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VOL. 8.—NO. 253.

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TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

The Soldiers' Home. We call the attention of our readers to the appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Home. which appears in our advertising columns o-day. It will be seen that it is proposed o hold a national fair at the Academy of Music in this city, in October next, for the purpose of building and endowing this excellent and patriotically-conceived institution. The signatures appended to the appeal include the names of some of the most eminent and liberal among our fellowcitizens, and to their recommendation of this noble object we cheerfully add our

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865. History, which is now being made with a rapidity that defies human effort to remember and minutely to record, will be brightened by some pages, even if a part of its volumes are gloomy and revolting. To-morrow and Wednesday have been set apart for a pageant worthy of the pen of Froissart and Macaulay, and the pencil of David or of Michael Angelo. Homer or Shakspeare could not do justice to the valor and endurance of the mighty hosts who, during the next two days, will pass in joyous and in horities and myriads of grateful people. Yesterday, Sheridan's cavalry passed by the Capitol for hours. It was a most inspiring sight. There must have been they played with great effect. Cheers rent the air, as the mighty cavalcade passed on. The horses and men were in excellent condition, and the enthusiasm at the highest. To-day they have a bright sun, and are hard at work cleaning and brushing for the splendor of to-morrow. As I write you these lines, the 9th Corps are crossing the Long Bridge, and the strains of delicious music, as they mount the southern side of the Capitol to take their position on the eastern slope, mingled with the shouts of the men and the people who look on the wondrous procession, which seems never to end, tell how proud and glad they are who have fought for the country. Long before dawn to morrow the other corps will begin to move, and at 9 o'clock the mighty ocean of living champions will begin to march. On Wednesday the second branch of this brilliant army will go through the city, and conclude the dazzling and unparalleled ceremony. No army in other ages ever conended in such a cause and for such a prize -not even that which gave us a government and defeated our foes in the Revolution. The issues involved were stupendous; our antagonists were desperate and uman . the field of conflict a co of itself, including battles by land and sea; and the numbers engaged almost countless masses. These, clothed in the panoply of war, armed with instrumentalities rendered awfully destructive by the marvellous inventions of modern genius, and marking their progress with torrents of blood and hillocks of graves, until thousands of acres along the rivers that divide the North from the South, and all over a great part of the country, were consecrated by the saddest nd holiest souvenirs. As we gaze back breathless over this drama of war, we need not marvel that foreign nations were amazed at a spectacle so grand; nor that the dupes who aided the rebellion should now be conquered; nor that the people who gave most to the Union cause should be overwhelmed by gratitude for the Providential intervention which saved them from the horrors of such a fate as never befell

OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

of a rescued and a thankful country.

any nation. And in the same spirit they

acknowledge their debt to the soldiers who

they are now to get, and as States, and

counties, and cities, will follow, and re-

peat, with boundless welcomes and elo-

quent tributes. All these are fitting, but

they are not sufficient. They neither com-

pensate the deserving nor interpret the

morrow and Wednesday will only be the

dawning of the ripe fruition of the vow

[Special Despatches to The Press.] WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865. APPEARANCE OF THE ALLEGED ASSASSINS. As day after day of the trial goes by, and the evidence makes it certain to the unhappy people who have been concerned in the assassination plot that their condemnation to death is certain, most of hem have lost all their first air of bravado, and cower before the looming future. Mrs. SURATT, ener rotic.willul. masculine as she looks even now, day by day droops, and has during the past two or three days given every mark of her thorough appreciation of her awful condition. O'LAUGHLIN, miserable fellow, has sunk all the little manhood he ever possessed, and grows paler day by day, a victim to abject fear and the torturings of remorse. Armond's indifference is gradually vanishing, to be replaced by keen and anxious interest, and so it may be said of all the rest, PAYNE alone excepted. He sits in the box every day, marked prominent among them all. Of ron build and unblanching face, he is the centre of observation for every stranger who enters the court oom. He is cool, cam, collected—the only one who acts in anything like a hardy way-markedly liffering from his fellows, who appear weak, detested, cowardly criminals.

There is something extraordinary about this fel-

low. He meets your gaze unfilnchingly, and sits like some animated statue, seemingly not as much interested as the spectators who stand for hour many that he is deficient in Intellect, but there is no proof of the fact to be found upon his front. His eyes are bright, while defiant, without malicely his face is not unprepassessing, and exhibits many traits of intelligence. His desperation and skill are shown in the manner of his blood-thirsty at tack on Secretary SEWARD. It is expected that the prosecution will very soon close their case, but it is not known how much time will be awallowed up in the defence. I hear that at least two hundred witnessas have been called to

eupport it. HON. JOHN SHERMAN. Hon, John Sherman, brother of General Saur-MAN, is now in this city. He introduced the General to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and while naturally taking a great in erest in his case, is most carnest in his efforts to promote the best feeling between the Government and the indignant soldier. Senator Sherman had an interview of several hours on Saturday evening with the Score-tary of War, whose earnest friend he always has been and is. There is no firmer and stronger supporter of President Johnson's Administration than JOHN SHERMAN, and none upon whom he can more safely rely in the great civil contests before us.

All Book POURTH Stores.

MATOR CRITICAL STORY.

IN-MATOR CRITICAL STOR MAJOR GENERAL SHERMAN.

DAVIS. Indeed, his friends claim that but for his Trangements Davis would not have been taken. ntire statement, and while it is to be regretted that prompted the Government to act, if the Opposition vide the great Union party, they will be sadly mistaken. He is not of their way of thinking, and never

GOVERNOR CURTIN. Governor Currin, accompanied by Quartermat ter General James L. REYNOLDS, reached Washbeton on Sunday morning, and has taken room at Willard's Hotel. Thousands of Pennsylvanian have already reached the city, eager to meet and greet their friends, and Governor Currin is the bject of many inquiries as to the whereabouts of our brave soldiers. Instead of taking his positi on the stand near the President's house, it is the intention of Governor Current to throw the Penasylvania flag and the stars and stripes from his rooms at Willard's, where he will be able to see and to be seen by the Pennsylvania soldiers. ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR. After hearing Gen. SHERMAN's testimony this morning, the Committee on the Conduct of the War adjourned sine die. Senator Wade, the chairman, has started for his residence in Ohio. The responses of Gen. Sherman will be written out by Mr. LOED, the stenographer, and after being revised by the General himself, will probably be laid before the public. [By Associated Press.]

