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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Examination of Witnesses.

dbo., dbo., dbo.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The following is a summary of the conclusion of the testimony taken on Monday:

The further examination of the witness, J. P. Early, elicited no new facts concerning the intimacy of O'Laughlin with Booth.

Lieutenant Henderson testified he saw O'Laughlin in Washington on April 14th, and he told him he had an engagement to see Booth that evening.

Sergt. R. J. Sturgg testified that O'Laughlin was intimate with Booth; saw them conversing about the 12th of April; there was a third party, and when I approached, O'Laughlin took me aside and said that Booth was busy with his friend talking privately.

D. C. Reed testified that he saw O'Laughlin in Washington April 14th, and he told him he had an engagement to see Booth that day.

Peter Flatterwell testified that Booth came to his restaurant next to the theatre the night of the assassination about ten o'clock, and drank a glass of whiskey. He then went out, and in ten minutes afterwards he heard of the assassination. I saw Harrold the same night or the night previous. He inquired for Booth. It was between six and seven o'clock.

Sergt. M. Dye testified that he was sitting in front of Ford's Theatre about 9 o'clock p. m. on the 14th, and saw an elegantly dressed man come out of the theatre and talk to two rough looking persons. He heard the well dressed one say "I think he will come out now," referring, he supposed, to the President. He then went into the saloon and said "long enough to take a drink." He came up as if he was intoxicated, whispered to the roughest looking man, and then went into the passage that leads from the stage to the street. Then the smallest one slipped up just as the well dressed one appeared again, and called out the time. He then started up street, remained awhile and came down again and called the time again. Presently he came and called the time again, louder than before. I think it was ten minutes after ten. He then started on a fast walk up the street. The well dressed one then went inside the theatre. This one witness recognized as Booth from his Photograph. He also said if the prisoner, Spangler, had a moustache, he would take him for the rough looking man.

Rufus Slovie, keeper of a livery stable, testified that Booth, Herrold, Surratt and Atzerodt. Atzerodt told him that Surratt early in April had been to Richmond and coming back got into difficulty, and that detectives were after him. Booth said he was a spy.

Jas. H. Humphrey, a livery stable keeper, testified to the intimacy between Booth and Surratt.

The testimony taken before the doors were opened to reporters for the Press includes that of a man who was in the rebel service, and which went to show that as early as 1863 Booth and others contemplated the assassination of President Lincoln. Meetings were held consisting of rebel officers, at which Booth was present, and the assassination was fully spoken of in the street of Richmond.

Other witnesses testified that they had seen Booth in consultation with Sanders, Clay, Halcomb and Thompson, in the Canada Capitol.

Theodore Gevers described the assassination, and said though he knew Booth, he did not recognize him as the man who went into the President's box and afterwards jumped on the stage.

Maj. Henry Rathbone, who was in the President's box, read the statement he made, and which was published shortly after the occurrence. He did not know Booth, nor could he identify the assassin.

A musician at Ford's Theatre, met the assassin under the stage, and was forced aside by his striking at him with a knife. He recognized the assassin as Wilkes Booth, who rushed out the back door of the Theatre. He did not see Spangler that night; Spangler ought to have been there to change the scenes. The route Booth took to escape was entirely unobstructed; sometimes there are crowds of people, then that one would pass, but that night everything seemed clear, which was unusual; did not recollect ever seeing Spangler wear a moustache.

Joseph Burroughs, colored, employed at Ford's Theatre, testified that he saw Booth on the back part of the stage between five and six o'clock on the night of the 14th; he saw him next when he jumped from the box on the stage. When he came out in the afternoon he invited Spangler to take a drink. Booth and Spangler were quite intimate; Spangler used to attend to Booth's horses when Booth was away. Spangler's position on the stage was on the right hand as you face the audience, opposite the President's box. Spangler was on the stage attending to his business as usual that night; do not remember seeing him during the second act; saw him walking about looking at the performance during the first act; never saw him wear a mustache.

John Miles, colored, employed in Ford's Theatre, testified Booth's private box is down from the stable to the back door of the Theatre; had called for Ned Spangler three times; about nine or ten o'clock on the night of the assassination; after the third call, Ned Spangler came down; I then heard horses feet going out of the alley. About 8 o'clock in the afternoon saw Booth come from the stable where he kept his horses, with Ned Spangler and Jas. Maddox. The stable is not 50 yards from the Theater. Spangler was pushing a scene when Booth called for him; a boy called John Peanut held the horse; Spangler ran across the stage where Booth called; Spangler appeared familiar with Booth; I saw Spangler and others outside the door; Booth went out after the President was shot; I asked Spangler who it was that held the horses; he told me not to say anything; I know it was the same person that brought the horse there that rode him away; Spangler appeared nervous; never saw him wear a moustache.

