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Subscribers, is Ten Dollars per annum, in r Twenty Cents per week, payable to the sailed to Subscribers out of the city. King PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE THE TRI-WEERLY PRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

TRIALS FOR TREASON. The law against Treason, in all civilized ids, is nearly identical, for it cannot be dured, in any state of society, that the aild of a State shall wilfully do wrong to The only distinction is that, in a morchy, the offence is committed against e ruler, in a republic, against the State. a citizen, revolting from his allegiance his country (which may be an union of everal States), counsels, procures, or orlains treasonable acts against that country, ne is a principal in the treason, even if it e carried into effect at a distance, because all accomplices are principals in treason. f A, should conspire, in Pennsylvania, to everthrow the Constitution of New York, or to levy war in that State, A. is liable to prosecution and punishment, for treason. hough he had never set foot within New

York. A treasonable act, the law lays down, must be committed with a treasonable puroose. If a man carry out treason, in any part of a country, he is a traitor, wherever he may be. If any man, owing allegiance o a State, or Union of States, conspires against it or them, he is a traitor. Wherever citizen may go, he carries with him a ertain allegiance, and the breach of this is reason. To levy war, vi et armis, by any ne, against his country, is the worst kind f treason, and so recognized by the comnon law of nations, all over the world. To authorize any person or persons to do his, is treason of an equally heinous

The records of other countries are, unappily, very full, as regards this. The State Trials of Great Britain and Ireland have supplied materials for numerous and ponderous volumes. Here, very happily, such cases have been few, and the decisions have been plain, and clear. Still, we have had some, though few, of these State Trials.

The nearest precedent to the indictment

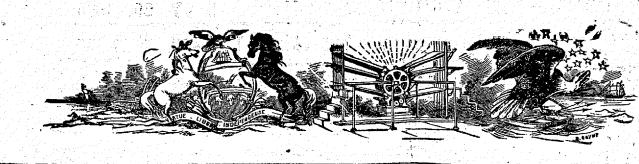
the commencement of the Revolution, been too communicative of his purposes, having enlisted as a private soldier, was and several to whom he had spoken now Baid that the young man (Burn was then | rendered. The Grand Jury of Missisonly twenty years old) thought his senior sippi (then only a Territory) ignored too exacting, and he always affirmed that a bill of indictment against Burn, and his own independent tone was not relished by his superior. He next became Aid to Burn's capture as "a grievance." Gen. PUTNAM, and, by his tact and courage, saved a brigade, during the unfortunate refused, and more effective proceedings conflicts with the British in Long Island. and some months after, at the early age of | his escape into the wilderness, was purtwenty-one was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, but actually commanded the regiment, "his Colonel not being a fighting man." Active, brave, prudent, and a thorough disciplinarian, BURR did excellent service, but was compelled, by ill health, to resign his commisto be considered by the Grand Jury. But sion in March 1779, complimented by WASHINGTON, on the occasion, as "a good officer.'' Had he continued in the army, he would probably have reached a very high rank. His life-long regret was that throne of MONTEZUMA he was compelled to leave it, after four

law or politics. On resuming his status as a civilian. Burn applied himself to the study of the law, devoting himself to this purpose with great industry and perseverance, and at the same time making himself familiar with English and French literature. After one year's study, though custom demanded three, he passed a strict examination at Albany, and was admitted to the bar early in 1782, at the | tentions only, but of acts-whether, not age of twenty-six. Moving to New York only constructive but actual war had been in the year following, he soon obtained a levied against the United States or one of its large practice as a lawyer, and entered pro- allies—and whether the overt act had been minently into politics. He was elected to committed within the district in which the the State Legislature. He became Attor- trial took place. After the Court had sat ney-General of New York State, and, when | for twenty-four days, the Grand Jury found ted States Senator. He served the full term other for misdemeanor. The former ofof six years, (1791-97,) and in the presiden | fence was not bailable, and Bubn was tial canvas of 1800, used his influence, so committed to the prison at Richmond.

greater qualifications for arms than for

JEFFERSON and BURR each received the same number of votes, which threw the election into the House of Representatives. elected President, and Burn, who became having allowed himself to be used by his nolitical enemies to defeat the candidate of his own party, that the Republicans cast him off, and his political influence was much weakened. There is no doubt that BURR had calculated on the chance of being elected over JEFFERSON, and the latter never forgave him.

Before he had fully served his four years as Vice President, Burn was put up as candidate for the Governorship of New York. and received 28,000 votes out of the 63,000 given. He attributed his failure, in a large degree, to the personal opposition of ALEX-ANDER HAMILTON, who, indeed, for years had been most hostile to him, and had neglected no opportunity of misrepresenting his metives and his actions, and of maligning his character. Not alone in conversation, but in his extensive correspondence, had Hamilton pursued this course, injurious and irritating, for some years. He had been forced to apologize once, but could not restrain himself during the Gubernatorial contest. Burn called him to | Chief Justice Marshall, not upon the merits account for spoken words of slander, and of his case, but simply upon a point of law. after trying to shuffle out of the difficulty | At this time few doubt that he was intent challenge, and fell, in a duel with BURR. badly with the survivor, who had to fly REAGH, CANNING, and others of the Gov-New York and went down South, but re- ernment, in his scheme of Mexican invaturned to Washington to perform his duties | sion, conquest, and annexation. He failed. as Vice President, with two indictments and finally, after many wanderings, refor murder over his head. He presided,



APTEDI.

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in every place west of the Alleghanies. | BIDGE has been his commissioned agent in Finally, he reached New Orleans, where the robbery and the murder. he was received as a distinguished character, and there he appears to have matured, if he did not conceive, the prospect for conquering Mexico, and making himself head of its Government. He returned to Phila- agent of Virginia. But the Constitution delphia in the fall, and partly disclosed his expressly meets that point by prohibiting plans to various persons who had money or influence—among others, it is said, to Mr. others, to make war upon another State, or MERRY, then British Minister to this country, and departed for the West, a second time, with his daughter and a few friends. Meanwhile, suspicions had been awakened at Washington, while BURR was preparing for an expedition—nominally to settle on punishable as an agent, just as if he had the Washita (a river in Arkansas and acted as an individual We see no loop-Louisiana), but, really, it was believed, hole for JEFFERSON DAVIS. with hostile intentions against Mexico. In November, 1806, a motion was made, at

Frankfort, Kentucky, by the U.S. Attorney, that Burn be called upon to attend the Court to answer a charge of being engaged in an enterprise illegal in itself, and designed to injure a Power with which the United States were at peace. Popular feeling was with Burn, and, after two days' deliberation, the presiding Judge overruled the motion, but BURR appeared in Court, demanded that opportunity of proving the accusation should be had, and after some delay, the Grand Jury ignored the bill of indictment which had been laid before them, adding a declaration, signed by them all, completely exonerating Burn from any design inimical to the laws or welfare of the country. HENRY CLAY, afterwards so famous, was one of Burn's counsel, and received from him a solemn assurance upon his honor, that he was engaged in no design contrary to the laws or peace of the United States. In later years, he believed that Burn had spoken untruly.

While these things were being done at Frankfort the authorities at Washington had become aware, through Gen. WILKINSON, that Burn was preparing a military force against Mexico, and President JEFFERSON issued a proclamation announcing that unlawful enterprises were on foot in the West, warning all persons to withdraw from there without delay, and commanding all officers, whether civil or military, to apprehend offending persons. Some arrests were of Davis and Breckingidge was that of | made at New Orleans by Wilkinson, but AARON BURR, who was subjected to a trial | the Grand Jury presented his measures as by jury in 1807, before Chief Justice Mar- | illegal. The year 1807 opened, and Presi-SHALL, on a charge of treason, and was ac. | dent JEFFERSON sent special messages to quitted. The circumstances of this case | Congress attributing designs the most treaare so full of interest that we shall give a sonable to Burn. The Senate suspended

AARON BURR, who survived until the rejected the Act authorizing this. BURR, autumn of 1836, joined the national army at | on his way to the West, had incautiously appointed Aid to General Montgomery, came forward with evidence against him. and stood by him when he was killed at Burn, unconscious of the coming storm, Quebec, and, for his gallantry and services, | had gone down the Mississippi with some was made a field-officer, and finally ap- men and a small flotilla, and learned near pointed Aid-de-Camp to General WASH- | Natchez, by WILKINSON'S proclamation, INGTON, in whose family he resided, for a that he was charged with treason. Wiltime, but soon resigned his position. It is KINSON himself came up, and BURR surpresented Wilkinson's expedition for His discharge from legal custody being against him being expected, BURR effected sued, captured, and conveyed to Richmond, (Virginia,) where he was examined before Chief Justice MARSHALL, defended himself with boldness and ingenuity, and was admitted to bail on the charge of misdemeanor only—the charge of high treason being left the prevailing opinion, entertained by JEF-FERSON himself, was that BURR aimed at detaching the West-and Southwest from

the Union, and placing himself on the At this time Burn was fifty-one years years' service, for he believed that he had old, and though never what one could call a great lawyer, undoubtedly a quick and astute one; Arrayed against him, when the Court came to determine the case, was WILLIAM WIRT, afterwards one of the ablest lawyers in America. Burn, ably defended, was himself his own best counsel. The case against him had been carelessly got up. Important witnesses (General WILKINSON and others) had not been brought up. The question arose whether BURR had actually levied war-not of inonly thirty-five years old, was elected Uni- a true bill against BURR for treason and aneffective with the Republicans of New | Against several other parties similar bills York, that their adhesion was given to of indictment were found. After many de-THOMAS JEFFERSON, whose friends, in re- | lays-it took fourteen days to swear in the turn, brought Burn forward as a candidate | jury, so general was the prejudice against for the vice-presidency. It happened that Burr-witnesses for the prosecution were examined. It was alleged, for Burn, that before their evidence was given, some overt act of treason should have been On the thirty-sixth ballot, JEFFERSON WAS | proved. Chief Justice MARSHALL decided that the evidence was merely correborative, Vice President, was so much blamed for and insufficient to prove the overt act in itself, which it required two witnesses to prove, and the decision of the jury was that Burn had not been proved guilty of such an overt act as was charged in the indictment. This was recorded as a ver-

dict of "Not Guilty:" The trial of BURR for the misdemeanor followed, and he was acquitted, on the ground that the alleged offence was committed, not in Virginia, but in Ohio. The time occupied by the trial, including adjournments, covered six months, and the verdict in Virginia virtually closed all prosecution in Ohio. There s nolle prosequi was actually entered, and Burn was a free man-free to roam, during the next four years, through England. Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and France, cursed with elegant tastes, which he had not the means to gratify. His private journal, edited by M. L. Davis, and now rather a scarce book, shows what sufferings that proud heart of his battled with during that long and weary time. BURR was acquitted, on the rigid ruling of

THE TRIAL.

