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ted to prevent them from committing suicide is the padding cap, or padding of the head of each thickly with cotton, so that they cannot butt their brains out. This was suggested by the attempt by Payne a few days since.

Benj. G. Harris, member of Congress from Maryland, was arrested a few days since for persuading paroled prisoners from Lee's army to violate their parole and go back to join the rebels in arms. A number of these prisoners testify positively to his giving them money for this purpose. Unless he breaks down this testimony, he will certainly be convicted, and the punishment will be death.

The *World* has a lengthy and graphic account of the plot against the rulers of the nation, which contains the following account:

Booth was the original projector of the crime, seconded by parties in Canada. He was furnished with a murderous accomplice and Payne was from that section. Mrs. Surratt was mother of the cenci. Booth found another bloody accomplice in A. T. Surratt. The route for escape was planned weeks previous to the act. When Booth escaped, Harrold left with him. They reached Surratt's at midnight, stopped at Lloyd's Hotel and got a bottle of whiskey, Booth remaining on his horse. Harrold went up stairs and got a carbine. Lloyd offered another, but Harrold said Booth had broken his leg, and could not carry it. As they rode off, Booth called to Lloyd, "We have murdered the President and Secretary of State." They reached Dr. Mudd's house before sunrise, and Booth had his broken leg set. Dr. Mudd says he did not know who they were, though Booth's boot, left at the Doctor's house, had his name in it.

Among those under arrest, as direct accomplices, are Spangler, the stage carpenter at Ford's; Sam Arnold, of Baltimore, who claims to have backed out of the plot; Capt. Jeff, who took Booth behind him on his horse; A. T. Surratt, who was assigned to kill the Vice President; Mrs. Surratt, the mistress of the conspiracy; McLaughlin, the friend and confederate of Booth; Dr. Mudd, who set Booth's leg; Lloyd, who entertained the assassins and gave them the carbine. Sam Coxer, who concealed and fed Booth; Harrold, who was captured with Booth; Surratt, who shared the secret of the meditated crime; Payne, who attempted the life of the Secretary; Mrs. Adams, of Newport, who is believed to have assisted Booth; Mr. Wilson, of Newport, who, though cognizant of the crime, did not assist justice.

Washington, 3.

B. G. Harris, representative to Congress for the 5th district of Maryland, yesterday was arraigned for trial before a general Court Martial in this city.

New York, 3.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the 6th corps reached Danville last Thursday, making a march of over a hundred miles in four days. On the route and at Danville, a large amount of valuable property was captured, including the railroad stock and machinery stolen from Harper's Ferry. It is expected that the 6th corps will remain in Danville for some time.

New York, 3.

The *Richmond Whig* of the 25th states that Mosby took leave of his men at Salem, Fauquier County, telling them to disband and return home. He was bound for Texas and did not want them to accompany him as they might put their necks in a halter. He then rode off with a small number of old companions.

Rebel treasury notes are quoted at two to five dollars per thousand dollars as souvenirs.

Washington, 3.

The Executive order of November 21st, 1862, prohibiting the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States and the Executive order of May 13th, 1863, prohibiting the exportation of horses, mules and live stock, being no longer required by public necessities, are hereby rescinded and annulled by order of the President.

(Signed) STANTON.

Booth's head and heart have been deposited in the army medical museum, in this city; the corpse was placed in charge of two men, who, after various movements calculated to baffle curiosity, dug a grave in the ground close to the Penitentiary, where for some years felons have been buried. The earth over it was smoothed and carefully sodded over. A strong guard is now in charge of the spot and will continue to keep it undisturbed, until the grass has grown so thickly that no one ever will be able to distinguish the place where the assassin's corpse is interred and

New York, 4.

The *Tribune's* special says Colonel Clark, of the rebel army, recently captured, asserts that all the specie removed from Richmond was in his charge, and that his train broke down, and finding it impossible to get it on the track before our forces would come up, ordered it burned, and that the soldiers broke open the kegs and appropriated all there was. He states further that the amount was greatly exaggerated, and confirms Gen. Grant's statement that it did not exceed \$200,000.

A Jacksonville, Fla., letter says 1,500 Union soldiers, formerly imprisoned at Andersonville, were transported down the Florida Central Railroad on the 28th, to within ten miles of Jacksonville, and unconditionally released. Several hundred entered our lines on the same night and presented a very pitiable appearance, many being barely able to walk.

G. B. Lamar, a nullification man and one of the most successful aiders of the rebellion in Georgia, has been arrested.

Hartford, 4.

The Constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery in the United States, was unanimously passed by both houses of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut to-day.

Washington, 4.

