FOR THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and finds, constitute the negative and positive forces; and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak debilione of inflammation, or positive; the other weak debili-tated, negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we care
all diseases in all conditions. We cannot care consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert
and are prepared to practically demonstrate that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic disease,

"therefore by the boost medical practitioners and restore proper healthy action. of the country, have been radically curry, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practices in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over fourteen thousand patients have been treated at this office, anfering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:

1. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System —Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiple-

gia and Paraplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-jaw, etc., etc.; asso, iseases of the Eye and Ear. 2. Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive System.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoa, Dysen-tery. Obstinate Constitution, Hamorrhoids or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Pa'nter's Colie, and all affec-lous of the Liver and Spleen.

S. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza,
Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the hearth, Bronchitis, Pleuristy, Pleurodynis or Rheuma-tiem of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. Fibrous and Muscular System.—Rheumatium, Gont, Lumbage, Stiff Nack, Spinal Carvaines, Hip Dissass, Cancers, Tumors. 5. Urinary and Genital Organs.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. Diseases Peculiar to Females.—Uterine Complaints, involving a mal position, as Prolapsus, Ante-version. Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other Affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruction. To LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office, who can testify to this fact. Mrs. S. A. FULTON, a lady of great expe-Rience and ability, has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used toward those

as mentioned in the above list, with others not man tioned, she has had a large experience, and can con-fidently promise the most gratifying results. TO THE AFFLICTED. The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant acusation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose com-plaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration, ill be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint, or how one you have suffered, or how much or what course treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you have experienced; if the system i not worn out, if sufficient vitality remains for reaction

The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated, and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 Walnut street:

A. J. Plessonton, brigadier general, Philadelphia; A. Pleascoton, Drigadier general, Philadelphia; A. Pleascoton, major general, 8l. Louis; W. B. Smith, Mo. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; Geo. Douglass, No. 25 South Fifth street; William H. Shriver, Haines street, Germantown; L. C. Stockton, No. 205 Market atreet, Philadelphia; Charles H. Grigg, Nos. 219 and 231 atreet, Philadelphia; Charles H. Grigg, Nos. 219 and 231 Church alley; Emanuel Ray, No. 707 Sansom street, attorney at law; H. Craig, No. 1725 Arch street, No. 138 Broad street; Robert D. Work, No. 61 North Third street; A. G. Croll, northeast corner Tenth and Market streets; George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street; H. T. Desilver, No. 1736 Chestnut street; Ed. McMallon, No. 1227 Front street, with many others. Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures

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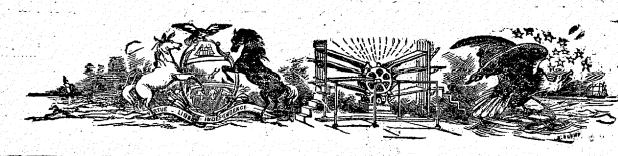
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VOL. 8.—NO. 251.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865. WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 19, 1865. A delegation of Methodist clorgymen have visited the Freedown, nonded by Bishop Simpson. Brief and formal speeches were exchanged. Generals Grant, Meade, Sherdan, Custer, MERRITT, BLAIR, HOWARD, and others, are here Gov. Brown, of Georgia, arrived here during the night, under arrest. FILLY EVONERATED

G. A. HENDERSON, formerly chief of the Requisition Bureau, who was supended from his duties by Secretary Chase, has, after a thorough examination by Solicitor Jordan of all the charges made against him, been honorably exonerated from them, and was to-day restored to his former position in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. RECOVERED MACHINERY. To day the steamer John Brooks arrived from

City Point with a large lot of machinery used in the Richmond armory by the rebels, and which had been stolen by them at Harper's Ferry. This machinery was all packed in boxes by the rebels, and was ready for removal from Richmond. The boxes all bore the mark of Richmond, C. S. Armory, and it was, doubt-less, the intention of the rebels to run them into rolling, as they were all directed Deep River, N. O. RECOVERY OF SECRETARY SEWARD. Secretary SEWARD, for the first time since the at-

tempted assassination, went to the State Department to-day, and gave an audience to one of the members of the French Legation. The symptoms of FREDERICK W. SEWARD continue to improve. RUSSIAN CONDOLENCE. M. DE STORCKL, the Russian Minister, recently

read to the President the eloquent instructions of Prince Gortonakow, the Minister of Foreign Af-fairs at St. Petersburg, of which the subjoined is a translation:

ST. Peterseurg, April 16, 1865.—Sir: The telegraph has brought us the news of the double orime by which the President of the United States has fallen a victim and Mr. Seward barely escaped. The blow which has struck Mr. Lincoln, at the very moment when he seemed about to harvest the fruits of his energy and perseverance, has been deeply felt in Russia. Because of the absence of the Emperor, I am not in a position to receive and transmit to you the sentiments of his Imperial Majesty. Being acquainted, nevertheless, with those which our august master entertains towards the the United States of America, it is easy for me to tablize in advance the impression which the anaz of table of advance the impression when the anaz of table of advance the impression when the anaz of table of advance the impression to testify to Greneral Clay the earnest and cordial sympathy of the Imperial Cabinet with the Federal Government. Please to express this in the warmest terms to President Johnson, adding thereto our most sincere wishes that this new and grievous trial may not impede the onward merch of the American people toward the re-establishment of the Union and of its prosperity. Raceive, sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration. GORTCHAKOW.

To his Excellency, M. STOROKL.

[Special Despatch to The Press.] THE GREAT REVIEW. WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Every preparation is being made for the grand parade and review to take place on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. A platform is being erected for General Grant. in front of the Executive Mansion, from which point he will review an army that has made the name of freedom immortal. The Engineer Bureau received orders this morning to lay a pontoon bridge across the Potomac, below the aqueduct at Georgetown, to facilitate the march of the troops to this side of the river on the occasion of the grand review. The armies will cross the Potomac and march into Washington in three columns, viz: One column across the Long Bridge, another across the aque-

dust, and the third across the pantoon bridge END OF THE WAR.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Preparations to Restore these States to the Union.

General Howard Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

OPERATIONS OF THE CONFISCATION LAW IN TENNESSEE.

Conflict of Authority between the Courts and Governor Brownlow.

PREPARATIONS IN WASHINGTON FOR THE GREAT REVIEW.

HOW THE CONQUERING ARMIES WILL ENTER THE CITY. SHERMAN TO HAVE ARRIVED AT ALEX-

ANDRIA YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 19 -Ex-Governor Swan, of North Carolina; W. W. Holden, editor of the Ralleigh Standard, and other prominent Unionists in North Carolina, will he here next week, in obedience to the request of President Johnson, to consult on the early civil restoration of that State to the IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.
WASHINGTON, May 19.—General O. O. Howard

announces that he has, in obedience to orders, entered upon the duties of Commissioner of Refugees, recdmen, and Abandoned Lands, and concludes as follows: follows:

"While it shall be my object to secure as much uniformity as possible in the matter of employment and instruction of freedmen, I earnesty solicit cooperation from all officers and agents whose position or duty renders it possible for them to add me. The negro should understand that he is really free, but on no account, if able to work, should he harbor the thought that the Government will support him in idleness," SHERMAN'S ARMY.