It is possible that, in his defence, it may be alleged that Davis did not become a perjured traitor and murderer in his individual capacity, but merely acting as the one State, by itself or in conspiracy with with the Union. Therefore, if Virginia, in rebellion, had authorized Davis to invade the District of Columbia and destroy life and property there, she committed treason and commanded murder, and her agent who carried out her instructions is fully

The Coursel Engaged in the Trial of From Coombe's "Trial of Burr," just published] Seldom has such an array of eminent counsel appeared together in any one case as participated in the great trial which constitutes the subject matter of this volume. The leader of the presecution was George Hay, Attorney of the United States for the District of Virginia, a man of fair ability, but hardly equal to the task imposed upon him. He was the son-in-law of Colonel Monroe, (afterwards President of the United States,) and a zealous Democrat of the Jefferson school. He prosecuted the case with zoal, it is true, but the charge that he displayed an "intemperate zeal," (sometimes plainly intimated by counsel on the other side,) does not appear to be justified by the reports of the trial. Mr. Hay was ably assisted by William Wirt, then thirty-five years of age, and just rising into eminence. No other lawyer in the case, on either side, so commanded the attention and won the admiration of the throng of spectators who attended the trial as he. While his handsome person, graceful manners, pleasing wit, and brilliant declamation invariably captivated the bystanders, there was

always solid matter enough in his arguments to at-

tract the heaviest guns of his adversaries. It is said that he engaged in the presecution at the personal request of President Jefferson. The prosecution was also assisted by Alexander MacRae, "the son of a Scotch parson, who was istinguished in the Revolutionary war: first, for being himself a hot Tory; and, secondly, for being the father of seven sons, all of whom were ardent Whigs." He is described by Parton as "a lawyer from ill-nature, more than wit. He was neither pleasing nor powerful in argument. At the time of the trial he was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. On the part of the defence, the real leader and principal tactician was Burr himself. "No step was taken." (says Parton.) "not a point conceded, without his express permission. He appeared in court attired with scrupulous neatness, in black, vith powdered hair and queue. His manner was dignity itself-composed, polite, confident, imive. He had the air of a man at perfect peace with himself, and simply intent on the business of the scene. It was observed that he never laughed at the jokes of counsel, which, at some stages of

the trial, were numerous and good." He never lost betrayed into an offensive personal retort. He brought forward nearly every motion made on his side, and stated the grounds of it with remarkable brevity and clearness. He was equally happy in briefly summing up, at the close of a debate, and presenting in perspicuous order the strong points rought forward in the more elaborate arguments of his counsel. He never, in the whole course of the trial, indulged in an argument of any considerable length. Deep, abstruse, metaphysical reasoning tent hands. Edmund Randolph, in point of age, experience, and position, deserves to be mentioned first of the coursel who assisted in the defence. He was a dignified Virginia gentleman of the old school. He had been a member of the Continental Congress during the Revolution, Attorney General and Secretary of State under Washington, and Governor and Attorney General of his own State. He

was a man of much learning and fair ability, but his powers were then rather on the wane. Second among Burr's cousel should be ranked bined, more than in any one else engaged in this tute the able and accomplished barrister. He was an Englishman by birth, and "had learning, logic, wit, sarcasm, eloquence, a fine presence, and a persuasive manner."

Next should be mentioned Buther Martin, of Maryland, "who (says Parton) in the single particular of legal learning, was the first lawyer of his . day. His memory was as wonderful as his reading, so that his acquirements were at instantaneous command. Burr had become acquainted with him at Washington, three years before, during the trial of Judge Chase, in whose defence he greatly dis-tinguished himself." He was coarse in his manners, ungrammatical in his language, verbose, and

addicted to repetitions in his style, and utterly regardless of order in the arrangement of his arguments. These defects were aggravated by an unfor-tunate impediment in his speech, arising from an excessive flow of saliva. Withal he was "a mighty cargo of brandy, often exhibited unmistakable signs of being overladen. Blennerhassett says of him, in his journal: "Fancy has been as much denied to his mind as grace to his person or habits. These are gross and incapable of restraint, even on the most solemn public occasions. Hence his invectives are rather coarse than pointed, his eulogi-ums more fulsome than pathetic." Nevertheless, he was a great and powerful man, possessing many excellent qualities of the heart, as well as all the zeal that the warmest personal friendship for his client, and intense political enmity to Jefferson and his administration, could inspire in his ardent and passionate nature.

Benjamin Botts, father of John Botts of the present generation, was another distinguished lawyer who took a prominent part in conducting the defence. He was the youngest of Burr's connect; a ready, bold, dashing man, who always charged

his adversary on the "double quick," and generally dealt effective blows. He had a great power of dealt effective blows. He had a great power of caricaturing the arguments of his opponent, and exposing them in a ludicrous light.

Charles Lee appeared, also, as counsel for Burr, at an advanced stage of the trial. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Virginia; had at one time been Attorney General of the United States, and had been counsel for Bollman and Swartwout, before the Supreme Ceurt. He did not take a very active part in the trial, but the few brief addresses he made to the court were models of terse, vigorous, and compact argument.

Last, and least, was "a certain Jack Baket," who has been described as "a lame man, with a crutch; a merry fellow, with plenty of 'horse wit' and an infectious laugh; no speaker, and no lawyer, but the best of good fellows." He just took part enough in the trial to get his name once or twice in the reports, and thereby save it from oblivion. livion.

It is stated in Biennerhassett's journal that all these distinguished lawyers tendered their corvices gratuitously to Colonel Burr. Mr. Wickham and Mr. Botts made a similar tender of their services

Abduction Conspiracy in New York. DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED PLOT TO EXTORT -ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOL LARS THE SUM-ABERST OF THE ALLEGED PRIN CIPAL IN THE PLOT. The New York papers of Saturday give the following account of a startling case of conspiracy:

One of the most audacious and determined plots to extort money that has been recorded in the police annals of this or any other city, was in part developed in an examination before Judge Dowling at the lower police count (Tembs) yesterday afternoon, which, from the consummate skill with which the conspiracy was planned and set on foot, the position in footety of the person against whose liberty, if not life, the conspirators were plotting, and the sum of money to be excerted, excites considerable interest. The individual against whom the plot was directed was Mr. A. T. Stewart, the well-known merchant of this city, and the chief of the conspirators is Errick Nassan, a sea captain, who claims to be part owner of the ship Victoria Melville, now at this port. From papers on file at the court, it would appear that the conspiracy was originated for the alleged purpose of extorting the sum of \$130,000 from Mr. Stewart, and for this purpose he was to have been entitled from his heme in a carriage, and then taken to a certain place prepared in the upper part of the city, and there to be closely confined until such a time as he would be in a ruitable frame of mind to sign a document granting the principal in the plot the sum of \$330,000, or give an order for that sum on his banker. The only person who has yet been arrested is this Nassan, and the plot was divulged by a man named James Donohue, whom Nassan was very anxious to have to join him in the plot. Donohue listened to Nassan's overtures as though desirous of taking an active part in the transaction, and then gave information to John S. Young, chief of the detective police of this city. Detectives Niven and Vaughn The New York papers of Saturday give the fol

office control for spoken words of slander, and after trying to shuffle out of the difficulty without concession, HAMILTON accepted a challenge, and fell, in a duel with BURN, in July, 1804. From that moment all went plants are the standard with the survivor, who had to 4y. New York and went down South, but returned to Washington to perform his duties as turned to Washington to perform his duties as for murder over his head. He presided, with dignity and fairness, at the trial of Judgo Grasa in the Seante, which ended as lawyer in whose hands most cases succeed—for he would not undertake hopein the acquittal of the accused who had been impeached by the House, and finally, took leave of the Seante, receiving the thanks of that body for the impartiality, dignity, and ability with which he had presided over it. This was in March, 1805. There cannot be a doubt that Mary Greek over thim, at New York and New Jersey, for having caused HAMILTON's death, BURN resolved to seek a new country.

We have stated these preceding facts in order to show by what means AARON Edman Buckens which eventually caused him to be ried on a charge of High Treason. He would the toum stances which eventually caused him to be fried on a charge of High Treason. He would be come part of the country of the committed treason with eventually caused him to be tried on a charge of High Treason. He would be come part of the country of the country

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1865.