John Selkman, connected with Ford's Theatre, testified: I saw Booth come up to the box door of the Theatre on the night of the 14th; there and Booth said, "Help me all you can, won't you?" He replied, "Oh, yes." This was about six hour and a half before the President was shot. I saw Booth again at half past ten going out the back door just after the assassination on the stage. He had a handkerchief in his hand and appeared to be wiping his eyes. Booth had been behind my all period of the Hoaxes. I was in front of the theatre that night on the pavement; but did not see Spangler there. I have seen Spangler wear side whiskers but not a moustache. I saw Booth with several others that afternoon, between four and five o'clock, in the restaurant next door drinking. I saw Ned Spangler, Maddox, Booth, John Peanuts, and another by the name of Maddox there. Maddox asked me to drink, which I did. Booth asked Spangler to drink; he then went right behind the scenes.

The prisoner Atrocats remarked that it would be necessary for the Court to understand the localities of the interior of the Theatre, to visit it, and then every thing would be understood. The Court then adjourned till half past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The members of the Military Court this morning visited Ford's Theatre to obtain more intelligible information concerning the scene of the assassination, and the various points in that connection.

On assembling at the court room at a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning, a large amount of evidence taken before the Court yesterday was read over, and this was not finished at the recess this afternoon.

John Rathbone's testimony—Spangler changed scenes on the left of the stage; on the same side as the President's box; same side I attended door to admitted Sear when I was away; our positions were near the door leading into the alley; there were two horses in the stable one day a fellow who brought the horse there used to go with Booth pretty often; I do not see him among the prisoners; I think he lives in the Navy Yard; I saw Booth as he came out of the small door and rode off, but saw nobody else; did not see Spangler come or go out; about three o'clock in the afternoon we heard the President was to be there; Spangler and I went in to take down the partition; a man named Jake what will us; we took down the partition and then sat down in the box; Spangler said it would be a fine place to sleep in; did not see him go, nor did I; Spangler went with the lock on the door; Harry Ford fixed the lock over the box; Spangler and I went out before he got through; Spangler went to the box; Spangler changed the President; I told him he should not talk so, when he said the President ought to be dagged for letting of many men kill.

Mary Ann Turner, colored, testified that she resided in the rear of Ford's Theatre; saw Booth about three or four o'clock on the afternoon of the assassination standing in the back door of Ford's Theatre talking with somebody; saw him about half or eight o'clock that evening; heard to the back door of the Theatre, and heard him call for Ned. Ned came out and took the horse away; the time of the assassination; heard horse go by her; did not see him; saw a man more than an hour and half before Ned came out of the door; witness identified Spangler as the person she called Ned.

Mary Jane Anderson, colored, testified that she lived back of the theatre, in the room adjoining that of Mary Ann Turner; she saw Booth in the morning before the assassination going out of the alley near the stable; saw him about four o'clock in the afternoon, standing in the back door of the theatre with a lady; about seven or eight o'clock I heard a horse coming into the alley and heard Booth call Ned four times, Ned came out and Booth said in a low tone: "Tell Maddox to come here." Maddox came out and he and Booth talked together in a low tone, then Ned and Maddox took the horse and led him around the corner of the alley. After a while I saw a person who had a horse, walking back and forward; think the horse was there about a hour and a half. When Booth came out he jumped upon the horse and rode off so fast; I thought the horse had ran away with him. I came down and there was a crowd around the door; somebody said the President had been shot by a man who rode off. I told Spangler that was the man who called him and he denied it and kept on denying it and walked off. Witness knew Maddox; saw him hold the horses a little while and then go into the theatre; think Maddox was holding the horse when Booth came out and mounted, but am not certain. It might have been him or Spangler or another man. There seemed to be three of them holding the horse at different times.

Dr. Stone testified as to the condition of President Lincoln after the shooting the ball was extracted from his head; it was extracted and identified by the initials A. L., which he had scratched upon it with a pen knife.

Sergeant Cobb, who, on the night of the assassination was on duty at the Navy Yard bridge, testified as to Booth and his companion passing into Maryland. Booth, on being challenged, said he he was going to his home in the country near Greentown.

The pistol picked up in the theatre box was produced in court, and identified Lieutenant Love, who went in pursuit of the assassin, and gave an interesting account of overtaking him, and of the conduct of Dr. Mudd, who dressed Booth's leg.

The boot which was cut from Booth's leg was produced in court. In the inside was written J. Wilkes.

Officer Lloyd who went in pursuit of the fugitives, said Dr. Mudd at first denied seeing them, but afterward recollected it was Booth's limb which he had set, the latter had been somewhat disguised.

