VOL. 8.-NO. 260.

THIRD BRIDAGE.

Third Division.

Brevet Major General G. Mott, Commanding.

124th New York Vols., Lieut. C. I. C. H. Weygant ERCOND BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. B. R. Pierce, Commanding.
5th Michigan Vols., Lieut. Ccl. D. S. Root.
57th Penna. Vols., Major Samuel Bryan.
105th Penna. Vols., Major James Müler.
1418t Penna Vols., Lieut. Col. J. H. Horton.
93d New York Vols., Lieut. Ool. H. Chiford.
1et Mass. Heavy Artillery, Major N. Shatswell.
17th Maine Vols., C. P. Mattocks.
THIRD ERIGADS.

Bt. Brig Gen. R. McAllister, colonel 11th New

Jerrey Volunteers, commanding.

7th New Jerrey Vols, Lt. Col. Francis Price.

8th New Jerrey Vols, Lt. Col. John Schoonover.

1th New Jersey Vols. Lt. Col. John Schoonover.

1th Massachusetts Vols., Lt. Col. C. C. Rivers.

120th New York Vols., Lt. Col. A. L. Lockwood.

Artillery Division.

Brevet Lieut Col. John G Hazard commanding.

Clarks.
Battery M, 1st N. H. Artillery, Captain G. K.

suished citizens came from both places, including the President, Scoretary Stanton, Gan.

Meade, General Hancock, and a number of others, including a large number of ladies. The troops were massed in column in the open fields, dotted

with trees and covered all over with daisies. As

they stood in the sunlight ranged in regular lines.

and extending over a mile of territory, their ap-

pearance was one not to be forgotten. Their right rested on Munson's Hill, and their left on Bailey's Cross Roads-both localities historic and figuring

much in the early days of the rebellion. Munson's Hill was, for a long time, a strong rebel position, and seven to-day it could be seen for away on the horizon—bald and bare—a fortification on its very summit, over which floated high the Union flag. The

had been a part of their every day life and profession for so many years. Wherever General Ham-

phreys, the commander of the corps, appeared in

company with his distinguished visitors and brilliant staff, he was received with loud cheering.

The men were ranged in the order as given above and opposite the right was the great collection of ambulances and carriages containing the large

SOME PACTS ABOUT THE CORPS.

The 2d Corps, during the war, has made for itself a record of which itself and the country can justly

most successful dashes of the cam paign at Spottsyl-

der Humphreys, it was as conspicuous as ever in

Appemattox. The corps, as the rester shows, con-

do credit to both, and have a reputation for being

character as is seldom seen in camp life. All the

utmost profusion; and as the sparkling wine cir-culated smong the lively guests, all was mirth and

laughter. Toasts were drank and replied to ; songs

sang and speeches made; in fact, everything passed off in the most apropos style. While the guests were supping, the band of the 3d United States Infantry performed a number of sweet airs.

The manner in which some picces of extreme difficulty were rendered by this band was such as to cause frequent words of commendation from the as-

WASHINGTON.

RECOVERY OF MONEY BELONGING TO UNION PRISONERS.

A paragraph recently appeared, and has been ex-tensively copied into the papers, which seems to have created a misapprehension in the minds of many persons who are interested in moneys and

other valuables taken from Union prisoners by the Confederate officials, a portion of which has lately been turned over to Gen. Mulporn, United States

agent for exchange, for distribution among the pro-

per claimants.

The article to which allusion is made, says Gen-

eral Mulrond has in his possession twenty-five thousand dollars in greenbacks, and a small sum in

gold and silver, being a portion of that taken from our saidlers when captured by rebels, and is to be distributed pro rate among those proving their right to it. A note from General Mulroup, dated Rich-

"I am orly authorized to pay such claims as are

verified by the invoices and records received by me with the property; the balance, if any, will be dis-

posed of in such manner as the proper authority may direct. I respectfully request all persons who

have claims for valuables taken from them by the

enemy to forward at once to me a full statement of

name, rank and organization, date and place of capture, the amount and kind of property taken, with name and rank of party receiving the same; also giving full and plain directions how, to whom and where they may desire such property, it found,

ii I would also give notice that a large number of

packages addressed and sent to Union prisoners of war in the South previous to the evacuation of the city of Richmond, are now in my possession.

Letters of inquiry or instructions concerning which

may be addressed to me, and will receive prompt

CLOSING OF BAR-ROOMS.

Lieutenant General GRANT has ordered all bar-rooms, and places where liquor is sold within the Dis-

trict of Columbia, to be closed until further orders.

This is in consequence of the large number of strag-glipg soldiers in this city and neighborhood, and to

prevent the recurrence of occasional disturbances from the use of intoxicating drinks. THE CASE OF JEFF DAVIS. The Star says: "There is no truth in the statement that a refusal has been made on the part of Secretary STANTON to surrender JEFF DAVIS to

the civil authorities here for trial. Jury will doubt-less be tried under the indictment of the criminal court of the District of Columnia."