THE PLOT TO MURDER, ROB, AND BURN UPON OUR NORTHERN BORDERS. HOW IT WAS TO BE CARRIED OFF.

The Instructions of the Rebel Secretary of War.

abouts of Vice President Johnson. An Attack on the Veracity of the

Witnesses for the Prosecution.

Itzeroti's Anxiety to Know the Exact Where-

WASHINGTON, May 27. After the evidence taken yesterday had been read, the following witnesses were to-day called for the rosecution: Testimony of George F. Edmonds. By Judge Advocate Holt: Q. What is your pro-ssion? A. Counseller at Law. By Jucke Advocate Holt: Q. What is your profession? A. Counseller at Law.
Q. State whether or not in the trial which recently occurred in Canada of certain offenders, known as the St. Albans raiders, you appeared as counsel for the Government of the United States? A. I had charge of the matter for the Government of the United States.
Q. State whether in the performance of your professional duties there, you made the acquaintance of Jacob Thompson, William C. Cleary, Clement C. Clay, George N. Sanders, and others of that clique? A. In the sense in which the term is generally understood, I did not; I knew those persons by their being pointed out one daily; I didgnot have the honor, if it may be called, of their acquaintance.
Q. Were the defondants in court? A. They were. were: Q. Were they engaged as officers of the Confede-rate Government in defending these ratioss. A. They assumed to exercise the functions and recog-

They assumed to exercise the functions and recognized each other accordingly.

Q. Mention the persons whom you met there, and who were so recognized. A I do not think I saw Mr. Thompson more than once; I saw C. U. Clay during the early part of the proceedings almost daily, and Mr. Sanders during the whole of the period; Mr. Cleary, whom you mentioned, I saw to know at a later period, when he was examined as a witness on the part of the defendant.

Q. Did he represent, in his testimony on that trial, that these persons were engaged in the Confederate that these persons were engaged in the Confederate service, and that this raid was made under authority of the Confederate Government? A. He so repre-ented, as did all these persons, and thry stood upon that defence.

Q. Will you look at this paper and state whether Q. Will you look at this paper and state whether or not you have seen the original of the document?

A. I have seen the original.
Q. Was it or was it not given in evidence on the trial to which you refer? A. It was given in evidence on the trial on the part of the defendants.
Q. Given in evidence by them as a general document? A. It was.
Q. Is that a correct copy? A. I cannot swear that it is an exact copy, but I examined the original very carefully, and I am able to swear that it is a substantial copy, and I have no doubt it is a literal copy.

The paper was then given in evidence, and was CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., June 16, 1864. To Lieutenant Bennett H. Young: LIBUTENANT: You have been appointed, temporarily, first lieutenat in the Provisional Army, for special service. You will proceed without delay to the British provinces, where you will report to Messrs. Thompson & Clay for instructions. You will, under their directions, collect such Confederate soldiers who have escaped from the enemy, not exceeding twenty in number, as you may deem suitable for the purpose, and will execute such enterprises as may be entrusted to you. You will take care to commit no violation of the local law, and to oboy implicitly their instructions. You and your men will receive from these gentleman transportation and the customary rations and clothing, or the commutation therefor.

Q. Was the Young referred to in that connection one of the St. Albans raiders? A. I do not know that I can answer that question literally; he produced that document and protested to be the person.

Q. He was on trial as such? A. He was on trial

duced that document and protested to be the person.

Q. He was on trial as such? A. He was on trial as such, and produced that document as his authority for the acts he had committed.

The testimony of the witness having been concluded, Judge Advocate Holt stated that since closing the case on the part of the Government so far as concerned the individual prisoners, he had discovered an important witness, before unknown to him, whose examination he desired should now be made.

Mir. Ewing inquired as to which of the prisoners the proposed testimony was likely to affect?

Judge Hoit repited that it referred directly to the case of Atzerott. case of Atzerott.
Mr. Dester said that he had not opened the defonce for Atzerott, and, therefore, would not object to the reception of the testimony. The witness was then called and testified as fol-Testimony of Col. William R. Nevins.

By Judge Advocate Hoit: Q: Where do you reside? A. In New York.
Q. State whether or not you were in this city in the month of April isst, and if so, on what day? A. I was here on the 12th of April; I think I recollect the day from the fact that a pass which I received from the War Department bears that date?
Q. Where did you stop in this city? A. At the Kirkwood House.
Q. Look at the prisoners at the bar and see whether you recognize either of them as a person whom you met in that house on that day? A. That one there (pointing to Atzerott), I think he is the man. man.
Q. State under what circumstances you met him, and what he said to you? A. He had on a cost derkor than that; as I was coming out he asked me if I knew where the Vice President's room was, and I told him that the Vice President was then at dinner; there was no one there then except him an

I told him that the Vice President was then at dinner; there was no one there then except him and me.

Q. Did he ask where the room of Vice President Johnson was? A. Yes, sir; that was his first question; I did not know the number of the Vice President's room, but I knew it was on the right hand side next the parior; however, I said to him, "The Vice President is cating his dinner."

Q. Did you then part with him, or where did he go? A. I passed on.
Q. Did you leave him standing there, or did he go away? A. Well, he looked in the dining room; I do not know whether he went in or not.
Q. You say you pointed out the room to him. A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was the room in view from where you pointed to ui? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was the room in view from where you pointed to ui? A. Yes, sir.
A. Yes, sir.
C. Was the room in view from where you pointed to ui? A. Yes, sir. It was on the passage as you go down to the dining room is where this man mer me.
Cross-examined by Mr. Doster: Q. What time of day was this? A. I think it was between four and five o'clock; there was no other person at dinner but the Vice President himself; I was going away at the time, and was in a great hurry.
Q. Whereabouts in the building did this conversation take place? A. In the passage leading into the dining-room? A. I pointed to the Vice President, Mr. Johnson, who was sitting at the far end with a yellow-looking man standing behind him.
Q. Unit length of time was compled in this conversation? A. I do not suppose over three mi nutes.
Q. Have you seen the prisoner sloce that time put if you say him to day? A No sir.

versation? A. I do not suppose over three minutes.

Q. Have you seen the prisoner since that time until you saw him to-day? A. No, sir.

Q. Describe the dress and appearance of the prisoner? A. I was in a hurry when I met the prisoner, and am therefore unable to give a very minute description of his dress; it was dark; he had on a low-crowned black hat, but it is his countenance by which I now recognize him.

Q. State to the court your age; I was born on February 22d, 1803.

By Judge Advocate Holt: State whether or not in coming into the presence of the prisoner, Attarott, this morning, you recognized him at once, without his being pointed out to you? A. I recognized him without his being pointed out to me.

Q. No inefaction as to the person was made to you? A. No, sir. Testimony of Bettie Washington, (Co-

You? A. No, sir.

Testimony of Bettie Washington, (Colored.)

By Mr. Stone: Q. State where you reside? A. I live at Dr. Samuel Mudd's; have been living there since the Monday after Christmas.

Q. Were you a slave before the Emancipation proclamation was issued? A. Yes, sir.

[In reply to a series of questions propounded to her, the witness then testified in substance that she had not been absent from the house of the prisoner, Dr. Samuel Mudd, for a single night since she first took up her abode with him until sne came to Washington; that during that time the prisoner had been absent from home on three separate occasions; first at Mr. Geo. Henry Gardner's party, where he stayed late in the evening; second, at Glesboro, where he went to buy some horses; and third, to Washington, from which place he returned on the doy after his leaving home.]

Q. Did you see the men called Harold and Booth? A. I say only one of them. the small one; I was standing at the kitchen window, and just got a glimpse of him as he was going in the direction of the swamp.

Q: How long after you saw him did you see Dr. Mudd? A. I did not see Dr. Mudd with the man; I saw Dr. Mudd about three or four minutes afterwards at the front door.

A photograph of Booth was here exhibited to the witness, but she failed to identify the likeness as that of any one she bad ever seen.

During a brief cross examination, conducted by Assistant Judge Advocate Bringham, the witness testified that an interval of about a week or two took blace between the prisoner's denexting home. testified that an interval of about a week or two took place between the prisoner's departure from home, and that his brother accompanied him on these occupants. Re-examination of Jeremiah T. Mudd. By. Mr. Ewing: Q. Are you acquainted with the andwriting of the accused, Samuel A. Mudd? A. handwriting of the accused, Samuel A. Mudd? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. State whether you see his handwriting on that page, (exhibiting to witness the register of the Pennsylvania Hotel at Washington, on the page headed Friday, December 23d, 1884). A. I do. Q. Do you know at what hotel in Washington the prisoner was in the habit of stopping? A. I do not. Q. Are you acquainted with Daniel G. Thomas, who has been a witness for the prosecution? A. I am.

 \mathbf{Q} . Do you know his reputation in the neighborhood in which he lives for truth and versoity? A. nood in which he lives for truth and veracity? A. I. do; it is bad,
Q. From your knowledge of his reputation for truth would you believe him under oath? A. I. do not think I could; it has been my impression that—Judge Bringham. You need not state your impres-Sides Eringham. For heed not state your impressions.