William A. Browning, Private Secretary of President Johnson, testified to having been with the President on the night of the 14th of April; about five o'clock in the afternoon found a card in his box, which adjoins that of the President at the Kirkwood House. The card was handed him by the clerk of the Hotel and read:

"Don't wish to disturb you. Are you at home?

(Signed) J. WILKES BOOTH."

Had very slight acquaintance with Booth, and did not know his handwriting; attached no importance to the reception of the card till after Booth's name appeared in connection with the assassination; did not then know for whom the card was intended; it was a very common mistake at the hotel for his card to be pushed into President's box and vice versa.

Major R. Knox testified to being at the house of the Secretary of War on the evening of the 14th of April at about half past ten o'clock; saw Secretary Stanton, General Grant, Mrs. Grant, Gen. Barnes and others were there. The band was playing in front of the house. While the party was looking at some fireworks a man asked for Mr. Knox, "is Stanton in?" Knox replied, "I suppose you mean the Secretary;" he said he did. The man said he was a lawyer in town and knew Stanton well, but was sorry he could not see him. The man stood on the steps several minutes and soon after repeated his question. He then walked up the steps into the hall and stood there a short time; witness thought the man was intoxicated and told David Stanton he had better take him off. Mr. Stanton talked with him a few minutes and he went out; witness was perfectly certain Old Abe was the man. When the man passed into the hall Secretary Stanton was standing on the steps close by where the prisoner passed. He had never seen the man before until he saw him in prison when he was called to identify him.

John C. Hatile, the next witness was called; knew Spangler; saw him at Secretary Stanton's house on the night of the 14th of April, at the illumination. O'Laughlin approached with a cane the latter was standing on the steps, and asked if Gen. Grant was in, and said he wished to see him. Witness told him the best place to see him was from the pavement. The man walked off towards the tree-box. That was all witness saw of him; had never seen him before; saw him start off briskly.

Sergeant S. D. Cobb stated that he was on duty at the Navy Yard bridge, on the night of the 14th of April, between half past ten and eleven o'clock, three men approach rapidly; identified Booth as one of them by his photograph, and said man gave the name of one Booth, saying he lived in Charles Co. The men were not together; Booth and another were allowed to pass and the third was forced back; could not identify either of them among the prisoners.

Polk Gardner testified that he was on the road between Bradley's and Washington on the night of the 14th of April; was going to Washington; about eleven o'clock met two persons riding very fast; they stopped and asked the direction to Marlboro; one of the men was mounted on a bay and the other on a roan horse. He could not identify either of the men.

Wm. T. Kent testified to picking up the pistol in the President's box on the night of the assassination, and identified the pistol shown him as the one picked up.

A. Lovell testified that he was engaged in the pursuit of the murderer after the assassination, and visited the house of Dr. Mudd. Witness said Dr. Mudd told him in answer to his question, that two strangers had called there on Saturday morning, one of whom had a broken leg, and that he set his leg; he did not know who they were; both were strangers to him; said they only remained a short time, evidently desiring to convey the impression that they left in the course of the morning. One of the men called for a razor and water to shave off his moustache; after they went off the injured man went on crutches, and the other led his horse; they went off across the swamps. Witness was entirely satisfied the parties were Booth and Herrold.

The court paid an informal visit at 8:30 o'clock, to the scene of the President's assassination. Nothing was changed there. On entering to the conroom the prisoners were brought in and many eyes instinctively turned towards Spangler, who sat down listlessly and leaned back against the wall, starting vacantly during the reading of the record. David Stanton was in attend the record of his testimony. In answer to the question "Did he ask for Gen. Grant?" he said: The man did ask for General Grant; and also the man said he was a lawyer and knew Mr. Stanton very well.

Examination of John Borron *alias* Peanuts. Was connected with Ford's Theatre, attended to the stage door, and carried bills in daytime, and attended to the stage. Knew Jim while he kept a horse in the stable in an alley back of the theatre; saw him on the afternoon of the assassination; about four or five o'clock he hallooed for Spangler, who went down to the stable; Booth sailed him for a ballet; he went for one; thought Maddox was there too; saw Booth on the stage that night; did not see him when he came with his horse between nine and ten o'clock; saw the horse at the door when Spangler called out to hold him; heard a man call Ned and the Spangler. Booth wanted him. I held the horse; Spangler gave him to me to hold, I told him I had to attend to my door. He said if there was anything wrong to lay the blame on him. I heard the report of a pistol, when Booth came out and told me to give him his horse; he flocked me down with the butt of his knife and rode off in a hurry. I was in the President's box that afternoon helping Ford to put flags around the box; Spangler was in the box with me he dusted the President and Gen. Grant. I told him he should not curse a man in that way as he did him on horse. He said he ought to be caused for getting so many men killed; he did not say he wished anything done to the President or Gen. Grant.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing—Was formerly an actor who called Spangler and told him Booth wanted him in the alley.