CHANGES IN MILITARY COMMANDS.

Major General George H. Thomas arrived in Washington to-day, and will soon supersede Gen. Halleon in command at Richmond. Halleon is

to be transferred to the Pacific Department. Gen. MEADE is to command the Atlantic division, Gen.

SHERMAN the Southwestern division, and Sarat-DAN the trans Mississippi Department.

HEAVY POST OFFICE ROUGERY.

F. W. GRAY and J. W. SMITH, police detectives of Baltimore, soling for the Post Office Department, to-day arrested Charles W. Spincer, a clerk in the post office of this city, on the charge of

ciers in the post omes of this disjoint the disjoint having abstracted from the department about, \$100,000 worth of United States bonds and about \$5,000 worth of postage stamps. Stances was taken before a justice, and S. J. Howsen, the city

postmaster, appeared and made a statement in

effect that the above-mentioned amounts had already been ascertained to be missing. In default of 8100,000 half required by the justice, SPENCEA was continued for a first by the justice, SPENCEA was

made and banners. They passed in review before the President, who made them a neat speech.

The Coal Minera.

committed for a further hearing. WM. B. of Washington, was arrested as an accessory to the THE WASHINGTON SUNDAY SCHOOLS. The Sunday school scholars of nearly all denominations had a parade on Monday merning, with

bution of the property is incorrect.

forwarded.

Washington, May 30, 1865.

CLOSING SCENES.

number of visitors.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Unlone J. P. Mclivor, 170th N. Y. Vols., comd'g. 8th N. Y. H. Artillery, Colone J. B. Saker.

69th N. Y. N. G., Lieut. Col. John Coonsa.

155th N. Y. Vols., Lieut. Col. John Byrue.

164th N. Y. Vols., Lieut. Col. William DeLaoy.

170th N. Y. Vols., M. Jor Charles Hagan. The Press.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865. THE END OF THE WAR.

FAREWELL REVIEW

OF THE SECOND CORPS,

AT MUNSON'S HILL, YESTERDAY.

AN INTERESTING AND UNCOMMON SPECTACLE.

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS IN LINE. THEIR BEARING AND APPEARANCE.

Description of the General Scenes and Incidents.

[Special Correspondence of The Press] WASHINGTON, May 80.
From the lofty windows of the Capitol, Washington, to-day, is, in all its aspects, essentially a mill tary oity. As we saw it in the early morning, when the spires and towers, and the long-reaching Virginia hills in the background, were lit up with the ret sunbeams shimmering and glancing from the broad, bright bosom of the Potomac, it seemed to be a ministure of the power of the Union and the ble, and, as the reader has seen, a work of much great position it holds among the nations. There was a pure pleasure in the thousand views presented suished citizens came from both places, in-In the yast semi-circle around which the eye swept. Out from the dense foliage that fringed almost the whole horizon, the smoke of thousands of campfires rose in tiny, spiral columns. Here and there the tents of the returned soldiers, warm and white in the sunlight, peeped out, in little clusters, pleasant in contrast with their verdant surroundings. Away to the left, on the bare hills over which so many armies had camped and marched, were the fortifications, in long, straggling lines, their strength and massiveness lost in the distance. A little house, a solitary tree, and a camp or two, were all that were afforded to the eye, but the memory went back to the time when nature was as prodigal of her fa-Fors there as in the shadlest dell or the prottiest little hook. But two armies sat down there, prepartory to a fruitless and bloody advance against the power of rebellion. And as they lay the pioneer's are was gwung, and before the tramp of war all of the beauin) in nature withered and nied. There, all over the further land, was scattered awn great armies, resting all their labors done. On the Potemac, which shone like a ribband of silver, a hundred little vessels plied up, down, and across, on various missions bent, breaking up its smoothness into a thousand mimic rivulets. The river was the middle line-dividing the country-a contrast of

greenness and barrenness from the greatelty that compact and populous, filled all the foreground with its forest of brick and mortar. THE SOLDIERS OF THE RETURNED ARMIES. Even at that early hour the streets within the line of the vision were filled with soldiers, in battered, tattered, and dusty blue. Most of them anarble, or, from its dizzy heights, to look upon the city for which two great armies had fought four years, and covered Virginia over with desolation and the dead, and these soldiers, battle-worn and ed, did throng into the Capitol, swarming every avenue, and standing in curious and stlent groups in every room. Their wide brimmed hats, worn by the most of them, evidenced that they were the fighting and in the pureut, and had the honor to be "in at the death" on the banks of the Sherman's men of mighty marching and great vichad never an opportunity of seeing the splendid mander is also a Pennsylvania, for Gen. Humcapital of the nation, save through the engraver's or

the photographer's art.

THE REVIEW OF THE ARMIES. The REVIEW OF THE ARMIES.

