The Sun

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1869.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Confession of Arnold and Atzerodt, now First Made Public.

The Conspirators' Plans and Places of Meeting.

Wilkes Booth Supplied with Money in New York.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 13.

Now that the trial of John Surratt for participation in the assassination of President Lincoln has been thrown out of court through the technicalities of the law, and he is announced as preparing for press a narrative of the whole transaction, it may serve a good purpose to give publicity to the following statement of Samuel B. Arnold, one of the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, made in Baltimore voluntarily, four days after the assassination. We also give the confession of Atzerodt, made in his cell on the night before the execution. Both of these confessions we have in our possession, in the handwriting of the prisoners, and they have hitherto not been made public, under the expectation that they would be used in the trial of John Surratt. The confession of Arnold was made in the office of Marshal McPhail, on the 18th of April, 1865, immediately on his being brought to this city from Fortress Monroe. He sat down at a desk, and voluntarily wrote it without any questioning. The confession of Atzerodt was made in his cell, at Washington, on the night before his execution. He asked for paper, and it is written with a lead pencil, the disconnected manner of it indicating the state of mind of the prisoner.

Confession of Samuel B. Arnold, Made April 18, 1865.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Know that I, Samuel B. Arnold, about the latter part of August or first part of September, 1864, was sent for by J. Wilkes Booth, who was a guest at Barnum's hotel, in the city of Baltimore, Md., to call to see him. I had not seen the same J. Wilkes Booth since 1852, when we both were schoolmates at St. Timothy's Hall, President L. Van Bokelin then having said Hall as a place of tuition. His reception of me was warm. Calling for wine and cigars, we conversed a short time upon our former school-boy days. We were interrupted by a knock at the door, when Michael O'Laughlin was ushered in. After a formal introduction, we sat sipping our wine, and all three smoked a cigar. During smoking, he having heard previously of my political feelings or sentiments, he spoke in glowing terms of the Confederacy, and the number of surplus prisoners in the hands of the United States. Then ensued the proposition by J. Wilkes Booth, and which he (J. Wilkes Booth) thought could be accomplished, viz.: of kidnapping President Lincoln, as he frequently went unguarded out to the Soldiers' Home; and he thought that he could be picked up, carried to Richmond, and for his exchange produce the exchange for the President of all the prisoners in the Federal hands.

He, J. Wilkes Booth, the originator of the scheme, asked if we would enter into it. After painting the chances of success in such glowing colors, we consented, viz.: Michael O'Laughlin and myself. We were bound not to divulge it to a living soul. I saw him once more in Baltimore, and then he (J. Wilkes Booth) left to arrange his business up North, first to New York, theuce to the Oil Regions, and from there to Boston, and finally to Canada. He was to be back in a month. I received a letter, which I destroyed, stating he was laid up with erysipelas in his arm, and as soon as he was able he would be with us. Months rolled around, and he did not make his appearance until some time in January. In his trunk he had two guns, cap cartridges, which were placed in the gun stocks—Spencdr rifles I think they were called—revolvers, knives, belts, cartridge-boxes, cartridges, cups, canteens—all fully fixed for service, which were to be used in case of pursuit, and two pair handcuffs to handcuff the President. His trunk being so heavy, he gave the pistols, knives, and handcuffs to Michael O'Laughlin and myself to have shipped or bring to Washington. He then returned from Washington, to which place he had gone, bought a horse, harness and buggy wagon, leaving the team, &c., with us to drive on to Washington. We started from Baltimore about twelve or one o'clock, after having shipped the box containing the knives, handcuffs and pistols, arriving in Washington about 7 or half past seven the same evening. We met him on 7th street as we were passing the theatre. We alighted, took a drink, and he told us of the theatre plan slightly, saying he would wait until we put the horse away, and tell us more fully. He had previously, as I now remember, spoken of the chances at the theatre if we could not succeed in the other plan at the Soldier's Home. We went to the theatre that night, and he (J. Wilkes Booth) telling us about the different back entrances, and how feasible the plan was. He had rented a stable in the rear of the theatre, having bought two horses down the country, me said that he would kill him. Further than this I know nothing, and am innocent of having taken any active part in the dark deed committed.

SAMUEL B. ARNOLD.

Confession of Atzerodt Relative to the Assassination of President Lincoln.

I had not seen John Surratt for about eight days before the murder. Booth told me a few days before the murder that he was in Washington. Kate Thompson, alias Brown, came from Richmond with John Surratt about the time that Richmond fell. He had come previously with Gustavus Howell, now in the Old Capitol Prison. Kate Thompson stopped at Mrs. Surratt's, and also at the National and Rinnel Hotels. This woman was about 21 years of age, spruce and neat, medium size, black eyes, and fair complexion. She had a sister in New York, who, it was said, was a widow. Surratt was made known to her in New York by a signal conveyed by a small switch with a waxed end and a piece of red ribbon on the butt, handled horizontally through the fingers. This sign was given on a hotel pavement on Broadway. He went with her South, and hired a horse at Howard's stables for the purpose.