Q. It was six or eight minutes after with the Spangler called me; I was waiting in front of the door entrance on the left attending to this same door; my duty was to keep strangers out; I was in front of the theatre when the carriage was down; I go out every night when the curtain is down; I did not see Booth there; Spangler was not in front of the Theater; never saw Spangler with a moustache; did not see any whiskers on him; Spangler did in the habit of attending my Booth's horses; he wanted to take the bridle off but Booth would not let him; this was about 9 o'clock; he got the halter round his neck and took the bridle off; Spangler used to knock up and feed Booth's horse; Mr. Gifford said he would give me a good job if I knew how to attend to horses; I said I knew something about it, and that is how I got to attending his horse. I do not know which entrance Booth ran through, he wasn't about the theatre much; he came there sometimes; he spend generally on Tenth street; sometimes by a back way alleys, about two hundred yards from the back entrance of the theatre; the first scene of the third act was going; that night I saw Booth; I saw but to hold the horse for Booth; had only one horse there.

Louis Lloyd testified that he was engaged in the pursuit of the murderers, and went to Dr. Mudd's house the 18th of April. Mudd said at that time he knew nothing about two men, but upon a cross-examination he confessed they had staid there from daylight till four o'clock in the afternoon. He said Mrs. Mudd appeared much excited, and told contradictory stories.

Colonel H. H. Wells, provost marshal of the defenses of Washington, testified to having had an interview with Dr. Mudd on the 21st of April. Mudd acknowledged that two strangers came to his house on Saturday morning, and he had a pair of crutches made for one of them, which leg was broken; they staid at his house until about four o'clock in the afternoon; he did not suspect at the time that one of them was Booth, though he was afterward convinced it was; he had not heard of the President's murder at that time; he was much excited at the time, and seemed unwilling to answer direct questions.

Colonel Wells was examined at considerable length. His testimony was merely a repetition of that given by the last two witnesses, though more in detail.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow at ten a. m.

THE CONSPIRATORS' TRIAL.

EVIDENCE OF THEIR GUILT CONCLUSIVE.

THEIR CASE REGARDED HOPELESS.

Reverdy Johnson Takes Little Part.

PROPOSED GRAND REVIEW OF OUR RETURNED ARMIES.

TRIALS BY MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Jeff. Davis to be Tried for Treason.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Commercial *Advertiser's* special says the evidence of the guilt of the prisoners at the conspiracy trial appears so conclusive, as to completely check the current of sympathy in their favor produced by the proposed secret trial. It is said that the prisoners are warned by their counsel to abandon all hope. They appear utterly broken down. Reverdy Johnson takes but little part in the trial; he is preparing an elaborate argument challenging the jurisdiction of the court.

It is now proposed to substitute a street parade of the returned armies in Washington, before the President, for a grand review.

The *Post* says that Judge Boyd, of Baltimore, yesterday charged a grand jury that persons setting in Military Commission for the trial of citizens of Maryland, not connected with the Army or Navy, are liable to indictment.

It is believed in official circles that Jeff. Davis will first be tried on the charge of treason.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS

The Surrender of Matamoras Demanded.

LATER ADVICES FROM MOBILE.

A Steamer Robbed by Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—Cairo dispatches say that General Negley, with forty-five hundred liberal troops, appeared before Matamoras on the 29th, and demanded its surrender, which was refused. The imperialists marched out to meet them, and a cavalry and artillery fight occurred. Business was suspended at Matamoras, and the streets were barricaded in anticipation of an attack, but all is quiet this evening, the 3d. The Custom House officers fled to Brownsville, and the more wealthy citizens moved all their valuables to the same place. Eight hundred arrived at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 3d, and left for the interior the next day. A report reached Bagdad on the 4th that the liberals were in full retreat.

The Galveston *News* says the corn crop is good. The sugar crop will be very short. Cotton holders demand an advance. Exchange for New York one-half per cent remains.

Mobile dates to the 7th inst. state that the naval officers, pilots and engineers of the transport fleet had gone up Tombigbee river to bring down the vessels surrendered to Admiral Thatcher.

General Canby will soon move his headquarters to New Orleans.

The First brigade of Hatch's cavalry arrived at Cairo from Eastport, Tennessee, enroute for St. Louis.

About 14,000 bales of cotton have passed Cairo during the past three days.

The steamer Martin Wall was robbed of $18,000 in money and $30,000 worth of goods, by guerrillas, at Moines' Landing on Saturday week. The boat was released.