Mr. Ewing. Proceed with your answer,

A. Lhave just stated that I did not think I could.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge Advocate

Bringham: Q. Do you base his general reputation
upon your personal knowledge and acquaintance
with him? A. Yes, sir, and uron what I generally

kand sooken by others.

the witness for truth? A. That it was bad; that he did not believe his general character for truth was good.—
Q. How did he come to say that? A. It was in connection with some matters that cocurred about the time of stationing Col. Birney down there.
Q. You did not unders and that Thomas was opposed to Col. Birney! A. Not at all; I simply O. State all the circumstances in that connection? A. It was about the fact of Thomas having a man named Pyne arrested there—for what I do not know; the man who was arrested had a brother in rebel army, and some of his brother's friend

know; the man who was arrested had a brother in the rebel army, and some of his brother's friends came to his house.

Q. Then the arrest was made on the charge of enteraining rebel soldiers? A. Yes, sir; I presume it was.

Q. Was that the only man whom you ever heard seasil this man's character for truth? A. I believe there were others.

Q. Who were the others? A. I do not know that I can name them.

Q. If you cannot name two men who ever assailed his character for truth, how can you come to the conclusion that his general reputation. For truth is bad? A. Well, I heard a number state so.

By the Court: Q. What relation are you to the prispher? A. My father and his father were first cousins.

Q. Have you been intimate with him? A. Moderately so; we met frequently, as I live in his neighborhood.

By Mr. Stone: Q. Have you been in the habit of serving on the juries in the county where you live? A. I have, frequently.

Q. State whether Mr. Thomas has not frequently been a witness in court when you were present.

A. I do not recollect of his having been a witness in court.

By Judge Bringham: O. Have you heard any

In court.

By Judge Bringham: Q. Have you heard any one assert that Mr. Thomas ever swore falsely in court? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you aware of the fact that he has been a supporter of the Government and has acted as an official for the Government since the rebellion broke out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you aware of another fact, that a very considerable portion of the people in St. Charles considerable portion of the people in St. Charles county are reputed somewhat disloyal and a good dealt svorable to this rebellion. A. I am aware that saveral young men from our section have gone hat several young men from our section have gon to the rebel army. into the revel army.

Q. Yes; and many of those left behind have been making a good deal of clamor; have they not acted against the Government, and in favor of the rebellion? A. Not to any great extent.

Q. That is the general report, is it not? A. Well; yes, sir. Q. That is the general report, is it not? A. Well; yes, sir.
Q. Are not the men who have spoken against this man Thomas of that class who bear the general reputation of being against the Government? A. I really do not know.
Q. Have you any knowledge of rebels being fed and concealed in that neighborhood by the residents there? A. I have not; I have seen men in Bryantown passing and repassing who I was told were robels; as to their being fed or concealed in my immediate neighborhood I have no knowledge.
By Mr. Ewing: Q. You have spoken of Dr. Gao. Mudd as one of the men who said that he regarded the reputation of Thomas for veracity as bail; state whether Dr. George Mudd is a rebel sympathizer or not? A. I regard him as having been, throughout this war, as strong a Union man as any in the slightest sympathy with the rebellion.

slightest sympathy with the rebellion.

Q. What is his reputation for loyalty? A. I think there would be very little difficulty in establishing the fact of its being very good; he is so regarded iniversally. By Judge Bringham: Q. Did you ever hear Dr George Mudd say anything against the rebellion A. Very often.

By Mr. Stone: Q. Did Mr. Daniel Thomas held any positon under the Government? A. He said that he was a detective.

Q: Do you know such to be the fact from any other source than himself? A. I do not.

Q. Under whose orders did he claim to have been acting? A. I think under Col. Holland, the provost marshal of our district.

Re-examination of Benj F. Gwynn. By Mr. Ewing: Q. State whether last summer, n company with Captain White, from Tennessee, laptain Perry. Lieutenant Perry. Andrew Gwynn.

Re-examination of Benj F. Gwynn.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State whether last summer, in company with Oaptain White, from Tennessee, Captain Perry, Lieutenant Perry, Andrew Gwynn, George Gwynn, or others of them, you week about Dr. Saimuel A. Mudd's house for a number of days? A. Incree saw any of these parties except Andrew Gwynn and Grorge Gwynn, and have not been in 1984.

A. Incree saw any of these parties except Andrew Gwynn and Grorge Gwynn, and have not been in 1985.

A. Incree saw any of these parties except Andrew Gwynn and Grorge Gwynn, and have not been in 1985.

A. I state what occourred in 1881, when you were in the neighborhood of Dr. Mudd's house.

A. I was with my brother, Andrew J. Gwynn, and Jerry Dyer; about that time Genoral Sickles came over into Maryland, arresting everybody; I was threatened with arrest, and left the neighborhood to avoid fit; I went down to Oharles county and stayed with my friends there, as everybody else was doing; there was a good deal of running around about that the same of the same of the same and the same of the same o then went home; I think they said there had not been any charges against me.

Q. What induced the party to go to the pines to sleep? A. To avoid arrest, I did.

Q. What reason had you for supposing you would be arrested? A. Almost everybody in our neighborhood was being arrested, and I understood I would be, too; so I went down there.

Q. Have you seen Suratt in Charles county, since? A. I have not; I wight to stale here that it was not in November I slept in the pines, it was in August.

Q. You spoke of Andrew J. Gwynn being there with you: Will you state where he has been since? A. He has been South.

Q. What relation do you bear to him? A. He is my brother; he lives in Prince George's county, some eight miles from my house.

Q. Did you hear of Andrew J. Gwynn being in that section since 1861? A. I heard he was there some time during last winter. I think.

Q. Wrat time in 1861 did he go South? A. In August.

that section since 1561? A. I heard he was there some time during last winter. I think.

Q. Wrat time in 1561 did he go South? A. In August.

Oross-examined by Jüege Advocate Heit: Q. You spoke of the universality of arrests in 1861; did you understand that they were confined to persons suspected of disloyalty and disloyal practices? A. They were, generally; there were several volunteer companies there whose members were arrested.

Q. Were those companies organized for the defence of the United States? A. They were commissioned by Governor Hicks.

Q. On what grounds did you suppose you would be arrested? A. I was a captain of a company down there.

Q. Organized for what purpose? A. It was called a home guard; and was raised for the purpose of protecting the neighbors; at that time there was a good deal of disaffection among the blacks; it was thought to be a proper time for raising companies through the country; I therefore petitioned Gov. Hicks, and he gave me a commission.

Q. Was it not understood they were organized to stand by the State in any disloyal position she might take against the Government of the United States? A. Yes, sir, Is on understood it; they arrested several members of my company, and, as I understood there was a warrant for my arrest. I left.

Q. You slept in the pincs for the sole purpose of escaping arrest? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Dr. Mudd, I suppose, concurred fully in your sentiment and the sentiments whon pervaded the local organizations? A. I do not know what his sentiments were at the time.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. Whon was this company, of which you were captain, organized? A. I think in the fall of 1859 or winter of 50.

Q. Before or after the election of Mr. Lincoln? A. I do not know; Ethick we commenced to organize our company before that, but were not fully organized until after that time.

Q. How far was the locality of this organization from Dr. Mudd's place?. A. About ten miles. Q. Do you know whether Dr. Mudd was a mem-er of any of those volunteer companies? A. I hink he was a member of a company gotten up in Bryantown.
Q. Are you sure of that? A. I do not know posi-lively; I think so.

Other in Charles County, A. I was faster there.

Q. State whether you knew Sylvester Eglan, who has been on the witness stand? A. I do not know him by that name; he was called Ei; he is a little boy, a servant of the father of Dr. Rudd.

Q. Do you know his brother Frank? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know Dick Gardner or Luke Gardner?

A. Not by that name; ig knew Dick and Luke Washington, who, I presume, are the ones you mean.

A. That it was pretty bad.

Q. What do you say that you generally heard spoke of the secused. That it was pretty bad.

Q. How many people did you ever hear speak of this general reputation with many. The other day? A. I heard several say of this testimony the other day? A. I heard several say of this testimony the other day? A. I heard several say be heard generally.

Q. Can you name half of the ten? I think I can; I might name Dr.

Q. When did you hear Dr. George Mudd speak; on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. Not that I know of.

Q. When did you hear Dr. George Mudd speak; on the subject? A. I heard him speak of it as late on the subject? A. Not that I know of.

Q. When did you hear Dr. George Mudd speak; on the subject? A. Not that I know of.

Q. When did you hear Dr. George Mudd speak; on the subject? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Can you say that you generally, was in conversation with lim in man in the neighborhood; and the accused said he would send Sylvester Eglan and his brother Frank, and others of his servants of the settine of the subject of A. I heard several several that the county; I went to Baltimore the first day of And which one of Dr. Mudd's horses was gone?

A. Tae are you.

Q. How many—ten?

A. I the many—tend to his reputation for truth? A. I heard several several to the accused said he would send Sylvester Eglan and this brother Frank, and others of his servants to a find the county in the county; I went to Baltimore the first day of And who the one of Dr. Mudd in you lead the mount of the bount of the bear

FOUR CENTS.

Mudd's fither? A. I am satisfied I never idid; I recollect stout two years ago, in the faile of 1862 or spiring of 1852; when some one rode into the lane; I turned and asked who that was coming; he said: "That is Waiter, Bowie; I wonder what he wants here?" and tinned and went into the house; in stayed about for some minutes, and then went away; I don't recollect whether Dr. Mudd was there or not; my impression is he was not.

Q. Do you know where he has been since 1861.
A. He has been in the rebel army.
Q. Have you ever seen him since 1861. A. I have not.
Q. Did you meet him with Suratt and Dr. Blanford at the house of Dr. Mudd? A. Never; I never saw Suratt there in my life; the only time I saw him at all was coming into Bryantown some two or three years ago. has rest worked at Dr. Madd's this year more than 2 week, Ithink.
By the Court: Q. What wages do you get? A. A hundred she thirty dollars.
Q. And something extra for this job? A. I do not Was nothing said to you obout that? A. Mothing Whow of:
Don't you expect something for this job? Æ I
throw.
Mr. Stona: Q. Do you know Walter Bowie? A her.

