad and breaking up all the machinery shops, destroying the military stores, and thus rendering the manufacture of materials for a future campaign impossible.

Chicago, 29.

In deference to the feelings of many Christians relative to Ascension day, President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing June 1st, a day of humiliation and prayer, instead of May 14th.

New York, 29.

The Herald's Selma, Ala., despatch says, among the prisoners captured here

are 150 officers. Lieut. Dick Taylor made his escape on a steamer. N. B. Forrest, Dan Adams, Roddy, Armstrong and Crosland, under cover of the darkness, reached the swamp east of the city and eluded capture. The officers comprising the staffs were taken. Forrest's ordnance officer, Capt. Bond, reports Forrest as wounded in two places in the arm.

Croxton and McCook attacked Jackson in front and rear at Fryon, but having traveled by widely different roads, their attacks were not simultaneous, else he must have been destroyed.

The destruction of the Centreville bridge over the Catawba and Croxton's movements towards Tuscaloona, rendered it utterly impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans. Catawba capitulated yesterday.

About 7,000 of our prisoners, who had been confined for a long time, were released. They had been well treated.

A dispatch from Grant, Raleigh, 10 p. m., 26th, states, Johnston has surrendered the forces in his command, embracing all from here to Chatahoocchie, on the basis agreed upon by Lee and myself for the army of Northern Virginia.

(Signed) STANTON.

Secretary Seward and son are doing well.

Chicago, 28.

A New Madrid telegram says the steamer Sultana exploded and sank yesterday morning between there and Memphis. Two thousand exchanged Union soldiers from Vicksburg were on board, with about 1,000 civilians. It is said that not more than 700 were saved. No particulars have been received.

New York, 29.

The Herald's Washington special says a postmortem examination of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch his brain, but striking the spinal column, produced immediate paralysis.

Nearly all the parties directly implicated are now in custody. Paine, the Seward assassin, is brother of one of the St. Alban's raiders. There are six brothers in all, reckless and daring. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua.

Edwin Booth arrived here to-day to ask for his brother's body, but the request will not be granted.

Washington, 29.

The War Department in General Order 77, for reducing the expenses of the military establishment, has ordered:

First, the chiefs of the respective Bureaus of this Department will proceed immediately to reduce the expenses of their respective Bureaus to what is absolutely necessary, in view of the immediate reduction of the forces in the field and in garrison and a speedy termination of hostilities.

Second, the Quartermaster General will discharge all ocean transports not required to bring home troops in remote Departments. All river and inland transportation will be discharged, except that required for the necessary supplies to the troops in the field. Purchases of horses, mules, wagons and other land transportation will be stopped, also purchases of forage, except what is required for immediate consumption.

Third, the Commissary General of subsistence will discontinue the purchase of supplies in his Department, except such as may, with what is on hand, be required for the forces in the field to the first of June.

Fourth, the chief of Ordnance will stop all purchases of arms, ammunition, and materials therefor, and reduce the manufacture of arms, ordnance and stores in Government arsenals, as rapidly as can be done without injury to the service.

The chief of Engineers will stop the work in all fortifications and other works, except those for which specific appropriations have been made by Congress.

Sixth, all soldiers in hospitals, who require no further treatment, will be honorably discharged from the service, with immediate payment. All officers and enlisted men, who have been prisoners of war and are now on furlough or in parole camps, and all recruits in rendezvous, except those for the regular army, will be honorably discharged.

Seventh, the Adjutant General of the army will cause an immediate return to be made by all commanders in the field, and of garrisons, detachments and posts, of their respective forces, with a view to their immediate reduction.

Eighth, the Quartermaster of subsistence, Engineer and Provost Marshals and Generals of Departments will reduce their number of clerks and employees to that absolutely required for doing up the business of their respective departments. The Surgeon General will make a similar reduction in sur-

geons, nurses and attendants in his Bureau.

Ninth, the chiefs of the respective Bureaus will immediately cause proper returns to be made out, of the public property in their charge, and statements of the property in each that may be sold upon advertisement and publication, without prejudice to the service.

Tenth, the commanders of prisoners will have rolls made out, of the name, residence, time and place of capture, and occupation of all the prisoners of war, who shall take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to the end that such as are disposed to become good and loyal citizens of the United States, and are proper objects of Executive clemency, may be released upon the terms that the President shall deem fit and consistent with the public safety.

By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed) W. A. NICHOLS, A. A. G.

Additional report of the interview with Lee:

He had opposed secession, but when the State went out, he considered it his duty to go with it. When he accepted a command under the rebel government, he considered that he was serving his State. He regarded his surrender of the military, not of political significance, that it was not a surrender of the doctrine of State rights. When the South surrenders all its forces and returns to the Union, then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine of secession. That principle will then be settled by military power. On this question of State sovereignty he contends there exists a legitimate cause of war. The question was left unsettled in the convention forming the organic law, and war is destined to settle it. Therefore, a war raised on this issue cannot be called treason. If the South is forced to submit, it of course can only be looked upon as a triumph of Federal power over State rights and a forced annihilation of the latter. The South have not been and are not yet prepared to beg for terms, but are ready to accept fair and honorable terms for their political men. As to slavery, they consider it dead, and their best men have long been anxious to do away with it. He expressed the opinion that should an arbitrary, vindictive, or revengeful policy be attempted, the end of the war is not yet.

Louisville, 29.