Nearly all the army has been reviewed in a way—
shat is, the men have passed in long lines before the
platforms on which their commanders were stationed to look upon their strength and the patriotism expressed in their bright steel, steady tramp, and great numbers. We believe only the 1st Corps, under General Harcock, the 6th Corps, under Gen. Wright, and several brigades of artillery, are yet to be marched through the city. The 2d Corps has already done this, but its officers were not willing to allow its organization to be dissolved in the simple and uneloquent act of marching in seried lines through a great city from one camp to another. The history of the old corps had been too eventful and too bloody, and in it were already included the remanants of another, the 3d, which had abraded and almost annihilated itself in its grand onslaughts on the rock of the rebellion— General Lee's army. Its charge on the gray, dewy dawn of that memorable May morning when it dawn of that memorable May morning when it broke the rebel line at Spotts ylvania, and carried off three thousand of the very flower of the Insurgent army was one of the pleasant memories of its existence—a leaf in the laurel chaplet the army and the people have given it—its Services in the final battles of the war—the carnivals of blood and horror through which it had passed in the great closing scenes of the tracety which had bound each man and each the tragedy which had bound each man and each officer with the closest of ties, and they could not lightly be sundered. It was therefore resolved that a grand review-a review in every sense of the term—should be held in some one of the historic spots with which the vicinity of Washington so richly abounds. There, in the light sunshine, with the blood-stained Virginia hills around them, and the verdure and freshness of early spring—there the 2d Corps wished to die, not physically before the raining shot and shell of the enemy, but figura-

tively under the smiles of the blue sky that had so often looked down upon it in the midst of battle-Emoke and carpage, in the presence of its friends, The FLAGE OF REVIEW.

The spot chosen for the great spectacle was Mun-gon's Hill, where, it will be remembered, McOleilan reviewed the Army of the Potomac before it went out to find defeat and death in the swamps of the Dickshominy, and in the sad retreat to Harrison's Landing. The sun was just as bright then, Nature just as beautiful, and the bearing of the troops just as proud. But the contrast, for all that, was marked. Then the soldiers were beginning what was, to most of them, an untried life. Now they stood in long blue columns, ranged picturesquely over the fields and hills, but a molety, and not ever Then the rebel pickets were almost within gunshot of their massed columns. Now there was not a rebel in arms over our whole land.

PRON WASHINGTON TO MURSON'S HILL.
At an early hour Tuesday morning we started from
Washington in the direction of Munson's Hill. The morning was beautiful; a finer day could have been desired by none; and, as we rode along the rough roads and uneven ground of Virginia, everything seemed smiling with the return of peace and happiness. Here and there, in the almost treeless forest, were scattered the camps of victorous veterans.
You could almost have told by the looks of these men, that their day of fighting was over; that now they were about to return to their homss, and epjoy that liberty for which they had bat-tled so hard during four years of warfare, THE UNEVEN ROADS.

A ride from Weshington to Munson's Hill, in an army ambulance, is by no means a pleasant one, army ambulance, is by no means a pleasant one, and while we jostled along the "sacred soil" of Virgibla, I could not but think how many a poor wounded patriot had been jostled along that very road, and in that very ambulance. In many places the roads were almost impassable, but, fortunately, we succeeded in passing all difficulties, and reaching in safety the appointed places. THE BEVIEW.

The troops reviewed are included in the following full rester of the Corps:
Major General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. Volunteers,

CAVALRY BECORT. Company F ist New Jersey Cavalry, Capt. John Hobensack, commanding. First Division. Brevet Brigadier Gen. John R. msey, commanding Drevet Brigadier Gen. John R. msey, commanding, First Brigade.

Colonel John Fraser, 140th P. V., commanding, dist New York Vols., Col. George W. Scott. 18tt Penna. Vols., Lieut. Col. Wm. Wilson. 140th Penna Vols., Major Tuomas Henry. 26th Michigan Vols., Capt. L. H. Ives. 2d N. V. Heavy Artillery, Lieut Col. Geo. Hogg. 5th New Hampshire Vols., Capt. A. J. Holtt. EBCOND BRIGADE.

Col. Robt. Nusent forth N. V. V. Commanding.

Col. Robt. Nugent, 69th N. Y. V., commanding.
69th N. Y. V., Livet Col. James J. Smith.
4th N. Y. H. A. Major S. T. Gould.
88th N. Y. V., Lieut. Col. D. F. Barke.
68d N. Y. V. Usptain W. H. Terwilliger.
28th Niass, Vols., Lieut. Col. Jas. Fleming. THIRD BRIGADE