New York Matters—The Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The flags on City Hall and some other public buildings were raised to half mast again yesterday; the mourning emblems on the exterior of the hall have been removed. The buildings in Broadway and other thoroughfares are resuming their usual appearance and before the end of the week every village of mourning drapery will probably have disappeared.

The Bermuda *Albionic* publishes a detailed testimony concerning the attempt to introduce Yellow Fever into New York, which was mentioned some days ahead. The evidence appears conclusive that Dr. Blackburn had packed several trunks with clothes, taken from persons who had died of this disease, and left them with Mrs. Swan to be shipped to New York. The Board of Health getting wind of the affair caused the arrest of Swan. The trunks were found on his premises, and a rigid examination disclosed the whole plot.

Since last Friday four thousand five hundred emigrants arrived at this point.

The *Tribune* publishes an imperial decree from the City of Mexico, which forbids alienating all contracts for land and other property made with Benito Juarez, to be of no value after that date. No claims of parties to any lands on the Pacific Coast will be respected.

By way of Panama, it is announced that the pirate Shenandoah sailed from Melbourne on the 18th of February. Her destination was unknown, but it was generally supposed she would undertake a cruise on the Pacific Coast, in the track of vessels bound for California.

The Yellow Fever Plot.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Bermuda *Advocate* of the 26th, contains the report of a preliminary examination of the plot to introduce the yellow fever into our northern cities, that the examination has resulted in the committal of a resident of the island, named Swan, on a charge of having conspired with one Dr. Blackburn, to take charge of certain trunks, containing infected clothing, for the purpose of having them forwarded to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, with the object of their introducing yellow fever. Blackburn, whose hailing points were Halifax, Quebec and Clifton House, Niagara Falls, Canada side, made liberal promises to Swan, provided the business was fairly carried out. The funds were to be supplied freely from the Confederate exchequer, and meantime Blackburn himself was to retire to Halifax and watch the progress of events until the opening of spring, when the season would probably be more favorable to the trade of the imported disease.

Arrival of Gen. Thomas—Arrest of Gen. Brown—Gen. Forrest Killed.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—Maj. Gen. Thomas arrived this evening, en route for Washington.

Gen. Brown, of Ga., arrived this morning and left this afternoon. He was arrested on the night of the 9th at the Executive Mansion in Milledgeville, by Capt. Eneland and Lieut. Bryant, and proceeded to Washington under charge of the latter.

The Nashville *Press* learns that Gen. Forrest was killed by Capt. Walker of the rebel army in revenge for the shooting of his son.

Gen. Sherman and the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Times'* special says: The Committee on the Conduct of the War, it may be added, sent a message to Gen. Sherman asking, in view of their early adjournment, that he proceed from Richmond to Washington by land, and appear before the Committee at an early day. He declined peremptorily, and proceeded to march onward with his troops.

Jeff. Davis' Wrath.

Washington, May 16.—An agent of Jeff. Davis's was here to-day and offered five hundred dollars for the tools in which Jeff. Davis was captured, which two gentlemen of Chicago guaranteed have been standing for it as an emblem in the Great Northwestern Fair.

Impressment for Labor.

Brownsville, May 16.—A dispatch from Washington to Gen. Henry announces a suspension of the directions of Bowles and Allright until the meeting of the next session of Congress, Hotze's sentence to imprisonment for life.

Gold.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Gold nearly at short yesterday's quotations. The speculative operations are merely nominal. Price opened at 131½, fell to 130¾, and rose again to 131½.

Mrs. Lincoln to Start West.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Mrs. Lincoln is much better than she had been since the assassination of Ford's theatre, and has decided to start for the West on Thursday next.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Foreign Markets.

COMMENTS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Queen's Response to Parliament.

dbo., dbo., dbo.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Cuba has arrived from Liverpool, May 6th, via Queenstown, May 7th. Cotton easier, and partially a quarter of a penny lower for American fair. Orleans, 17; Middling, 16; Middling Mobile, 14½; Fair Uplands, 16; Middling, 14½. The market was quiet and unchanged on Friday.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and easier, and particularly lower. Corn dull, and 6d lower. Beef active and firmer. Pork steady. Bacon and butter bare the season over. Lard easier. Sugar was delivered at 6d higher, closing quiet.

London Markets.—Wheat firm, and is higher during the week. Sugar was easier. Coffee was steady. Petroleum steady. Consols closed on Friday at 90¼ @ 90¾ Illinois Central. Bullion in bank increased 7600.

Resolutions of sympathy with America continue to pour in. Almost every public body and place in England must have given expression of its sympathy.

Among the latest demonstrations was a great meeting of the working men of London. In addition to a resolution of condolence, they adopted one rejoicing at the Federal successes and destruction of slavery.