G. Did any one promise you anything forcoming here to give your testimony? A. Mo. sir.

G. Hes any one mentioned any such thing to you. A. No. sir. of three years ago.

Q. Do you know whether or not any of Suratt's lamily were in Bryantown then?

A. He had a Testimony of Baptist Washington (col'd.)

family were in Bryantown then? A. He had a sister there at school.
Q. Did you last year see Suratt drive up to the house of Dr. Mudd's father, and take his horse out of the buggy? A. I did to t.
Q. Are you acquainted with the witness Miles Simms? A. Yes, I know him; he used to live with Dr. Mudd.
Q. Do you know Rachel Spencer, Elvius Washington, Eige Eglan, and Mary Simms? A. Yes.
Q. State whether any of them were servants of Dr. Mudd in 1861; A. I think they all were; I know I bought the woman Elvina about 1860 or 1861.
Q. State whether you were at Dr. Mudd's house, or in the neighborhood with Ben Grogun, in the summer of 1861? A. I was in September, 1861.
Q. How long were you at the house? A. We were in By Mr. Stone: Q. Where did you live last year? A. At Dr. Mudd's for about nine months of the year: I was at work putting up a room at the kitchen there; I commenced work in January or February, and finished in Anguet; then I came to Washington, and was arrested; I stayed about a month; and wont nack to work gain at Dr. Mudd's Q. While you was there last year did you ever tee there Captain White, of Tennesses, Captain Paury, Lieutenant Perry, and Captain Benness Gwynn? A. Eo. it. Licentenant Perry, and Captain Bennets Gwynn? A. Eo, sir.

Q. Do you know Bennett Gwynnand kadrew Gwynn when you see them? A. Bo, sir.

Q. Did you see or hear of their being these while you were there? A. Bo, sir.

Q. Do you know of any persons camping out near the spring last summers and sleeping there? A. Bo, sir.

Q. Wê.e you frequently about the spring? A. I worked at the stable a part of the time; and think I should have seen persons if they had been there.

Q. Did you see know any horses not belonging to the place kept there for two or three days withe stable?

A. Bo, sir. summer of 1861? A. I was in September, 1861.

Q. How long were you at the house? A. We were in the neighborhood about a week.

Q. What were you coing? A. We were knocking about in the buebes and pines; there was a report that everybody was 10 be streated; they were arresting a good many men in that neighborhood; Mr. Gwynn came down and so id they had been to the house to arrested; I sise reselved notice that I was to be arrested; I came to Dr. Mudd's and stayed about there, siseping in the pines between his house and mine asveral nights; we were two nights very near his spring.

Q. Where did you get your bed clothing? A. At Dr. Mudd's house. The place kept there in the volume to the time you have mentioned, except Sundays and holidays? A. I was there every day except Sundays and some Saturdays.

Q. Do you know Mary Simms? A. Yes; she was there are very G. Do you know Mary Simms? A. Yes, she was there last year.
Q. Did you ever hear her character for truth discussed among the servants? A. I never knew any one put buch confidence in her truth.
Q. Was her general cheracter among the servants: that cratrusful we man or not? A. Indeed, I do not know.
Q. How does Dr. Mudd treat his servants? A. I think very well, from what I know about it.
Q. How did he treat you? A. Very well.
Q. What was the occupation of this weman Mary?
A. She minded the children, and waited on the table tometimes? Q Where did you get your bed slothing? A. At Dr. Mudd's house.

Q. Where did you get your meals? A. When we were near his house Dr. Mudd brought the meals in: a part of the time we were on the opposite side of the examp; while we were on the opposite side of the examp; while we were on the low we were about two hundred yards from his (Dr. Mudd's) house; he would sometimes bring down a basket, with bread, mark, whisky, &c., and the girl (Mary Semmes) sometimes hought ceffie.

Q. Who took care of the horses of the party? A. I believe the horses were left at Dr. Mudd's stable, and auppose the boy Millo took care of them; he was about there. Q. Etate how the parties were dreded? A. They had

tometimes? Q Did you ever see a man by name of John Suratt? A. If I did I do not know. Q. State hew the parties were dreed? A. They had or citizens' clothes.

Q. Who composed the party? A Benjamin Gwynn, Andrew Gwynn, and myself.

Q. Were apples and peaches ripe about that time?

L. It was about peach season.

Q. Do you know whether a watch was kept at Dr. Mindd's house when you were there? A. I recollect telling the children to keep a lockout and let us know.

Q. Do you know whether albion Brocke was about the house at that time? A. I think he was not living there, but he often name across there.

Q. Do you know whether there was any warrant for your arreat or any charges against you? A. I do not; there was a general stampede of people, and a great excitement in that whele community.

Q. Do you know Daniel S. Thomas, one of the witnesses for the prosecution? A. I have known him quite intimately since he was a boy; I have seen much of him for the last two for three years

Q. Are you acquainted with the reputation in which he is held in the community in which he lives for veracity? A. I only know from public rumor; there are very few who have any conddence in bim.

Q. From your knowledge of his reputation for veracity, would you believe him under oath? A. I would not.

Q. Are you acquainted with the accused, Dr. Mudd? A yes; I have known him from a hex. Testimony of Albion Brooke. By Mr Stone: Q. Where did you reside last year?
A. At the house of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd.
Q. When did you so there to reside? A. In January. G. While you were living with Dr. Mudd last year did you see there Captain White, of Tennessee, Captain Frity and Lientenant Ferry? A. No, sir. Q. Bo you know Ben. Gwynn? A. Yes. Q. Did you see him last year? A. Yes. Q. Did you see him there last year? A. No. Q. Did you see George Gwynn here last year? A. No. Q. Did you see George Gwynn there last year? A. No. Q. Do you know John H. Suratt? A. I saw him once in Frince George County. The good show John H. Saratt A. It saw influence in Frince George county.

C. Did you see him last year? A. No.

G. White you were living there last year, did you see or know of any person electing out it the woods or on he farm? A. Bo, sir.

C. What was your occupation in the summer? A. Fayming. Payming.

Q. Were you at the stable frequent!—? A. Yes; three imes of a day—morning, noon, and night.

Q. Did you see any strange horses at the stable. A. 2. Where did you take your meals and sleep? A. In racity, would you believe him under oath? A. I. would not.

Q. Are you acquainted with the accused, Dr. Mudd?

A. Yes; I bave known him from a boy.

Q. What is his general reputation for order and good citizenship? A. I have never heard the slightest thing against him; he has always been regarded as a good stitzen—a man of peace; I have never known him have any difficulty, but have always regarded him as a peaceable, quiet cutizen.

Q. What is his reputation as a master over his servant? A. I have always considered him a very kind, bunnane master; I have not known anything to the contrary with the striple exception of his shooting that boy. the house

Q. Where were you in 1881? A. I was living with
Jerry Dyer, right across the awamp from Dr. Mudd's,
Q. Do you know of any one's sleeping in the swamp
about Dr. Mudd's during 1881, the first year of the war?
A. Yes, sir; I did that year.
Q. Who? A. Jerry Dyer, Ben Gwynn, and Andrew
Gwynn

ynn.
2. How long were they in camp there in the woods?
I do not accollect. I do not iscollect.

Q. Have you seen Andrew Gwynn about in the county since? A. No, sir.

Gross examined by Judge Bringham; Q. Do you now whose picture that is? A. Yes; John Sursit's Q. Where did you see him? A. In Prince George contrary with the sirgle exception of his shooting that boy.

Orose examination by Judge Holt: Q You say you would not believe Mr. Thomas undar oath; have you ever heard him charged with having sworn falsely on any occasion? A. I do not know as have.

Q. He is a rather talking noisy man in the neighborhood, is he? A. Yes.

Q. He talks a great deal about the Union and a great deal against the rebellion, don't he? A. I. believe he does. anty last August. Dr. Mudd's? A. About fifteen Q Did you see him afterwards? A. Fo.
Q. Did you see any one at all at Dr. Mudd's last sum
iner? A. No one but the neighbors.
Q. Did you ever see Booth there? A. No.
Q. Did you ever see Booth in that county? A. I de G. He has a reputation of being intensely loyal to the Government, bashe? A i think he has; I believe he is considered toyal.

Q. Have you been loyal during the rebellion? A I do not how that I have been guilty of any act against itse Government.

Q. Lapeak of your sentiments; have you during this rebellion dealered the Government to rucseed in putting it down? A I Lever wanted two Governments.

Q. The question is a direct and plain one: I desire you to answer it. A. I can only answer that by anying I never wanted this Government broken up; I would rather wanted this Government broken up; I would rather will your blesse answer the question directly, year or 10? A I hardly understand your question; I taink I have desired the Government to succeed.

Q. You say you have committed no overt act of dispaths? A. A tot that I am aware of.

Q. Have you never speken kindly of the Government and encouragingly to your loyal neighbors and friends?

A I certainly have; I have endeavored to dissuade young men from going into the Southern army.

Q. Were you or not the member of a local organization the object of which was to stand by the State of Maryland in the event of her taking ground against the Government of the United States? A. I belonged to a military organization.