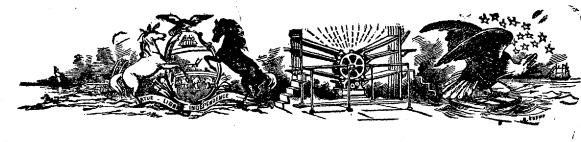
Brevet Brigadier General C. D. McDongall, Joionel 11th N. Y. Volunteers, commanding. 7th N. Y. Vols., Colonel Geo. Von Shack, 39th N. Y. Vols., Colonel A. Funk. 52d N. Y. Vols., Lieut. Col. H. M. Karples, 52d N. Y. Vols., Lieut. Col. H. M. Karples,
111th N. Y. Vols., Lieut. Col. L. W. Husk.
125th N. Y. Vols., Major W. H. H. Brainard.
126th N. Y. Vols., Major W. H. H. Brainard.
126th N. Y. Vols., Capitain Ira H. Wilder,
Colonel St. Oleir A. Mulikolland, 116th Pa. Vol126th Ps. Vols., Olonel Geo. T. Egbert.
136d Ps. Vols., Olonel Geo. T. Egbert.
136th Ps. Vols., Major D. W. Megraw.
54th N. Y. V., Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Glanny.
145th Ps. Vols., Major Chas. M. Lynch.
145th Ps. Vols., Lieut. Colonel Jss. F. Weaver.

Second Division. Brevet Major General Francis C. Barlow, com manding.

Epecial Despatch to the Press]
MAHANOY CITY, May 30.—The statements that Brevet Major General Francis C. Barlow, commanding.

PIRET BRIGADE.

Colonet W. A. Olmsted, 59th N. Y. Vols., comd'g.
7th Michigan Volunteers, Lt. Col. G. W. Lapoint.
19th Maire Vols., Lt. Col. J. W. Spaulding.
1524 New York Vols., Major J. E. Uartis.
18th Minesota Vols., Lt. Col. W. Downie.
22th Massachusets Vols., Lt. Col. A. R. Curtis.
18th Pennsylvania Vols., Col. J. A. Jewell.
33th Wisconsin Vols., Lt. Col. J. A. Jewell.
33th Wisconsin Vols., Lt. Col. C. E. Warner,
19th Massachusets Vols., Lt. Col. E. Rige. have been published in to-day's papers about the disturbances in the coal region are much exaggerated. There have been no demonstrations to riot that I have heard of. There has been a general suspension in the shipments of coal on account of a falling off in the demand, and so far the men have



a a a tradi,

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

them are quiet and law-abiding, and such articles THE TRIAL as were published to-day are libels on them and tend to inflame the passions of the bad ones among them. The soldiers who have gone there will over-

awe the unruly ones, and the decent and orderly miners will be glad to see them there. THIRD BRIDAGE.

Colonel D. Woodall, 1st Del. Vols., commanding. 7th West Va. Vols., Lieut. Col. F. W. Baidwin. 108th N. Y. Vols., Lieut. Colonel F. E. Pietos. 14th Conn. Vols., Captain J. Frank Morgan. 12th N. J. Vols., Captain C. D. Lippincott. 1st Del. Vols., Lieuteuant Colonel J. C. Nichols. 10th N. Y. Vols., Lieuteuant Colonel J. C. Nichols. 10th N. Y. Vols., Lieuteuant Colonel Wm. Davis. 106th Pa. Vols., Ospitain John H. Gailager. 4th Oblo Tol., Lieut. Colonel Chas. C. Callahad.

Third Division. NEW ORLEANS AND MEXICO. Business at New Orleans-Military Affairs in Mexico—Naval Salutes in filem ory of President Liucoln.

New York, May 30.—The steamer Guiding Starrom New Orleans on the 25th inst., has arrived The brig E. Drummond, arrived here, brings Matamores advices of May 6th. Business was very dull, the market being glutted, and merchandise was selling at lower prices than i Monterey was still in the possession of the Repub cans. Generals Negrete and Cortinas were in front of

Brevet Major General G. Mott, Commanding.

Brigadier General R. de Trobriand, commanding.

99th Penns. Vols., Lieut. Col. Peter Fritz.

110th Penns. Vols., Caprian J. B. Fice.

20 h Indiana Vols., Lieut. Col. R. derews.

1st Maine Heavy Art., Col. R. B. Shepherd.

4th New York Vols., Lieut. Col. Mt. W. Burns.

8th New York Vols., Major L. Todd.

124th New York Vols., Major L. Todd.

124th New York Vols., Lieut. Col. CH. Weygant. Matamoros with forty-five thousand troops, de-manding its surrender, which Mejla refused. He had been reinforced by one thousand French troops from Vera Cruz, and expected to hold the place. On the 6th inst. the foreign and American men-of war were draped in mourning and fired salutes in taken of respect to the memory of President Lin

ST. LOUIS. ELIZURE OF A STEAMBOAT—ABREST OF THE OFFI-ORES FOR DISLOYALTY.
St. Louis, May 30.—The steamer Magenta has been seized by order of Gen. Pope, and the captain, mate, and first clerk arrested, and will be tried by a military commission, for ill-treatment of Union troops, while rebel officers and soldiers were per-mitted to avail themselves of every privilege of the boat, and were allowed to sing rebel songs and indulge in disloyal talk. The Magenta will not be allowed to run again until the matter is satisfacto rily arranged.