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN. Mrs. Lincoln and tamily were to have left this The Post Offices Opening and Flying People city this afternoon for Illinois. THE CONDITION OF THE SEWARDS. Secretary Shwand was at the State Departme again this morning for a short time, attending to official duties. FERDRICK SEWARD continues to improve and is now able to read the newspapers. THE GRAND REVIEW.

Thousands of persons from distant cities have strived here to witness the grand review to more gorgeous review before the National au- row, and to-morrow's trains will doubtless increase the number. DEPARTURE OF MAJOR GEN. SHERIDAN. Major General Shebidan left last evening for New York, en route to his new command, which in cludes all the armies west of the Mississippi. G twenty full bands, on horseback, and the department of which General Banks had command, submerged within it, thus relieving General BANKS, who reports here to the Adjurant General.

POPULAR HONORS TO SHERMAN. General Sherman, in company with his prother Senator Sherman, passed down Pennsylvania avenue this evening. His appearance caused the gathering of crowds, who repeatedly cheered him, while ladies waved their handkerchiefs. A large number of persons followed him, and the pressure me so great that he was obliged to call a carriage to escape the labor of a severe handhaking, which had already commenced. ANTICIPATED RESIGNATION. There is said to be no doubt that Commissions

LEWIS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, will resign, to be succeeded by Mr. Orton. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Raising of the Blockade Along the Whole Atlantic and Part of the Gulf Coast.

A FEW PORTS ON THE TEXAS COAST ONLY EXCEPTED.

Legal Trade Allowed to be Commenced in all

the States East of the Mississippi. Bu the President of the United States :

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, By the proclamation of the President of the 11th day of April last, certain ports of the Uni ted States therein specified which had previously been subject to blockade were, for objects of public afety, declared, in conformity with previous specia ommerce during the national will to be thereafte xpressed and made known by the President; And whereas, Events and circumstances hav since ccurred which in my judgment render it expedient remove that restriction, except as to the ports of Jalvesion, Lasalle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel, and Brownsville, in the State of Texas;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew John son, President of the United States, do hereby declare that the ports aforesaid, not excepted as above, shall be open to foreign commerce from and after the first day of July; that commercial intercourse with the said ports may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treahowever, any vessel from a foreign port shall enter any of the before named excepted ports in the State

f Texas she will continue to be held liable to the penalties prescribed by the act of Congress, approved on the 18th day of July, 1861, and the per-coss on board of her to such penalties as may be incurred, pursuant to the laws of war for trading or fought this good fight, and achieved this incalculable triumph. But how shall we attempt to measure what we owe attempting to trade with the enemy.

And I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United to them? Not by such a welcome as States, do hereby declare and make known that the United States of America do henceforth disallow all persons trading, or attempting to trade, in any ports of the United States, in violation of the laws thereof, all protence of hellygerent rights and privileges, and give notice that from the date of this proclamation all such offenders will be held and dealt with as pirates. popular emotion. What we shall see to-

It is also ordered that all restrictions upon trade heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States, east of the Mississippi river, save those re-lating to contraband of war, to the reservation of the rights of the United States, to property pur chased in the territory of an enemy, and to twenty-five per cent. upon the purchases of cotton, are re-

noved.

All provisions of the internal revenue law will be seried into effect under the proper officers. [SEAL.] In witness whereof I have hereunto se my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this, the twenty-second day o May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the ndence of the United States of Ame-

rica the eighty-ninth. Andrew Johnson. By order of the President:
W. Hunter, Assistant Secretary of State.

JEFF DAVIS.

THE TRAITOR STILL ON SHIPBOARD.

Removal of Wheeler and his Staff

to Fort Warren. STEPHENS AND REAGAN SENT TO

FORT DELAWARE.

The Appearance of the Chief Captives when they were brought to Port Royal.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 21.-T he steamer Wm Clyde has remained at anchor during the entire ay in Hampton Roads, and up to this hour (4 P. (I.) Jeff Davis and family have not been removed The rebel General Wheeler and his staff, com-posed of the following officers: Colonels Johnson and Suleck, Captain Roughl, Inspector General and Captains Hudson and Reyou, were removed from the Clyde this morning to the gunboat Mai nee, which left for Fort Warren. Alexander H. Stephens and Postmaster General Reagan were also removed from the Clyde, this alternoon, to the gunboat Tuscarora, which left for Fort Delaware, as is presumed. A large number of colored servants accompanie

he rebel prisoners since their capture, but an order

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865.

concelous of the intense interest concentrated upon their sire.

"Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the late Confederacy, looks old. He has the same stoop, the same parchment-like face, the same keen eye, and the same fragils form that characterized him years ago—only, he looks older. His manner was subdued, but not that of a prisoner. He coavered freely, desiring information upon many points, and canvassing without reserve reconstruction and the treatment of the subdued South, in the way exactly that it struck his mind, never eviacing the least care or anxiety respecting himself personelly.

"Ex-Postu aster General Reagan is a heavy, stout, and somewhat letherpic man, but, in conversation,

END OF THE WAR.

Gradual Return of Law, Order, and Prosperity in Rebeldom.

TELEGRAPHS AND RAILROADS REBUILDING.

Réturning to their Homes.

Direct Telegraphic Communication be-

tween Philadelphia and New

Orleans in a Few Days. REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE WARLIKE KIRBY SMITH.

The Fugitive Governor of Tennessee Reported Captured with all his Plunder.

