Captain Edward P. Doherty, who commanded the detachment of New York cavalry which pursued and captured John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, is now a city contractor at New Orleans. being still alive are all bosh, for he knew Booth personally, saw him die, and knows that, four years after Booth's body was buried in a penitentiary cell at Washington Arsenal, it was delivered to his relatives, and now lies in the family yault near Baltimore. Captain Doherty has given a reporter of the New Orleans Picayune a graphic description of Booth's capture, which he accomplished with a force of twenty-five cavalrymen and two citizen detectives. The Captain's com-mand was stationed at Germantown, Virginia, at the time, and he was in-formed that Booth and his associates were in the neighborhood of Fredricksburg. where no troops had been stationed for some time. But Capt. Doherty learned after he had started that a regiment of Union cavalry had already gone to Fredericksburg, and he at once made for the south side of the Rappahannock. The captain and an orderly proceeded shead of the command to Port Conway ferry, where they showed Mrs. Rollins, the ferryman's wife, the photograph of Booth, Harrold and Surrat, representing them as rebel friends who were still unaware of Lee's surrender. Mrs. Rollins said that Booth and Harrold had hired her husband to take them to Orange Court-house the evening before, Lieutenants Burbridge, Ruggles and Jet of Mosby's command going with them. The woman said that one of the party (Booth) was wounded in the leg, and as Jet was courting the daughter of hotel-keeper Goldman at Bowling Green, 18 miles distant, all hands had probably gone there. Captain Doherty at once sent the orderly after his command, and, after the last load of horses had been ferried across, he arrested Ferryman Rollins and got him to guide them to Bowling Green, surrounding him with a guard with drawn pistols, that his neighbors might think meg. that he was forced to do it.

The party rode directly to Bowling Green, passing the house of one Garret on the way, where Booth and Harold were stooping, and took to the woods unnoticed. But Captain Doherty and his men found Lieutenant Jet at Goldman's Hotel, and making him believe that he knew all about his movements for the last three days, and threatening to hang him if he lied, the Captain got him to own up that Booth had stopped at Gar-Jet was forced to guide the command back, and when they got within a quarter of a mile of the house the Captain went on ahead to survey the premises, placed six men as a patrol in the rear of the house and stables and surrounded the house with the rest. Garrett said that Booth and Harold went to the woods the afternoon before, but one of the sons was finally forced to confess that they had returned and were hidden in the barn. Sergeant Boston Corbett was at once ordered to dismount the force, detail a few to watch the house, and surround the barn with the rest. The barn was locked, but one of the Garrett boys was found hiding in the orchard with the keys in his pocket, and Captain Doherty called on those inside to come out and surrender.

At first there was no reply, but when the threat was made to burn the barn, Booth called out, "What do you take us for?" Captain Doherty replied, "It don't make any difference what I take you for, I'm going to arrest you." Booth answered, "Boys, fetch me a stretcher; another stain in our glorious banner." Captain Doherty heard whispered conversation between Booth and Harrold from the inside, after which Booth said aloud, "I am crippled and alone, give me a chance for my life; draw your men up at twenty-five paces and I will come out." Captain Doherty replied, "I didn't come here to fight, but to capture I have fifty men here and can do After a dead silence of about five minutes, Booth said in a very sarcastic tone, "Oh, Captain, there's a man here that wants to surrender awful bad.' Captain Doherty replied, "You had better do the same and come out." Booth-'No I have not made up my mind." Captain Doherty, partly opening the door-"Let him hand out his arms." Booth-"He has no arms." Captain Doherty-"I know exactly what you've Booth-"I own all the arms, and may have to use them on you gentle-Harrold had approached the door, when Captain Doherty said to him, "Let me see your hands." Harrold put both hands out through the door, and seizing them, the Captain handed him over to the corporal.

While Captain Doherty was taking Harold out of the front door the barn had been fired in the rear. The flames burst out suddenly, and Booth took a position in the center of the barn facing the door. He pointed his carbine in the direction of Harold and Captain Doherty, when Sergeant Corbett, who was sta-tioned at one of the opening in the barn to the left of Booth, observing the movement, leveled a large-sized Colt's revolver at Booth and fired. He intended to hit Booth in the arm to disable him, but the ball entered his neck, about one inch from the same place where Booth shot President Lincoln. Captain Doherty supposed that Booth had shot himself rather than surrender, and the officers the carbine between his legs, and one of his crutches having dropped, and as he about falling forward, Captain Doherty caught him around the body and carried him outside of the barn. The heat becoming too intense, Captain Doherty ordered him removed under the veranda of the Garrett mansion. Soldiers were then dispatched in different directions for doctors, but only one, Dr. Urquart, could be found. He arrived about 6 A. M., and after probing the wound, pronounced it fatal, the ball having ranged upward, cutting a vital part. From the time Booth was shot, at 5 looked at them for an instant, and unconscious and so remained until he an Italian name and ought to be pro- Great Pyramid Sliding Bank must have