The London *Times* has a friendly and hopeful editorial upon the speeches of Sir F. Bruce and President Johnson, which it regards as fresh, earnest and suggestive of amity. It says Johnson's language is pacific and statesmanlike, and will meet with a hearty response in England.

The *Times* hopes the idle words of provocation which have been employed by responsible persons may be buried in the grave of Lincoln.

The Queen's response to the addresses from Parliament says she entirely participates in the sentiments addressed to her on the assassination, and she has given direction to the Minister at Washington to make known the feelings entertained by Parliament, in common with herself and the whole people.

In the House of Lords Ravensworth questioned Derby as to the meaning of his expression that "Southerners, if connected with the assassination, committed worse than a crime—a blunder!"

Derby said that he did not see how such an expression wrongly interpreted could be used in the well known aphorism of Talleyrand to simply convey his meaning, that Southerners by participating in the act not only highly immoral would at the same time approve that which could do nothing but inflict the most serious injury on their political cause.

The Jamaica Bay duty has been postponed until the first of June.

Napoleon was enthusiastically received.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Stock market showed more strength at the morning Board. The bears made a vigorous assault on Erie, Reading, Michigan Southern, Cleveland and Pittsburg, and Rock Island, but found the bulls prepared, and large lots of $1,000 to $3,000 shares thrown upon the market were taken at advance prices, which were higher throughout the day than last evening. Northwestern, which was lower. Later in the day there was some decline, but no tendency towards lower prices, except in a few instances. Government Stocks are firm. The gold period lull for the payment of the 7 30 Loan, and the disposition to sell gold interest bonds is less apparent than yesterday.

Those most familiar with the condition of the European money market continue to predict that prices there, for 5-20's will advance materially, and predict fresh orders from London and Frankfort banks. Shares and Railway mortgages are firm and offered freely at the close. Money is quiet and steady; Miscellaneous list is unchanged; Gilmore's Evening Exchange, American Gold, 29¾; New York Central, 91; Erie, 76¼; Hudson, 100¾; Reading, 92; Michigan Southern, 68¾; Pittsburgh, 84½; Rhode Island, 95½; Northwestern, 37¾; Preferred, 57¾; Fort Wayne, 93½; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 20½; Canton, 37½; Cumberland, 29¼; Mariposa, 13¾; Gold, active on call and large sales; Stocks, not very active.

The Case of the Conspirators.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—In the conspirators' trial the reading of testimony for the prosecution is expected to occupy the time until the 20th, much time will afterward be taken up by the defense cannot be reasonably determined; but from present indications their witnesses can all be heard next week.

Every reasonable opportunity is afforded the prisoners for free communion with their counsel; they are in the best health and case as much of the accused was constantly laughing upon the hall that divides them from the audience, in earnest conversation with their counsel.

Jeff. Davis' Prospects.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Washington correspondent of the *Post* says: The next great trial will be Jeff. Davis', who will soon arrive here. It is intimated that he will have to undergo a trial as accomplice in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. If that charge should be abandoned, he will be tried for treason. It is difficult to see how he is to escape with his life, and his sympathizers in this city are already preparing for the worst. Sympathy with the President and the Cabinet is not so strong as it was a few days ago, though from the nature of the case it will be revived.

The 7-30 Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.—Jay Cooke reports subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties to-day amounting to $1,748,300. The largest subscriptions were, $300,000 from First National Bank of Cincinnati; $30,000 from First National Bank of St. Paul; $100,000 from Mechanic's Bank, of Boston; First National Bank of Hartford, $300,000; First National Bank of Boston, $250,000; First National Bank of Philadelphia, $300,000. There were 1,218 individual subscriptions for 50 and 100.

Suspended Requisitions.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Times's* Washington special says:—A list of suspended requisitions of the Navy Department were issued by Secretary McCulloch to-day. It will take four or five days to pass them through the different Bureaus, and get the money into the hands of the disbursing officers.

Verdict in the Harris Case.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The verdict in the Harris case is understood to have been referred by Judge Holt to the Secretary of War. Its nature has not transpired.

Grand Army Review.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Tribune's* special says: It is now believed impracticable to have the contemplated grand review of the army.

This significant combination of the Charlestown *Rebel*, on the murder of Abraham Lincoln, furnish the probable motive of that infamous crime. The editor, only partially advised of the actual occurrences at Washington, but probably well instructed in the plot, which led to the assassins, announced that Lincoln, Seward, Johnson, and Stanton had all been killed, and that the murder was the confession by the successive murder of two Presidents within a few days, and the subsequent outbreak of a serious revolt, would be *compelled to withdraw the armies from the South for the purpose of restoring tranquility at home.* What the *Rebel* falsely announced as a fact was evidently either a pre-arranged programme of which it had cognizance, or it was the result which minds, blinded by baffled rage and treason, expected from the vast scheme which Booth alone carried into action. In either case, new light is thrown upon the motives of the assassins, and we see that, like moon villains, they were as foolish as they were wicked.