Brevet Lieut. Col. John G. Hygara communutus. Battery K, 4th. U. S. Artillery, Brevet John W. Roder. Battery B, 1st R. I. Artillery, First Lieut. Jas. E. Chace. Battery B, 1st N. J. Artillery, Captain A. J. Arrest of Rebel Citicers at Burlington, Vermont. Bullington, Vr., May 30.—Two rebel officers, who gave the names of Lewis Oastleman and O. J. Murray, were arrested on board the steamer United States, this evening, at this port. They asserted Dakin.
_Battery C, 4th N. Y. Artillery, Captain Richard Battery L, 4th N. Y. Artillery, Fist Lieut. Frank Seymour. 10th Mass. Battery, Captain J. Webb Adams. 12th N. Y. Artillery Battery, Capt. C. A. Clark. Although the distance from both Alexandria and that they were on their way from Montreal to New York to surrender themselves to General Dix. Sanders and Tucker accompanied them to the mates of these notorious parties, are now in jail in this city awaiting the orders of General Dix.

> Beturn of Collis' Zouaves. BALTIMOBE, May 30. — Midnight. — Collis Zouaves have passed through this city on route for

The Rhode Island Legislature. NEWPORT, R. I., May 30.—The General Assembly of Rhode Island met to-day. The State officers rere conducted into office.

Governor Pierpont at Richmond. public reception in Richmond, Governor Pierpont

public reception in Richmond, Governor Pierpont said:

"You have seen the Christian and the Sanitary Commission coming in and extending their kindness every where; you have seen the muniticence of the Republic poured cut on citizen and soldier; you have seen the sick and wounded, and give to the recel soldier on one hand, and the Union soldier on the other haud. Five or ten millions of dollars have been contributed by that people for this benevolent purpose, and your people and our fitends have been and like the recipient one of the strange things which have marked the conduct of our people in this terricle civil war that has teen raging in our country, yet this munificence on the part of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect, for as one of the memoers of the Christian (lommiselon goes but to prove what are the feelings of our people in this repect of ceremony of the review began about 3 P. M., and for two hours the troops performed the evolutions which be proud. It is the largest corps in the army, although it has, especially in the campaigns of the last two years, been ongaged in some of the heaviest fighting of the war. Everybody remembers the good service it did at the battle of Getkeep your positions, or you shall keep them. [Vo-ciferous cheering.] And to-day we represent the greatest nation, the most munificient people, and the biggest heart known among the nations of the actth. (A nulcus a the fortunes of the day. In the march from the Rapidan to Petersburg, under Hancock, it came fully up to its former record, and made some of the the biggest heart known among the nations of the earth. [Applause.]

"I or me among you pledging all the efforts and energies of my heart and mind to the building up of this great State, founded by those great states mea to whom you have referred." [Loud and continued charter.]

vania. In the last battles around Petersburg, un-THE OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL. The MEDITERRANHAN AND RED BEAS UNITED—REPORT OF THE DELIGATES.

The grand opening of the Sagez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean sea with the Red swa, took place, according to previous airrangement, on the 7th of April and following days, in presence of a large paity of representatives of the chambers of commerce of the world. The party, under the direction of M. F. de Loesee; president of the Universal Company of the Suez Canal, consisted Universal Company of the Suez Canal, consisted of one hundred and twenty persons, of whom eighty-live wester clegates, and the balance engineers and officers of the company, and some invited guests. They let Alexandila, for Cairo, by railroad, on the 7th, and started from the latter place on the 9th, enroule for Port Said, the foliet of the waters of the Mediterranean, and proceeded thence through the Canal to Suez. The weather was beautiful, the moon shining aplencially at hight during the whole period of the trip. For tweite nights in succession they all cined together, winding up the festivities in the true is annothed the wives and darghters of the officers and explecters (who were all French) participated.

Perhaps the best description we can give of the journey is the report drawn up at Cairo, at the request of the party, by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, after their feture from Suez.

CAIRO, April 17, 1805.—We, the undersigned, delegates of the Chambers of Commerce to the canal of THE MEDITERRANHAN AND RED SEAS UNITEDphreys is a native of your city. There are many gentlemen on his staff from your State and city who As the sun, which had all day shone with its greatest brilliancy, sank into the west, preparations were made to end off the pleasures of the day, in a manner which would cause the review of the 2d Corps to remain for a long time fresh in the memory of those who witnessed it. A payillion had been erected near headquarters by the staff of General Humphress. The pavillion was handsomely decorated, the outside being covered with branches of trees, and the doors were formed by the well-worn and bullet torn battle-flags. At about half past seven a large number of distinguished guests sat down to a supper of such a

CAIRO, April 17, 1805.—We, the undersigned, delegates of the Chambers of Commerce to the canal of Suez, siter having examined the works already dune, and, having taken into consideration the possibility of the enterprise, report:

We started on the 7th last, from Alexandria by railroad for Cairo, were we remained until the morning of the 9th. We then proceeded by railroad to Zagazig, where we embarked at 90 clock A. M., in boats drawn by nules and camels, on the freshwater canal made by Mohemet All, and arrived the same day at Tele-14-Kebir, a station of the company. On the 10th, in the morning, we continued our journey in the same manner, and at noon we entered upon the fresh-water canal made by the company. At 5 o'clock P. Mi, we arrived at Ismailis, the central station on the Suez Canal.