manded by General Logan, was expected to arrive at Alexandria, Virginia, to day. The 14th and 15th Corps, commanded by General Sloeum, arrived in the vicinity of Alexandria yesterday. THE POTOMAC PLOTILLA. The vessels of the Potemac flotilla which the Government have no further use for, numbering over wenty, are arriving at the yard. Their stores and guns are being removed, and their crews transferred to other vessels or to the mould loft. OPERATIONS OF THE CONFISCATION TUNNESSEE. CINCINNATI, May 18.—The Commercial's Nashville despatch says there is a prospect of a conflict between the Judicial and Executive powers in Tennessee. Governor Brownlow, as the special agent of the Treasury Department, acting under written orders from that Department, rented out some abandoned property belonging to disloyal persons, who were in the Southern Confederacy. Judge Trigg, at a preceding term of the court, ordered a tenant of the Treasury Department to be dispos-sessed of a farm which he had rented from Governor Brownlow, and the property to be restored to the owner. General Lincoln, on Governor Brownlow's

application, enforced the contract, and Judge Prigg's order was disregarded. On Tuesday, Judge Trigg, at Knoxville, deivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which he directed them, in strong language, to indict Gov. Brownlow for satisfaction in the premises. Judge Trigg is understood to be hostile to the confiscation

THE SOUTHWEST

The Pacification of Alabama—Taylor's Paroled Men Lawless—The Captures by the Fall of Mobile—The Crevasse in the Mississippi-Commercial News. NEW ORLBANS, May 13, vla Cairo, May 18 .-Generals Canby and Osterhaus arrived from Mobile yesterday.
The paroled men and officers of Dick Taylor's army are overrunning the country near Mobile.
Thirteen steamers, the rebel rams Nashville and Mary Ann, have arrived at Mobile from the Tombigbee river, where they were taken by the rahals on the evacuation of Mobile. They, with other steamers, with the blockade-runner Heroine as the flag-ship of the officer in charge, are expected here to night. It is feared that the blockade-runners Red Gauntlett, Mary and Virginia, and the steamer Natchez, will not get down the river, as they are above Demopolis, and the river is falling.

Gideon J. Pillow has been captured near Selms, but was afraid to go home on account of the gue-The steamboat Manhettan was burned at the svee last night, and some of the shipping was in-The Mississippi river, in consequence of the crevasse of the levees, now covers an immense area from the Red river to Donaldsonville and the Gulf, extending from thirty to fifty miles, and the inhabitants are suffering, the destruction of property being beyond description.

Cotton holders domand an advance, with no sales; white clarified sugar 18% cents. Stock of sugar in the bonded warehouses; 95,233 boxes and 1,105 linds. The total of Louisians sugar in the city is

estimated at 10,000 hhds.; total Cuba molasses in

the bonded warehouses, 2,693 barrels.

THE TRIAL.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

MORE EVIDENCE OF SPANGLER'S COMPLICITY.

The Part he took in the Preparations for the Murder and Escape.

PAYNE'S ATTACK ON SECRE-TARY SEWARD.

His Method of Obtaining Entrance to

the Sick Chamber.

HIS STRENGTH AND DESPERATION

His Encounter with Frederick Seward. and Sergeant Robinson.

THE NATURE OF THE WOUNDS OF THE MESSRS. SEWARDS.

WASHINGTON, May 19.

Testimony of Col. J. H. Taylor.

By Judge Holt: Q. State whether you are connected with the provost marshal's office at Washington? A. No, sir 1 am on duty at the headquarters of the department at Washington.

Q. Look at that paper marked No. 7, and state whether you ever before had it in your hands, and from whom you received it?

The paper referred to was one taken from the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth, and in regard to which the wilness, Lieut. Tyrrel, testified that it was written in the yop her of the Collegated Bates.

A. I have had it in my hands; I received it from Lieut. Tyrrel, an officer on duty in the provost marshal's office, on the night of the 14th of April; I gave it Col. Wells on the 15th.

Q. You received, it from Lieut. Tyrrel as one of the papers found in the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth?

A. Yes, sir, for which I had sent him.

Testimony of Charles Rosch. WASHINGTON, May 19. Testimony of Charles Rosch.

By Judge Advocate Holt: Q. Do you recognize the prisener, Edward Spangler? A. I do not know him personally; I was not present at his arrest. arrest.
Q. Did you go to his house after his arrest? A

Q. Did you go to his house after his arrest? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What did you find there? A. A carpet bag, in which was a piece of rope, which I measured afterwards and found to be eighty-one feet in length; the twist appeared to have been taken out of it; there was nothing else in the carpet-bag except some blank paper and a dirty shirt collar.
Q. Where was that carpet-bag with the rope left? A. At the house where Spangler took his meals, on the northwest corner of Seventh and H streets.
Q. When was it left? A. That I do not know.
Q. Who were with you when you took the rope? A. Two of the military of the provost marshal's force; I do not know their names.
Q. You did not see Spangler himself there? A. I did not; I was to go with the other officers to secure the papers, and we missed him; consequently I was not there when he was arrested.
Q. Had the carpet-bag been opened? A. No, sir; we made out to open it with some keys we found. Those agranted by Mr. Ewing: Q. Where is the sit; we made out to open it with some keys we found.

Oross examined by Mr. Ewing: Q. Where is the house at which you found the carpet bag? A. It is situated on the northwest corner of Seventh street and H street.

Q. Who gave it to you? A. We took it when we found it belonged to Spangler.

Q. Who was there? A. A men who was commonly called "Jake," who worked at the theatre in company with Spangler; this man told me that was Spangler's carpet bag, and that was all Spangler had at the house.

Q. What persons were living or staying in the house; did you see? A. There were a couple of persons, boarders, I presume; I did not know any of the parties.

house; did you see? A. There were a couple of persons, boarders, I presume; I did not know any of the parties.

Q. In what room did you find the carpet-bag? A. In a bed-room up stairs.

Q. In what part of the house? A. As near as I did not know any of the seed the south state of the house; that is, the roem faced the south.

Q. Describe the room. A. It was right near where Jake kept his trunk.

The Commission reassembled at 2 o'clock.

Testimony of thas. H. Rosch, Continued.

Q. Look at that coil of rope, and state whether or not it is the same which you found in Spangler's carpet-bag? A. I Looking at the rope.] I believe and am satisfied that it is.

Q. What did you do with the monkey wrench?

A. I found no monkey wrench; I would here beg leave of the Court to correct so much of my testimony as refers to the locality which I stated; upon reflection, I am convinced that the house was on the northeast corner of Seventh and H streets; the room was on the sate of house of the room? A. There was no number.

Q. What was the number of the room? A. There was no number. Testimony of William Faton continued. Q. State to the court whether you arrested the prisoner, Edward Spangler, and on what day. A. I arrested him; I do not recoilect the day; it was the week after the assassination.
Q. Where did you arrest him? A. In a house on Seventh street, near the Patent Office; it must have been on the southeast corner of Seventh street and H. and H.
Q. Do you know whose house it was? A. I do not.
Q. Did you find any weapons in his possession?
A. No, sir, I did not search him.
Q. Was it his boarding house? A. I think it Q. Who was with him? A. There were some la-

dies in the house.

Testimony of Wm. Wallace.

Testimony of O. State whether Testimony of Wm. Waliace.

By the Judge Advocate: Q. State whether or not, some time after the assassination of the President, you arrested the prisoner, O'Laughlin. A. I did; on the 17th April.

Q. Where? A. At the house of a family named Bailey, in High street, Baitimore.

Q. Was that his boarding-house? A. I think not; I think his boarding-house, or the house where he stopped, was that of his borther-in-law, No. 57 Execter street.

Q. Did you ask him why he was there instead of his boarding-house? A. I did; he said that when he arrived in town on Saturday he was told that the efficiers had been looking for him, and that he went away to the house of a friend of his, where he stopped on Saturday or Sunday night.

Q. Did he ask you what you had arrested him for?

A. He seemed to understand what it was for.

Q. Did he ask you as all in regard to the cause?

A. Nothing that occurs to my mind at present, affair. affair.
Q. Did you find any arms in his possession? A. No, sir; we searched him and found none what-

Q. Did you find any arms in his possession? A. No, sir; we searched him and found none whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Coxe: Q. Did the brother-in-law of the prisoner send for the prisoner, or go with you to arrest him.

Judge Bingham ojected to the question.

Mr. Coxe stated that the object was to show that the brother-in-law of the prisoner went after him yoluntarily.