THE Richmond, Va. *Times*, a paper whose loyalty is very superficial, is not overmuch pleased, though it is guarded in its comments, about the way in which the Virginia freemen use their new found liberty. It says that only in rare instances do they stay with their old masters, but engage in competition with a multitude of rivals for wages. It admits that the former owners of slaves find it impossible to compete with the liberal wages offered by the Government, but attributes the disposition to change exhibited by the negroes to the idea that by remaining at their former homes they may seem to be giving a recognition of their freedom, and that very few who do remain, find, in addition, that they incur the dislike of their acquaintances, and of the entire class of former proprietors, by remaining in their former service.

The Boston Post of 15th, says: Gen. Hooker's division, one of the finest in the army of the Potomac, was to expected to encamp near Alexandria by Saturday night. Sherman's troops are expected to pass through Richmond to-day. Sheridan's cavalry left Petersburg on Monday last, to march overland to Alexandria. One brigade of cavalry will be stationed at Grenadier's Island, near Nashville, and a third at Petersburg, to patrol the country and preserve order.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that the quantity of silver bullion coming into market from the interior is large and constantly increasing in volume, the bulk of which is shipped to China.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A NEW AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Rumors about the Ram Stonewall.

A RAID ON WILMINGTON ANTICIPATED.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND PARTY.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SIXTH CORPS.

VISITORS TO OUR RETURNING ARMY.

The Captured Property in Virginia.

THE GRAND MILITARY REVIEW

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Tribune's* special says: The War Department has had laid before it a bill introduced in the rebel Congress by Mr. Curry, of Alabama, which was concocted for the purpose of vindicating the starvation of prisoners of war, the murder of black soldiers, the burning of Northern cities, and finally the assassination of the President of the United States and his Cabinet.

The preamble sets forth in great details in needless iteration of the action of the United States Government in declaring all slaves in rebel districts to be free, and speaks most bitterly of the proclamation of President Lincoln, denouncing it as unprecedented and infamous. Then follows the resolution:

Therefore, Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, the Senate concurring, that we do adhere to our opinion that the so-called emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States, and the enlistment of negro slaves in the several federal armies now opposed to us, are not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but are properly classed among such acts as the right to put to death prisoners of war, the right to use personal weapons, and the right to assassinate, if sanctioned, will justify this government in the adoption of measures of retaliation.

The indorsements in the papers go to show that this resolution was read the first and second time and made the special order for the next secret session held on the 16th of February, 1864.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: There has recently been considerable excitement in Wilmington in consequence of the report that the rebel ram Stonewall is making a raid on that place, and that Forts Fisher and Caswell have been reinforced. The report is thus traced. Chief Justice Chase and family, in the pursuit of their tour through the South, arrived at Wilmington on the 8th. Mr. Chase will proceed from Wilmington to Charleston, and then Southern ports, as far as New Orleans, and return thence to Washington by way of the Mississippi river.

The *Herald's* Norfolk correspondence has the following: The 6th army corps, Major General Wright, is still at Danville, but it is expected that the greater part of it will shortly return to the north by rail, and order has fully been restored in that vicinity.

General Wright has appointed a number of magistrates to administer justice in the surrounding country, and he is daily exercising, with the best of success, to substitute civil for military rule in Southern Virginia.

The flocking of negroes from the country into the towns of Virginia but owing to the protection of Gen. Wright, and agreeable employment have consequently been resumed. The farmers, however, are made to need of horses, mules and implements to prosecute their work.

Long trains have arrived with valuable property, captured by our armies in Virginia and North Carolina, are daily arriving at City Point, Virginia, from Danville, via Burkeville Junction. Among the articles are several hundred packages in which they ran the blockade of the national fleet at the southern ports, and the machinery for the manufactory of fine arms stolen by the rebels from Harper's Ferry.

When the soldiers of the 3d and 5th corps reached the Potomac, and first caught sight of the capital dome, they broke out into wild cheers, and then additional source of rejoicing was afforded them on Sunday morning by news of Jeff. Davis' capture.

The throng of visitors are constantly pouring into the army, in carriages, on horseback and on foot, to see the brave men who have done and suffered so much to maintain the nation.

Among the Richmond trophies in the Fifth corps is a huge Russian blood-hound, which was kept by one of the Libby prison jailors to hunt Union prisoners.

A grand review in the vicinity of Washington, of the army of the Potomac, Sherman's army, and such other forces as may be there, is looked forward to by the people.

The rear guard of Sherman's army passed through Richmond last Saturday, en route for Washington. It is said that many of Sherman's officers and enrolled men are anxious to join in the Mexican emigration enterprise.