Harold came to the Kirkwood House and left the knife, pistol and coat, on the evening of the murder, about half-past six o'clock, as I was about leaving, I having told the clerk to tell whoever might call that I was gone out. This was before Harold came in. Harold and I then went to the Herndon House. Mrs. Murray's, corner of Ninth and F. streets. It was then about 8 o'clock, and saw Booth, Wood and Payne in Wood's room. *Here the proposed murder was first mentioned.* I refused to take part in it, when Booth said, "Then we will do it, but what will become of you? you had better come along and get your horse." I then left them and went to the Oyster Bay on the avenue, and stayed some time; then to the stable and got my horse and went up D street. This was about 10 o'clock. I called at the Rinnci House and got a drink. I saw none of the party after we separated about 9 o'clock that evening. I then went out C street toward the Baltimore depot; went between the old and new Capitol; came on the avenue again, and concluded to come back. I rode down the avenue and the cavalry were dashing by me. This was the first I heard of the murder. I then went up Eighth street, left the horse at the stables opposite the Franklin House, and then went to the Herndon House, and heard a little boy talking about the murder. I then took a car and went towards the Navy Yard. This was about 11 o'clock, and I met two young men named Briscoe and Spates, with whom I had some talk. After walking some distance I took a car to the corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Here I met a man inquiring for a place to sleep at. I took him round to the Rinnel House, and we retired to one room with six beds in it. I left early next morning and passed through Georgetown on my way to Montgomery county. No one left the hotel with me. I saw Mike O'Laughlin about a week before the President was killed. I never wanted O'Laughlin and Arnold's aid; met O'Laughlin once or twice at Suthard's, and a few times in the street. When we were at Murray's, on the night of the murder, Harold said he had a letter from a printer to Andy Johnson. He said he was going to give it to him, and he wanted me to give him the key of my room, which I refused to do.

Previous to the arrangement for the murder Booth heard that the President was to visit a camp. The coach was to be taken out Seventh street. Surratt was to jump on the box as he was the best driver, and drive through Old Fields to the Long Bridge. This was about the middle of March. O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold, Payne, Surratt, Booth, Atzerodt, and Harold went to the Long Bridge with two carbines, and were to wait for us. They did so until midnight and returned to Washington next morning. This failed. All was quiet then for some time. Booth went to New York, Arnold to Baltimore, O'Laughlin also, and Payne left for New York. After this Howell brought a woman across the Potomac. Howell was made prisoner, and Surratt took her North, about a week before the murder. Booth told me that Surratt was at the Herndon House; on the night of the murder, the 14th of April, we were not all together at the Herndon House. Booth told me Surratt was to help at the box, that he expected others in the box. Booth went from the Herndon House, down Ninth street. The words of Booth were "I saw Surratt a few moments ago." All the parties appeared to be engaged at something on that night, and were not together. Booth appointed me and Harold to kill Johnson, in going down the street I told Booth we could not do it. Booth said Harold had more courage and he would do it. Harold and I were on Pennsylvania avenue together. I told him I would not do it, and should not go to my room for fear he would disturb Mr. Johnson. He left me to go for Booth. This was after 9 o'clock, I went to the Oyster Bay, and Harold came in and said that Booth wanted to see me. Harold left me here. I promised to get my horse and come. I was not at the Kirkwood House after 2 o'clock. I have no recollection of being there after that. I had nothing to say at any of the meetings. One of the attempts was at the theater; the gas was to be put out, &c. No discussion was had about failure, and what to do in that case. The coil of rope at Lloyd's was to stretch across the road to trip the cavalry. I know nothing about Spangler's rope; I believe him innocent. Booth told me an actor was to be the best assistant in the theatre to turn off the gas. Arnold and O'Loughlin were to grab the President and take him off, and Booth said, when applied to for money, he would go to New York and get some, as he had it there. Mrs. Surratt, Mrs. Slater, Major Banon, and John Surratt left Washington together; got horses at Howard's. Mrs. Surratt stopped at Surrattsville. John Surratt and Mrs. Slater crossed, and Banon and Mrs. Surratt came back. Banon was in the rebel army. I don't think Banon knew anything about the conspiracy. I sold a horse for Booth, and thought the affair was about over. The murder was broached first on the 14th, at night, when Harold came for me. I did hear Booth say Lincoln ought to be killed.

CRIMINALITIES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

THE TREATIES ON THE SENATE TABLE.

Mr. Seward's three treaties still lie on the Senate table, and nothing is known in the Senate of their contents beyond the few drippings that are leaking out from the State Department. As there is a year in which the ratifications are to be exchanged, there does not seem to be much faith in either Government that the Alabama case will be found to be satisfactory to the U. S. Senate.

THE COPPER TARIFF.

The Senate got the Copper Tariff bill fairly under way to-day, and after a day or two of discussion will pass it, though not by a very large majority. Its success is more especially due to the personal strength of Senator Chandler, whose State is mainly interested in it, than to its own merits. The most strenuous opposition to it comes from the smelting interest in Baltimore.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE FINANCES.

Senator Sherman's Finance bill, introduced to-day, was agreed upon in Committee only to get it before the Senate, the members of the Committee reserving the right to offer amendments or oppose it as they deem best. The bill meets with more general favor than was anticipated. Its fate is very doubtful.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSION.

Gen. Kilpatrick is here to look after his mission which Gen. Butler had abolished in the appropriation bill. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are not in favor of closing any of these South American missions, but the House will insist upon their abolition as a question of economy, and will probably carry it in the Conference Committee.

THE VIRGINIANS APPEAL TO GEN. GRANT.

The Virginia Democratic delegation called on Gen. Grant to-day to get him to aid them in urging Congress to remove all their political disabilities. They did not receive much comfort.

THE SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

The withdrawal of Mr. Morrill from the Senatorial contest in Maine leaves only Wisconsin and Nebraska in doubt. Private telegrams indicate the election of Carpenter in the former and Tipton in the latter State.

VARIETIES.

Speaker Colfax and wife dined with Gen. Grant to-day.