Judge Bingham replied that the question was not properly a portion of the cross-examination, but was altogether new matter. What the prisoner sid to his brother-in-law had not been offered in evidence, and, in addition to that, it had been shown that the prisoner had resolved not to be taken at home, and was going to change his boarding house.

Mr. Coxe. The object of the prosecution, I presume, is to show that the purpose of the prisoner, in changing his lodgings, was to avoid arrest, the witness having testified that the prisoner was found elsewhere. I desire to ask him whether he found the prisoner at the instance of his (the prisoner's) brother-in-law.

The objection was overruled, the Commission deciding that the question should be answered.

A. The prisoner's brother-in-law, Mr. Malisby, I am well acquainted with; he was recommended to me on Sunday evening as being a good Union man, as one in whom I could place confidence; he knew I was looking for Mr. O'Laughlin; I told him I what is a brother of the came to me and told me that he thought if I went with him we could find O'Laughlin; I then went with him and arrested he prisoner.

Q. Did the prisoner say anything about having received any information as to whether the detectives had been at his house? A. I think he said that when he got to his house, on Saturday afternoon, he heard that they had been there.

Q. Did he say he could show his innocence by the rersons with whom he had been in ompany? A. He said he could account for his whereabouts all the time that he was no Washington through parties

Q. Did he say he left home after being advised that detectives were there after him? A. I do not remember that he said so.

Testimony of James Gifford. By the Judge Advocate: Q. State whether you have been connected with Ford's Theatre, in this city, and in what capacity. A. I have been in the capacity of builder.

Q. You were the carpenter of the building? A. capacity of builder.
Q. You were the carpenter of the building? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you occupy that position on the 14th and 15th of April last? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you observe the President's box on that day? A. No, Sir, I was not in it.
Q. Do you recollect having seen any one in it? A. Weil, I saw Mr. Harry Clay Ford in it at one time, and Mr. Reybold.
Q. Any one else? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you observe a large rocking chair, which was in the President's box on the day of the 14th? A. I did not notice it on the 14th.
Q. When did you see it? A. I saw it on the following Sunday, in the box.
Q. Do you know when it was placed in the box, and by whom? A. I do not.
Q. Do you know when it was ever there before during this season. I saw it last season.
Q. Do you know who took it away? A. No, Sir.
Q. Do you know whether the stage scenes remain sow as they were on the morning of the assassination!

The witness? reply was somewhat inaudible at the reporter?s deek, but he was understood to say that, with the exception of a slight disarrangement which I ad been made by order of the Secretary of War in order to secure a view of the stage, the scenes were in the same position as on the morning of the assassination.
Q. Have you examined the wall in the President's

reporter's desk, but he was understood to say that, with the exception of a slight disarrangement which rad been made by order of the Secretary of War in rate his sand twice; I did not wait to see how feel made by order of the Secretary of War in rate his sand twice; I did not wait to see how in rate his same position as on the morning of the assassination.

Q. Have you examined the wall in the President's ox? A. Yes, str.

Q. When did you examine it? A. I think it was a Monday morning after the assassination when I first saw it.

Q. You had not seen it before? A. No, sir.

Q. You had not seen it before? A. No, sir.

Q. When had you been in the box last? A. I cannot state positively; I judge it was within a week?

Q. Do you think that if the mortice had been there you would have observed it? A. Yes, sir, I should think so.

Q. Had it the appearance of having been very recently made? A. It looked so to me.

Q. Had it the appearance of having been very recently made? A. It looked so to me.

Q. By what instrument would you suppose it to

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

have been made? A. I should think it was made by a knife.

Q. Would it not require a good while to make it with a knife? It is quite a large mortice. A. It with a knife? It is quite a large mortice. A. It would require a man some fifteen minutes, I should judge.

Q. If the three doors of the place were all closed, it would have been entirely dark there, would it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you not think that one or more of those doors must have been opened when this mortice was made? A. It might have been so; some light would have been required, I should think.

Q. Would not such an operation, made with an open door, be likely to attract the attention of perfons connected with the theatte? A. It a knille was need, it would fixed founds.

Q. What were the auttes of the prisoner, Spange. Let? A. He worked on the stage, made scenery, fixed up the riage, etc.

Q. Was the decoration of this box within the line of his duties? A. No, sir; thore was a gentieman there by the name of Reybold, who was an upholsterer, whose duty it was to decorate the box, but he had a stiff need; so he told me afterwards; when I asked him if I did not decorate it."

Q. Where were you at the moment of the assassination of the President? A. I was standing about the same pantaloons; he had on black pantalance.

Q. Where were you at the moment of the assassination of the President?

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Q. Where were you at the mo Q. Where were you at the moment of the assassination of the President? A. I was standing about ten feet from the centre of the hig lamp, just at the edge of the platform.

edge of the platform.
Q. On the stage? A. No, sir; in front of the bouse, outside; I came out to the front of the house after having been in about three or four-minutes.

Q. You allude to the front part of the theatre? Q. Had you been behind the scenes? A. Yes, sir. Q. How long before? A. About twenty minutes Q. While there did you see the prisoner; Spang-Q. While there did you see the prisonor; Spangler? A. Yes, str.

Q. What was he doing? A. He was on-the left hand side; I came out before the curtain hed went up; he was waiting to transact his business, which was seene shifting.

Q. Was it not usual for the passage way which leads to the back door to be kept entirely from of observations while a piece was violing played? A. The ontrances were more or less filled with chairs and tables, though that depended on what was being played; sometimes, as in pieces where a large number of teats were used, the passages became jammed up.

ber of teats were used, the passages became jammed up.

Q. Do you know who made the mortice on the bar which was found there? A. I do not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing: A paper. which purported to be a plan of the interior of the theatre, was shown to the witness, with the request that he should state whether it was correctly drawn. The witness pointed out that it was deficient in several particulars.

witness pointed out that it was deficient in several particulars.

Q. State whether the passage-way across the stage to the outer door was ordinarily obstructed duing the play? A. Only by paople when there was a large company on the stage; there was never any chairs, tables, or scenery in the way.

Q. Was it not necessary to keep the passage-way clear in order to allow the actors and actresses to pass without obstruction from the dressing room to the stage? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is the back-door, the small one, usually left? A. It is usually left open after the performance in the transfer of the only door that is left open is the door leading to the side of the close.

Q. State what position Mr. Spangler occupied during the performance? A. His business was on the left hand side of the stage; the right hand from the studients. the left hand ride of the stage, the right hand from the audience.

Q. Was that on the side of the President's box?

A. Yes.

Q. State at what time during the performance you were on the stage that night? A. I was on the stage until the curtain went up; when it was lowered I came around on the stage to see that everything was right.

Q. State at what times during the evening when you came on the stage between the acts you saw lift. Spangler? I could not state the time exactly; I judge that the last time I saw him was about half-past nine o'clock.

Q. State whether you saw him each time? A.

Q. He was your subordinate, was he not? A. Yes, sir.
Q. State where you were during that play when you were not on the stage? A. I was in the front of the house; I walked down to D street and Touth to look at a big lamp which I had put up there; during the performance of the first act I walked up to the corner of Tenth street and F, and took a glass of ale; during the second act and during the third act I did not leave the house at all.
Q. You were then in front of the theatre part of the time between the second and third act? A. I was on the stage between the acts.
Q. Where were you during the performance of the second act? A. To the best of my knowledge I was then in the front.
Q. All the time? A. Not all the time.
Q. How much of the time? A. Well, I do not know! I walked in and stayed, maybe, five of ten minutes, and walked on.
Q. State whether or not you saw the prisoner, Spangler, at any time during that play in front of the theatre? A. I did not; I do not think he could have been in front of the theatre without my knowing it, because the scenes would have gone wrong if he had left the stage.
Q. Did you were see Spangler wear a monstache? A. No, sir; he never were one since I knew him
Q. Do you know how he was dressed that evening?
A. No, sir; i did not take any notice of him
Q. How was he dressed ordinarily? A. About the same as he is now.
Q. Was not the "American Coulin" a play in which the reanes were shifted a good deal? A. Thay were what we call plain scenes; there was not much shifting; I believe there were some five or six scenes in each act.
Q. Then Spangler's presence there would have been infispency he he performance? A. Yes, etr; if he

act. Then Spangler's presence there would have been indispense ble to the performance? A. Yes, sir; if he had not been there the scene would not have gone on.