Q. You state that you were at Dr. Madd's in 1861; did you not suppose at that time that this organization of which you were a member was regarded as disloyal to the Government?, A. I bardly know how to answer the question; circumstances have charged so since then; at that time everything was confusion and excitement and i can bardly answer the question.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the existence of a treascable organization in the summer or fall of 1261, was not the subject of the Legislature of Maryland passing the or dinance of secession direused among you? A. Not to my knowledge. I may have heard such a thing spoken of, but I do not know that it was delicated to any extent.

Q. Can you mention the names of any persons who have stated in repeat to Mi. T ocs.

G. He has a reputation of being intensely loyal to
be Government, bashe? A. I think he has; I believe not know.

Q. You say that no one came to Dr. Mudd's last summer? A. No one but the neighbors or persons who would come after him to attend the sick.

Q. Can you tell who came after him? A. I do not recollect now.

Q. If you do not recollect, then you do not know who came? A. Yes, I knew them when they came. Re-examination of Jerry Dyer.

By Mr. Stone: Q. Look at that picture and see if it is of John H. Suratt? A. Yes, that is a very good likeness of him.

Q. When did you see him? A. About two years ago.
Q. Had he a goates then? A. I think he had as I rec-

ness of him.

Q. When did you see him? A. About two years ago.
Q. Had he a goatee then? A. I think he had as I recollect him.

By Mr. Stone; Q. Whether does Dr. Gwynn or Dr. Mudd live nearest to Washington? A. Dr., Gwynn ives below and Dr. Mudd above Br; antown.

Q. tate whether Dr. Mudd lives on one of the roads leading from Washington to the Potomac river? A. Not on any direct road.

Q. How far cut of the way would it be for a parson staring from Washington city and striking the Potomac, any at Cedear Point neck opposite Matthias. Point to go by Dr. Mudd's house? A. I suppose not less than seven or eight miles.

Q. If you started to go to Port Tohacco, how much out of the way would it be to go by Dr. Mudd's? A. I suppose about seven or eight miles.

Q. If you started to go to Port Tohacco, how much out of the way would it be to go by Dr. Mudd's? A. I suppose about seven or eight miles.

Q. If Dr. Mudd's is seven or eight miles directly off the road, would it not make stateen miles out of the way altegether? A. No, the road winds round so as to thorican the cistance somewhat; I suppose it would be ten or twelve miles out of the way to go by his house.

Q. Is Dr. Mudd's is seven or eight miles directly off the road, would it not make stateen miles out of the way to go by his house.

Q. Is Dr. Mudd's is newer considerably nearer the "Paturent" than the Potomac? A. It is.

Q. What point is very nearly opposite Matthias' Point on this side? A. Polk's Creek, I think; I am not very familiar with the river there.

By Mr. Buinett: Q. How far is it from Baltimore to Dr. Mudd's incnee? A. About sixty-five miles.

Q. Where have you been sluce that time, when notin Baltimore? A. I was down in charles county, attending to the sale of my property.

Q. What kind of property? A. I sold horses, cattle, and stock generally.

Q. What kind of property? A. Bo, sir; I have not been acrost the Potomac? A. Bo, sir; I have not been screek the Potomac since the war.

Q. Have you, since the rebellion, belonged to any secret political so thath? A it has been the talk of almost every man in that whole countries and of a man of known loyalty (an ardent supporter of the Government) speak of Mr. Thomas as a man not to be believed under oath? A I do not know as I have do not leave the success of the rebels in the first battle of Bull Run? A. I do not have a lide, particularly. A. I do not know as I did, particularly? A. I do not know as I did, particularly? A. I do not know as I did, particularly? A. I do not know as I did. Q. On which side were your sympathies at that time? A. I appose, with the rebels at that time? I judge so: G. When Richmond was taken on which side were your sympathies? A. With the United States Government; I wanted them to take Richmond and the war to too. Testimony of Br. William T. Bowman.

By Mr. Stone: Q. Where do you reside? A. Bryantown, Charles county.

Q. Dic you know J. Wilkes Booth? A I did; I first saw him, I believe, at church, in Bryantowa; I was told that his name was Booth, and a few days afterwards I saw him again at Bryantown.

Q. Do you know what was octensibly his visit to that part of the country? A. When I saw him again at Bryantown he asked me if I know any person who had land to sell; I told him I had some I would dispose of; he asked where it was, and I poined out the place; he then asked me about the price, and I told him there were two tracts, one of one hundred and eighty acres, another belonging to the estate, and told him the price; he then asked me if I had any horses to sell; I said I had several horses for sale; he said he would come down and look at them.

Q. Did you know of Dr. Mudd's land being for sale before you came down there? A. I heard him say last animmer that he could not get hands to work his farm, and that he believed he would eell and go ints the mercentile business at Benedict, a piece east of Bryantown. on the Patuxent river.

Q. Do you how whether prior to that time Dr. Mudd was in ireaty with any other one shout the sale of his land? A. I think he was.

Q. Do you know whether Booth inquired of any one else shout land in that neighborhood? A. I do not.

Q. What is the distance from Bryantown to the Patuxent river at the nearest point? A. About ten miles.

Q. What is the distance from Bryantown to the Patuxent inter a decided the price of the miles distant.

Q. How far does Dr. Mudd ive from the Patuxent illne? A. About eight or miles distant. Testimony of Br. William T. Bowman. your sympathies? A With the United States Government; I wanted them to take Richmond and the war to stop.

Q. What time did your sympathies undergo a change and what produced that change? A. I do not know; the only thing I objected to was the emancipation of the slaves; that I thought was wrong.

By Judge Burnett: Q. How shout the draft? A I joined a club.

Q. To save yourself from being drafted? A. Yes.

Q. What did you say about the draft being enforced?

A. Not a word that I know of.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. Was the understanding of which you have tpoken as to the character of the winess Thomas for truth in his neighborhood during the war or before? A. I spoke of him from his reputation for years back; five or six years probably.

Q. Was what you have heard based on an estimate of his veracity chiefly before or since the war? A. I do not know; he has not borne a very good reputation since he was a boy; I have heard him spoken of as a man who would talk a great deal and tell stories.

Q. Under whose orders or authority was the military company to which you belonged organized? A. By permission of Governor Hicks.

Q. What was the purpose of linat company? A. I do not know what it was organized for particularly; it was organized in 1859, I believe, and was up here on the 22d of February, when the statuc was raised.

By the ccurt: Q. Were there any truly loyal men in that organization? A. Our company broke up at the commencement of the war, some of the members went to Virghia and joined the Southern army.

Q. and those who did not go were made to take the oath of allegiance, and held by the Government as man, beers of a dieloyal organization, were they not? A. I believe so

Q. What has the Daniel Thomas, of whom you speak, ever

believe so Q. Has this Daniel Thomas, of whom you speak, ever been a member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, or a candidate for that place? A. He was a candidate, I Testimony of George Booles, colored. Q. Where do you live? A. With Dr. Samuel Mudd. Q. At which of his places? A. At the place near believe.
Q. Was that the time of which you speak of his reputation being bad? A. I do not know; it commenced at that time.
By Mr. Ewing: Q. Was Mr. Thomas nominated as a candidate by any Convention? A. No; I think not; I saw his name in the papers. Brystown:

G. How far is that place from John McPherson's?

A. Above or blow the road?

A. Above.

G. State whether you saw the doctor on Easter Saturday evening?

A. Yes. sir.

G. Where?

A. Just below my house, coming from. Testimony of Frank Washington (Colored.)

G. Where? A. Just below my house, coming from Bryantown.

Q. Does the main road from Bryantown to the swamp lead by your house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. To so to Bryantown from Mudd's you can either gu no the swamp or by your plee? A. You can go the heat of the swamp or by your plee? A. You can go the heat of the swamp or by your plee? A. You can go the heat of the swamp of the your place? A. Yas, sir.

Q. Was there any one of the wind him? A. No, sir, no one.

Q. Are there any woods between you and McPheren's A. Only a few bushes and briars is the swamp.

Q. Where had you been that evening? A. On the swamp, with my hogs; as I came, I met Dr. Mudde coming from Bryantown; he kept on with his bushess and I kep. on with mine; it was between three and four o'clock. (Colored.)

By Mr. Stone: Q. Where did you live last year? A. At Dr. Samuel Mudd's.
Q. Did you hire there through the year? A. Yes.
Q. Where you his slave? A. No.
Q. Do you know Benjamin Gwynn? A. No.
Q. Did you know Andrew Gwynn? A. No.
Q. Did you see any one at Dr. Mudd's last year in the unmer? A. No.
Q. Were you at work every day except Sundays and ridays? A. Yes.
Q. Did you see any one camp out near the springs? A. What was your occupation in the summer? A. I What was your occupation in the summer? A. I was plowman all the time.

Q. Were you about the stable at all hours? A. Yes, sir; night and morning, and at 12 o'clock.

Q. Did you see any strange horse there remaining three or four days in the stable? A. No.

Q. Were you about the neighborhood of the spring a good deal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did, you take your meals? A. In the kitchenat Dr. Mudd's house?

Q. Dyou knows girl called Mary Simms who lives algor. Mudd's house? A. Yes.

Q. What do the servants say in the neighborhood about the character of Mary for telling the truth? A. She was never known to tell the truth. (Laugnter.)