New ORLEANS, May 15, via Catho, May 21 .- The True Delta of yesterday publishes a report that Kirov Smith had been assassinated by Major McKes. with whom a difficulty, growing out of cetton specu lations, had occurred. The Delta of this evening says the report has been confirmed by a rebel soldier from Jackson. Acting Master Alfred Washburn, of the steamship Port Royal, while riding in a carriage, was that and killed by a sentry on Lion street.

The telegraph between New Orleans and New York will be completed in three or four days, the only gap being between Montgomery and Ope-The first direct mail from Mobile to New York will leave to day, on the steamer Rhode Island. The steamer St John was burned near Mobile, on the 15th inst. The boat and baggage are a total

The steamer Fung Shuev, which arrived vester a large bark ashore on Flerida reef. Between Carysfort and Key light she saw a large side-wheel steamer, supposed to have been the Guiding Ster, with her machinery damaged. The weather was fair off Fiorida light. She was boarded by the gunpoat Cherokee : all well. Gen. Herron has occupied Clinton and Osyka, and is rebuilding the telegraph to Olinton, whence the rebels have a line working north almost to or

line. The utmost good feeling is exhib cut eastern Louisiana. The people are overjoyed the termination of the war. The railroad between Bayon Sara and Woodville will be immediately repaired. Arrived, bark Balters and schooner Alice Dill rom New York. A large number of vessels from nfected ports are lying at Quarantine. The cotton market is quiet at 44 cents for low

APPAIRS IN MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, May 18, via Cairo, May 21.—The influx of paroled prisoners has caused a great excitement among the colored troops here. A plot to rise nd murder every rebel in Memphis, in revenge for the Fort Pillow massacre, was discovered last night, and the white troops were put on guard.

During the night the negroes attempted to come cut of the fort, but were resisted by the white troops, killed or wounded, were driven back. They are now under a strong guard.

Natchez dates to the 15th say General Farrar has ust returned from an expedition to Harrisonburg,

where he captured the entire rebel garrison.

General John E. Smith capersedes General Wash-Carso, May 21 .- Three thousand two hundred bales of cotton passed here to-day, one thousand two hundred and fifty-six of which were for Cincinnati, we thousand four hundred and eighty for St. Louis, nd the remainder for the East. REPORTED OAPTURE OF EX-GOVERNOR HARRIS. New York, May 22.—A special despatch from Nashville to the *Times* says it is reported that Isham . Harris, the rebel Governor of Tennessee, has een captured. It is certain that some of the State archives were aptured, and all the State bonds, with \$600,000 in

pecie belonging to the State treasury.

CINCINDATI, May 22.—The Commercial's Nash ille despatch reports the capture of the rabel Gosernor Harris, of Tennessee. \$600 000 belonging to he State treasury, the State archives, and all State onds have been captured. The published correspondence between Governor Brownlow and the officials of the Chattanooga Rail road shows that the rolling stock of the road is in good repair at Augusta, including twenty-five locomotives. The road to Atlanta will be completed

about the 1st of June.

An Indianapolis despatch says that about thirty ndiana regiments will be mustered out within two APPRIGHTED' PROPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA RE TURNING TO TENIR HOMES. NEWBERN, May 18.-Those citizens who fied to the interior when our army entered Newbern are now returning to pay their taxes to the United States tax commissioner, and obtain possession of their former property under President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation. They are a good class of people, who have taken no part, as a general thing,

THE GRAND REVIEW

The Army of the Potomac to Pass through Washington To-Day-General Orders Governing the Review-The Manner of March and the Route to be Taken. To-day the Army of the Potomac marches through Washington in review. We print for general inormation the order governing it: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 20, 1865.

The committee hiso give the results of their quirles into the Red-river expedition, saying, in conclusion:

Your committee would state that, while the object had in view by General Halleck in urging this expedition was a military one, with the expectation, perhaps, of accompising some important political result by the occupation of some point in Texas, the general commanding the expedition, Banks, appears to have had in view the two objects of carrying out measures for the establishment of a State Government in Louislana and of affording an excess for cotton and other products of that region of country; and many of the witnesses express the opinion, in which the committee condur, that the attention directed to the accomplishment of those objects exerted a most unfavorable influence upon the expedition. This expedition presents many remarkable features. It was undertaken without the direction of any one, so far as the evidence shows. The authorities at Washington did not furnish the troops which the general commanding the expedition occidered necessary for the purpose, but suggested that they might be obtained as a matter of favor from Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Steele; and it appears from the evidence that Gen. Sherman "loaned" for the expedition 10,000 men, for thirty days, under the command of General Smith. The only orders emanking from Washington in relation to this expedition, as developed by the evidence, were those of the President contained in a permit he gave to Casey and Butler "to go up Red river and purchase edition," in which he directed the officers of the army and navy to farnish such assistance as might be desirable. In the absence of all orders requiring this expedition, as developed by the evidence, were those of the President contained in a permit he gave to Casey and any to farnish such assistance as might be desirable. In the absence of all orders requiring this expedition, as developed by the evidence was the rereased of the army and navy to farnish such assistance as might be desirable. In GENERAL ORDERS NO. 27. In accordance with instructions received from headquarters Armies of the United States, the Army of the Potomac will be passed in review through Washington city on Tuesday, the 23d intant, in the following order-viz: let. Headquarters Army of the Potomac and 2d. Oavalry Corps, Major General Merritt com-3d. Provost Marshal General's Brigade, Brevet Brigadier General Macy commanding. 4th. Engineer Brigade, Brigadier General Ben ham commanding.

5th. 9th Corps, Major General Parke commandng, with division of 10th Corps, Brigadier General Dwight commanding. 6th. 5th Corps, Brevet Major General Griffit commanding. 7th. 24th Corps, Major General Humphreys com-The artillery of each corps will follow its corps; except that of the 2d Corps, which will follow the leading division of its corps.