Mr. Lynch has the floor in the House to-morrow, on his bill for the resumption of specie payments.

The House to-day finally passed Gen. Farnsworth's resolution directing Hubbard's Committee to investigate Wells, Fargo & Co.'s contract for carrying the Overland mails.

The Missouri Senators both returned to-day.

Fernando Wood to-day introduced a bill to repeal the charter of Jay Cooke's National Life Insurance Company, granted by Congress last July. This raid will be futile, as Congress granted an irrepealable charter.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) presented a memorial of the tobacco manufacturers, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition signed by ex-Govs. Bullock, Clifford, and Washburn, of Massachusetts; ex-Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston; the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; William Lloyd Garrison, Prof. Agassiz, James Russell Lowell, and a large number of others in and about Boston, asking Congress to pass Mr. Jenckes's Civil Service bill.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that this section shall not apply to contracts for borrowing of currency, or to the renewal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby appropriated out of duties levied from imported goods the sum of $140,000,000 annually, which sum during each fiscal year shall be applied to payment of interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt; and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund provided by the fifth section of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862.

SEC. 3. That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty dollars, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount as herein provided, under such regulations and rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to such holder coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form and of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United allowed to the Circuit. The Circuit Court in each circuit shall be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, sitting alone or with the Circuit Judge of the circuit; or in the absence of said Justice by the Circuit Judge, by the District Judge alone; and such Courts may be held at the same time in different districts of the same circuit, and more than one such Court may be held at the same time, in the same district. The Circuit Judges shall receive such compensation for their services as may hereafter be provided by law.

SEC. 8. That nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the Justices of the Supreme Court as Judges of the Circuit Court; but it shall not be obligatory upon them to attend more than one term of such Court in any district within their circuits during a period of two years; and such attendance shall not be permitted to interfere with the discharge of their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court.

COPPER TARIFF BILL.

The Senate took up the bill to regulate the duty on copper, &c., which was read in full as reported from the Committee.

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) moved to amend by adding the following:

"On copper in rolled plates, called braziers', copper sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, eyelets, and all manufactures of copper of which copper shall be a component of the chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem." Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend by inserting after the word "ores," in the ninth line, the words "containing sulphur," and in line tenth, after the word "therein," the words "and on all copper imported in the form of ores not containing sulphur, two cents on each pound of fine copper contained therein."

The amendment was lost. Yeas, 20; nays, 27.

At 4:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned, the bill still pending.

House of Representatives.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

Providing for the issue of United States bonds, retiring United States notes, and for a free system of national banking. The bill proposes the issue of coupon or registered bonds to the amount of $1,000,000,000, redeemable in coin after thirty and fifty years respectively; the thirty-year bonds to bear interest at four and a half per cent. in coin, and the fifty-year bonds to bear interest at four per cent.; the bonds to be exempt from National, State, and Municipal taxes, except the income tax, and to be exclusively used in payment of or exchange for outstanding bonds or notes that have fallen due, or bear interest at higher rates. The Secretary of the Treasury is to retire and cancel all United States notes now outstanding by their conversion into such bonds. Circulating notes are to be issued to the national banks as fast as the United States notes are cancelled, until the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be reduced to $100,000,000. The national banks are hereafter to make their deposits for the security of their circulation in the bonds provided in the act.

RAILROAD JOBS.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the national finances no further subsidies ought to be given by Congress, either in bonds or money, to railroad or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises; but the whole resources of the country ought to be applied to the pressing necessities of the public service in such a manner as will relieve the people from the burdens of taxation.

Resolved, That the grants of the public lands to corporations ought to be discontinued, and the whole of such lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homesteads to actual settlers, and for no other purpose whatever. He moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution. The previous question was seconded.

Mr. WINDOW (Rep., Minn.) moved to lay the resolutions on the table. The motion was negatived, there being only thirty-four affirmative votes.

The vote was taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 90, nays 67, as follows (Dems. italic):

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Bromwell, *Brooks*, Buckland, *Burr*, Butler (Mass.), Cary, *Chanler*, Clark (Ohio), Cook, Cornell, Cullom, Delano, Dockery, Ela, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, *Getz*, Grove, Harding, Hawkins, Heaton, Hill, *Holman*, Hubbard (W. Va.), Jenckes, Johnson, Jones (N. C.), *Jones* (Ky.), Judd, Julian, Kelsey, *Kerr*, Kitchen, *Knott*, Koontz, Lash, Lawrence (Penn.), Lawrence (Ohio), McCarthy, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, *Mungen*, *Niblack*, *Nicholson*, Paine, *Phelps*, Pike, Pile, Plants, Price, *Randall*, *Ross*, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, *Stigreaves*, Spalding, *Stone*, Sypher, *Taber*, Taylor, Trowbridge, Upson, *Van Auken*, *Van Trump*, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne (Ill.), Washburne (Ind.), Welker, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Ohio), Wilson (Iowa), *Wood*, *Young*—90.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), *Axtell*, Banks, *Barnes*, *Beck*, Benjamin, Boles, Buckley, Butler (Tenn.), Callis, Churchill, Clarke (Kansas), Clift, Cobb, Coburn, Cooley, Deweese, Dodge, Driggs, Elliott (Ark.), Garfield, *Golladay*, Goss, Goove, Gravely, Haughey, Helgby, Hopkins, *Humphrey*, Ingersoll, Kelley, Kellogg, Lincoln, Mallory, Maynard; *McCormick*, Morrill, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Newsham, Norris, O'Neill, Perham, Peters, Pierce, Prince, Raum, Boots, Sawyer, Schenck, Smith, Starkweather, Stokes, Stover, Taffe, Thomas, Tift, *Trimble* (Ky.), Twichell, Van Aernam, Van Horn (N. Y.), Washburn (Mass.), Whittemore, and Windom—67.

