THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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THE DAILY PRESS,
To City Subscribers, in TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK payable to the carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

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Mailed to Subscribers, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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IN NEW AND RICH PATTERNS.
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
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MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Sash and colored glass supplied at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ZIEGLER & SMITH,
WHOLESALE
Oil, Paint, and Glass Dealers,
Agents of the Pennsylvania Paint and Color Works,
Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD, BEST BRAND,
PURE LIQUID LEAD,
Warranted for Whiteness, Fine Gloss, Durability, Firmness, and Evenness of Surface.
LIBERTY LEAD—Warranted to cover more of the same weight than any other.
TRY IT, AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER!
PURE LIBERTY ZINC,
Fine, ground in Refined Linseed Oil, unequaled in quality, always the same.
PURE LIBERTY ZINC.
Guaranteed to do more and better work at a given cost than any other.
GET THE BEST!
Depot and Office—No. 137 North THIRD Street,
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NEW WALL PAPERS.
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WALL PAPERS!
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S. E. COR. FOURTH AND MARKET STS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
600 REFRIGERATORS, 600
WATER-COOLERS,
IRONING-TABLES, STEP-LADDERS,
WALNUT BRACKETS, in great variety.
GILPINT'S & SAGE, SIXTH and ARCH.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENITIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest cash prices.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.
Cheap lot rolled Blinds and Shades. ap5-3m
GOLD'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM
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WATER-HEATING APPARATUS
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WHITE LEAD, ZINC, AND COLORS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Agent for PATENT GLASS LETTERS. mh9 3mfp
THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE
should stand simple, pure, majestic; having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, truth alone for its end. See stand HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established over 16 years.

The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 249. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865. FOUR CENTS.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Trial of the Conspirators.

The citizens who thronged around the funeral cortege of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, as his mortal remains were borne from the capital, where he had ruled with honor, to the humble home where he had gained respect and love as a private citizen, blended with their deep grief for his untimely death a fervent hope that his murderers and all their aiders and abettors would be detected and punished. A Government that is so thoroughly identified with the people as our own—drawing its strength from their cordial support on the one hand, and strengthening them on the other by its ready response to their wishes and jealous guardianship of their interests—because charged with the solemn duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigilance its investigations of a crime that had robbed the nation of its chosen chieftain, no less by the urgent and clamorous demands of the mourning millions than by the character of the offence. The national authorities were not expected to rely solely upon the tardy machinery of justice that so frequently permits the escape of notorious criminals. They would have been bitterly and justly denounced if they had not employed skilful detectives, sent out bands of keen scouts, and called into requisition all the arts which modern society successfully invokes to unravel the dark mysteries of crime.

As the mass of damning evidence they obtained is slowly revealed we see how thoroughly their difficult task has been accomplished. Patriotic men everywhere will instinctively thank and applaud them for so thoroughly probing the secrets of the great conspiracy, and condemn the unjust and ill-judged denunciations of their method of procedure.

The exact extent and character of the labors of the subordinate criminals are being clearly defined. Everything was arranged with the accuracy of a printed play. The theatrical training of BOOTH is apparent in his minute attention to all the accessories of the plot. He stands revealed as the author of a tragedy in real life that has not merely an actual termination more fearful than the denouements whose mimic representation excites our horror, but also the antecedent links, combinations, and diversities which characterize the productions of a skilful dramatic writer.

Yet, so completely have his secrets been unravelled that some of the prisoners on trial are probably learning for the first time the bearings and connections of their individual crimes. They comprehended and executed their allotted tasks, but could only say of the conspiracy, "part of which I was," and the Government is now giving them the information they would have possessed if they could also say "all of which I saw."

When JEFFERSON DAVIS reaches a land of newspapers he will probably read for the first time the details of the scheme, however accurate may have been his antecedent knowledge of its principal features. He will be enabled to judge [illegible] who failed to execute the commissions assigned to them.