Q. From the general character among servants for telling the truth; would you believe her on oath? A. No. sir.

Q. How did Dr. Mudd treat his servants? A. Pretty well; he treated me first-rate; I never had any fault to the days at the servants. Q Did you see no one pass up either road? A. No, Q Did you see no one pass up either road? A. No, sir.
Q. Is there any road that turns out between your house and McPherson's? A. No; only the path that goes to McPherson's house
Q. Did you see anybody on horseback, or standing there? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you go near enough to see them if there had been any one? A. Yes, 1 should have seen them as I passed scross the main road.
Q. Did you pase quite near the little swamp? A. Yes, 11.
Q. How was the Doctor riding? A. At his usual gait. Was that Dr. Mudd's usual route when he went Bryantown? A. Yes, he always passed through tyan, You are attending to that place for old Dr. Mudd, You not? A Yes, sir.
Did Dr. Mudd stop? A. Yes, sir. and he spoke ne; he aked where I had been, and I told him. ross-examination.—Q. You told him you had been the swainp? A. Yes, sir.
Did he ask you if you had seen anybody there? No. sir.

Q. How did Dr. Mudd treat his servants? A. Pretty well; he treated me first-rate; I never had any fault to find with him.

Q. Look at that picture of John H. Surratt, and see if that man was at Dr. Mudd's last year while you were working for him? A. No. I never saw him.

Q. How long did you live at Dr. Mudd's? A. Only last reason; I am hiring there this year too.

Q. Bid you ever see at Dr. Mudd's? A. Only last reason; I am hiring there this year too.

Q. Bid you ever see at Dr. Mudd's? A. Only last reason; I am hiring there this year too.

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Q. Bid you ever see at Dr. Mudd's? A. Only last reason; I am hiring there this year too.

Q. Did you expect white, Lieutenant Perry, Captain White, Lieutenant Perry, Captain Perry, Captain White, Lieutenant Perr One of them? I was not on the place at that time.

Q. Do you know the one he shot? A. Yes; I have
not seen him since; he left when the war commenced
Q. Did any body else have this opinion about Mary
Semmes beside yoursel?? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Who else? A. Apother man in the room, sir.
The premptness of this witness in answeing every
question before the counsel would finish putting it. over two or three weeks at a time.
Q. Do you know Captsin B. Gwynn? A. I have a slight acquaintance with him.
Q. Do you know him when you see him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know Andrew Gwynn and George Gwynn? Q. Are you sure of that? A. I do not know positively; I think so.

Testimony of Jerry Dyer.

Examined by Mr. Ewing—Q. State where you live. A. I live in Baltimore.
Q. State where you lived prior to that. A. In. Charles county.
Q. Do you know the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How far from the house of Dr. Mudd? A. Moe if the way for the house of Dr. Mudd? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When did you leave your residence in Charles.
Q. When did you leave your residence in Charles.
Q. State how long before you want to Baltimore you had lived in Charles county, A. I may, two years ago.
Q. State whether you knew Sylvester Eglan, who has been on the witness stand? A. I do not knew him by that name; he was called E; he is a little boy, a servant of the father of Dr. Mudd:
Q. Do you know his brother Frank? A. Yes.
Q. Whored the horses tated ay? A. Ho, sir.
Q. Whored the horses tated ay? A. Ho, sir.
Q. Do you know his brother Frank? A. Yes.
Q. Whored the horses tated ay? A. Ho, sir.
Q. Whored the horses tated ay? A. Ho, sir.
Q. Who fed the horses tated ay? A. Ho, sir.
Q. Who fed the horses tated ay? A. I did. [Laugh-ter.]
Q. Whored the horses tated ay? A. I in the stable. es, sir. Do you know John Suratt? A Yes, sir; I have him once.

Were any of the parties whom I have mentioned by Money of the parties whom I have mentioned by Money of them? A. Not one. Q. None of them? A. Not one.
Q. Do you know of any one staying in the woods and being fed fir m the house? A. There never was any one there that I ever heard of.
Q. What time of year was it that you paid these visits to your sister? A. In March last, March twelve months I staid three or four weeks.
Q. You were at Dr. Mudd's during the spring season and fall? A. Yes, sir. ter. Where did you feed them? A. In the stable.
Q. What horses did you feed? A. I fed the two stray horses that came there about daybreak.
Q. What was the color of these horses? A. One was a bay, and one a derk roan.
Q. Did you feed them again at noon? A. No, they were gone at noon.
Q. Which one was gone? A. The bay one.
Q. And which one of Dr. Mudd's horses was gone?
A. The say one.

Testimony of A. S. Howell.
Q. Of what State are you a resident? A. Of Virginia; was formerly of Maryland did have you acquainted with Mrs. Suratt? A. Yes, air.

Q When did you first make her acquaintance? A About a year and a half ago, sir.

Q. State to the court if you were present with Mrs. Suratt and her father at Surattaville? A. No, sir.

Q. Did she, at any time that evening, hand you a newspaper to read for her? A. Yes, sir, I think she like Q. Did you learn the fact at that time that she could not read by candle light? A. No. sir. I think not. Q. But cid she hand you the paper to read for her? A. Yes, sir. Q. Have you been to her house in this city? A. Yes. Q Have you been to her nouse in this city? A. 1es, sir.
Q. At what data? A. On the 20th of February.
Q. What time did you go there; was it in the day or evening? A. After dark: possibly about 8 o clock.
Q. Was the gas lit in the hall? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was Mrs. Struct able to recognize you then? A.
Not till I made myself known to her.
Q. How many times did you aveak to her before she recognized you? A. don't remember exactly.
Q. Did you tell her who you were? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you acquainted with Lewis Weichman? A.
Yes, sir. Yes, sir. Q How long did you remain at Mrs. Suratt's? A. I was there two days.

Q. What was your object in going there? A. On a visit as much as anything else; I had no business there in particular.

Q. What was your reason for not going to a hotel?

A. I knew them, and thought I would spend the time better there than at a hotel.

Q. Were you short of money at that time?

A. Yes,

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Ar Postmestern are requested to act as agents for The War Press. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. extra copy of the paper will be given. Q. Had you sufficient means to pay your expenses at a hotel? A. I don't think I had, sir.

Q. After you made the acquaintance of Mr. Walchman, did you have him any cipher? A. I showed him to be not be not been as the sufficient of the sufficient then to make one, then he made it himself.

Q. Was it simple or complicated? A I could tell the cit her if I saw it.

A selisiant Judge Advocate Bringham then said: Show him the cipher on the record. It is number three or feet.

A selisiant Judge Advocate Bringham then said: Show him the cipher on the record. It is number three or feet.

A selisiant Judge Advocate Bringham then said: Show him to the one, I think

this, but this is not the one, I think

Digit Weichman give you say information with regard to the prisoners we at that time had on hand?

So Digit Weichman give you say information with Mr. Weichman with legard to hit going South? A. Yes, sir I had.

Q. Did, you have any communication with Mr. Weichman with legard to hit going south? A. Yes, sir I had.

Q. What real send did he give for wishing to go South?

A. He did not live any particular reason

G. Bic he say anything in connection with his going South related to getting him a place in Richmand? A. He said her a beauth of the war Department of the war Department in the said him is wear on the preserved the wounded soldiers had they preserved there, by order of the War Department.

C. Sieze whether he offsted to you what his sympathe diep preierred there, by order of the War Department.

C. Stris whether he dated to you what his sympaths were.

C. Stris whether he dated to but the question was withdrawn. A. We were taking matters over, and the side that he intended to so South and wanted to go with me, and I said if that was the case he had better to the part of the art Indge Advoic Me.

Ct. While at. M.v. Surath's did you learn of any treasonable plot or engineering axistence? A: I did not. consble plot or electrice in existence? A: I did not, sir. Did Suratteve Neive a despatch, verbal or written, to take to bichmond I. A. Bo, sir.

Q. Did Weischmat mve yee a full rejurn of the number of prisoners? A. Yes, sir; he stated to nie the number that the United States Orvernment had, and the number they had over what the Confederate Government had; I doubted it, but he valid he had the books in this own office to look at.

Cross-examination: CD Where do you reside? A. In King George's county, 'Vericia.

Q. How long have you resided there? A. About two years off and on.

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Q How long have you resided there? A. About two years off and on.
Q. Where did you reside in Maryland? A. Before the war in Prince George boother.
Q Does your family yestle here? A. Yes sir?
Q When did you first make the arquaintance of Mrs. Suratt and her family? A. A fear and a haif ago
Q. Where? A. Down in the country, at their hole.
Q. Was the living them thou? A. Yes, sir.
Q. You know John Sunatt? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did he accompany you to Eichmond? A. Mever, air. Q. Did he accompany you to Bichmend? A. Mever, and Q. Did he accompany you to Bichmend? A. Mever, and a ball? (This question was objected to, and the objection was overled 1 A. Behve had no particular coupation since I ve been out of the army.
Q. What smy? A. The Confiderate army.
Q. What smy? A. The Confiderate army.
Q. What portion of the army oftly our serve in? A:
In the lat Maryland Arilllery till? July, 1854; I then left the service.
Q. Were you mustered out? A. I was discharged on account of disability.
Q. What have you been doing since that? A. I have not been employed in any particular business.
Q. What have you been making tripeto Rich mond? A. I ve been there, sir.
Q. How frequently? A. Some time once in two or three meruths; I've been there, sir.
Q. How frequently? A. Some time once in two or April, twelve months ago
Q. And those two times were wrhen? A: In December last and in February.
Q. Did you go alope in December? A. There might have been some gentlemen with nie.
Q. Where did you cross the line of the blockade? A. In Westmoreland county.
Q. Well, in February, who saccompanied you? A. Half a dozen persons.
Q. Who were they? A. Persons from the neighbor. Hall a dozen persons.