The question recurred on the second resolution.

The resolution was tabled by 110 to 54.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Naval Appropriation bill were then agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House whether any and what national banks had been allowed to exchange gold bearing interest bonds for the currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, and directing that such exchange shall cease till the further action of the House; also directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House what banks had relinquished their charters as national banks, and were doing business under State charters, still retaining their national bank circulation, with the amount of such circulation outstanding; also whether any bank had been instructed

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THE EASTE

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Napoleon's Speech to Legi

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The Princes Clotilde

FLORENCE, Jan. 18.—It
Prince Amadeus, Duke of
Italian succession in favo

Safety of the South

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Th
of the safe landing of the
British ship Southern Em
The first report of disaster
on the 6th inst., was that
voyage from New Orleans
hands were lost.

THE CUBAN

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Spanish Spies

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by a knock at the door, when Michael O'Laughlin [illegible] After a formal introduction, we sat [illegible] smoked a cigar. During the having heard previously of my political feelings or sentiments, he spoke in glowing terms of the Confederacy, and the number of surplus prisoners in the hands of the United States. Then ensued the proposition by J. Wilkes Booth, and which he (J. Wilkes Booth) thought could be accomplished, viz.: of kidnapping President Lincoln, as he frequently went unguarded out to the Soldiers' Home; and he thought that he could be picked up, carried to Richmond, and for his exchange produce the exchange for the President of all the prisoners in the Federal hands.

He, J. Wilkes Booth, the originator of the scheme, asked if we would enter into it. After painting the chances of success in such glowing colors, we consented, viz.: Michael O'Laughlin and myself. We were bound not to divulge it to a living soul. I saw him once more in Baltimore, and then he (J. Wilkes Booth) left to arrange his business up North, first to New York, theuce to the Oil Regions, and from there to Boston, and finally to Canada. He was to be back in a month. I received a letter, which I destroyed, stating he was laid up with erysipelas in his arm, and as soon as he was able he would be with us. Months rolled around, and he did not make his appearance until some time in January. In his trunk he had two guns, cap cartridges, which were placed in the gun stocks—Spencdr rifles I think they were called—revolvers, knives, belts, cartridge-boxes, cartridges, oaps, canteens—all fully fixed for service, which were to be used in case of pursuit, and two pair handcuffs to handcuff the President. His trunk being so heavy, he gave the pistols, knives, and handcuffs to Michael O'Laughlin and myself to have shipped or bring to Washington. He then returned from Washington, to which place he had gone, bought a horse, harness and buggy wagon, leaving the team, &c., with us to drive on to Washington. We started from Baltimore about twelve or one o'clock, after having shipped the box containing the knives, handcuffs and pistols, arriving in Washington about 7 or half past seven the same evening. We met him on [illegible] street as we were passing the theatre. We alighted, took a drink, and he told us of the theatre plan slightly, saying he would wait until we put the horse away, and tell us more fully. He had previously, as I now remember, spoken of the chances at the theatre if we could not succeed in the other plan at the Soldier's Home. We went to the theatre that night, and he (J. Wilkes Booth) telling us about the different back entrances, and how feasible the plan was. He had rented a stable in the rear of the theatre, having bought two horses down the country. One was in the stable behind the theatre, the other at livery. Met him next day; went together to breakfast with him. He was always pressed with business with a man unknown to us then, by the name of John Surratt; most of his (Booth's) time was spent with him. We were left entirely in the dark.