Although from the very nature of the case it cannot be expected that the Government would be able to secure more than a small portion of the evidence of his guilt, no matter how guilty he may be, many indications of his complicity with the assassins have already been shown. It is proven that BOOTH communicated the general nature of his plans to officers of the rebel army in 1863, immediately after their defeat at Gettysburg; that BEALL was one of his confidants, and that he at once proceeded to organize the piratical expedition for which he has been justly punished; that the capture or murder of Mr. LINCOLN was freely discussed in rebel camps and at Richmond as an event expected, and for which a large reward would be paid by DAVIS; that BOOTH offered $3,000 to one of the witnesses to perform a very subordinate part of the tragedy, and subsequently informed him that some one must be sent to the rebel capital to get more money, a mission which fell to the lot of young SURATT; that during his [BOOTH'S] trip to Canada he met and conversed with the rebel agents stationed there to organize expeditions of theft, arson, piracy, and murder against the Northern States, notwithstanding their indignant denial of all knowledge of him or his schemes; and that he was associated with and assisted throughout by men who were paid agents of the rebellion.

Thus we have positive proof that BOOTH formally offered his services as an assassin, and very strong, if not absolutely conclusive proof that they were accepted, and that the received aid, encouragement, and assistance in the accomplishment of his plans from the leaders of the rebellion. The magnitude of this nefarious enterprise alone indicates that it could not have been conceived and prosecuted by a mere individual combination—and the character of our relations with the world points out with unerring certainty to the only ruler who could hope to profit by its success.

The "Blunder" of Crime.

In a very grudging manner, the Earl of Derby executed the *pro formâ* duty of seconding Earl RUSSELL's motion, in the House of Lords, on the first of May, for an Address to Queen VICTORIA, praying her to communicate to the Government of the United States her sympathy, and that of the British people, for the deep loss that humanity itself has sustained in the cruel murder of President LINCOLN. There was nothing frank, nothing generous in what he said, nor in his manner of saying it. He objected to the Address itself, on the score of there being no precedent for it, (happily the cause for presenting it is rare!) and, making a most unlucky *lapsus linguæ*, he said that the Southerners, if connected with the assassination, committed worse than a crime—a blunder. He was subsequently called to task for it, by his old friend Lord RAVENSWORTH, and clumsily got out of the scrape by declaring that all he meant to say was that if there were Southern complicity in the dreadful deed, which has made the world mourn, this would prove of infinite disadvantage to their cause. It will be some time, we suspect, before Lord DERBY will requote Prince TALLEYRAND's well known and worldly aphorism.

Crime rarely looks so far ahead as to calculate consequences. Assassination never achieves what it aims at. Murder stains and never helps a public cause. BRUTUS and CASSIUS, with their co-conspirators, assassinated JULIUS CÆSAR, but, so far from his death having saved the liberties of Rome, it precipitated their annihilation, made way for the proscriptions of the second Triumvirate, and accelerated the establishment of the Empire under AUGUSTUS. WILLIAM the Silent, the celebrated statholder of Holland and Zealand, was murdered at Delft, by BALTHAZAR GERARD, in June, 1584; but this catastrophe, as the readers of Dr. MOTLEY's eloquent history are aware, neither preserved the Low Countries for Spain, nor weakened the attempts of the Dutch to establish their independence. In May, 1610, RAVAILLAC assassinated Henry the Fourth of France, but the foul deed wrought no good for that country; indeed, it lowered its condition by introducing the troubles of a long and capricious Regency. In the year 1628, GEORGE VILLIERS, Duke of Buckingham, who misgoverned England so cruelly in the reign of CHARLES the First, was assassinated at Portsmouth, by JOHN FELTON, but the favoritism and tyranny of the King were unabated, and the end was the execution of CHARLES himself, the establishment of a republic, the restoration of the monarchy, and a revolution which changed the dynasty. In 1812, JOHN BELLINGHAM shot the British Premier, SPENCER PERCIVAL, in the House of Commons, but the policy of the dead man was fully maintained by Lord LIVERPOOL, his successor.

Here are five assassinations—each, as Lord DERBY would say, worse than a crime, being a blunder, and the results expected from the dark deed did not follow, in a single instance. If the banded conspirators who caused Mr. LINCOLN to be murdered thought that it would help the South, or weaken or disunite the North, the result shows how blindly they miscalculated. Their adherents, at home and abroad, stand before the world, all true minds disclaiming fellowship or sympathy with ruffians who bear the mark of CAIN upon them.

SLIDELL, the *sly*, declined taking part in the public honors paid in Paris to the memory of our deceased President, for the reason, forsooth, that people might misinterpret his motives! How charming the bogus ambassador has suddenly become of his reputation!