Q. Did you hear Booin call Spangler that night? A.

d. Did you hear Booth call Spangler that night? A. Ro. etr.

Q. What had Spangler to do with Booth? Nothing that I know of; Sooth was rather friendly, and everybody about the hone was friendly with him; he had a winning way about him that would make every person like blin; he was a good natured jevial kind of man. Q. Was he not very much in the habit of feequenting the thestre? A. Sometimes I would see him there for a week; then he would go off, and I would not see him for a couple of weeks.

Q. Did he not have access to the theatre as one of the employees would have? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He had access by the back entrance at any time?

A. Yes, sir. at any time when the employees might go in.

Q. Day and night? A. At any time when the hours. Q. Day and night? A. At any time when the house Q. Day and night? A. At any time when the house was not locked up.

Q. Was ave Spangler a sort of a drudge for Booth?

A. Harmened so: he used to go down and help for Booth is horse; thave teen him myself once or wice fixing up the horse.

Q. Was that hole in the wall cut into the brick? A. No. sir, I believe not; to the best of my knowledge it was cut in only an inch.

Q. And it could have heen done with a pen-knife? A. Yes, sir, I think it might have been done with a pen-knife. Tes, sir, I think it might have been done with a penkile
The witness was then shown the stick or bar found in the Fresident's box, which, however, he failed to identify in any mannor.

Q. How long would it have taken with an ordinary pocket knife to cut the hole in the wall of which you have spoken? A. I suppose that a man intent upon mischief would have done it in ten or fifteen minutes; after the face of the plaster was once broken it could be accomplished very easily.

Q. I believe you stated that you did not know how the lock in the door of the President's box came to be made loose? A. I do not know
Q. When did you first bear that the President was soming to the theatre on that evening? A. I heard it between I ard 12 o clock on that day.

Q. Do you know whether he was invited to the theatre? A. I do not.

Testimony of Mrs. Martha Murray. Testimony of Mrs. Martha Murray.

Testimony of Mrs. Martha Murray.

By Judge Holt: Q. Look at the prisoners at the har and see if you can recognize any of them? A. I have not seen any of them unless it is that gentlemen (pointing to Payne, who was directed to stand up); he has the exame appearance of a man I saw.

Q. Was the person of whom you speak a boarder at your house? A. Yos, sir.

Q. Under what name did he pass? A. I did not hear any name; when Mr. MoDevitt came to the bouse afterwards is showed him the name on the book which I thought was entered when he came there, and Mr. MoDevitt cut the name out of the book; I cannot remember what the name was.

Q. How long did he remain there? A. He came on Friday and left on Friday two weeks afterwards.

Q. You keep the Herndon House, do you not? A. My hand does.

Q. Was the Friday on which he left the 14th of April G. 10n keep the Herndon House, do you not? A. My herhand dess Friday on which he left the 14th of April 1act? A. Yes, the day the President was killed.
G. What time in the day did he leave? A. About 4 o'llock: we had dinner at half past 4; this gentlemen said he was going away, and wanted to settle his bill, and wished dinner before the regular cliner hour; I gave orders to have an early dinner given him; I never saw any thing further concerning him.
G. Did he come to your house as an invalid. A. No; he said he came from the cars shout 11 or 12 o'clock.
G. Did he come though the content of the come alone.

bed what he arms was a many the part of th

G. Have you ever been to school? A Yes, four or five years.

G. Where, provisely, was this man atanding when you had this conversation with hier? A. He was just it had the corr. Find closed the door.

G. Did he give you the package of medicine at any time.

G. You had the package of medicine at any time.

G. You say you recognize that man as it eprisher at the bar; thate what there is about the near that resembles the man you saw that night. A. I noticed his time has man you saw that night. A. I noticed his till to be not some such as the man you saw that night. A. I noticed his till to be not some your saw that night he was talking to Mr. Fred Seward nearly five minutes; he had on'y ory heavy boots. Disck pants, light overcont; and a brown hat; his face was very red at the time he came in he had very coaree black hair.

G. Have you seen the same boots on this man? A. I have seen the same pantaloons; he had on black puntalons.

G. Have you seen the same proved the same that he work of the same pantaloons. ons.

Q. And would you infer from the fact that he wore shock points that it was the same man? A. No; I know his feed. his face;
Q Wish points about his face besides his hair did
you rotice? A. I noticed when he talked he kind of
raired the corner of his hip and snowed a wrinkle in his
law, as lifough his teath were very tight; I knew him
the moment I saw him.
Q. Did he talk when you recognized him the first
time? A. He did not talk thom, but I noticed the
taking of his hip that I had seen when he was talking
with me. with me.

Q. When have you seen the prisoner before, since the night of the amessination? A. I caw him on the 17th, at General Augus's headquarter.

Q. How did 700 happen to go there to see him? A. Tey sent for me, to the house; Mr. Webster and another rantleman came for me.

G. How did-you happen to go there to see him? A trey sent for me, to the house; Mr. Webster and and ther sent fem are, to the house; Mr. Webster and and ther sent is man up to the your where I was and asked me that state it is a sent a man up to the your where I was and asked me that state it is a sent a man up to the your where I was and asked me that state it is a sent a man up to the your where I was and asked me that there is an a sent a sked him what there is a sent occome up to my room; I was three of getting up at hight; when I got up ask as Mr. Webster, he tuid me he wanted me to go down to Gen. Augur 3:1 went down there; there was a hight; wery bright in the hall at the time; they asked me how light it was not light in our hall, that he burned did not give hui very little light; they asked me what kind of a looking man the one was who came to sent is seward; I toid teem he had black hair, that light; a fine voice, very tall, and broad across the shoulders; there were about twenty or thirty gentlemen in there; they brought in one man and asked me if he was the one, and then brought in another; neither there they brought in one man and asked me if he was the one, and then brought in another; neither loved the hight was turned up very high; as soon as I saw him I put my finger right on his face and said "I how him—hat was the man." A. Mo; one had moustnetses, the clock like the man? A. Mo; one had moustnetses, the

lock like the man? A. Mo; one had moustackes, the ther whiskers.

Q. Were they as tall as this man? A. No; they were short; they dim't look as tall as this man.

Q. Had you at that house heard of any reward for the apprehension of the supposed marder of of Mr. Seward?

A. Yer; I had heard of a reward offered for this case, but I had not heard of a reward offered for this case, and have not yet; I saw a bill posted up the new zoon is given from Gen. Augur's headquartery, offering a reward, but not for this man.

Q. Did any ence effer you money before this man's apprehension? A No, sir.

Q. When the prisoner struck Mr. Seward, and you want down stairs, aid you find any salies they have the salies that they have the presence of the door, and kept on down to the corner.