The Cavalry Corps will form on Maryland avee, with the head of the column abreast of the orthern entrance to the Uspitol, prepared to move t precisely nine o'clock A. M. The 9th Corps will be marched across Long Bridge on the 22d instant, and will bivouac on ground east of the Capitol, to be designated to its commanding eneral. It will form on East Capitol street, the ead of the column on First street east, at six clock A. M., on the 23d instant, prepared to fol-

Except those fitted up as torpedo-boats, which were of but little utility, your committee dannot refrain from the expression of the opinion that it was unwise to order the construction of so many vessels upon precisely the same plan without first testing the questions involved by the construction of one or two, or at least carrying them so far forward towards completion as to exact the Department to understand and remedy the defects which have been shown to exist in these light-draught monitors." introduced to him. Two of his children, a boy and girl, locking to be about six and seven years of are respectively, were about everywhere, seemingly uncorrectous of the interies concentrated upon their size.

The staff of the mejor general commanding, after passing the reviewing officer. passing the reviewing officer, will be formed in the street to be herewiter designated. Corps commanders will direct their staff officers, after passing the reviewing officer, to continue in lead of their respective corps over the routes hereinafter desig-The cadence sten will be taken from the Canton until after passing Seventeenth street. Arms will be carried at (right shoulder-shift from the Capitol

> teenth street, the cavalry moving briskly for six hundred or eight hundred yards, will proceed to the Circle, and thence through K street north to its The Provost Marshal General's Brigade, the Engineer Brigade, and the 5th Corps will march, via Bridge street, Georgetown, and the Aqueduct, to Ball's Cross Roads, and there to their camps. The 9th and 2d Corps will move acress the Potomac, via the pontoon bridge at the foot of High street, Georgetown, turning off at the Circle, through K street, and taking the lower road past Arlington House, to Columbia pike, will move to

After passing the reviewing officer and Seven-

to the front of the State Department.

their camps.

Corps commanders will see that after passing Seventeenth street, the gait be increased by regi-ments, and will take advantage of any or the side streets to mass their commands or proceeding them. Should the column moving past the reviewing officer by checked, they will employ, their state officers to prevent any recurrence of the kind, and will send officers in advance to eximine well the ground near the bridges available for placing their troops in mass. Where practicable, batteries will form hattary front.

The unamed men of the several commands, and such men as may be excused from duty by the medical efficers, will constitute the guard to be left

n camp. By command of Major General Meade. GEO D. RUGGLES, A. A. G. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, 220 ARMY CORPS.
WASHINGTON, D. U., May 21, 1866.
There are to be four stands in front of the Prest. dent's House, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4.
No. 1 is intended solely for the President, the members of the Cabinet, reviewing officer, heads of civil and military repartments, and the corps diplomatique. No. 2, for Governors, members of Congress, and Judges of the United States. Nos. 3 and 4 are erected by private individuals, for their friends and wounded soldiers in hospital. Cards of admission to the first two stands will be issued May 221, application to Headquarters Department Washington, by persons of the classes named, who have not already been provided for. Cards to wounded soldiers will be issued by the Medical Director. General officers of the army, admirals and commodores of the navy, and members of the press will be accommodated, as far as it is practicable.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

on the several stands.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMITTEE SINE DIE-RESUME OF ITS REPORT.

The Opinions of McClellan and Meade on the Army of the Potomac.

The Red River Expedition Undertaken by Banks on his own Responsibility.

SOME FACTS CONNECTED WITH ITS PROSECUTION.

wiler Instified in not Having Attacked Fort Fisher.

BRUTALITY OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS TOWARDS PEACEFUL INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, May 22. The Committee on the Conduct of the War to-day dionrned sine die, submitting their report to the ecretary of the Senate. Gen. Sherman's testimony was taken to-day. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAG. The first part of the collected evidence is in re-

gard to the Army of the Pctomac, concluding as Your Committee could not forbear asking the withesses before them it the army, after all these indecirive advantages and retrograde movements, still retained considence in its commanding general. Various answers were returned to this inquiry, all towever tending to establish the fact that much discouragement had been felt by the army at these ineffective operations, and that out for the highly intelligent character of the rank and file it could never have retained even then its effective condition. ion. Gen. Pleasonton states that the cavalry under his Gen. Plessored states that the cavatry under his command oid not retain confidence in the military ability of General Meade. General Birney states the same about his corps; stating that while Gen. Meade was rather liked as a man, he was not re-garded as a man of resolution, or one who is willing to assume that responsibility required by the post-

suiries into the Red-river expedition, saying, in

it, were of a commercial tang posterior ter. The commercial transactions were conducted from those who ascended Red River by authority of the President's pormit as before stated, and in part

the President's parint as before stated, and in part by speculators, who without any permit of their suthority, so far as is shown by the evidence of the Commanding General, and upon the headquarters' that of the army, bringing with them bagging and rope for the cotton they might secure. The political transactions were shown by the holding of elections in the camps of the army white engaged in the expectition with a view of reorganizing a civil government in Louishans. The attempt to do this was clearly a usurpation on the part of the military authorities, the execution of which was seen and inefficient as the attempt was improper and illegal. The report is signed by B. F. Wade, chairman, Z. Chandler, Geo, W. Jullan, B. F. Loan. D. W. Gucké dissents from the views of the majority, concluding his report as "whatever there may have been of feeling between the army and navy in relation to the science of cotton, an examination of all he testimony will show that the military operations

garded as a man of resolution, or one who is willing to assume that responsibility required by the position he occupies.

Gen, Howe states that in his opinion the rank and file of the army de not regard Gen. Moade as possessed of the zeal, activity, and energy necessary to carry on an offensive warfare generally, but he admits that most of the corps commanders would probably say that Gen. Meade was eminently qualified for the command he now holds. That opinion Gen. How a qualifies, however, by stating that so far as he has observed, the most of the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac, including its commanding general, are governed by the same sympathies, feelings, and onsiderations which were induced into the army by its commander during the penincipal campaign.