On the 11th we remained at Ismailia to examine the works there, as well as those of Seraphum, the most elevated points of the Isthmus.

On the 12th we started from Ismailis by the sea canal in boats of small draught orawn by mutes and camels. We arrived at Kantara at four o'clock P. M., having visited the important workshops and works of El Guikr and El Terdan. From this point in many places, and for a length altogether of sixty kilometres, (about thirty-six miles): the canal is also excavated te its full width. The portion previously traversed was only about one-third of the width proposed. width proposed.
On the 13th we left Kautara in the same way for Port Said, twenty kilometres (twelve miles). Before reaching this place we found five small steamboats, which brought us to the Mediterranean. There we examined the plars in course of construction.

tion.

On the 14th we remained at Port Said to visit the important buildings, workshops, and materials which the company possess in that town.

On the 15th we returned by boat to ismailla, and on the 16th, in the morning, we started for Suez by the fresh water canal, in boats drawn by mules and camels, arriving at Suez in the evening.

The two locks intended to connect the sea canal with the fresh water canal, in course of construction at ismailla, are not yet inished, and a transchipment here is now necessary.

Our pressage from the Mediterranean to the Red. Sea was accomplished in twenty-seven hours, as follows: Eleven hours from Port Said to ismailla, and sixteen hours thence to Suez.

A telegraphic wire extends the whole length of the canal, communicating with the wires of Cairo, Alexandria, and Suez.

Juring our voyage we had opportunity to observe the excavators and other machines used for digging the canal. All the works belonging the company appeared to us built and equipped a a solid and per machet manner.

In our opinion the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus is only a question of the and money.

We are informed that the company has already made contracts with various contractors for the company at a to I ultry communication of the ship canal by the star of the made contracts with various contractors for the completion of the ship canal by the let of July, 1868, without exceeding the actual capital, including therein the indomnity due by the Egyptian Govern-ment under the award of the Emperor Napoleon 117.

During the whole of our trip we received the greatest attention and hospitality from Mr. de Lesseps, and he and the engineers and officier of the company answered freely all the questions which we put to them. out to them.

To this report the names of the delegates are ap-

closed firm; receipts of 4,500; sales at 1322155. Sheep steady; receipts 14,000 head; quoted at 96.9%c.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

10 P. M.—Gedd 137%, after call 138%; old 5-208, 102%; new do., 102%; Erlo, 70%; Hudson River, 95%; old Southern Michigan, 55%; Rock Island, 91%; Northwestern, 22%; do. preierred, 32%; Fort Wayne, 90%; Quicksliver, 49; Atlantic Mail, 162%.

Chicago Markets.

C falling off in the demand, and so far the men have quietly acquiesced, and are patiently waiting until the demand for ocal will warrant the operators in starting the collieries. It is true we have some bad men amongst our miners, but the great majority of firm. Mess Pork, \$22; prime mess, \$18.

OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Evidence for the Government and the Defence.

THE ARCH-TRAITOR DAVIS' APPROVAL OF THE ASSASSINATION.

He Wanted it "Well Done," and "Johnson, the Beast," and Secretary Stanton also Killed.

Dr. Mudd Thought the Murder "an Atrocious and Revolting Crime,"

GALLANTRY AND CHIVALRY OF THE STONEWALL BRIGADE.

Mrs. Suratt as a Philanthropist Feeding Union Soldiers.

ATZEROTT TREATS THE CRIME AS A JOKE.

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- Visitors of both sexes continue to crowd the court-room almost to suffoca-tion. At the trial Messrs. B. Hubbard, John E. Roberts, and Charles E. Follows, of Col. Baker's Detective Force, are in attendance, enforcing order and cantiously attending to their appropriate The record of the previous day having been read, the prosecution proceeded to call three witnesses, the remaining being for the defence. Their testi-

bould say that it was,

and see whether it is the same despatch. A. I should say that it was.

The despatch was then read as follows:
GREENSBORG, April 19, 1865.—His Excellency, President Davies: President Lincoln was assassinated in the theatre in Washington, on the night of the 14th inst. Seward's house was entered on the same right and he was repeatedly slabbed, and is probably mortally wounded.

Q. State what Jefferson Davis add after reading this despatch to the crowd; endsavor to recollect his precise language. A. Upon the canciuston of of his speech to the crowd; endsavor to recollect his precise language. A. Upon the canciuston of of his speech to the people he read this despatch alone it were better that it were done well."