Q. Whisk kind of a pace had the hove when he wade. Der. What kind of a pace had the horse when he rode away? A. It reemed as if he went very slow at first, for I kept up with him till he got to I street, then he went off at a rapid rate. Testimony of Sergeant Goo. F. Robinson By Judge Holt: Q. State whether or not, on the night of the lath of April last, you were at the residence of Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State? A. I was.
Q. In what capacity there? A. In attendance as noise upon Mr. Seward.
Q. Look at the prisoners here, and see if you recognize either of them as having been at ust house that evening? A. I see one of them who looks like him the

A State the circumstances attending the encounter between the person of whom you speak and Mr. seward? A The first I saw of him I heard a sculling in the hall; I opened the door to see what the trouble was; as I opened the door to see what the trouble was; as I opened the door he stood close up to it; as soon as I was opened wide enough he struck me and knocked me probably down, and then ranshed up to the bed of Mr. Saward, struck him and maimed him; as soon as I could get on my feet I endeavored to heard him off the bed, and he turned on me; in the scullibility of the bed of Mr. Saward, struck him and maimed him; as soon as I could get on my feet I endeavored to heard him off the bed, and he turned on me; in the scullibility of the bed of Mr. Saward him to the door, or by the door, when he sclenched his hand round my neck, knocked me down, broke away from the other man, and runshed down stairs.

Q What did he strike you with? A. He struck me with his fast the last time; the first time with a kaife.

Q Did he stab you, and, it so, where? A. Yes, here (pointing to about he centre of his forehead).

Q Did he say anything when he struck you? A. He did not, that I heard. d not, that I heard.

A Did he pass immediately to the bed of Mr. Saward has he are knocked you down! A. He did.

C. Did you see him strike Mr. Saward? A. I did.

C. With the tame weapon he struck you with? A.

G. With the tame weapon he struck you with? A. Yes. G. How often? A. I saw him cut twice.

G. How often? A. I saw him cut twice.

G. How often? A. I saw him cut twice.

G. Hot truck beyond the head and neck the first time, then he struck aim in the neck.

G. Bocribe how he held the knife? A. He held it in this way (raising the hand which held the knife, pointing downwards).

G. Did it seem to be a large knife? A. It did.

G. Did he say anything at all afterstabbing him? A. Ret that I heard.

G. Did you observe the wound that had been inflicted? A. Idd.

G. Look at this knife and see if it is the same one held in his hand? A. It was about the length of that; it locked as shown it in might not be as wide as that; but I quily saw it in motion.

G. Describe the sheraster of the wounds inflicted on Mr. Seward.

A. There was one cutting his face down on the left side. and another one cutting his neck balow; I think they were both made by the same blow; he was sitting probably up in bed at the time, his head reclining to that he same blow might have made both; the other cut was on the opposite side of the neck; there were three wounds in all: it was all bloody when I saw it; I do not know but there may have been more.

Q. Was Mr. Seward in bed at the time? A. He was.

G. From what cause? A. He had been thrown from in gownwards).

Q. Did it seem to be a large knife? A. It did.
Q. Did it seem to be a large knife? A. It did.
Q. Did it seem to be a large knife? A. It did.
Q. Did it seem to be a large knife? A. It did.
Rat that i heard.
Q. Did you observe the wound that had been inthe first of the control of the contr

time: Captain Watter, therein and myaelt went to the door and opened it; the prisoner Farne came in; he had a pickaxe in his hand; he had on a gray Oat, kray Vest, hlac, padt, a bat made out of the sleeves of a chirt, I judged has soon as he came in, and immediataly (closed the door, he said, "I Ocat, gray Vest. blac. V paule. a bat made out of the eleves oca entry. I judged; has mone as he came in, and immediately closed the door, he said, "I grees I am mistaken?" ended 1. "Who do you want to see?" he replied. "Mrs. Sty. att;" said I, "You are right; walk in." he hold says the "said he came in dig a guiter; that Mrs. Styak had sent for him in asked him when, and he; said in the morning; I saked him when had no bearding house wint he was a poor man. and earned his hiving with the he was a poor man. and earned his hiving with the he was a poor man. and earned his hiving with the he was a poor man. and earned his hiving with the he was a poor man. and earned his hiving with the he was a poor man. and earned his hiving with the he was a poor man. and collect Had Him. Collect Had Him. Walk in Mondita shall be was a sometimes, as one times on a dollar, and sometimes and light he said he came to serve he come a this himself if Mor a canta;" I saked him how he was a boor man. Sindit work of he sould commence early in the morning; I said, have said, no; I said, why did he select, you for this work; he replied that has knew he was and she came to him; I saked him where he was an old he came to him; I saked him where he was an old he came to him; I saked him where he was an old he want; I said, not in a said; who will have not not be a said to be a said; to be a said to the he had pulled out an oath of alseriance, handed it to me, and said from Fanquier count; Va.; pravious of him he was from the said that will show you who I am his could be was; I asked him when he loft there; he said the was it asked him when he loft there; he said the was it asked him if he was from the he said two muchans ago in February; i saked bire if he could write he cald he last of leave or gointo the array, that he professed he had to leave or gointo the array, that he professed he had he had on his shoulder? (pro-

Testimony of S. A. Clark.

Q Look at these boots, and state if you discover any name written therein? A. I had these boots posterony, and cruid discover writing in them; it had nearly discover writing in them; it had nearly discover writing in them.

Q. Wast was it? A. It appeared to be J. W. Booth.

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Q. Wast was it? A. It appeared to be J. W. Booth.

Q. Wast was it? A. It appeared to be J. W. Booth.

Q. Wast it perfectly distinct? A. Bo, sir; the W. W.

Mast distinct, but it's nat was obscure when I first received it. I was merely a black mark; the writing was covered, and I toon of ene coat of the lak.

G. You say the J. W. was divinct; was the rast so obscure as to layer much doubt? A. Yary little doubt.

Q. What is your bush "ses? A. Printing and envaying in the Treasury De partment.

Gross-examined by Mr. Doster: Q. Too state you had come doubte as to the row betting.

Q. What is your bush "ses? A. Printing and envaying in the Treasury De partment.

Q. What is your bush "ses? A. Printing and envaying in the Treasury De partment.

Q. What is your bush "ses? A. Printing and envaying in the Treasury De partment.

Q. What is your bush "ses? A. Printing and envaying the board of the send.

Q. How did you resperate the upper roat disappeared under the said.

Q. How was it made clear? A. At the moment the onter soat disappears the inner on, begins to show.

Q. Did you have any idea what was the purpose in giving the board of your law what was the purpose in giving the board to you? A. Bo, sir.

Q. Who saye them to you? A. Bo, sir.

Q. Who saye them to you? A. Br. Pleids; Assistant Secretary of the Treazury

Q. Did het did you whe he boots were supposed to belong to the search of the treat of the proper of the said.

Q. Is to possible to restore that name by any process?

Q. But do you think that, take it altogether, there is a reas mable doubt that it was the name of J. Wilkes Booth? A. I enteriam very little doub Is that the pickaxe he had on his shoulder? [pro-ing the pick:] A. Yes; I then told him he would not be worth a result of the picks had been supported by ducing the pick. J. A. Yes; I then told him he would have to go to the provest marshal and ordining he moved; altitle at that, but did not answer; the carriage had arrived to take up the women; they were sent off, and Payne was also taken away in charge of officers; Major amith, Captain Wannerskerch, and myself remained to search for papers; we did not loave till 3 o'clock the next morning.

Q. Die Mrs. Suratt leave the house before Payne came or afterwards? A. They were preparing to leave, and were in the parior; Mrs. Suratt was directed to gat the bonnets and shawls of the others, so that there should be no communicating with each other; she did 50, and they were instructed upon and had started to go, and they have reported the door I talk they passed out as Payne came in Testimony of Mr. Jordan.

G. State whether or notyon were associated with Mr. Glesk in the examination of the name upon that boot, and if so, describe the process and the result? A. I was only requested to look at it after it had undergoes what of emical action it was subjected to; I looked at the marks, and came to the conclusion that the name written there was J. W. Booth
G. Did you examine it through a slass? A. Yes, sir, Uress examined by Mr. Doster: Q. Did you know who the boot came from? A. No. sir; the Assistant icust of the contract of the cont

50, and they were justified to 30, and had started it as payne came in Q. Then she did not see him before she left? A. Yen, she must have seen him as she passed out; I heard no Q. Then she did not see him before she left? A. Yen, she must have seen him as she passed out; I heard no conversation in regard to it.