The government had offered \$100,000 for Booth's capture, and Baltimore and Washington \$50,000 more. Washington's offered reward is now in litigation before the Supreme Court, the District Court having decided against the claim, on the ground that the city had no au-thority to offer the reward. Baltimore He says that the stories about Booth's refused to pay her reward point blank, and the claim against her has lapsed by limitation. The government paid \$75,000 of its reward, Captain Doherty receiving \$7500, the two citizen detectives \$4000 each, Sergeants Boston, Corbett and Wandell \$2200 each, Chief Detective Lafayette C. Baker, of the War Department, \$3750, and the cavalrymen the rest of the \$75,000 pro rata.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

SPICED CURRANTS,-Five pounds of currants, three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cloves, two of cinnamon. Simmer five or six hours.

To REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.-To remove grease from carpets and restore colors, take a handful of crushed soap bark to a pail of water. Scrub the spots and sponge the carpet all over.

WHITE CUP CAKE.—One and a half cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, whites of four eggs, tartar, one teaspoonful of extract of lemon.

WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF. -To every pail of whitewash prepared in the ordinary way, add a pint of flour made into starch or paste. To the white-wash for the hen house, add gas tar, one gill to the pailful. This will prevent or disperse lice.

YORKSHIRE PUDDING. - Take eight tablespoonfuls of flour, one quart of milk, a little salt and four eggs; half an hour before the meat is done put the batter in the dish; after the meat is taken up brown a little more. Serve as a sidedish with meat.

Tomato Pie.—Stew green tomatoes with very little water until tender, and for each pie allow one tablespoonful of butter, three of sugar and a little nut-Bake between two crusts. The quantity of butter and sugar given is for a medium-sized pie.

FRIED TOMATOES. - Take tomatoes cold stewed and well seasoned, add to them sufficient fine bread crumbs to enable you to form into cake, fry in butter to a light brown. Fresh tomatoes, sliced and roll in fine crumbs, after salting them, fried in the same manner, are very

ROOT BEER.-Take a quantity of sarsaparilla root and sassafras bark and some hops and boil till the strength is extracted. To three gallons of the liquor, after it is strained, add one quart of molasses and a quart of yeast. After standing in a warm place eight or ten hours, strain again and bottle. It will be fit for use the next day. Mock Lemon Pie.—To a teacupful of

pieplant stewed to a pulp, take a cup two-thirds full of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon extract and the yolk of one egg; mix altogether and to bake in a plate lined with crust; omit the top crust: beat the white of an egg to a stiff froth, stir in a little sugar, and when the pie is done spread on the frosting and return to the oven to brown slightly.

Family Troubles.

John Donohue was angry when the policeman brought him to the bar of the Police Court for assaulting his wife, and he was loud in his denunciation of the laws that "interfare wud the proivate roights and divarsions of every married man.

"What did you strike your wife for?" asked Justice Morgan,

"Because she wanted chastisin', and as I'm her suparior, I'd loike to know who has a better roight." "But you have no right to lay your

hands upon her in anger.

"Haven't I though?" An' who's to be boss I'd loike to know?" "You are. If she is doing wrong you must reason with her."

"Rasun wud her! Musha, but that's purty talk now. Rason! Begorra, she'd give you rason over the gob wud the "I never shtruck him in my loife, Yer

Wurchup," said Mrs. Donohue, shading her black eye with her hand.

"Av coorse ye didn't, because I hot ye such a welt in the face that ye cudn't." "Mr. Donohue, I'll send you to the

island for six months. "Now, that's reasonable enough; but there's one requesht I want to make.'

"What is that?" "I don't want you to be dischargin' me in a couple of weeks, because she gets sorry an' comes croyin' to beg me off.

'All right. You'll stay there.' "Thank ye, sor," said he, moving off to the prison. "Sure, whin she sint me up before six months I was put in the bakery, an' on'y for the ould fool beggin' for me discharge I'd be a foine Frinch baker be this toime, makin' lots o' money at mixin' fancy dough."