Gen. Sherman was at Point Lookout yesterday, en route for Washington.

The principal portion of the army of the Potomac is already on the march here.

NEWS ITEMS.

A PNEUMATIC LOOM has been shown at work near the Swan Pier, London Bridge. It is driven by the action of compressed air. Sixty more strokes (representing the passage of the shuttle through the web of a fabric) can be attained per minute than with the old loom. The English papers record the invention as one of national importance.

The *Savannah Republican* says: "A friend who left Nassau a few days since informs us that consternation has literally seized upon the whole place. English merchants with stocks of goods, amounting in some cases to tens of thousands of pounds sterling, seeing there was no hope of profit, took the readiest means of saving their houses from loss, and have put out the red flag of auction, and whole streets full of stores are now offering their goods at prices which do not begin to cover the first cost. The English merchants and agents are hurrying away. Dwelling houses are deserted, warehouses are left empty, the ships are fairly rotting at the wharves. Many of the blockade-runners now in neutral waters, have tried to reach Confederate ports, been driven back by Union war vessels, and now lie in Nassau harbor, their goods spoiling in their holds, and their cables rotting and rusting in the stream—others have never made a blockade-running voyage at all, and are afraid to venture out.

An eminent Swiss engineer has applied the galvanic battery to the sharpening of needles and pins, by connecting a bundle of wires with the negative pole in a most ingenious manner. The process is said to be cheaper than the present method, which is also very injurious to the health of the work-people, in consequence of the fine metallic dust disengaged.

A NEW ISLAND has recently been discovered, located in North latitude twenty-four degrees, four minutes, and East longitude one hundred and fifty-four degrees, two minutes, or about eight hundred miles North-East from Guam. It is about five miles long, densely covered with trees and shrubbery, with a white sand beach, and rises in a knoll in the centre, perhaps two hundred feet above the sea.

THE MODEL of a new electro magnetic locomotive is now exhibiting at Versailles. Its inventors, MM. Bellet and Rouvre, assert that locomotives constructed on their principle could travel on ordinary railroads at the rate of 124 miles an hour. The power is obtained by magnetising and de-magnetising by means of a current supplied by a fixed battery, and, it is said, utilises only a small part of the force developed.

THE *Charleston Courier* of a recent date says: King street begins to assume its old lively aspect. On each side of the way, from morning till night, there is a continual moving throng. The merchants and traders seem to be doing a good business, which speaks well for future prosperity of the city. It is remarkable how great a change has been effected in the short space of five weeks. When the Union forces entered the city, King street was deserted and desolate, but now it is filled with activity and

life. For some time past the government drays have been quite busy in hauling cotton. It is estimated that near eight thousand bales have been secured in various portions of the city."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The funeral obsequies of the late Duke de Morny were performed with great pomp at Pere la chaise.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Star* says: "It is asserted that a remonstrance has been sent to the French Government by the United States Minister in Paris as to the clandestine shipment of Confederate recruits on board the Rappahannock, stationed at Calais. These men had arrived from Liverpool, having been part of the crew of the Southern ship Florida.

In the French Senate on the 9th, the general discussion on the address was commenced. The Marquis de Boissy expressed a wish that the ministers should be responsible for the policy of the government. He pointed out the deplorable conduct pursued by England, which was still the asylum of assassins ready to attempt the life of the Emperor, and continued: "I do not believe that the convention of September will ever be carried out. It is necessary that the Pope should remain in Rome, for, if France is Bonapartist, much more is she Catholic."

Marshal Magnan animadverted in energetic language on the assertion of Marquis de Boissy, that on the day of the Emperor's death, France would fall into a state of anarchy. When this event occurred, the Senate, the Corps Legislatif, the army and the country would proclaim the Prince Imperial, and France would be saved.

The Marquis de Boissy then continued. He condemned the French intervention in Mexico, but strongly expressed a wish that the war between the Federals and Confederates might be carried on to the complete ruin of both belligerents rather than the French army in Mexico should be made prisoners by the conclusion of peace (loud expression of disapprobation). The Marquis de Boissy hoped, in conclusion, that the Emperor and his dynasty would long continue to reign.

M. Chaux d'Est Ange regretted the impious wishes respecting America, and condemned the expressions of M. de Boissy in reference to England.

On the 10th, after further debate, the general discussion on the address was closed, and the first 11 paragraphs were then agreed to.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons March 31st., Lord C. Paget said that the Admiralty had received no proposal for sanctioning or supporting any fresh attempt to reach the North Pole. He was therefore unable to say what course the government would take if such a proposal were made.