Q. State what papers you found there. A. I found several papers and photographs of J. Wilkes Booth?

A. Bot the next men in the protographs of J. Wilkes Booth?

A. Bot the next men his house. found being a picture: we found polarish so f. Seft Davis, Alex. H. Stephens, sud of Beauregard; we also found a care picture with this pron it. Thus will it eyer be with tyreals—the mighty side semper tyron wish.

G. Will you give the name of the man who found the photograph of Booth? A. I think it was Lieutenant Dempley.

Q. Were you, or not, afterwards at the provest markel's office? A. About 30 clock in the morning I got there; Miss Barnatt bad been there, and had been taken to the Old Sepitol pricon helore my arrival.

C Did you hear his. Sursti sey anything in regard to the prisoner Fayne, at any time? A. Bo.

C Did you hear his, Sursti sey anything in regard to the prisoner Fayne, at any time? A. Bo.

C Have you not seen photographs of J. Wilkes Booth? A. I here of he photograph of the rebellion. exhibited in the provided, we not then before the assasination of the President, we one of them before the assasination of the president, we not know that they have been see skibited?

A. I heve not see aby since the rebellion.

Q. Were not those photographs of which you speak found in a travelling sack? A. Ro. I am positive of that. Q. Were any of the photographs found in that hag?

initial was still leas distinct, yet quite as clear in its character.

Q. Were the letters after the B. dim? A. No, sir; I don't mean to say they were distinct, but sufficiently so to indicate what it was.

Q. Now I will ask you what you shought that name was? A. I said I thought it was the name of a very distinguished individual.

Q. Are it e gentlemen of the Treasury Department in the habit of receiving both in connection with criminal that a limit of the same where the public will of the same where the public will of the was a sure that of the way the public will of the treasury in this particular.

Q. Did you come to the conclusion as to what the name was before you knew whose the boot was supposed to be? A. Yes, sir. A Bo, they twee found in posterior and to the piged.

Q. State if Mrs. Suratt made any remarks in regard to Payne. A. As the passed out, it now comes to my recollection that the made some remark to Major Smith, but I did not bear what it was.

Q. Did you examine the travelling bag which was taken from the house? A. No, sir; I took the travelling bag, but did not examine it; we nad no key to open it. taken from the did not examine it; we had not open it.

Q. Did you examine it after you less the house? Were not the photographs of Jeff Davis and A. H. Stephens found in that bar? A. Ro; I saw it opened at the provost marshal's effice, and it contained nothing.

Examination of Major Smith. Testimony of Mr. Marsh. Q. Look at that boot and state whether you made an examination of it to ascertain what name was written there? A. It was shown to me by Mr. Fields, the Assistant Secretary of the Treatury; I examined it and thought I could make out a first the letters A. J. or J. then A. W. and th as the latt letters then I thought I made out a B as a capital; that in all I could make out a B as a capital; that in all I could make out a B as a capital;

By Judge Roll: d. State whicher you were at Mr. Sursit is home on the hight of her arrest? A. Yes. I was no tastisfied about home.

Q. Did you see Mrs. Suratt after the arrest of the prisoner Paine? A. Yes.

Q. Did you make any inquiry of her in regard to his occupation, and as to what husiness he had at the house that hight, he said he was a laborer, and that he same there to dig a gutter at the request of Mrs. Suratt; I stepped to the door of the parlor and said, Mrs. Suratt; I stepped to the door of the parlor and said, Mrs. Suratt; I will you step here for a moment? Mrs. Suratt came there, and said, do you know this man? The said, raising her right hand, "Before God. I do not know this man, and have never seen him;" Then placed Payne under arrest, considering him a suspicious character, and that I should send him to General Angur's heard, and that I should send him to General Angur's heard, and that I should send him to General Angur's heard, and the send of the same of the same of the same of them. G. Was he standing in full view of her when she made this remark? A. Yes.

Q. You refer to Mrs. Suratt, the prisoner at the bar? (Mrs. Suratt, alsed harveil) A. Yes.

Q. You refer to Mrs. Suratt, the prisoner at the bar? (Mrs. Suratt, alsed harveil) A. Yes.

Q. You refer to Mrs. Suratt, the prisoner at the bar? (Mrs. Suratt, alsed harveil) A. Yes.

Q. Did you find any photographs there? A. I did; a number of them.

Q. Of what persons? A. Various persons; it is impossible to tell who they were.

Q. Did you find a photograph in that house of Jeff Davis or Alexander H. Stephens? A. I do not remember of the most of the most of the most of the rebelling A. I am not; i have you not seen these photographs; in the possession of persons supposed to be loyel? A. Yes, and the put it or, and turning towards the young her photographs of the leaders of the rebelling A. Have you not seen these photographs; in the possession of persons supposed to be loyel? A. Yes, and the put it or, and turning towards the young her photograph

They were rolled up over the top of one analysts the whole of this bloody work; made no remark at all, that he said northing? A. I did not hear him made a that he said northing? A. I did not hear him made a that he said northing of the northing? A. I did not hear him made a that he said northing of the northing of the room had frederick feward around at all.

Q. Where was he when this man came out? A. The first it awo identified by witness as worn by Payne the night of his ariest.

Q. How do you know that coat to be the one Payne had on? A. By the way any one would recognize such an article from memory.

Q. What marks about it do you recognize? A The color and general look of the coat.

Q. Are you sure the coat he had on was not what is called Confederate gray? A. I am very sure. as I said before, this is the coat.

Q. Then, are you certain it was not a Confederate gray coat Payne had on when you arrested him? A. I have said I am certain this is the coat.

Q. Will you answer my question? A. I have already testified on that point, and I do not know whether I am called upon to testify three or four times.

Another coat, smaller, cleaner, and a brighter grey, was produced.

Wilness. That is the coat.

was produced.
Winess. That is the coat, sir; I recognize it by the buttone; that was all that was wanting in the other coat; it was hard in the light in which I was standing to tall. coat; it was hard in the light in which I was standing to tell.

By Mr. Aiken: Q. If you should see a gentleman oressed in black with a white neckcloth representing himself as a Baptist preacher, and two months after you were to see the same man dressed as you have devotied Payne to be with a dirty shirt sleeve on his keed, a pickaxe in his hand and his pantalonas stuffed into his boots, presenting himself as a laborer, do you think you would immediately recognize him as the same person? A. If I was very familiar with his countenance I should.

Q. You could recollect that, but you could not recollect a cost you had only seen a short time before, nor distinguish it from another so different in appearance as there are? A. It is very hard to remamber an any one may well know, the color of a coat seen in the Testimony of Surgeon General: Barnes.

Testimony of Surgeon General. Barnes.

Examined by Judge Holt: Q. State whether or not on the night of the lith of April last you were called to see Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and if so, in what condition you found him? A. On the night of the lith of April last you were called to April within a few minutes of il. elock. I want to Mr. Seward's house; upon reaching there I found the Secretary wounded in three places. and Mr. Frederick Seward Insensible, and very badly wounded in the head; the rest of the family I did not see, as I was occupied with them.

Q. Basribe the wounds of each of the gentlemen, A. Mr. Seward was wounded by a gash in the right cheek, passing around the angle of the issuiby a stab in the right elde of the neck, passing into the right side of the neck, passing into the body of the same muscle; Frederick Seward was suffering from a fracture of the cranim in two places; he was bleeding profusely, almost pulseless, and unable to articulate.

Q. How did the wound seem to have been inflicted on the head? A. By some blunt instrument, such as the butt of a pistol, a bludgeon, or something of the kind.

Q. What was the condition of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, before that time? A. He was progressing very favorably; he was recovering from a shock received ten days previously, and was getting along very well; his right arm had been broken closs to the shoulder, and his jaw fractured; but his most serious bindry on the first occasion was from the concussion.