Michael O'Laughlin and myself rented a room on D street, No. 420, and obtained meals at the Franklin House, on the corner of D and Eighth streets. We thus lived for nearly two months, seeing him perhaps three or four times during the week, and, when seen, always but for a short time, having still pressing business on hand, viz.: to see John Surratt. During the latter part of March, while standing on Rullman's porch, between 11 and 12 o'clock P. M., a young man—name unknown, as I cannot remember names—about five feet five or six inches high thick set, long nose, sharp chin, wide cheeks, small eyes (grey, I think), dark hair, and well dressed—color I don't remember—called Michael O'Laughlin aside, and said J. Wilkes Booth wished to see us both at Gotier's saloon, on the avenue. I was then for the first time introduced to him, but forgot his name. We walked up together. Michael O'Laughlin, this unknown, and myself were ushered into the presence of J. Wilkes Booth, who introduced me to John Surratt, Atzerodt, alias Port Tobacco; ——, alias Moseby, making in all seven persons. J. Wilkes Booth had sent word to Michael O'Laughlin to bring me up in a good humor (still always in the dark). Then commenced the plan for seizing the President. Each had his part to perform. First, I was to rush into the private box and seize the President, whilst Atzerodt, alias Port Tobacco, and J. Wilkes Booth were to handcuff him and lower him on the stage, whilst —— Moseby was to catch him and hold him till we got down. Surratt and the unknown were to be on the other side of the Eastern Branch bridge to facilitate escape. It was afterwards changed to Moseby and Booth to catch him in the box, and to lower him to me on the stage. O'Laughlin and the unknown were to put the lights out, and Surratt and Atzerodt, alias Port Tobacco, to be on the other side of the bridge. I was opposed to the whole proceeding, and said it could not be accomplished. If ever, which was an impossibility, we could get him out of the box and to the bridge, we would be stopped by the sentinel, "Shoot the sentinel," said Booth. I said that would not do, for if an alarm was given there the whole thing was up, and as for me, I wanted the shadow of a chance for escape and success. Michael O'Laughlin wanted to argue the same way, whereupon J. Wilkes Booth said, "You find fault with everything concerned about it." I said no, that I wanted to have a chance, and I intended to have it; that he could be the leader of the party, but not my executioner. Whereupon J. Wilkes Booth remarked, in a stern, commanding and angry voice, "Do you know you are liable to be shot? Remember your oath." I told him the plan of basis had changed, and a compact on the part of one broken is broken by all. If you feel inclined to shoot me you have no farther to go, I shall defend myself. This, if I remember aright, was on a Friday, or may be a Thursday night, when I said: Gentlemen, if this is not accomplished this week I forever withdraw from it. I stayed up till about 6 or 7 o'clock next morning, Friday or Saturday, and then went to bed. I remained indoors until 12, when I arose and went to get my breakfast. Michael O'Laughlin and myself roomed together, both arose at the same time, and were always, in a measure, together. Went to bed that evening about 7:30 o'clock. This day that I went to bed so early we met about 2 or thereabouts; told me I spoke angrily the night of meeting; said I had been drinking. I told him no; I was in my sober senses, and meant every word I said; if not accomplished this week I withdraw. Next day the thing was to be accomplished on the Seventh street road, and failed. On Sunday I stayed in Washington, and on Monday or Tuesday I returned to the city of Baltimore, and thence to Hookstown. J. Wilkes Booth in the meantime went to New York, and returned to Baltimore during the week, on Saturday, I think. He said he wished to see me on very urgent business, and my father sent for me. I came from the country, and he had gone to Washington, whereupon I wrote him the letter which was found in his trunk. The Richmond authorities, so far as I know, knew nothing of the conspiracy. The letter was written after my return to the country, after finding he could not wait to see me in Baltimore. During the week I came to the city and met Michael O'Laughlin, who asked me to go to Washington with him to finally arrange his affairs. I went in the morning—Friday, I think—and returned same evening home, having cut loose forever from it. Next day I received a letter from J. W. Wharton, at Fortress Monroe, giving me employment. Went to the country, got my clothing, and on Saturday, the 1st day of April, left Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, at which place I have remained, never corresponding with Booth or seeing him from the above-named date to the present writing. The groundwork was to kidnap the President without violence. He never to

This was about the middle of March. O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold, Payne, Surratt, Booth, Atzerodt, and Harold went to the Long Bridge with two carbines, and were to wait for us. They did so until midnight and returned to Washington next morning. This failed. All was quiet then for some time. Booth went to New York, Arnold to Baltimore, O'Laughlin also, and Payne left for New York. After this Howell brought a woman across the Potomac. Howell was made prisoner, and Surratt took her North, about a week before the murder. Booth told me that Surratt was at the Herndon House; on the night of the murder, the 14th of April, we were not all together at the Herndon House. Booth told me Surratt was to help at the box, that he expected others in the box. Booth went from the Herndon House, down Ninth street. The words of Booth were "I saw Surratt a few moments ago." All the parties appeared to be engaged at something on that night, and were not together. Booth appointed me and Harold to kill Johnson, in going down the street I told Booth we could not do it. Booth said Harold had more courage and he would do it. Harold and I were on Pennsylvania avenue together. I told him I would not do it, and should not go to my room for fear he would disturb Mr. Johnson. He left me to go for Booth. This was after 9 o'clock, I went to the Oyster Bay, and Harold came in and said that Booth wanted to see me. Harold left me here. I promised to get my horse and come. I was not at the Kirkwood House after 2 o'clock. I have no recollection of being there after that. I had nothing to say at any of the meetings. One of the attempts was at the theater; the gas was to be put out, &c. No discussion was had about failure, and what to do in that case. The coil of rope at Lloyd's was to stretch across the road to trip the cavalry. I know nothing about Spangler's rope; I believe him innocent. Booth told me an actor was to be the best assistant in the theatre to turn off the gas. Arnold and O'Loughlin were to grab the President and take him off, and Booth said, when applied to for money, he would go to New York and get some, as he had it there. Mrs. Surratt, Mrs. Slater, Major Banon, and John Surratt left Washington together; got horses at Howard's. Mrs. Surratt stopped at Surrattsville. John Surratt and Mrs. Slater crossed, and Banon and Mrs. Surratt came back. Banon was in the rebel army. I don't think Banon knew anything about the conspiracy. I sold a horse for Booth, and thought the affair was about over. The murder was broached first on the 14th, at night, when Harold came for me. I did hear Booth say Lincoln ought to be killed.

CRIMINALITIES.

Complicated Charges—Physician under Arrest—Death of John Kennedy.

Coroner Flynn is investigating the case of John Kennedy, who it appears was connected with "Doctor" Powers. It is said that Kennedy died on Tuesday last, under suspicious circumstances, at 116 Chatham street, in the premises occupied by Dr. Powers, and it is said that they jointly owned property valued at $240,000, which is claimed by Dr. Powers, the Doctor holding a transfer of the property. It is further alleged that a permit for the burial was obtained on a fictitious certificate to the Board of Health, and that at the instance of relatives, who suspected something wrong, an appeal was made to the Coroner. The Coroner's deputy, Dr. Shine, who made a *post mortem* examination, reports that Kennedy died of consumption, accelerated by excessive drinking. A demijohn of liquor was found under his bed. Dr. Powers has been committed to prison by Coroner Flynn, to await the result of a further investigation.

Remarkable Inquest in Brooklyn.