Mr. Newdegate put some questions as to the idea of the Pope taking up his residence in England as indicated in some foreign journals.

Lord Palmerston replied that the Government respected the Pope personally very much, but for him to come to England would be both an anachronism and a solecism.

The revenue returns for the financial year ending March 31st., show a net increase of over £104,000 on the year. Notwithstanding great reductions in taxation, the revenue exceeds by nearly half a million sterling the estimates of Mr. Gladstone.

Messrs. Boring's Circular says that a large business has been done in fifty-two bonds and that prices advanced early in the week to 57½@58, but have since relapsed to 56½@57—the demand being chiefly from the Continent. On Friday the telegrams per the steamship Cuba were received, and five-twentieths again advanced to 57½@58½. Erie and Illinois Central shares have also attracted attention, and have again advanced.

The bank of England, on the 30th ult., reduced its rate of discount to four per cent., at which there is a fair demand for money. This movement strengthened the English funds, and consols are buoyant and advancing.

Kelson, Sutton & Co., East India and general merchants, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £900,000 sterling.

Another provincial bank has suspended—the Portsmouth and South Hants Banking Company. Their liabilities are about £170,000 sterling.

The Birmingham and Joint Stock Banking Company had agreed to take up the business of Atwood and Spooner's Bank, which lately suspended at Birmingham and to pay the creditors eleven shillings and three pence in the pound.

The West India mail steamer had arrived, with over two and a quarter millions of dollars in specie. She also brought several captains of blockade runners, whose occupations were gone.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The French Government will probably send one or two steamers to accompany the two that are sent by the English Government with the Great Eastern across the Atlantic at the time of laying the Atlantic cable, and it is hoped that the United States Government will do the same.

It is stated that Napoleon will leave Paris early in May, not returning until November, his physicians having recommended seven months absence in the country air.

ITALY.

M. de Sartiges had had an audience of the Pope, when he requested his holiness to form an army within two years with the assistance of France. The Pope declined, ignoring the convention. As regards the departure of the French troops he would leave it in the hands of Providence.

The *Turin Opinione* announces that the King has signed a decree granting a full amnesty for political offences, and for contraventions of the press law, as well as to all those persons who were compromised in the Aspromonte affair.

General Montebello has sent a despatch to the French Government requesting it not to withdraw at present any division of the French army now stationed in Rome, as otherwise it would be impossible to guarantee the maintenance of public order.

Signor Sella has made his financial statement. The total deficit for the financial year 1866-67 is 625,000,000 francs. From this amount has to be deducted 200,000,000, the proceeds of the State railways, thus reducing the deficit 425 millions. The minister requests authority to contract a loan of 425 millions.

In the allocutions delivered at the last consistory, the Pope expressed surprise and sorrow at the sad events which have recently taken place in Mexico. His Holiness hoped Maximilian would abandon the course upon which he has entered and satisfy the just desires of the *Holy See*. The Pope further thanked the Bishops of the Catholic world, especially those of Italy, for defending the religion and liberties of the church despite the decrees of the secular authorities.

SPAIN.

The *Official Gazette* of the 9th publishes the encyclical and syllabus, preceded by a declaration which reserves the rights of the crown in ecclesiastical matters, and promises to maintain the liberty of the press in the discussion of these documents.

A telegram from Madrid of March 12th says:—In to-day's sitting of the Congress the Minister of Finance announced that in consequence of the reduction effected in the budget the revenue and expenditure for 1865 would balance.

AUSTRIA.

In the lower house of the Reichsrath on the 9th, Herr von Schmerling stated that the Emperor had resolved to raise the state of siege in Galicia on the 15th of April next. The delay is to enable the administrative authorities to take measures for the maintenance of order and tranquility.

Count Mensdorff, had made some ministerial explanation in the Lower House Reichsrath. He said the views of the Government on the question of the Duchies would be communicated in the Federal Diet on the sixth of April. As regards relations with Italy, he said the Government desired to promote the material interests of the two countries, but that Italy maintained a hostile attitude to the Government. He desired to economize, but must maintain the position of Austria as a great power.

TURKEY.

The Conference of Embassadors had recommenced its sittings at Constantinople. It is stated that the Porte had refused to accept the resignation of the Governor General of Syria; the latter, however, persisted in his resolution to resign, on account of the return of Joseph Karam to Syria.

PRUSSIA.

In the Military Committee of Chambers, the deputies amendment was introduced, with the object of effecting a reconciliation between the Government and Chamber, and proposing a maximum strength of the army at 180,000 men, which was rejected by 11 to 8. The Committee also rejected the general military estimates and navy estimates and amendments, thus refusing the whole military and naval proposals of the government.