END OF THE WAR.

RESTORATION OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE UNION SENTIMENT STRONG IN THE STATE.

Sheridan's and Sherman's Commands near Washington.

A Review of all the Armies to take place on the 23d and 24th.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 11.—The railroads in North Carolina are all running, the mails regular, and the telegraph lines in order.

Union meetings are being held all over the State. A great mass meeting takes place in Raleigh today.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

THE ARMIES ARRIVED AT WASHINGTON TO BE REVIEWED.

WASHINGTON, May 17—10.40 P. M.

A review of the gallant armies now assembling around Washington will take place here on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, the 23d and 24th inst.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE RETURNING ARMIES.

The advance of Gen. SHERMAN's army reached Alexandria yesterday afternoon.

Gen. SHERIDAN's cavalry are encamped a short distance from the Long Bridge, on the Virginia side.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Ram Stonewall and Blockade-Runner Imogene at Havana.

The Ram Hurriedly Coaling as if for a Descent on our Coast.

Our Navy Warned Against the Danger—The Powhatan in Pursuit.

Our Shippers Notified it by Secretary Stanton

Capture of a Blockade-Runner with Mysterious Passengers.

ton, $800,000 in specie, and two men not on the crew or passenger-list, who refused to give their names.

THE STONEWALL.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The Navy Department is in receipt of the intelligence of the departure of the pirate Stonewall from Havana, on the 11th instant, with the rebel flag fluttering at her peak.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17—9 o'clock A. M.

Major General Dix:

The following communication from Gen. Canby, relating to the Stonewall, which may be important to shippers at New York, has been received by this Department. We are now within twenty-four hours of telegraphic communication with New Orleans.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM GENERAL CANBY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 15.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The United States Consul at Havana reports that the ram Stonewall left that port on the 11th inst., ostensibly for Galveston. I have warned all commanders on the coast.

E. R. CANBY,
Major General.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1865.

ORDER OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT—PUNISHMENT OF GUERILLAS.

A general order has been issued from the War Department as follows:

All the forces of the enemy east of the Mississippi river having been duly surrendered by their proper commanding officers to the armies of the United States, under agreement of parole and disbandment, and there being now no authorized troops east of the Mississippi river, it is ordered: That from and after the 1st day of June, 1865, any and all persons found in arms against the United States, who may commit acts of hostility against it east of the Mississippi river, will be regarded as guerillas, and punished with death. The strict enforcement and execution of this order is especially enjoined upon the commanding officers of all United States forces within the territorial limits to which it applies.

According to an order of the War Department, the Adjutant General has been directed to commence mustering honorably out of service at general, field, and staff officers who are unemployed, or whose service is no longer needed.

DAVIS TO BE TRIED FOR TREASON.

It seems to be well understood that JEFF DAVIS will not be tried before a military commission, but before the United States District Court here, on the charge of high treason.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

A large number of officers of SHERMAN's army came into town to-day.

KENTUCKY.

The Constitutional Amendment—Publication of Jeff. Davis' Progress Prohibited.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Major General Palmer left for Frankfort to-day.

It is expected that the constitutional amendment will be discussed on Saturday by the Legislature.

Major General Thomas will return here on Friday, and go to Washington, as reported.

Our military authorities prohibit any disclosures as to the progress of Jeff. Davis towards Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION—UTAH FREIGHT—ARRIVAL OF BULLION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The municipal election is progressing quietly to-day. The Democrats have no ticket, and generally abstain from voting. The People's Union ticket will be elected.

The first shipment of Utah freight from this city, which started March 23d, via the Colorado river, left La Passa, Arizona, 279 miles above the mouth of the river, per steamer Cocopa, May 4th, for Utah landing, 600 miles above the place of discharge.

The steamer John L. Stephens arrived to-day from Mexican ports with $67,000 in treasure and 2,300 sacks of silver ore.

THE VOTE AT THE ELECTION—CAPTURE AND ESCAPE OF A MEXICAN GENERAL—PROBABLE MURDER BY INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—The vote polled yesterday was over 14,000. The People's party elected mayor, sheriff, clerk, recorder, treasurer, assistant district attorney, surveyor, coroner, and four of the six supervisors. The People's party was organized for local reform after the vigilance excitement of 1856, and this is their consequent triumph.