Coroner Whitehill was called on Saturday to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Mary Carroll, at 4 Hampden street, her attending physician, Dr. Brossman, having refused to certify the cause of death. Some of the friends asserted that she had been poisoned, and desired a thorough investigation. Two of her brothers intimated that her husband, if not the immediate cause of her death, knew something about it, inasmuch as he had been heard to say that she would not live a month. Before the death of Mrs. Carroll, she said she had drunk some liquor and had been drugged. During the progress of the Coroner's investigation the brothers and husband of the woman had some words and came near a fight. A post mortem examination revealed the fact Mrs. Carroll died of acucute gastritis.

The Elizabethport Explosion—Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest over the body of Benjamin H. Winans, one of the victims of the late disastrous explosion in Elizabethport, was resumed by Coroner Braun yesterday. The testimony of Mr. George Wsde, the proprietor of the factory in which the explosion took place, was received, as also that of his son, who had performed the duties of engineer during a part of the time before the explosion. Mr. Wode admitted that he had neglected to procure a new indicator, which could have been bought at a trifling cost, when the boiler Inspector bade him do so. Mr. Wode also admitted that his wife and his son had at different times had the management of the engine. Mr. George H. Titcomb, boiler Inspector of the Fifth District, testified that he had examined the boiler and found it unfit for use. In his opinion the cause of the explosion was a lack of sufficient water. The jury found a verdict last evening "that Benjamin H. Winans came to his death by the explosion of a boiler on the premises of George Wode on the 15th inst., which explosion was caused by the criminal carelessness of the said George Wode."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Locomotive Off on the New Jersey Central.

The Western express train from New York at 9 A. M., on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, ran off the track yesterday about two miles this side of Bound Brook. The engine and cars ran off a misplaced switch. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and when the switch was turned by an excited brakeman the train was not fifteen feet distant. No person was injured. This is the fourth express train that has run off the track on this road within a month.

Walking on the Track.

At about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man who was walking on the track of the New Jersey Railroad, a short distance south of Elizabeth, was struck by a locomotive and thrown a considerable distance from the track. When taken up he was unconscious. One of his arms was broken. He was taken to Elizabeth.

Overland mails.

The Missouri Senators both returned to-day.

Fernando Wood to-day introduced a bill to repeal the charter of Jay Cooke's National Life Insurance Company, granted by Congress last July. This said will be futile, as Congress granted an irrepealable charter.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) presented a memorial of the tobacco manufacturers, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition signed by ex-Govs. Bullock, Clifford, and Washburn, of Massachusetts; ex-Mayor Shurtleff, of Boston; the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives; William Lloyd Garrison, Prof. Agassiz, James Russell Lowell, and a large number of others in and about Boston, asking Congress to pass Mr. Jenckes's Civil Service bill.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), from the Finance Committee, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that this section shall not apply to contracts for borrowing of currency, or to the renewal or extension of an indebtedness under a contract already entered into, unless such contract originally required payment in coin.

SEC. 2. That there is hereby appropriated out of duties levied from imported goods the sum of $140,000,000 annually, which sum during each fiscal year shall be applied to payment of interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt; and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund provided by the fifth section of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862.

SEC. 3. That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty dollars, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount as herein provided, under such regulations and rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to such holder coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form and of such denomination, not less than fifty dollars, as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years, and payable in coin in forty years, and bearing an annual interest of five per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, which said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority, and the same and the interest thereon and the income therefrom shall be exempt from payment of all taxes or duties to the United States, other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other income.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue gold notes of the United States not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand in coin at the Treasury of the United States, in such form and of such denomination, not less than $10, as he may prescribe, and such gold notes shall be receivable for all taxes, duties, or debts payable to the United States. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized at his discretion to apply an amount of such coin notes not exceeding the amount of United States notes surrendered for conversion into bonds under the preceding section of this act to the purchase in open market in the city of New York of any part of the securities of the United States bearing six per cent. interest; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel an amount of said United States notes equal to the securities so purchased, and said coin notes shall also be paid out for coin liabilities of the United States, at the option of the creditors; provided, however, that the aggregate of coin notes issued under this act, and the outstanding gold certificates of deposit, shall not exceed the coin and bullion in the Treasury of the United States; and such coin notes shall be paid according to their terms, and may be reissued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service shall require.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any banking association now organized, or that may be hereafter organized, under the act entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for their circulation and the redemption thereof," approved Jan. 3, 1864, is hereby authorized, without respect to the limitation of three hundred million dollars of circulating notes prescribed by the 22d section of said act, to issue and circulate notes as money not bearing interest and payable on demand in coin; and such coin notes shall be obtained in the mode provided in said act as to other circulating notes, and shall be paid on demand in coin instead of United States notes, and only be issued to the amount of 65 per cent. of the bonds of the United States deposited with the Treasury of the United States as security for the redemption of said coin notes. No banks shall receive less than $50,000 of such coin notes, and such banks and the said coin notes shall be subject in all other respects to the limitations, restrictions and provisions of said act.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) gave notice that he wished to offer the following amendments, to be printed with the bill:

"To amend section three by adding thereto the following words:

"'Provided that not to exceed two millions lawful money shall be converted into bonds, as herein provided, in any one month.'

"Strike out in section four the words 'at his discretion,' and insert in place thereof the words 'and required'; and also strike out in the same section the words 'not exceeding,' and insert instead thereof the words 'equal to.'"