D. Doyou hnew whether a pistol was picked up in the chamber of Mr. Seward very dangerous in their character? A. Very dangerous and he is still suffering from them.

Testimony of Thomas Price. Q State to the court whether or not, on the 14th of April, you picked up, somewhere in the vicinity of this city, a coat. A. Not on the 14th; I did on Sunday, the 16th.

Q. Whence? A. In a piece of woods between Bun-ker Hill and Fort Sarstoga.

Q. Would you recognize that coat again? A. Yes, sir. I think I would.

Here two coats were handed to the witness, one of dark home spun Confederate arey, the other of a checked cresm-color somewhat akin to the shade so often affect-ad by ozemblars. cresm-color somewhat akin to the shade so often affected by gamblers.

Q. Look at these two coats, and see if either is the one you picked up? A. This is the coat (holding up the lighter colored one)

Q. Did you discover any traces of blood on the sleeve?

A Yes, sir.

Q. Show it to the Court? A. (Holding out the sleeve partly turned inside out); there, sir.

Q. How far from the city is the piece of woods where you picked it up? A. About there miles.

Q. Was it on the other side of the Eastern branch?

A. On the east side of the Eastern branch, I should hink, tir. G. Was it on the other side of the Eastern branch?
A. On the east side of the Eastern branch, I should think, sir.
G. On any road? A. There is a road runs from one road to another through this plees of woods, and on the eastern side of this road I found this coat.
G. Did I understand you to say that blood was upon it when you fornd it? A. Yes, sir: that's how I recognize it.
Cross examined by Mr. Doster: C. When did you find that coat; state the exact time? A. Sometime about 2 o'clock, on the 16th of April.
G. Lying in the road? A. There is a kind of a path, I should think it a. road for drawing wood; the grass had grown over it, and on a turn that was in the road I found the coat.
G. What direction is that from Washington oity? A. There is a valley runs in the direction of Harwood Eospital, and this strip of woods lies in that valley.
G. I understand the branch to run east from Washington—was it east of that, on the other side of the branch? A. Mp, on this side, 2000 Which was Dead 1—The Kolnische Zeitung, one of the leading papers in Germany, finding its news frequently taken without acknowledgment by a contemporary, determined recently to punish the offender in a somewhat original manner. Having received telegraphic information of Mr. Golden's death and of Mr. Bright having been present when that event took place, it announced in the "exchange" copy intended for its contemporary, and, of course, in that copy alone, that Mr. Bright had succumbed, and that Mr. Cobden had received the last adtenx of his friend. The balt was swallowed whole. Not only did the newspaper thus hoaxed announce the death of the member from Birmingham, but it added a sketch of his career.

FOUR CENTS.

Re-Examination of Mr. Rosch.

Testimony of S. A. Clark.

Fe-examination of Mr. Robinson.

Testimony of Jacob Ritterspack,

Much as plus another coat ca and sovered numeri with Q. Was there another remark made to you by Mrs. Shratt with reference to Payne? A. No, sir, even the One mently ned was not made to me. Q. Did you see a black bag there? A. Yes, sir; I have seen it; it was not opened in my presence; we had no means of opening it, and we had it sent to the provoct marshal's office to be opened there. Q. O'your own knowledge do you know anything that was in it? A. No, sir.
By Judge Holt; Q. You found the bullet moulds on the top of the wardrobe, in Mrs. Suratt's room? A. Yes, sir.

the top of the wardrobe in Mrs. Suratt's room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Mrs. Saratt looked at Payne was there ight enough for her to see him? A. Where he stood that place was not only lighted by the hall light, but also by the light from the parlors.

By Mr. Alken: Q. Have you everhad any percussion caps in your possession! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever had any builet moulds? A. I don't think I ever had.

Q. Isn't it a common thing for people to keep them in these times? A. I don't know.

Testimony of Lieut. John W. Dempsey. G. Did you ever see this picture before?

(The picture was a colored miniature, representing three female figures, generally styled "Spring, Summer, and Autumn.")

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PARSS Will be sent to subsaribers be The money must always a the payord very little more than the cost of paper. Fortmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. AG To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. es ixira copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRESS

CALIFORNIA.

Q Were you present when the prisoner, Payne; was searched? A Yes, sir.
Q. Look at these articles and say whether all or any of them were found upon his person? (The witness identified the princips shown him; consisting of a pocted comb, a needle case, a tooth and hair brush, and other articles). A. Yes, sir; they were handed by the prisoner to Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Simpson handed them to me. Arrests of Disloyalists—Railroad and Financial News. SAN Fulficieco, May 18.—Arrests of treason brawlers and those who rejoice over the assassiname. Q. That big man there is Payne? A. Yes, sir, that's tion of President Educola continu the man.

Q. All these syttles were taken from the person of the prisoner? A. Yes. Str.

Q. Do you recognize these boots? A: Yes. str. as those he had on whan pulled off in my presence; I not lead his tocks were exceedingly clean, and tied up in semething like Highhand faction. Jeff. Davis was hung in effigy this morning by the loyel men.

The steamship Sacramento salled for Panama to-day, with the Mails and passengers for New LOLN. 200 teres out triatilogary Rold' of Appoin \$552,000 goes to New Fork.

> From Louisville. Louisville, May 19:-Wr. McGrath was shot and killed in Shelbyville this morning by a negro soldier of Capt. Kerts' company. McCrath and two or three others insciently objected to the occu-pancy by negro troops of the United States rendez-yous, and during the alternation the shooting took The Nashville United says the rebel Gen. Ban. Hill has turned over all his men, some 700, with their arms and horses, to the United States. The men

COMPLIMENTARY OF INTEREST MEREDITH.
PADUCAH, May 17.—An immense meeting of Union men in this city unusulmously passed resolu-tions denouncing the men whose representations caused the removal of General Meredith from the command of this district; stamping them as unwor-thy of belief, and the worst enemies of the Union cause and opposents to the restriction. cause, and opponents to the restoration of peace.
Also, thanking Gen. Meradith for his patrictle pallcy, and urging President Johnson to reinstate him n command. The resolutions also pledge ar earnest support to the present Administration meetings are being held throughout the district. CINCINITATI, May 18.—Mijor General Thomas visited the Merchants' Exclange yesterday, and was enthuskestically received. He has returned to Louisville DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL FORREST. DRATH OF THE REBEL GENIRAL FOREEST.

CAIRO, May 18.—The Memphe Argus has rollable information that the rebel General Forcest was killed at Parkville, Als., by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of their corredes, ordered to be shot by Forrest the day boldre, for exulting over the news of Johnston's surrender, which Forres this bot believe.

JEFF DADIS AT MACOUT.

CHNOINNATI, May 18.—A despatch from Resaca.

Ga., says that Jeff Davis arrived at Leacon on Monday, and was sent to Augusta with a strong guard. From thence he will be taken to Fortress Monroe, via Fest Davis. EOME MORE PAOTS CONCERNING HIS ATTEMPTED RESATE—HIS WIFE SAID NOT TO HAVE SHEN WITH Elsewhere we print another rumor concerning the whereabouts of Jeff Davis in his route towards Washington. It is a matter of uncertainty still, and it seems as if the authorities desire it should remain so. While he remains in the shadows it is still main so. While he remains in the shadows it is still interesting to read of the incidents of his negira. The Washington correspondent of the New York Daily News professes to have information not before published. He says his informant was attached to General Basil Duke's command, and left Augusta, Georgia, on the 12th inst. He say Jefferson Davis on April 16, at Charlotte, North Carolina Davis Georgia, on the 12th inst. He saw Jefferson Davis on April 16, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and was then informed by one of the President's atd-decamps that he had brought less than one militon of dollars in coin from Richmond. This money was paid to the soldiers, by order of Davis, each private in Batil Duke's command receiving a month's pay in advance. Leaving Charlotte on April 16, with all the Cabinst, the party reached-washington, North Carolina (Georgia') the same evening. At that point Mr. Davis suggested the propriety of the party separating, which was done, Gen. Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin going together, and Mr. Davis suggested the propriety of the party separating, which was done, Gen. Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin going together, and Mr. Davis was accompanied only by a small escort and his aids, Colonels W. Preston, Johnston, and Lubbick, and Private Secretary Harrison. Mrs. Davis was not with her husband, having gone to Mississippi a month or more previous. My informant did not see or hear of her up to the time they reached Augusta. It is therefore unlikely that she was with Mr. Davis at the time of his capture. In the opinion of this officer. Davis mace intile chort to evade capture, as he seemingly travelled at leisure. He ispreported to have said, in reference to the allegation that he was conceined in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, that he challerged an investigation.

lid not believe.