General Birney says that many of the principal officers nelieved that General McClellan was the culy general World and the army, although there is not so much of that feeling now as formerly. General Loubidedsy bluntly says: There has always been a great deal of favoriteism in the Army of the Potomac. No man who is an auti-slavery or an anti-McClellan man can expect decent treatment in that army as at present constituted.

General Wayen states that after the battle of Gettysburg the army was deprived of many of its best corps commanders, Gen. Reynolds having been billed, Gens. Sickles and Hancook wounded, and Gen. Meade made commander of the army; that ince that time the corps commanders have not been all equal to their position, and consequently the army had been less effective in its operations. THE RED-RIVER EXPEDITION.

By Judge Holt: Q. State your residence and ocupation. A. I keep a livery stable on Sixth street, Cupation. A. I keep a livery stable on Sixth street, in this city.

Q. State whether or not J. Wilkes Booth at any time kept a horse or horses in your stable? A. He did in January last.

Q. Can you describe any of the animals he kept there? A. Yes, a one-eyed bay horse was there about one month.

Q. Why was he taken away? A. He sold the horse the 30th of January to Samuel Arnold, one of the priconers at the bar.

Q. Did you see the horse afterwards? A. I saw the horse a day or two afterwards when Arnold paid for the livery and took him away.

Q. Do you know anything about the terms or circumstances of the sale? A. I only know that Booth told me that he had sold the horse to Arnold, and that Arnold came a few days afterwards and paid the livery. sir; I never saw him there but once.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. Did you ever see Arnold after the their the horse away early in February? A. I did not.

FOUR CENTS

letters you speak of to be his own? A. I have seen letters I believe he has acknowledged to be his own; but I have had no conversation with him about them.

By the Court: Q. Do you know anything about the prisoner Arnold prior to his connection with this affair? A. Only from his own declaration.

Q. Do you know that his family reside in Battimore? A. I do; they have resided there within my recollection, I suppose, for 30 years. Testimony of Dr Verdi. By Judge Holt: Q. State whether or not on the pight of the assatsination of the President you were called to the hours of Mr. Seward? A. I was

THE INDIAN MASSACES.

The committee having examined the subject of the massace of the theyerne indians, say it is difficult to telleve that beings in the form of men, and disgracing the uniform of United States soldiers, could commit or countenarce the commission of such acts of cruelty and barbarity as are cetaited in the testimony. There were hostile Indians not far distant against whom Goined Chivington could have led the force under his command. They conclude as follows: "Your committee most slacerely trust that the result of their loquiry will be the adoption of measures which will render impossible the timployment of officers, civil and military, such as have heretofore made the administration of Indian sfairs in this country a by word and a reproach; and your committee are of the opinion that, for the purpose of viadicating the cause of justice, and upholding the honor of the nation. Prompt and energetic measures should be at once taken to remove from office those who have thus dispared the Government by whom they are employed, and to punish as their ortimes deserve these who have been guilty of these brutal and cowardly acts."

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

ELEVENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

the very "Heart's Blood" of the North.

Saturday, proceeded to take the testimony of Miss Honora Fitzpatrick, as follows: By Judge Bingham: Q. State where you resided during the month of March last? A. I resided at the house of Mrs. Surrat, the lady who is at the DST.

Q. State whether during the time of your residence at her house last winter you saw John H. Suratt, and other men in company with him, there?

A. I saw John Suratt.

Q. Did you understand whether he stayed there over night once 1 a. He did,
Q. Look at the other prisoners at the bar, and say
if you have seen any one of them at Mrs. Surative
house. Have you seen the one standing in the
cciper (Haroid)? A. I do not know; I never saw

the man.
Q. State whether you, in company with John Spratt and the man Wood, visited Ford's theatre Q. State whether you, in company with John Snratt and the man Wood, visited Ford's theatre in Merch last. A. Yes.
Q. Did you occupy a box in the theatre? A. Yes.
Q. Which box there did you occupy? A. I do not know; I did not pay attention on which side it not know; I did not pay attention on which sales it was.

Q. Was it the upper or lower box? A. I think it was the upper.

Q. State whether John Wilkes Booth came into that box that night while you, Wood, and Suratt were in there? A. Yes.

Q. What lady accompanied you? A. Miss Deane.

Q. When did you leave Mrs. Suratt's house? A. I went to Baltimore on the six o'clock train, the day after we were at the theatre.

Q. How long were you absent? A. I was absent about a week.

about a week.

By the court: Q. Do you recollect whether on entering the theatre you turned to the right or left to go to the box you occupied? A. I do not recollect which side.

The hour of one having arrived, the court took the usual recess for an hour. After the recess the Testimony of Captain Dougherty.

The bour of one having arrived, the court took the usual recess for an hour. After the recess the court took up the

Testimony of Captain Dougher's.

Q. State whether or not you had command of a detachment of cavalry sent in pursuit of the assassin of the Freident, J. W. Broth. A. I had.

Q. The circumstances of the capture have been fully detailed by other witnesses. I will ask what part, if any, you took in the capture of Harold, and, if any, state all he said on that occasion. A. There was considerable parley in reference to the arms he was supposed to have while he remained in Carrett's bain; we had a good deal of conversation with Booth about his coming out; Booth at first cenied there was anybody else in the barn; finally he said: "Captain, there is a man here we wants to surrender awini bad;" Baker, one of the detectives who was there, said to me: "Tell him to hand out his arms and come out;" I repeated the direction to him; Harold, who was by the door said, "I have no arms;" Baker said, "We know exactly what you've got;" I remarked to faker. "You'd better let them come out;" Baker said, "Wait till Conger comes;" I said no, and addressing the man at the door, said, "Open that door and I will take that man out myself;" the door was partially opened; Harold put out his hands, and I took hold of them and pulled him out; I put my revolver urder my arm, and turned him round to see if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; I asked him if he had any arms; he had non; a saked him if he had any arms; he h

Testimony of William E. Cleaver.