Q. Who were they? A. Persons from the neighborcod.
Q. Any from Washington? A. No, sir.
Q. What was your business there in December.
No more than to see my friends, and buy som ratte.
Q. Did you buy any drafts? A. I think I did.
Q. Drafts on whom?
[The witness here objected to answer that questi others]

Q. Were they persons in Washington!? A. No. sir.
Q. Who were they drawn on? A. On some of my dends in Karyland. Q. What part of Maryland? A. In Prince George's Q. Were any of those drafts drawn on any of the acused? A. No. sir.
Q. That was in December? A. Yes. sir
Q. What was your business there in February? A. To life.
Q. Did you take any notes, or bring any back? A.
Bo, eir.
Q. Did you bring back any drafts? A. Yes, sir.
Q. From whom? A. From friends of mine in the army.

Q. How far did you carry despatches? A Inever carried any.

Q. You are acquainted with the Surstis? A Yes, sir.

Q. How often have you visited them; how often did you so to Eichmond after you became acquainted with the m? A About half a dozen times.

Q. You are Weichman asked you to get him a place; the asked we if I thought that he could get a pizce.

Q. How did, you come to talk about things in Richmond? A. I suppose he understood I was there from my conversation.

Q. Where was this? A. In hisroom.

Q. Where was this? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any other person present? A. No. sir.

Q. Did you ever talk with Suratt about being at Richmond? A. I night.

Q. Did you ever talk with Suratt about being at Richmond? A. I night.

Q. Did you or cidyou not? A. I disremeber; I can't say positively.

Q. Weichman knew you had been there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I would ask you whether this has not been your buries for the last year and a half? A. No. sir.

Q. Have yon any other occupation; do you do anything else for a support? A. W by, I've been speculating a little in Virginia.

Q. Where? A. In King Georges county.

Q. Were you not known by your friends as a block-aca-rouner? A. I don't know.

Q. What name did yon go by besides the name you have given here? A. They sometimes called me Spencer.

Q. Well, is that your name? A. My name is A. S. army. Q. How far did you carry despatches? A Inever

ave given here? A. They compared is A. S. S. Well, is that your name? A. My name is A. S. Bowell.
Q. What is the S. for? A Spencar.
Q. Why did you not give it when asked for it under oash? A. Well. I wasn't particular; I thought A. S. Howell was enough
Q is pencer your name? A. It is one of mynames; tome of my friends call me Spencer.
Q Was it given you in your infancy? A. I don't know. come of my friends call me Speneer.

Q Was it given you in your infancy? A I don't know.

Q. Give to the court your full name? A. A. S. Howell.

Q. Is that your full name or only the initials of your name; what is your name in full? A. I seldom use 'S' in my name; my proper name is A. S. Howell.

Q. When rouning the blockade, what name did you go by?&A. By the name of Howell.

Q. When were you arrested? A. In March.

Q. How recently had you then come from Richmond? A. I nad not been in Richmond? A. I remember the time in March? A. I think it was shout the 20th or 21st

Q. When you went to Richmond in February, do you remember who accompanied you? A. I remember one man by the name of Howe

Q. Did any person from this city accompany you?

A. Mo sir.

Q. A. y from Maryland? A. No sir; they were all from Virginia.

Q. This cipher, where did you get it? A. I've been acquainted with it some seven years

Q. Where did you learn it? A. In a magician's book.

Q. What did you carry it for? A. I had no use for it.

Q. What did you earry it for? A. I had no use for it.

Q. Did you ever teach it to John Suratt? A. No sir.

Line year met her at Suratt's house; I met her here in Washington.

Q. This was that see? A. The 20th or 23d. Washington.
Q. When? A. In February.
Q. Shout what date? A. The 20th or 22d.
Q. Dld you have any conversation with her? A.

G. About what date? A. The 20th or 22d.
G. Did you have any conversation with her? A. Yes sir
G. Did you have any conversation with her? A. Yes sir
G. Did she accompany you to Richmond? A. Partiy.
(Filed It o'clock.)
G. Did she sever come back with you? A I met har accidentally in Westmoreland county.
G. Do you know the object of her visit to the Confederacy? A. Ro, sir; I saw her first in Westmoreland county. Va
G. Did you meet her at Suratt's house? A. Mot till after I had met her on the Potomac.
G. When did you see her on the Fotomac? A. About the first of February.
G. Did you come here togethar? A. No, sir.
G. Where did she go to? A. New York city.
G. Did you accompany her any distance? A. Only across the river.
G. You met her again at Mrs. Suratt's house? A. Yes, sir.
G. Who was with her? A. A young man.
G. Who was with her? A. A young man.
G. Who was with her? A. A young man.
G. Who was he? A. John Suratt.
G. Did you have any conversation about your Richmond trip? A. Not particularly, as I know of; I had a talk with Wetchman, and told them I had been to Richmond, but they I ad already heard it
G. They knew you had been in Richmond? A. They knew I was from Richmond some time previous.
G. Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Suratt about the matter? A. Hon't know of: I had a talk with Wetchman, and told them I had been to Richmond. You they knew I was from Richmond some time previous.
G. Did you have any conversation with Mrs. Suratt about the matter? A. I don't know, sir.
G. When? A. Last February.
G. When? A. Last February. Q. When? A. Last February.
Q. After which she was with John H. Suratt?-A. Yes. Q She went directly with Suratt? A. I don't know, ent west directly with burst? A. I don't know, aft.

Q. You don't know whether she was with him on the ged of March? A. No. sir.

Q. Do you know what her business was in Bichmond?

A. No. sir; I didn't inquire.

Q. You only know that soon after you saw her at Mrs. Surati's, you saw her in Richmend? A.

Q. What other of your friends did you meet at Mrs. Surati's? A. I don't know that I met anye.

Q. Did you meet Afzerott there? A. I think Afzerott was there. was there.
Q Do you know whom he came to see ? A. I do not, Q. Did you see this man Wood or Payne there? A. No. 317.

G. How many of the prisoners have you seen there?

A. Ithink I have seen two.

G. What two? A. Attrott and Dr. Mudd.

G. Where did you see Dr. Mudd?. A. At Bryantown.

G. Tell is where your acquisintence first commenced with Dr. Mudd? A. I have Known Lim a long while, but I have not lately seen him.

G. Did you bring any drafts on him? A. No, sir.

G. Or messages to him? A. Mo, sir.

G. When? A. Over a year ago.

G. When? A. Over a year ago.

G. When coming from or going to Richmond? A. I was not coming from Richmond, and had not been there. C. How soon after did you go? A. I don't know.
Q. How long did you stay with Dr. Mudd? A. Only

an hour or two.

Q Did you take dinner with him? No, sir.
Q Did you take dinner with him? No, sir.
Q. Bow. who was it that drew three drafts, and upon whom were they drawn, and, what was their amount?
A. I bought one from Mrs. Mary Suratt on har brother. brother.
Q. To what amount? A. Two hundred dollars.
Q. Who sise? A. I bought one from a young man.
Q. On whom? A. On his mother
Q. Of how much? A. Twapty, sive dollars.
Q. State what drafts you received that you collected.
State what drafts you received that you collected. None of any amount, except one on a man names ner, which I got money on to pay those parties for O Do you recoilect what you paid for the two hundred dollar drafts? A. Athink I paid eight hundred dollars in Confederate money for one hundred.

Q. What drafts did you bring to this city? A. I never rought any o What drafts did you bring to Baltimore? A. Mone. of. What drafts to St. Charles county? A. I never-brought say.

C. Have you any of those drafts here? A. I have.
none with me.

C. What did you do with them? A. I deft them down. the country.

O Where? A. At my sister's.

What is her name? A. Mrs. Langley.

And she has all with her that are uncollected? G. And she has all with her that are uncollected. A. I think so,
I think so,
I think so, on ever taken the oath of allegiance to the Q. I think so, so were taken the oath of allegiance to the Q. I think to ask you whether you by Mr. Kwing: Q. I wish to ask you whether you have been about Bryantown? A. Yes, sir, I there been about Bryantown a good deal before the war; was raised in the county Q. You have seen Mudd those before the war? A. Oh, yes, sir.
Q. Won have seen Mudd those before the war? A. aince the war? (don't think I have been all allegiance the war? (don't think I have been all yes of the war? A. Yes, sir, a portion of it.
By Golonel Burnett: Q. You say this conversation took place up stairs, between you and Weichman, and in hier com? A. Yes, sir, a portion of it.
Q. Was any other perron present? A. I don't think there was. in his room. A. Iess, at a portion of it.

Q. Was any other perical present? A. I don't think
there was.

Q. How come you to remember that conversation and
not be able to remember the conversation with Mrs.
Stricts, or any by de the in the house? A. Well, sir, it
indicame to my mind by the question being so pointed.

Q. Did you know; that he belonged to any company
for the defence of Washington, and that he had a quarrel
with one of the family on account of his Union sentiments? A. In ever heard a word about it, cir.

Q. You didn't how that one of the ladies struck him
in the quarral, because he wore the soldiers' pauts?

A. No, sir, I never saw him wear hime soldiers' pauts?

Q. Don't you know that he was turning you over to
pick out of you about your visits to Richmond? Don't
you know he tried to find out what your objects were?

A. If he did, he didn't accessed (Laughier.)

Q. I rather think he did; didn't you know he
bonged to a military company here for the defence of
Washington? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Aiken: Q. Did Welchman; in that conversation or not, state that he had done all he could for the
South? A. Yes, sir; but I can't recollect the exact
Words.

The court hars addourned to two callects of Manday.

words.
The court here adjourned to tan c'clock on Monday morning.