Jose de Ochoa, the special commissioner from the Juarez Government of Mexico, Ochoa was one of the Mexican generals taken by the French at the siege of Puebla, but he escaped with Ortega and others.

A fire last night destroyed property valued at $90,000 on Commercial street.

A despatch from Los Angeles says that about the 10th of March Wardell & Thomas, accompanied by men employed by them, started for Salt Lake with 4,000 head of sheep, and passed Camp Cady all right.

After an absence of several days thousands of their sheep returned to Mojave. Saul Johnson, who had in march overtaken Camp Cady, gathered together about hundred of the sheep. It is supposed that the Indians murdered Wardell, Thomas, and the men with them.

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, May 17.—The Nova Scotian arrived at Farther Point at 6 o'clock this evening. Her news is anticipated.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, May 17.—The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned sine die this afternoon.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, May 17.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

11 P. M.—Gold, 130; New York Central, 8¼; Erie, 92¼; Reading, 91; Michigan Southern, 60¼; Illinois Central, 114¼; Pittsburg, 63¼; Rock Island, 94; North Western, 27¾; North Western preferred, 67¼; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Canton Co., 55¾; Cumberland, 38; Quicksilver, 53¾; Mariposa, 12¼.

Marine Intelligence.

BOSTON, May 17.—The schooner Lilly, of Machias, from Cuba, going to sea today, ran into and sunk the schooner H. B. Foster, of Machias, from South Amboy. The crew were saved. Cleared: Brig Ocean Pearl, Arnold, Cardenas; brigs M. E. Thompson, Sagua; Isaac Carver, Philadelphia; schr A. L. Putnam, Nuevitas.

SUICIDE OF ADMIRAL FITZROY.—We have intelligence by the last steamer of the death of Admiral Fitzroy, of the British Meteorological Office, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. This took place at the Lyndhurst House, Norwood, Surrey. From mental derangement, it appears he had for several days been in a very low state but his friends considered the marked change a happy manner was owing only to improvement. On Sunday morning, repairing to his dressing-room for the purpose of getting ready for church, he was absent longer than usual, and upon some of the inmates going to ascertain the cause, they found the door of his dressing-room locked from the inside, which created some alarm. A forcible entrance was made, when the unfortunate gentleman was found with his throat cut in a frightful manner, and a razor smeared with blood, with which he had inflicted the injury, close by. Medical assistance was at once sent for, but death speedily terminated his sufferings.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.—General Ambert has just published some interesting details with respect to the conscription in France. He says that the average number of young men called on to draw annually is 310,000. Of these 100,000 are rejected as unfit for service, but among these are 40,000 who, either because they are exonerated as being ecclesiastical students, or for other causes, the consequence is that 70,000 only, including those who are not yet liable to be incorporated in the army. One-half only of these 70,000 are, however, called to active service, and the remainder pass into the reserve, to remain within reach of their near their families where they are instructed in their military duties. Consequently the number of the reserve is not 100,000 but 70,000, of which the half only are really soldiers.

"A WELL-DESERVED CENSURE."—The London *Times* accepts under the above head, on behalf of England, the following hard hit from its New York namesake: "The British nation is undergoing one of its semi-occasional spasms about railroad accidents. The great problem how to establish communication between the passenger cars and the engine-driver is quite puzzling the brains of our blockheaded old grandmother. It was discussed in Parliament a few nights since, and Mr. Minor Gibson made a speech on the subject. The mail is deluged with letters from persons who say that if Mr. Gibson had been in their places on such and such occasions he would have thought it a serious matter. It seems incredible, but it is true, that for fifteen or twenty years this simple problem has been a matter of profound and ineffective discussion in England. Bards of engineers, committees of directors, and allorts of scientific and learned bodies have given their opinion after session, year after year, to devisions of way of informing the engineer that the train is off the track, that a carriage is on fire, or that for one other good reason he ought to stop his train. But all in vain. To this day there is no possible means of communication between the carriage and the engineer. The simple expedient of running shoots under the roof the whole length of the train, which has been in use on every railroad in the United States for years, is still pronounced impracticable by the railroad authorities of England. John Bull is certainly, in many things, the most obstinately stupid old fool we ever lived. Fifty years from now he will probably adopt the American style of railroad communication; but he won't do it until compelled, even if half his subjects meant meanwhile."