THE TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1885. The court, after the reading of the evidence of

Stratt, and other men in company with him, there;
A. I saw John Suratt.
Q. What other men came during the time you stayed there last winter? A. I saw John Wilkes Booth, and I saw two of the prisoners at the bar.
Q. Which two? A. I saw Mr. Atzerott and Mr. Wood (pointing to Payne.)
Q. Did you know him by any other name.
Q. How often did you see this Wood at the house?
A. I never saw him there except twice.
Q. When was that? A. I do not know exactly about the time; I saw him there once, I think, in March.
Q. How often did you see Atzerott there? A. He did not stay at the house at any time.
Q. Did you see him there several times? A. He was there a short time.
Q. Did you understand whether he stayed there Q. Did you understand whether he stayed there

By Mr. Campbell: Q. Did not Booth remark that this man was innocent; was not this his expresthis man was innocent; was not this his expression? A. It was to that effect; I cannot swear that

Q. Have you seen the horse since that time? A. have not.

Q. Did you see Booth and John H. Suratt go out tyour stable riding or otherwise? A. Yes; John 1. Suratt would occasionally hire a horse to go out herses.
Q. With whom was Atzerott generally in company at the stable? A. I never saw him with any. Q. Did you see him there frequently? A. No,

THE WAR PRESS.

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AG To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, sa

sons in conversation told us the prison had been mined on account of the raid near the city, under the command of Dablgren; they said if the raid succeeded, and the prisoners were in danger of be-ing liberated, they would blow us up.

Testimony of Col. R. P. Treat.

Testimony of F. H. Hall.

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ate, \$3.00 per copy.

THE WAR PRESS.

extra copy of the paper will be given.

Testimenty of Col. R. P. Treat.

By Judge Hilt: Q. State your position in the service? A. I am chief commissary of the army of the Chito, on Gen. Schofeld's staff.

Q. Have you been on duty recently in North Carolina? A. I have.

Q. State whether or not the army with which you were connected there captured several boxes, said to contain the archives of these called Confederate States? A. Yes; they were surrendered by General Jo Johnston to General Schofeld, at Charkette, North Carolina.

Q. State under what circumstances they were delivered to you by General Johnston. A. I think a letter was sent from Johnston at Charlotte to Gen. Schofield at Rabeluh, stating that he had in his posersion at Charlotte the archives of the War Department of the Confederate States of America, and that he was ready to deliver them to Gen. Schofield on his sending an efficer to receive them; the followit g cay an efficer of Schobeld's staff went for them and brought them to Raleigh; from that point they were sent to Washington, and came in my charge. point in where sens to washington, and came in my charge.

(2. To when did you deliver them here? A. To Major T. D. Eckert, of the War Department.

(2. Were those boxes labelled so as to designate the contents of each? A. Most of them were. Examination of Major T. D. Fekert. Examination of Major T. D. Fekert,
By Judge Holt: Q. State whether or not you received and examined certain boxes purporting to
contain the archives of the Was Department of the
so-called Confederate States of America? A. I
did receive them yesterday morning, and they have
teen opened by my direction, and to a certain extent have undergone an examination by Mr. F. H.
Hall. Testimony of F. H. Hall.

have defeat Holt: Q. State whether or not you major Eckert as confishing unt-decand. to you by called U. S. A. A. I have.
Q. Look at that paper and state whether it was found in one of those burs. A. Yes; I recognize it as one of the paper so found.

The paper received to was read to the court by Colonel Burnett, and is as follows:

Montgonery.

The design to murder the union

Prisoners in Libby.

There in 1864.

The went into a sleep; he wake up in about twenty minutes, when he was put to bed and was very soon insertible.

Q. Did you also give the information after examining the elder Seward whether the wounds were mortal or not? A. Ye; when I came into the room where he was I found terror in the expression of all the family; they evidently supposted his wounds were mortal; pon which Mr. Seward stretched out his hands, manifesting evident satisfaction.

Q. How long was it before Dr. Barnes made his appearance in the family that his wounds were not mortal, upon which Mr. Seward stretched out his hands, manifesting evident satisfaction.

Q. How long was it before Dr. Barnes made his appearance in the family that his wounds were not mortal, upon which Mr. Seward at the time of this stack in a critical condition? A. No, sir, he had improved very much from his former injury, when his law was broken.

Q. State what the effect of these wounds were upon Mr. Seward in reference to his former condition? A. The effect was to decilitate him, and to make it still more difficult for him to railly.

Q. Have you not, at some time before tuil trial, stated that the wounds received by Mr. Seward and a tendency to add in his recovering from the former injury, when his joury, when it is not make it still more difficult for him to railly in the wounds were upon Mr. Seward and a tendency to add in his recovering from the former injury, when him to make it still more difficult for him to railly in the wounds were upon Mr. Seward and a tendency to add in his recovering from the former injury, when him to make it still more difficult for him to railly in the wounds were upon Mr. Seward and a tendency to add in his recovering from the former injury, when him to make it still more difficult for him to railly in the former injury.

Mysterious Offers to Davis to Strike at the wounds received by Mr. Seward and a tendency to add in his recovering from the former injury.

play.

Q. What part of the stage did you occupy? A
My room is in the stage, and I have no special post

lays it. Q. Would it have been practicable for Spangle

np to the theatre, call for Spangler? A. No, sir, I did not.

By Judge Bingham: Q. Do you know whether that box was kept locked, except when it was occupied to being cocorated? A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether any of the other boxes were occupied that night? A. I do not think any of them were?

Q. Do you not know that they were not? A. I could not state positively whether they were or not; I did not take any notice, except as to the President's box.

dent's box.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. When did you first hear that the President was to come to the theatre that night?

A. About 12 o'clock that day.
Q. Who told you? A. Harry Ford.
Q. Do you know whether the President was invited to be present that night? A. I do not; a young man employed at the President's house told me that night that he had been down there that morning and engaged the box.

Testimony of Lieut. R. Burtley.