Q. You are sure these are the words? A. These are the words.

Q. State whether or not, in a day or two after wards, Jefferson Davis, John O. Brecklaridge, and others, were present in your house at Onarlotte? A. They were.

Q. And the assassination of the President was the subject of conversation? A. A day or two afterwards that was the subject of their conversation. Q. Can you remember what John O. Breckinridge said? A. In speaking of the assassination of President Libcoln ne remarked to Havis that he regretted it very much; that it was nifortunate for the people of the South at that time; Javis replied, "Well, General, I don't know; if it were to be done at all, it were better it were well done; and if the same were done to Andrew Johnson, the beast, and to Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete."

besst, and to Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete."

Q. You feel confident that you recollect his words? A. These are the words used.

Q. State whether or not the regret which John C. Breckinridge expressed at the assassination was because of its oriminality, or simply because it was unfortunate for the people of the South at that time? A. I draw that conclusion.

Q. Was there any remark made as to the criminality of the act? A. No. sir; he simply remarked that he regretted it as being unfortunate for the South. South.
Q. Of what State are you a native? A. Of Mas-Testimony of J. C. Courtney.

Testimony of J. C. Courtney.

Q. Where do you reside? A. At Charlotte, N. C.

Q. In what business were you engaged there? A. In the telegraph business in connection with the "Southern Express Company."

Q. Look at the telegraph despatch of which Mr. Bates has just spoken, and state whether or not it passed over the wires at the date indicated? A. Yes, sir; that is a true copy. (A copy of the message telegraphed on the 19th of April last, to Jefferson Davis was shown to witness.)

Q. From what point? A. From Greensboro, signed by John O. Herodinridge.

Q. This despatch was sent from thejoffice to Jefferson Davis at Carlotte? A. When the message was received, he was en route to Charlotte; it was delivered to bim at Mr. Bates house, in Charlotte, Judge Advocate Holt then stated that inasmuch as yet opened the case for the defence, he desired to call another witness for the prosecution in regard to that prisoner.

No objection being made, the following witness was called:

Testimony of Jacob Ritterspach. Testimony of Jacob Ritterspach.

Restimony of Jacob Ritterspach.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bringham: Q. State whether you were a carpenter at Ford? Theatre down to the 14th of April last? A. I was.
Q. Were you present on the night of the 14th when the President was shot? A. I was.
Q. Which box in the theatre did the President occupy that night? A. It was on the left hand side of the stage, the right hand side as you come in from the front.
Q. When the shot was fired did you hear anybody cry, "Stop that man ?" A. I did.
Q. State where you were and what you did when you heard the cry, "Stop that man?" A. I was standing on the stage, about the centre, behind the scores, when somebody cried out, "The President is shet?" then I saw a man running across the stage towards the book door; he had a kuife in his hand; I ran to the last entrance, and as I came up to him he grabbed for me, and struck at me with his kuife; I jumped back; he then ran out and slammed the door shut; then I went to open the door, and I thought it was kind of fast; I could not get it open very readily; "at that time somebody cried out, "Which way?" and I answered, "This way;" then I got out, but the man had got on his horse and gone down the alley; I then came in sad met Spangler.
Q. What Spangler? A. Edward Spangler, the

gone down the alley; I then came in and met Spangier.

Q. What Spangler? A. Edward Spangler, the prisoner; and he kind of slapped me on the mouth with his open hand, and said: "Dor't say which way he went;" I asked him what he meant by slapping me in the mouth, and he said. "For God's rake, shut up!" that was all he said.

Q. When you went out that door had any one else besides the man with the knife gone out before you? A. I did not see anybody.

Q. Did anybody go out after you.? A. Yes; but I do not know who it was.

Q. Did you leave the door open when you ran out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your business on the stage? A. My businers was to show the Wings.

Q. State what sort of a man, if any, went out after you? A. I thought ha was a talt, pretty stout han.

halloo out, "which way;". I have not seen that man eince.

Q. How long was it before you came back to where Spangler was standing? A. It might have C. How long was it before you came back to where Spangler was standing? A. It might have been two or three minutes.

Q. And he was crying? A. He looked so; he souned soared.

Q. What did you say to him before he spoke to you as you have stated? A. I did not say anything.

Q. Were you at surper with Spangler on the night before the assassination? A. Yes, sir; we boorded together.

Robert Martin, a witness for the defence, being called, stated that he was mistaken in that portion of his testimony of yestoroay, referring to the visit of the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, to his house on the fourth of April. It was Jerrett Mudd, not the prisoner, who visited him, and the date was lith instead of 4th of April. The witness further stated that the prisoner in company with Jerrett Mudd, called on him while he was in Market in Washington, on the 2th of Decomber last, and that he saw the prisoner apain on the 23d of March, in company with Mr. Leweltyn, the occasion of these gontholmes stopping over night at his hours, and that he did not receiled seeing him on any other occasion.