A MAMMOTH CAVE IN CALIFORNIA.—At immense cave, nearly as large as the Mammoth cave of Kentucky, has recently been discovered scut ten miles from Fort Riley, California. It was had to be an immense subterranean lake of clear water, with high walls of limestone on each side. The ceiling or arch is fifty feet high. The party explored it to the distance of half a mile in skiffs and found no indications of a stopping place returned, explore it further at some future time.

The pirate Stonewall, it appears, left Teneriffe on April 1st, arrived at Bermuda on the 26th, and thence proceeded to Nassau, but was unable to go over the bar, owing to her drawing over 16 feet of water, and then occupied three days in the passage to Havana. She was not painted at Havana, but the Spanish frigate Don Marina, under pretence of showing the pirate to his daughter, paid a visit to the Stonewall. One of the Captain Generals sides, and several Government officers also visited the pirate.

Some difficulties were attempted to be placed in the way of clearing the steamer Columbia for Key West, by our consul, but Messrs. J. M. Morales & Co. overcame it, and she was allowed to depart, to warn Admiral Stribling at Key West. The result of our consul sending to Key West is the arrival at Havana, on the 13th, of the U. S. frigate Powhatan, Captain Horden, and the gunboat Aries is outside. One of the passengers landed at Matanzas by the Imogene was Zack Davis, a Galveston pilot.

The gunboat Aries captured off the Florida coast an English blockade-runner, with 100 bales of cotton.

The Imogene arrived at Matanzas on the 10th, with 1,000 bales of cotton from Galveston, and landed 12 passengers on the way to Europe. The Imogene sailed on the 11th, ostensibly for Nassau, and the passengers reached Havana on the 11th. It was said our consul applied officially for permission to send by a tugboat notification of the presence of the Stonewall to Key West, but General De Marina refused the request. The American steamer Columbia was then sent, and as she passed the Florida coast signal fires were seen for twenty miles. On the 7th inst. a steamer appeared off the Moro, was signalled, and suddenly, under all steam, started northward, displaying the English ensign at her peak, and the rebel flag at her fore. It was thought he was the Imogene.

LATER.

THE TRIP OF THE STONEWALL—HER RECEPTION AT HAVANA—OUR NAVAL MOVEMENTS TO MEET HER.

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Major General.

WASHINGTON.

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SHERMAN'S ARMY.

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THE ASSASSINS.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE TRIAL.

Atzerott's Conduct in Washington.

HIS APPEARANCE AND HIS DISHONESTY.

WHAT WAS DONE FOR BOOTH AND HAROLD AT DR. MUDD'S.

The Flight of the Assassins from Dr. Mudd's to the End of their Course.

HOW THEY WERE OVERTAKEN AND BROUGHT TO BAY.

The Last Moments of Booth.

THE CAPTURE OF HAROLD.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT GENERAL TESTIMONY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—General Harris said that on Saturday, for what he deemed justifiable reasons, he had objected to Hon. Reverdy Johnson appearing here as counsel. He now asked to have read a letter from Reverdy Johnson, dated Baltimore, October 27, 1864, addressed to Wm. D. Bowie, C. O. Stagrington, John D. Bowling, Prince George county, in which he takes the ground that the oath prescribed by the Constitutional Convention was illegal, and concludes as follows: "It is, indeed, the only way in which the people can protect themselves, and no moral injunction will be violated by a course so clearly authorized, for the oath was beyond the authority of the Convention, and as a law, therefore void."

Testimony of William Williams.

Q. Will you state to the court whether, after the assassination, you were ever engaged in the pursuit of the assassins? A. Yes, sir; I started on April 17 with Major O'Beirne, and pursued them to Surratville.

Q. State whether, in the course of that pursuit, you went to the residence of the prisoner, Dr. Mudd? A. Yes, sir; we went there on Tuesday, the 18th; when we arrived there Dr. Mudd was not at home, but we saw his wife, and she told us she would send for him, that he was in the neighborhood; when he came I asked him whether any strangers had been that way; he said not; we questioned him about two men having been at his house, one with a broken leg, and he denied that they had; he spoke to some other officers.