The following amendments were proposed to be offered by Mr. CATTELL (Rep., N. J.):

"Add at the end of Section 3 the following:" And any holder of any of the bonds provided for in this act may present the same to the Treasurer of the United States and demand lawful money of the United States for the principal accruing interest thereon, and the Treasurer shall redeem the same in lawful money of the United States, unless the amount of the United States notes then outstanding shall be equal to three hundred and fifty million dollars; and such bonds shall not be so redeemable after the United States have resumed the payment of coin for their notes."

SENATOR MORTON'S FINANCE BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN reported back from the Finance Committee the Specie Payment bill introduced by Senator Morton, and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration, because so much of it as they had approved had been considered in the general bill reported.

SOMETHING FOR NEW JERSEY.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill to punish the collection of taxes on passengers. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any officer of a railroad corporation to pay to any State government or its agents any tax or sum of money for the transportation of passengers through its territories; and that any person violating this law shall pay a fine of not more than $5,000, nor less than $1,000.

The second section makes it unlawful for any State Government or its agents to collect such tax, and imposes a penalty of $2,000 for a violation.

The third section gives the United States Courts jurisdiction in the matter. The bill was referred.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep. Ill.), introduced a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States, which was ordered printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The following is the bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices, six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for this purpose there shall be appointed an Associate Justice of said Court.

SEC. 2. That for each of the nine existing Judicial Circuits there shall be appointed a Circuit Judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction as the Justice of the Supreme Court

The resolution was taken on the first resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 90, nays 67, as follows (Dems. italic):

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Beaman, Beatty, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyden, Bromwell, *Brooks*, Buckland, *Burr*, Butler (Mass.), Cary, *Chanler*, Clark (Ohio), Cook, Cornell, Culleon, Delano, Dockery, Eln, Farnsworth, Ferris, Ferry, Field, *Getz*, Grove, Harding, Hawkins, Heaton, Hill, *Hobman*, Hubbard (W. Va.), Jenckes, Johnson, Jones (N. C.), *Jones* (Ky.), Judd, Julian, Kelsey, *Kerr*, Kitchen, *Knott*, Koontz, Lash, Lawrence (Penn.), Lawrence (Ohio), McCarthy, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moore, *Munger*, *Niblack*, *Nicholson*, Paine, *Phelps*, Pike, Pile, Plants, Price, *Randall, Ross*, Scofield, Shanks, Shellabarger, *Sitgreaves*, Spalding, *Stone*, Sypher, *Taber*, Taylor, Trowbridge, Upson, *Van Aiken*, *Van Trump*, Van Wyck, Ward, Washburne (Ill.), Washburne (Ind.), Welker, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Ohio), Wilson (Iowa), *Wood, Young*—90.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), *Axtell*, Banks, *Barnes*, *Beck*, Benjamin, Boles, Buckley, Butler (Tenn.), Callis, Churchill, Clarke (Kansas), Clift, Cobb, Coburn, Cooley, Dewesse, Dodge, Driggs, Elliott (Ark.), Garfield, *Goliaday*, Goss, Goove, Gravely, Haughey, Heigby, Hopkins, *Humphrey*, Ingersoll, Kelley, Kellogg, Lincoln, Mallory, Maynard, *McCormick*, Morrill, Mullins, Myers, Newcomb, Newsham, Norris, O'Neill, Perham, Peters, Pierce, Prince, Raum, Rootis, Sawyer, Schenck, Smith, Starkweather, Stokes, Stover, Taffe, Thomas, Tift, *Trimble* (Ky.), Twichell, Van Aernam, Van Horn (N. Y.), Washburn (Mass.), Whittemore, and Windom—67.

The question recurred on the second resolution.

The resolution was tablee by 110 to 54.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendments reported from the Committee on Ways and Means to the Naval Appropriation bill were then agreed to, and the bill passed.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Appropriations, offered a resolution directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House whether any and what national banks had been allowed to exchange gold bearing interest bonds for the currency bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad, and directing that such exchange shall cease till the further action of the House; also directing the Comptroller of the Currency to inform the House what banks had relinquished their charters as national banks, and were doing business under State charters, still retaining their national bank circulation, with the amount of such circulation outstanding; also whether any bank had been instructed that the twenty-ninth section of the Banking act, limiting the amount of the liability of any person in the association to one-tenth of its capital, does not apply to the endorsements or collateral liabilities or to checks certified as good.

The resolution, omitting the part directing the cessation of the exchange, was adopted.

VIRGINIA AND TEXAS.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate joint resolution respecting the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas. The joint resolution provides that the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862, the test oath, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom, and makes it the duty of the District Commanders to fill the vacancies so created by the appointment of persons who can take the oath. The Committee recommended an amendment that the provisions of the act shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution, shall have qualified for any office, and that the act shall not take effect until thirty days from its passage.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution was passed.

NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Select Committee on the New York election frauds was authorized to report at any time.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Indian Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Monday next.

The Amnesty Proclamation.

To the Senate of the United States:

The resolution adopted on the 5th inst., requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a copy of any proclamation of amnesty made by him since the last adjournment of Congress, and also to communicate to the Senate by what authority of law the same was made, has been received. I accordingly transmit herewith a copy of a proclamation dated the 25th day of December last. The authority of law by which it was made is set forth in the proclamation itself, which expressly affirms that it was issued by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and proclaims and declares, unconditionally and without reservation to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof. The federal Constitution is understood to be and is regarded by the Executive as the supreme law of the land. The second section of article 2 of that instrument provides that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The proclamation of the 25th ult., is in strict accordance with the judicial expositions of the authority thus conferred upon the Executive, and as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, is in conformity with the precedent established by Washington in 1795, and followed by President Adams in 1800, Madison in 1815, and Lincoln in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867 and 1868.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 18, 1869.