Nine hundred rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap yesterday and were paroled.

New York, 29.

Transactions in gold are very limited and the prices weak, the ruling figure this morning is 46 1/2. Now, military events have ceased to affect the standing of the public credit; the fluctuations in gold are chiefly the result of the changing aspect of foreign exchanges and other movements affecting supply.

Columbus, Ohio, 29.

Notwithstanding the inclement weather, crowds of citizens assembled at the depot at Cleveland, to take a last look at the coffin containing the remains of the late President. At half-past seven this morning we arrived at Columbus. An immense assemblage received us here. A committee of arrangements took charge of affairs. Between the lines of military and citizens the coffin was slowly carried to the hearse, which was similar to those used in other cities. The flowers contributed at the former places along the line, still lie on the coffin. The procession formed, with the 88th Ohio Veterans acting as escort and the veteran reserve corps as a guard of honor.

New York, 29.

The Post's special says it is estimated that Secretary Stanton's order will dismiss from the military service at least 50,000 persons.

The Herald's dispatch says Rear Admiral Porter is detached from the command of the North Atlantic squadron, and Commodore Rudford succeeds.

Washington, 29.

The Government is establishing military posts in St. Marys, Prince George and Charles counties, Maryland. This is done to protect the loyal people in that vicinity and prevent any treasonable demonstrations by the disloyal. The protection which was given the murderer Booth exhibited the extent of the latter. The troops are to forage in the country and give returns for everything they take, which will be paid to all persons proving their loyalty.

The Herald's special says the organization included in the force surrendered by Johnston, the military division of the West, Gen. Johnston commanding; the army of Tennessee and the army of North Carolina, Gen. Bragg commanding; the army of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, Lieut. Gen. Hardee, commanding; the Georgia militia, Major Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding;

and the only remaining rebel army east of the Mississippi, not surrendered, is that of Dick Taylor, which also forms a part of Johnston's command, but as Jeff Davis is probably making his way through that district, Johnston doubtless declined to surrender it until Davis could get beyond the Mississippi.

The Herald estimates that 66 general officers were surrendered by Johnston, ranking as follows: Full Generals, 3; Lieut. Generals, 5; Maj. Generals, 20; Brig. Generals, 39.

CULTIVATING PRAIRIES WITHOUT FENCES.—Daniel F. Rogers, Watham, La Salle County, Ill., sends the following pithy letter upon this subject. We commend its good sense to every resident of the Prairie State:

"I wish the Club would continue to keep it before the Club, that farm fences are one remnant of barbarism, and a man who runs his cattle, hogs or other stock upon the highways of commons, without herdsmen, is another. I have no faith in legislating reforms, but the press and other agencies that can reach the ear and influence the action of public sentiment, are the tools to work with. The periodical minutes of the Club are more welcome and are read with a deeper interest than any farming paper in the land, and their enormous circulation give them a power second to none. Through their means we hope to some day rid this prairie of the two nuisances mentioned, peculiarly troublesome here, where lumber is so high, and farm labor so scarce, and at present so worthless.

"It costs to-day \$5,000 to surround and cross fence into 80 acre lots, a section (640 acres) of land, saying nothing about dividing into lots for pasturing, &c., enough to build a good, yes, a fine house and barn upon every quarter, and nine-tenths of this expense of fencing is a useless waste of lumber and time, as far as the owner is concerned; only if he don't build this barrier—this Chinese wall—his Tartar neighbors will turn their cattle and hogs upon him, and eat up his crops, trample his meadows, rub down his fruit trees, and howl at his front door for the little he may have inside the house. And this in a country to which we are proudly inviting those who are seeking homes—cheap homes—to come, and find peace and plenty. Some counties in the State have, by common consent, adopted the rule of no fences—no law about it, except that sternest of laws—public opinion. Livingston County is just now the poor man's paradise; for though he may be fifty miles from wood, coal, stone, lumber, lime, tree, bush, or stream of water, and have to burn rosin weed for fuel, he can ride all day of a Summer through miles of stalwart corn, its tassels almost brushing him on either side, or when the road is but a dividing of the waters of a sea of wheat, and all perfectly defenceless, a great peace shall come over him, and he shall realize that millenium when the cattle, and the hogs, and the corn shall lie down together, and a small boy shall tend them. The subject is exhaustless. But I have written too much already."

We don't think so. The subject can never be written about too much. We wish a hundred men would each write a hundred letters, just such letters every day, until the very weight of their arguments would overwhelm the barbarians who turn their cattle loose to prey upon honest men who are disposed to dispense with the foolish fashion of fencing such a country as the Illinois prairies.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

Yes, or the Utah valleys.—[Ed.]

READING FOR CHILDREN.—At a certain age, children of both sexes delight in stories. It is as natural as it is for them to skip, run and jump, instead of walking at the staid paces of their grand parents. Now, some parents, very well meaning ones, too, think they do a very wise thing when they deny this innocent craving any legitimate outlet. They wish to cultivate, they say, "a taste for good reading." They might as well begin to feed a new-born baby on meat lest nursing should vitiate its desire for it. The taste for meat will come when the child has teeth to chew it; so will the taste "for solid feeding" as the mind matures; i. e., if it is not made to hate it by having it violently forced upon its attention during the story loving period. That their is a "revolution" of all things is true of nothing more than of this. Better far that parents should admit it, and wisely indulge it, than by a too severe repression give occasion for stealthy promiscuous reading.