Q. Did you mention the time when you supposed these men had been there? A. Not on our first visit; I did not.

Q. Did you have any further consultation with him upon that? A. No, sir; not on our first visit.

Q. He denied altogether that there had been any strangers there, you say? A. Yes.

Q. Did he make the remark about the man with the broken leg having been there? A. One of the other officers.

Q. Did you hear his reply? A. I am not positive what it was, but he made a reply.

Q. Did he on that occasion state to you when he heard for the first time of the assassination of the President? A. Yes, sir; he said he was in church, Sunday morning.

Q. Did he converse freely with you; was his manner frank or evasive? A. He seemed to be a little uneasy, and not willing to give us the information without being asked for everything.

Q. When did you see him the second time? A. On Friday, the 21st.

Q. What occurred then? A. We went there for the purpose of arresting him; he was not at home, but Mrs. Mudd sent for him; when he arrived at the house Lieutenant Lovett asked him a question or two, and then he asked him another, if he was being at his house, and whether he had seen them, and then he said that he had; I asked him also if they were friends and relatives; he said he was not; that he was introduced to Booth last fall, and knew him; he had been introduced to Booth by Mr. Thompson; after he had been introduced he showed him this picture, and after looking at it a little while he said at first he did not recollect the features, but that it looked like the face he had seen a day or two before; he said he was a smooth-faced young man, about 17 or 18.

Q. Did he tell you the direction they took, and did you make search for tracks in the direction indicated, and, if so, did you find any? A. Yes; we found tracks, but other teams were constantly passing, and the road is not much travelled.

Q. Did you go on Tuesday across the swamp? A. Yes; we went all through the swamp on Tuesday, and Friday after we came back.

Q. Were you one of the party who went to see Mr. Wilmer's house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time did you get there? A. Thursday or Friday night; I think it was late in the evening we got there.

Q. What time did you say you got to Wilmer's? A. I think it was Wednesday evening.

Q. Did you hear anything of them on the road? A. I did not.

Q. This was before the doctor was carried to Bryantown? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you and Mr. Lloyd under Lieutenant Lovett's orders? A. I was acting under Major O'Beirne's orders, but in his absence was under Lieut. Lovett, who had charge of the squad, I suppose.

Q. Was Mr. Lloyd with you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you in court when his testimony was read? A. I was not.

The court here took a recess.

On the court reassembling, the testimony was continued.

Testimony of Simon Gavacan.

Q. Will you state whether you are acquainted with Dr. Mudd? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you not at his house the Tuesday following the assassination? A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. State what inquiries you made of him then to aid you in the pursuit of the murderer, and what replies he made? A. We went there on the forenoon of that Tuesday, the 18th; we went to his house, and we made inquiries whether any two men had passed there on the morning of Saturday after the assassination; he said "No;" and then when we asked more particularly whether two men came, one of them having his leg fractured, he said "Yes;" we asked him what time, and he said at 4 or half-past 4 in the morning, they rapped at his door, and he being alarmed at the noise, came down and let them in; he said another man assisted the injured man into the house; he said he attended to the fracture as well as he could, but that he had not much practice; the person with the fractured leg stayed in the parlor at first, but after that was taken up to one of the rooms up stairs, and remained there till between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday; he said they then left there, and he went part of the way with them, but that previous to that he went to look for a buggy, with the other man, to have the wounded man taken away, but that he could not find one; he said he went part of the way on the road with them, but they first inquired the way to Allen's Fresh, and that they also inquired the way to Dr. Wilmer's, and he said he showed them the roads.

Q. Did you ask him whether he knew these prisoners? A. He said, at first, "No, not at all."

Q. On the subsequent day did you have any interview with him, and, if so, when? A. On Friday, the 21st.

Q. State what occurred then? A. We went there to arrest him and search his house; he was not in, but his wife sent for him; when he came we informed him that we would have to search his house; his wife then went up stairs and brought a boot down; we examined the boot, and found "J. Wilkes" marked on the leg of the boot; she also brought a razor down, which one of the party took in charge.

Q. Did you repeat your inquiry as to who they were? A. We asked him if it was not Booth, he said he thought not.

Q. Did you get any reason for his so thinking? A. He said he had whiskers on, and also had his moustache shaved off, probably he shaved it off up stairs.