FIRES.

The village of Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday.

BLOCK IN LOWVILLE.—A fire in the village of Lowville, Lewis county, last Saturday night, destroyed the Bostwick House block on Main street. Loss $40,000, nearly covered by insurance.

INCENDIARISM.—John McDermott's stable in Front street, Brooklyn, was on fire last evening. James Clark and Charles Johnson saw a man running from the alley way and took him into custody. He gave his name as John H. Barrett.

Lynxes on the Shawangunk Mountains.

Mr. J. Davis Decker, of Evansville, in this town, having lost six or eight sheep, attributed their destruction to dogs, and instituted a watch. A son of Mr. Decker finally discovered the varmint making a tour of inspection about the sheepfold on the top of the fences, which fact coming to the ears of James Marshall, he offered to catch the "dog" if furnished with a piece of mutton for bait. A trap was set, and on the next morning there was found in it an animal of the lynx species, measuring seven feet in length. It is said that these animals are quite numerous on the mountain.—*Ellenville Journal.*

The Insurgents' Head Destroyed—Defeat

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—[illegible] cially informed Gen. [illegible] of Bayamo, the headqu[illegible] the 16th inst. The revo[illegible] fire to and totally destroy[illegible]

Valmaseda reports that [illegible] of Bayamo, he defeated [illegible] del Embarcadero and [illegible] that the rebel forces are [illegible] over the country, and are [illegible] provisions by pillage. Mo[illegible] ing to the mountains. On[illegible] tle of Paso Rio Salado i[illegible] killed, with a proportiona[illegible] loss of the Spanish troops.

Several attempts have b[illegible] Spanish soldiers in the stre[illegible]

Spanish Sples

The Cubans of our city [illegible] hearty sympathy with the [illegible] that all their doings are cl[illegible] the employ of the Spanish [illegible] sensational rumor was bru[illegible] tion had been secretly orga[illegible] our coast, and was about to [illegible] annex it to the United S[illegible] Cuba here seem to have be[illegible] of the kind should really [illegible] every steamer that sails f[illegible] spected, and that whatever [illegible] ined by the police at the re[illegible] iards. Two trunks full o[illegible] in this way not long ago. [illegible] be placed in their assertio[illegible] Cubans complain of the r[illegible] placed upon their sending [illegible] Island a few *souvenirs* in [illegible] arms.

NEW YORK L[illegible]

SENA[illegible]

BILLS WERE NOTICED.—[illegible] lage of White Stone in[illegible] amend the charter of Colle[illegible] To amend the act for the [illegible] In insuring the lives of [illegible] 1858. To provide for the [illegible] of taxes on corporations, [illegible] express, telegraph, and [illegible] Comptroller's office. To a[illegible] streets in Morrisania.

Mr. FOLGER moved to [illegible] resolution that the Senate [illegible] States Senator on the 19th [illegible]

Mr. NICHOLS moved to a[illegible] of January. Lost by 9 to 1[illegible]

Mr. FOLGER called up t[illegible] that the members of both [illegible] bly Chamber to compare [illegible] States Senator in place of [illegible]

Mr. NICHOLS moved to a[illegible] of January, which was lo[illegible] thereupon adopted. Adj[illegible]

ASSE[illegible]

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Bill[illegible] amend the New York Pi[illegible] lage of Hamilton to take st[illegible] hamton Railroad; to provi[illegible] sation to clerks and depu[illegible] State Government; to am[illegible] Charter. Passed by unani[illegible]

Mr. RAY moved to take [illegible] tion providing for an inves[illegible] the Merchants' Union Ex[illegible] to 40.

Senator Morgan

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Th[illegible] correspondent says: [illegible] present Senator, who has [illegible] personally very popular her[illegible] feeling of regret at his de[illegible] will be tendered the Pr[illegible] Grant."

Gov. Fenton's Non

At the meeting of the N[illegible] publican Association last [illegible] Esq., was in the chair. M[illegible] resolutions commending [illegible] can members of the Legis[illegible] Fenton for the United St[illegible] stormy and excited discu[illegible] Campbell, Robinson, Stra[illegible] and others participated, the[illegible] with the addition of a resol[illegible] Morgan. The meeting t[illegible] members procuring a large [illegible] joy in a salute of a hundred [illegible]

The Springfield Rep

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Ja[illegible] *Republican* says: "The de[illegible] Ex-Gov. Fenton at the Rep[illegible] of the New York Legisla[illegible] be a surprise and a grie[illegible] Morgan's fitness for the [illegible] only one term was so cons[illegible] termined, that his reelecti[illegible] certain, not so much to re[illegible] best interests of State an[illegible] spired to urge it. It looks [illegible] *Times* was right in its est[illegible] character of the Legislature [illegible] the contest would be decid[illegible]

LABOR MO[illegible]

Coopers Unions Nos. [illegible] but transacted only routine [illegible]

The Waiters' Union ha[illegible] fee from $10 to $1.

N. Y. B. AND P. PRA[illegible] society met last evening, W[illegible] The special business was a [illegible] the twents-seventh section [illegible] enable delinquent members [illegible] tion. The section was s[illegible] from the Long Shore shi[illegible] Mr. Brodsell, on behalf of [illegible] object was to ascertain w[illegible] been passed by the pract[illegible] their men to work on s[illegible] twenty shillings per day or [illegible] could get. The chairman s[illegible] tion had been passed, and t[illegible]