Q. Bid you also give the information after exsmining the elder Seward whether the wounds were
mortal or not? A. Ye, when I came into the room
where he was I found terror in the expression of ali
the family; they evidently supposing his wounds
were mortal; I samined him, and immediately reported to the family that his wounds were not not
tal, upon which hir. Seward substone
appearance I a. Probably twenty minutes.

Q. Was or was not his former found,
his jaw was broken.

Q. State what the effect of these wounds were
upon Mr. Seward in reference to his former condition I a. The effect was to debilitate him,
and to make it atth more difficultion from him to satisfate
the that he wounds received by Mr. Saward as a
tendency to aid in his recovering from the former injjuy; A. No, sir; I have heard that such an opinor was expressed, but I don't know by whom; that
was not my opinion.

Ke-examination of Johns Borrow, alias
Frameis.

By Jadge Bingham: Q. State whether or not
you were working as feror's Theatre in Jahuary
insti A. Yes, sir, I was.

Q. State if you know the stable if he here of the
theatre, occupied by Booth's horses and carriage:
A. Yes, sir, I was.

Q. State if you know the stable, in the rear of the
theatre, occupied by Booth's horses and carriage:
A. Yes, sir, I was.

Q. State if you know the stable, in the rear of the
theatre, occupied by Booth's horses and carriage:
A. Yes, sir, I was.

Q. Who fitted it up? A. The prisoner, Spangler,
and a man by the name of Jones.

Q. What die he do et the stable if A. It was
raised up a little behind, and catalis put in; a caritage room was also prepared.

Q. What this horse in here? A. Yes, sir,

Q. What die he do et has table if the fear of the
theatre, occupied by Booth's horses and carriage:
A. Yes, sir,

Q. Who fitted it up? A. The prisoner, Spangler,
and a man by the name of Jones.

Q. State if you know the stable, in the recovery
that is a state of the support of the suppo sold? A. On the Wednesday before the President was purdered.
Q. Who sold it? A. Ned Spangler, the prisoner.
By Mr. Ewing: Q. Do you know who he sold it to? A. He took it down to the bazsar, where they sell horses and carriages, but he could not get what he wanted and so he sold it to a man who keeps a livery stable.
Q. Did you go with Spangler to take it down? A. Yes, in.
Q. Did not Booth and Gifford tell Spangler, on Monday, to take it to the bazsar to sell? A. Yes, on the Monday before it was sold they told him to, and I went out and cleaned it off.

Testimoury of James Maddox. (Address me at these Springs, in hospital.)

1. Brief of letter without signature.
2. Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the honorable Secretary of War.

BURTON W. HARRISON,

Private Secretary. Received Nov. 29, 1884. Record Book A. G. O., Dec. 8, 1564 8d A. G. for attention. By order J. A. Usunphell, A. S. W. By Mr. Alten: Q. From which box did you obtain that letter. A. From the box marked "Adjuant General's office—Letters received from July to December, 1864." and I went out and cleaned It oil.

Testimony of James Maddox.

By Judge Bringham: Q. Were you employed at Ford's Theatre last winter? A. I was.

Q. State who rented the stable for Booth in which he kept his horses up to the time of the President's nurder. A. I did. nurder. A I did.
Q. When did you rent the stable? A. I think in
December last.
Q. From whom? A. From Mrs. Davis.
Q. For whom? A. For Booth.
Q. Who paid the rent, and how was it paid? A. I Q. State to the court whether you have examined he horse you were from here sent to see? A. Yes, Q. In what stable? A. At General Augur's Q. in what stand : A. headquarters.
Q is it the same horse that Arnold bought from Booth? A. Yer, sir.
Q. You don't know what payment was made on the horse? A. do not. sir.
Cross examined by Mr. Ewing? Q. How do you know Arnold bought the horse from Booth? A. Only as Booth told me; it was credited to him next Q. Who paid the rent, and now a positive paid it monthly.
Q. Who furnished the money? A. Booth.
Q. Were you present at the decoration of the box, on Friday atternoon, the 14th of April last, occupied by the President? A. I was there at the time.
Q. Do you know who decorated it? A. I saw Harry Ford decorating it.
Q. Did you see anybody else? A. I do not remember anybody else; there may have been others there. there.
Q. Do you know who brought the rocking-chair in which the President sat to the box that day? A. I co not; I saw the colored man, Joe Simus, with it on his head that afternoon coming down from the Level room.

DOTDING.
By Mr. Doster: Q. Did you ever see that horse in possession of Atzerott? A. No, sir. The Judge Advocate General stated that no more witnesses on behalf of the Government were present, and that unless the counsel for the accus were prepared to commence their defence, he would No, sir.

Q. You did not see who put it into the box? A.

No, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen that chair in the box before? A. Not this souson; the first time the President came there we put it in that was in 1863.

Q. And you do not know of its being there before for two years? A. No, sir.

Q. Wore you in the box that day? A. No, sir; I have not been in that box atnos 1863.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ewing: Q. What has been your business at Ford's Theatre? A. Property man.

Q. Did your business require you to be on the stage while the performances were going on? A. Yes; when there was anything to do.

Q. What is your position on the stage? A. It is to see that the furniture is put on right, and to give to the actors the property required to be used in the play. sel for an adjournment of the court for the day. Mr. Aiken remarked that the counsel for the accused preferred that the Government should close nce before commencing the defence. After some conversation among the members of the court as to the practicability of accomplishing any business during the following two days, on account of the great review, the court adjourned until to-morrow (l'uesday), at 10 o'clock A. M.

CALIFORNIA.

Monument to the Late President-Perhaps a Privateer-A Catholic Church Opened in Japan-Mining and General

Any room is in the stage, and I have no special position.

Q. Do you know the passage-way by which Booth
escaped? A. I was shown the passage-way; I did
not see him escape.

Q. State whether it is customary during the performance to have that passage-way clear or obstructed? A. It is generally clear; I have never
seen it blocked; when we are playing a neavy
piece we generally have to run flats in there pretty
well, but it is generally clear.