Q. Did he speak of having known him before? A. Yes; when we made inquiries, he said he was introduced to him last fall by a man named Thompson.

Cross-examination by Mr Ewing: Q. Who were the chief of the party who were with you? A. We had no chief.

Q. Who was in charge of the party? A. Lieut. Lovett came in charge of a cavalry detachment, but we went under the orders of Major O'Beirne.

Q. In the absence of Major O'Beirne, were you not under the order of Lieut. Lovett? A. Yes, sir; partly.

Q. Who commenced the conversation with Mudd on Tuesday? A. That I am not able to say.

Q. How long did the conversation last? A. Probably one hour.

Q. In your presence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not Lieut. Lovett conduct the inquiries chiefly? A. No, sir; the Doctor was asked questions by all of us.

Q. Did not Dr. Mudd himself bring the boot down to you? A. No, sir; his wife brought it down.

Q. Who was it given to? A. The one nearest the door.

Q. Did you in point of fact make a search of the house? A. We did not go up stairs; when we found the boot and razor we considered it satisfactory evidence that Booth and Harold had been in the house.

Q. Did you go to meet Mudd on Friday as he was going to the house? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Lieut. Lovett? A. There might have one or two other officers; I am not sure.

Q. Did you ask him on Tuesday for a description of the party? A. No, sir; I believe the photograph of Booth was shown to him, and that he did not recognize it as one of the parties that were at his house, but that there was something about the forehead and eyes that resembled one of them.

Q. Did he point out to you the road they went across the swamp? A. No, sir; he said he had made inquiries how they would get to the Rev. Dr. Wilmer's.

Q. He mentioned that on Tuesday? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he tell you how to go to Dr. Wilmer's? A. Yes, sir.

Testimony of Mrs. Emma Offett.

Q. State whether or not you are the sister-in-law of John Floyd? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether or not on the Tuesday, the 11th of April, you were at his house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You saw Mr. Floyd on that day? A. Yes, sir; I was in the carriage with Mr. Floyd.

Q. Under what circumstances did you happen to meet Mrs. Surratt? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State to the court where the meeting took place? A. Between Surratt's and Upper Marlboro.

Q. State whether or not a conversation took place between Mrs. Floyd and Mrs. Surratt on that day? A. Yes; they talked together.

Q. Did you hear any of the conversation? A. Yes, sir, some of it.

Q. State what the substance of the conversation take place? A. Our carriages passed each other before we recognized who it was, and Mr. Floyd went out to the carriage, and they had a conversation, which took place at her carriage, and not at ours.

Q. Were you at Mr. Floyd's again on Friday, the 14th of April? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether you saw the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt, there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you observe any conversation between her and Mr. Floyd on that day? A. Yes; I saw them talking together, but I did not hear them at all; I had occasion to go to the back part of the house.

Q. Did the conversation take place in the house or in the yard? A. In the yard, sir.

Q. Had Mr. Floyd been to town that day? A. No, sir; he had been to Marlborough, attending court.

Q. What did he bring with him when he came back? A. Some oysters and fish, and that is how he came to drive into the back part of the yard.

Q. Was anything else in the yard at the time of this conversation? A. No, sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Aiken: Q. How far apart were the two carriages when you went past each other? A. Two or three yards; I think they talked but a very few minutes together.

Q. Did Mrs. Floyd state what the conversation was? A. No, sir.

Q. Not what the conversation on the 14th was about? A. No, she did not.

Q. Have you been acquainted with Mrs. Surratt for some time? A. Ever since last summer, I believe.

Q. What time did she arrive at Mr. Floyd's on the 14th? A. At about 4 o'clock, I think.

Q. Did you hear any conversation with her previous to Mr. Floyd's coming home? A. Yes, sir, in the parlor.

Q. Did you learn what the conversation was on that day? [Question objected to and waived.]

Q. Did Floyd make any statement in reference to his business with Mrs. Surratt? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mrs. Surratt have any business with you on that day? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mrs. Surratt place in your hands any packages? A. No, sir.

Q. During your visit at Mr. Floyd's did you hear anything about a pistol shooting?

Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham objected, and the objection was sustained by the Court.

Testimony of