MR. MOODY AT HOME. -Mr. Moody is described as being at his very best at Northfield, Mass. One of his neighbors says of him: "I have seen him at a great many large places, but I come here to see this little town, where he knows everybody and takes an interest in every-body, to be more thoroughly charmed with him than ever before. People like to laugh; Mr. Moody knows it, and has rushed into the barn. Booth stood with the tact to put the audience in good the carbine between his legs, and one of humor to commence with." "That is very good singing for one congregation," he said at a meeting the other day at the close of the first verse of "Guide Me, O Thou Great Jehovah." "But there are a good many different congregations here, and we ought to sing better than that. All sing now. Mrs. Davis, take that fan away from your mouth! Mrs. Smith, I didn't hear your voice! Uncle Charles, you can sing! Here, mother, here is the place, you sing! Now try again. I'll keep watch and see if there are any who

don't sing." o'clock, until he expired, two hours later.
he spoke but once, and that was to Captain Doherty shortly before 6 o'clock, when he said, "Hands." Captain Doherty lifted up his hands, Both Kitty, the celebrated lawyer." "Oh," said the magistrate, "I suspect you mean shaking his head, exclaimed, "Useless, useless." A short time after he became on pleading." "I do, sir; but Chitty is nounced Kitty."

Lincoln and Seymour.

Howard Carroll's Times biography of Horatio Seymour brings out the following letters between Mr. Lincoln and the great war Governor, which have not be-fore been published, and which the accompanying statement of Mr. Carroll makes as interesting as they are valuable.

Mr. Carroll says: If any further proof be needed of the fact that President Lincoln and Governor Seymour were thoroughly in accord, so far as their official relations were concerned, and that they were united in their efforts to put down the rebellion—a fact which has more than once been dis-puted-it will be found in the following quaintly warded and characteristic letter from the Republican President and the reply to that letter which was sent by the Democratic Governor. Both communi-cations were written in the strictest confidence, and they are now for the first time given to the public.

[Private and Confidential | EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1863. His Excellency Governor Seymour: You and I are substantially strangers, and I write this chiefly that we may become better acquainted. I, for the time be-ing, am at the head of a nation which is in great peril, and you are at the head of the greatest State in that nation. one cup of corn starch, one cup of flour, of the greatest State in that nation. half a teaspoonful of soda, one of cream As to maintaining the nation's life and integrity, I assume and be-lieve there cannot be a difference of purpose between you and me. If we should differ as to the means, it is important that such difference should be as small as possible, that it should not be enhanced by unjust suspicions on one side or the other. In the performance of my duty the co-operation of your State, as that of others is needed—in fact, is in-dispensable. This alone is sufficient reason why I should wish to be at a good understanding with you. Please write me at least as long a letter as this-of course, saying in it just what you think fit. Yours, very truly,

A. Lincoln.

To this communication Horatio Seymour made the following reply:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ALBANY, April 14, 1863.)
DEAR SIE: I have delayed answering your letter for some days with a view of preparing a paper in which I wish to state clearly the aspect of public affairs from the standpoint I occupy. I do not claim any superior wisdom, but I am confident the opinions I hold are entertained by one-half of the population of the Northern States. I have been prevented from giving my views in the manner I intended by a pressure of official duties, which at the present stage of the legislative session of this State confine me to the Executive Chamber until each midnight; after the adjournment, which will soon take place, I will give you, without reserve, my opinion and pur-poses with regard to the condition of our

unhappy country.

In the meantime, I assure you that no political resentments, no personal pur-poses, will turn me aside from the pathway I have marked out for myself. I intend to show those charged with the administration of public affairs a due deference and respect, and to give to them a just and generous support in all measures they may adopt within the scope of their constitutional powers. For the preservation of this Union I am ready to make any sacrifice of interest, passion or prejudice.

Truly yours, Horatio Seymour. To His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln. It will be noticed that this letter contemplates a further and longer communication from the Governor to the President. The events attending the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee rendered such a writing unnecessary. The Governor testified by his acts his anxiety to aid the General Government. After those actsand I use his own words-he "could not well write without seeming to boast of what had been done." In connection with the correspondence, however, it is worthy of particular note that Governor Seymour, in addition to the Hon. Simon Cameron and one other distinguished man with whom I have conversed on the subject, is firmly convinced that there was at one time what can only be called a conspiracy, set on foot and engaged in by a number of Republican leaders, to force President Lincoln out of the White

To show that Abraham Lincoln was disposed to be of the same mind as Horatio Seymour was during the war, is to establish the ex-President's title to statesmanship and patriotism, in history, and to vindicate him from the charge of being no better or worse than his party.-Albany Argus.