NEW YORK CITY. New York, May 19.
SHIPMENT OF SPECIE TO EUROPR.
The shipment of specie to Europe to-morrow is estimated at between one and two millions. THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE. It is rumored that Commissioner of Internal Revenue Lewis has resigned and his position been

While this witness was being looked for, the Judge Advocate General said. "I wish this witness also to see the prisoner in his present dress, that he may give his opinion as to whether it is the same man or not." Baying taken the stand, Mr. Echinson said he is more like the man than he was before; I should think that he is, but yet I am not sure about it.

Q. You didn't state precisely the hour when this sleeping occurred in your previous examination? A. It was not far from 10 o'clock.

Q. Was it before or after 10? A. I think it might be stiger. tendered to William Orton, of this city. THE STOOK EXCHANGE. | SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD. | 100CO U S 6s '6S. ... C.1(SM 100 Eric R ... 70% 100CO do. ... 165% 200 do. ... 70% 600 U S 6s 6-20s ... 163% 1000 do. ... 70% 3200 do. ... 1 iss.103% 400 do. ... 70% 100CO O S M Cer. ... 25% 100 do. ... 70% 100CO O S M Cer. ... 25% 100 do. ... 10% 200 Maripose M Co. ... 13% 200 do. ... 10% 100 Cuisk M (co. ... 64% 100 do. ... 10% 100 Hodson Riv R ... 100% 200 do. ... 10% 200 E I Cen R ... 90 600 Reading R ... 33% 100 Eric R ... 71 SECOND BOARD, after.

Q. Do you know whether the pistol that was picked up there was loaded or not? A. It was loaded.
Q. Did you examine it? A. Yes, sir.
Mir. Doster here seked that Mrs. Murray be recalled, to which the court consented in order that she might have an opportunity of seeing Payne with the coat and bat on. It was found, however, that Mrs. Murray had left the court room.

Testimony of Jacob Mitters NEW YORK STOCKS.

Callagher's Evening Exchange—Gold, 131%; New York Central, 88%; Erie, 70%; Hudson, 100; Reading, 92%; Michigan Southern, 60%; Michigan Central, 115%; Pittshurg, 63%; Rose toland, 09%; Northwestern professed, 57%; Fort Wayne, 93%; Canton, 35%; Cumberland, 59%; Quicksiver, 64%, Gold was very active and firm. Stocks active, Erie very much excited and very large transactions. Q. State whether you know Spangler, the prisoner at Q. Where did he board? A. Where I did, on the coracy of Seventh and G streets. ner of Seventh and G streets.

Q Who arrested him? A I do not know.

Q What is the name of the house? A. It has none,
and there is no number to it

Q. Who owns it? A Mr. Ford.

Q. Who lives in that house? A. Mrs. Sectt

G. Were you present when he was arrested? A. No,
sir. Explosion of a Locometive. CHICAGO, May 19.—A freight locomotive on the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railread exploded yesterday afternoon, instantly killing the engineer, ireman, and brakesman. Ship News.

Q. Were you present when he was arrested? A. No. sir.
Q Who occupied the room with him? A He never slept there; he just got his meale in the house.
Q. Had he no room in the house? A. No. sir.
Q. Did you see the rope that was taken itere? A. No. sir. I only knew he had a vallee there; he used to keep it there; the detectives came and asked if he had anything there, and I said nothing but the valies.
Q. You knew it was Spangler's? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you give it to the detectives? A. On Monday, the lished April.
Q. Aint you commonly called 'Jake' about the theatre? A. Yes. Ship News.
Boston, May 19.—Arrived—Brig Princeton, from Philadelphia. Baltimore Markets, May 19. Flour inactive and heavy. Wheat steady. Corn dull; yellow, \$1.80. Groceries quiet. Whisky very dull at \$2.02 dull; yellow, \$1.80. Groceries quiet. Whisky very dull at \$2.02.

FROM THE OIL REGIONS.—A disgusted newspaper correspondent in the oil regions writes to a Cincinnati paper from Oil City:

"It is really astonishing to what indignities the people who are hunting oil will submit. The hotels are crowded and dirty. The street is one sea of diluted mud, which the struggling horses applish; and spiratter all over the houses and people. It is worth the price of a good suit of clothes to promenade Main street in Oil City for two days. But cil seekers do more than this. They go on foot up the creek: to the 'oil diggings,' over such roads as they never-before walked on. And here, too, they are sujected to the same splashing process that preveils on the streets of the city. The road is but a continuation of the streets in all respects, and the pedestrian finds every tired horse or mule on the way, just in the act of stumbling over some hidden roads at the city and the pedestrian finds of the ditted mud. The result of this state of things is apparent. Thousands who come to see are satisfined—no, disgusted—with the first night, and rush away by the morning train. It requires the impetus of a sure prospect of gain to induce one to remain more than a day, while only those who are making a 'pile' will consent to live here." Testimony of Capt. W. M. Wannerskerch. Q. State whether or not, on the 16th of April, you were at the house of the prisoner, Mrs. Stratt, in this city? A. No. sir; I was thereon the night of the 17th Q. A. No. sir; I was thereon the night of the 17th Q. Was pressart.

Q. Did you or did you not hear Major Smith address any rema k to her, or make any inquiry of her in regard to Payne? A. He ssked her if she knew Payne.

Q. Was she in the presence of Payne? A. She saw him.

y was, present.

any ramp, k to her, or make any support of the flower pays.

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LAGER BIER AND THE PITTSBUZG COLLECTOR OF TAXES.—A settlement of the cases of the thirteen breweries in Allegheny City and Reserve township, which were selzed by the United States collector, has been effected, by the owners of the breweries agreeing to pay the taxes alleged to be due the Government, and the costs incurred in the prosecution of the cases. The following is the amount, exclusive of costs of prosecution, assessed on each: Sebastian Haid, \$2,183.74, including a fine of \$500; King & Ober, \$2,054, including a fine of \$500; King & Ober, \$2,054, including a fine of \$500; M. Techudy, \$647.53; J. Gipperish & Oo., \$530; Luiz & Walz, \$1,349.95; John Hockswender, \$198.50; Anthony Hoffman, \$427.56; Corrad Bberhardt, \$1,849.10; Hackleman & Oo., \$3,163.41; Renz & Siedle, \$2,313.73; Philip Gerst (not libeled), \$343.75; Julius Weissert, \$394.10; Leonard Kyrn, \$458.60. The brewers have notified their customers that they are about to increase the wholesale price of beer, in order to cover the loss suitsined by them in these prosecutions. The salcon keepers state that they will not pay the advance demanded, and from present appearances the beverage will be a from present appearances the beverage will scarce commodity this season.—Pittsburg

U. S. Marshal.—Benajah Deacon, Esq., has been re-appointed by President Johnson as U. S. Marshal for the State of New Jersey. This is the first appointment of the kind made by the President. Mr. Deacon was sworn into office by his Hon. Judge Field, at Trenton, and has, therefore, recontered fully in the discharge of his official duties.