Q. Is the "American Cousin" a heavy piece? A.
No, sir. News. SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.-The Union Leagues have started movements for the erection of a monument to the late President Lincoln, on the Pacific coast, at the proposed cost of a quarter of a million. The bark Maria, fifty-seven days from Hong Kong to Victoria, reports that a rebel privateer was at that place, supposed to be the Shenandoah from Melbourne. Much alarm was felt lest she should Q. Is the "American Cousin" a heavy plees? A. No. str.
Q. During the play of the "American Cousin," would the passage through which Booth made his exit properly be clear? A. Yes, it would properly be clear.
Q. Where was the prisoner Spangler's position? A. On the left hand side of the stage; the side of the President's box; he has always been on that side since I have been in the theatre.
Q. Did you see Spangler that night? A. Yes, str.
Q. State at what hear you saw him during the performance? A. I saw him pretty nearly every scene; if he had not been there I should certainly have missed him; I do not recollect seeing him away from his position at all; he may have been away, but if he had been when a scene changed some other person would have bad to run his fist; every person would have been inquiring where he was. attack American vessels at sea. Thousands of Indians were assembling at New Westminster to join in the celebration of the Queen's birthday.

California mining stocks are looking up again,
Jould and Curry has risen to \$1,610. Large sales of it have been made on Eastern account, at the re-cent reduced prices. Legal-tenders have advanced The ship Cultivator arrived last night from New A Roman Catholic church has been opened in A fire at Hokodade destroyed a large amount of was.

Q. If he had been away for what length of time?
A. If he had missed one scene they would have known it; one scene sometimes lasts two minutes.
Q. In the third act in the "American Cousin" are not the scenes shifted frequently?

A. Yes; there are seven scenes in that act as Miss Keene The steamship Orizaba, from Portland, Victoria brings \$140,000 in gold, mostly from Oregon and the

eason on Vancouver's Island. Mining in the northern districts is generally being d. Would it have been practicate for Spangaer to have been absent during the performance of that act for five minutes without his absence being noticed? Yes, sir.

Q. Would it have been for ten minutes? A. Yes, at particular times his absence for five minutes would have been noticed; during the second act the scene does not change for about half an hour; at one time during the third act the scenes are pretty rapid. actively resumed, and tressure shipments hereafter from that quarter will be largely increased. SAN FRANCISCO, May 22,-The overland mafe last night brought New York papers and letters to April 24th. Advices by the last Northern steamer announce the commencement of the Russian Overland tele-graph from New Westminster, proceeding north-Q. Were you at the front of the theatre during that play? A. In the second act I was in the box ward. The work is under the superinte office.
Q. Were you on the pavement! A. I went out the alley way, and had to go on to the pavement in getting into the office.
Q. Did you see Spangler there? A., No, sir; I did not. Edw. Conway.

Major Pupe left here on the Sierra Nevada, and vill take up the exploration from where Mr. Congetting into the office.

Q. Did you see Spangler there? A..No, sir; I did not.

Q. Have you ever seen Spangler wear a mousiache? A. No, sir; not since I have known him, and I have known him two years next month.

Q. Where were you at the moment the President was assassinated? A. At the first entrance leading to the lett hand box.

Q. Did you see Spangler there shortly before? A. Yes, sir; I think I did; I saw him in his proper position as I crossed the stage after the second scene of the third act was on.

Q. How long was that before the President was assassinated? A. I think about three or four minutes; I will not state positively; it could not have been longer.

Q. When you heard the pistol fired, did you see Booth spring on to the stage? A. I did not; I saw him first when he had nearly passed off the stage.

Q. Did you water, and I went to my room for that.

Q. Did you see Spangler after that? A. I did not until the next morning, as I recoliect.

Q. Did you hear Booth, that night, when he refer up to the theatre, call for Spangler? A. No, sir, I did not.

Ry Judge Birgham: Q. Do you know whether way is working. The showers of rain during the past two or three days has benefitted the crops in California. The week closes on a steady money market; the de-mand in the outside circles being rather light, owing to the sluggish condition of general trade.

Idaho mires
Great expectations are entertained of the coming

The Peruvian ship Campania cleared to-day for Hong Kong, with \$426,000 in specie. Arrived, ship Aquilla, from Manaimo. Movements of European Steamer PORT AU BARQUE, May 22.—The steamship Hi-bernian, from Quebec for Liverpool, passed this point to-day. Another large steamer passed here, bound west, at 7 o'clock P. M., five miles off, but she could not be boarded. It is probable that she was the Moravian, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, Interruption of Travel between Louis-ville and Nashville. LOUISVILLE, May 21 .- The late storms between here and Nashville have washed away or otherwis

The bank rates on the best security are 1%@1%

er cent., and on stock collaterals 21/Q31/2 per cent

not expected for several days. Beath of Jere, Clemens, ex United States Senator from Alabama, died at his residence in this city this morning, at half past seven, of congestion of the lungs, NEW YORK CITY. New York, May 22. Bank Statement.

injured several bridges, so that through trains are

The bank statement for the week ending on Saturday shows: Loans, increase..... Circulation, increase. THE STOUM BROHANGE,

THE STOIK EXCHANGE.

SECOND BOARD.

7188 3700 U 6 58 52 205 ... 1035 207 200 0 0 ... 1035 207 200 0 0 ... 1035 207 200 0 0 ... 1035 207 200 0 0 ... 1035 207 200 0 0 ... 1035 207 200 0 0 ... 1035 200 0 0 ... 105 200 0 0 ...

MARINE.

Arrived, ships T. Harward, from Rio; Germania, from Rotterdam; barks Angels Carotina, from Palermo; Ocean Steed, from Bathurst; Glassow, from Palermo; brigs Penniman, from Trinidad; Ella, from Rio Grande; Ellas Ann, from Trinidad; Ellanice, from Arroyo; Olara Pickens, from Washington; Star of the Sea, from Matamoros; steamed Monterey, from Mobile Bay, with 1,400 bales of Cotton.