Temperature of the Body.

Among the evidences of disease, none are more definite and important than changes in the temperature. Heat is not only force in the animal body, but it is also a condition of life; an individual has activity through it, and has also life by it The theory of Samuel Thompson, "Heat is life, cold is death," was very simp'e and had much truth in it; it was just one-third of the truth. Not only is cold death, but too high a temperature and an unequa distribution of heat is also death. The human body maintains its healthy functions at a temperature varying from 95° to 98.5°. This is a condition absolute for health.

If the temperature varies from this, above or below, disease is the inevitable result. We may state the proposition in a different form; no disease can exist without changing the temperature of the body, either raising it, depressing it or rendering it unequal. Thus change of temperature becomes an absolute evidence of disease, though it may not point out its character or location.

WHY THE PYRAMID WAS BUILT .- It was built to supply the Egyptian public with the means of sliding down hill in a country where snow never falls. The Egyptian who paid the requisite entrance fee was allowed to ascend the pyramid by the starcase, and then to slide down the polished granite side, ploughing pleas-antly and harmlessly into the sand at the foot. No sleds or other apparatus were needed. The Egyptian simply sat down on the warm and comfortable granite, and slid down without any unpleasant friction. Doubtless, this was a fashionable amusement for both sexes and all ages, and the builders or lessees of the made a good thing out of it.

The following notice to mariners has been issued by the Lighthouse Board: United States of America, Washington Territory. New light on Point Wilson, Puget Sound. Notice is hereby given that on and after December 15, 1879, a fixed white light, of the fourth order, lighting 270 degress of the horizon, will be shown from the top of the keeper's dwelling recently erected at Point Wilson, south side of Admiralty Inlet, Puget Sound, Washington Territory. The approximate position of the lighthouse, as taken from the United States Coast Sur-

POINT WILSON (PUGET SOUND) LIGHT .-

vey Charts, is as follows: Latitude 48 degrees 08m. (40s) north; longitude, 122 degs. (45s) west. By order of the Lighthouse Board. John Rodgers, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Chairman. This notice affects United States Coast Survey Charts Nos. 603, 654 and 662.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. Financial.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 7, 1879, SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.-Silver, 99% buying per selling. Ngw York Oct, 6—Silver Bullion—1000 fine, per

ine ounce, 11%; closed, 113%; New York Oct, 4.—U. S. Bonds—5s of 'St 31%; 14%; 55%; 49, 21%; Closed—5, 3; 41%; 55%; 4s, 21%; Lorrow, Oct, 4.—Consola, 98 1-16 money, U. S. Bonds—3s, 61%; 41%; 91%; 4s, 51%; It is difficult to give a statement of the condition

of the local wheat market which would be deemed correct by all parties. Transactions are so few as hardly to establish a fixed and certain market rate. Many and most sales are conducted as mysteriously as if a transaction in wheat was something to be ashamed of, or its effect upon the market feared. and it is impossible to learn the exact price of transfer. Business has not been brisk to-day, the feeling on the part of both buyers and sellers still existing. A good quality of wheat would easily have brought \$1 85 per cental, though a medium or inferior quality would have gone begging at a reduction of several cents, The Livperpool market was firm er.

Five ships were chartered to-day at San Francisco at a price equal to 62 6 (£3 2s 6d) for wooden ships, to Cork for orders from San Francisco, which leaves only 600 tons disengaged at that port. Freights are very firm there, there having been no arrivals since our last report, except the Victoria Cross, which was chartered, to arrive, last month-Considerable wheat changed hands at San Francinco last week.

SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6, Wheat-Strong; choice shipping, \$1 90:61 92%.

Flour-Firm.
Oats-Steady.
Wool-Active at full prices.
Potatoes-Dull: Garnet Chile, choice, 75@90c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET. Liverroot, Oct 6—Wheat—Spot, Strong. No 1 standard, Sctl., 11s 4d; No. 2 standard, Sctl., 10s 11d; red winter Sctl., 11s, white Michigan Sctl., 11 1d; red Am. spring, No. 3 to No. 2 shipping Sctl., 9s 46 59s 6d.

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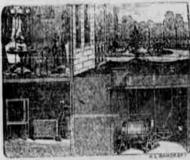
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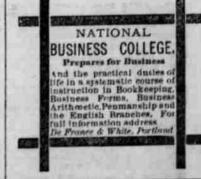
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