The rebel Gen. Lee and family are living in Richmond on good rations, regularly served out to them.

The *Times'* special says it has been decided to reduce at once the strength of the army to 125,000 or 150,000 men.

The Collectorship at New York.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The *Tribune's* special says: It is rumored in quarters likely to be informed, that the Collectorship of the port of New York has been tendered to the Hon. Preston King.

Fire at Fairland.

PORTLAND, Me., May 16.—The railway depot and locomotive building is on fire in this city, and will probably be destroyed.

Peace and the Pocket-Books.

In the week ending May 6 the subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan amounted, in round numbers, to $40,300,000. The people woke up to this astounding fact on Monday, and Tuesday morning's mails and telegrams brought to Jay Cooke & Co., orders for $15,165,000, which were filled that day. These were increased on Wednesday nearly two and a half millions; Thursday fell off a little, though still in advance of Tuesday; Friday was a little short of fourteen millions. But on Saturday came a rush; nearly forty and a Half Millions were the subscriptions for that day! The week footed up as follows:

Monday, May 8	$6,183,800
Tuesday, May 9	15,165,300
Wednesday, May 10	12,000,000
Thursday, May 11	14,415,600
Friday, May 12	12,762,300
Saturday, May 13	40,451,950
Total for the week	$99,984,050

In twelve working days the people lent the Government about One Hundred and Twenty-Nine Millions of Dollars!

At the close of business on Saturday a small portion of the second series of the three hundred millions of Seven-Thirties remained unsold, and this will be given to the first applicants by telegraph this morning. It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue the remainder of the loan authorized by the act of March 3, 1865, amounting to: $320,000,000, in Seven-Thirty notes, precisely similar in tenor, form and privileges to those already sold, except that the Government reserves the right to pay six per cent interest in gold instead of seven and three-tenths in currency, at its option. The delivery of the notes of this third series will commence on the 1st of June, and be made continuously thereafter; subscribers paying required to deduct the interest in currency up the 15th of July, at the time of making subscriptions.

The agency, of course, remains with Jay Cooke. The unbounded confidence of the people in the stability of the Government, in the extinguishment of the Rebellion, beyond all resurrection, and the unprecedented prosperity of the country which four years of war have not yet touched, are facts stamped upon the pages of history by these figures which nothing but the hand of time can efface. But even such great facts needed a practical hand to elicit the figures, and that was found in the financial genius of the great Philadelphia banker.

PETROLEUM bids fair to extend more fields in laying a foundation for the prosperity of Lewis. The engineer attending its production, is to bring that the actual profits by it more than from any mine or railway operations. The income of Lewis will not cost over $2,500,000 in expenses. Gold, silver, and coal mining costs about sixty to seventy per cent. Petroleum costs ten.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Pennsylvania School for Soldiers' Orphans.

Our good old Commonwealth has a proud record in connection with the slaveholders' war, and among her best and wisest acts is the prompt provision she has made for the education and maintenance of the soldiers' orphans. Many children, by the loss of fathers in the war, are debarred the means of education and support, and it is but just for the State to supply the loss incurred in her defense. Those who shall educate at her Soldiers' Orphan Schools will have reason to be proud of their descent from patriotic and brave men, and their certificate from the schools will be a title of truly honorable parentage. The last Legislature added $75,000 to the $50,000 of the Pennsylvania Railroad donation already devoted to this purpose, and the principle and policy of raising the orphans of the soldiers above the necessity of receiving the charity of merely eleemosynary institutions is fully adopted.

Six schools have been already established, to which 421 orphans have been admitted. One of the schools is at North Sewickley, in Beaver county, and to this the orphans from Allegheny county are sent. Other schools are needed in this part of the State, and Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, the Superintendent, requests persons who are capable and prepared to establish them to communicate with him at Lancaster.

Forty-four orders for admission to the school at North Sewickley have been issued.

There are now under the under the care of the State Superintendent, 623 orphans in all; 203 of the youngest have been placed in various orphan asylums until they are of sufficient age for the more advanced schools.

Only those are admitted whose fathers were killed or died in the United States service, and were residents of Pennsylvania; the children having no means of support or being dependent on the labor of a mother who is unable to give them proper education. They must be placed in the care of the State Superintendent until they are sixteen years old, but if the mother should become able to support her child before that time and educate it in a proper manner, it can be withdrawn with the assent of the Superintendent. On reaching the age of sixteen, the orphan will, *if requested in writing by the mother and the orphan*, be apprenticed to some proper occupation or trade.

Applications for admission from Allegheny county can be made through the County Superintendent Committee, composed of the following persons: Felix R. Brunot, Jas. Cash, jr.,