Jerry vyer a witness for the defence, being recalled, state of that he lad never gone into Virginia. He fittend of oses that he had not crossed the Potomac since left but did get to Richmond, Va., at that time, with the prisoner succepts and the since and the party who ked here alsoping in the piles.

B. Assiatant indee Advocate Bringham: Q. Who were the partie of the parties of the prisoner in the politic of the companied to Richmond? A 14d that the twent worker to be in the prisoner of the parties of t

air.
Q Did you see Jefferson Davis while you were in Richmond? A I did; but I sever spoke to him in my life; I remaised in kichmond only about a week, and did not neet with any of the officers of the rebel organization there, except Taylor, to whom I went to get a 1988 zation there, except Taylor, to whom I wens to get a

get there to svoid arrest.

G. You preferred to fall into the hands of the enemy?

A. I regarted very much that recessity of guing there

G. To what pines do you refer in your testimony?

A. To the lines about Dr. Eudd's house

G. Did you also in the pines at night? A. Yes,

str.

Q. Did you sleep in the pines at night? A. Yes, str. Q. Who fed you? A. Dr. Fammel A. Midd.
Mr Ewing objected to a further examination of this winger, and; these facts had already been stated by him in his examination in chief.
General limits inquired whether the wittees had not swern that he was a loyal man, and had been such from the beginning of the rebilion?

Indge hrigs am replied that he so understood him.
Q. Did you not belong to an organization hostile to the Government of the United Etates? A. I belonged to a cavalry company.
Q. Was it not the purpose of that organization to stand by the State of Maryland in any position she might take, loyal or disloyal? A. That I do not brow.
Q. Did you not publicly procelaim yourself in favor of the seesession of Maryland? A. Not that I am aware of:
I may lark done it. State whether when you want to G. D'd you not publicly processin yourself in favor of the seesession of Maryland? A. Not that I am aware of; I may have done it.

If may have done it.

If may have done it.

If you have done it.

If you have done it will be confederate service? A. I ded not; I did not; I did not; I did not go for that purpose.

G. State whicher when you returned you took the oath of allegiance? A. I did.

G. State whether you nave done any act to ald or encourage the rebellion since taking the oath? A. I have not that I am swarr of.

By Mr. Byin; ham: Q. When did you ta'e this oath of allegiance? A. In 1891; I am not positive as to that; I have it was a short time after I returned.

Q. Who administered the oath of allegiance? One of the lleutenants or captains, I think, down at Gen. Hooker's camp.

Testimony of Marcellus Gardwer.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State, whether you know the pri-

Testimony of Mavcellus Garduer.

By Mr. Ewins: Q State whether you know the prisener Ir. tau neid A 20.07 A 100
Q thate whether he has ever said anything to you hour offering his land for sale, and, if so, when? A 1 have heard him, on several occasions during the past two years, state that he wanted to sell out.
Q Were you at the church in the neighborhood on the Sunday after the assassivation? Ies, sir.
Q Was the fact of the assassination of the President then known and talked about at the church? A Yes, sir; it till it was generally known.
Q State whether he hame of the assassin was generally known? A I think not.
Q. Die you see Dr. Mindd there? A Yes, sir.
Q state whether you heard Dr. Mindd say anything as o how he regarded the assassination?
Assie's an Judge Advocate Bringham objected to the question.

zestop. Mr. Ewing said that he had again brought this ques-on hence the court for the purpose of calling their atmr. Ewing said that he had again brought this question becore the court for the purpose of calling their attention specially to the character of the declaration, which he expected to prove that Dr Mudd apoke of the assaciantion as an atroclous and revolting crimes and 8 terrible calculation, which he country and that he spoke of it generally among his neighbors at the church in that way. The prience was charged with a concealment of the fact of those two men being at this house, which was concealment extending over Suday, and his acclurations stowing his festing spitch that the concealment of the trime he was alteged to have been acting accessory to it were admissible. The objection of the Judga Advocate was sustained and the question was not put.

Mr. Ewing then stated that he had no further examination of the witness to make.

Textimous of Joseph N. Saylor.

By Mr. Stune: Q. Where do you reside? A. In the

By Mr. Stone: Q. Where do you reside? A. In the ryland.
Q. thate whether you know the general reputation of Faniel G. Thomas for truth and veracity? A. I know his general reputation in that respect pretty well, both from report and observation; it is bad.
Q. From his general character for truth and veracity, would you believe him on his getait? A. From my owa would you believe him on his oath? A. From my own how ledge of him, I would not, Q. How long have you known Thomas? A. Since he was man about the work of him all the time; his reputation is that he never tiells the truth when he well answer his purpose better.

Cross-examined by Judge Helt: Q. Dut you ever how of Mr Themes speaking falsain when under only? A. I sever knew him to be sworn.

Q. Did you ever hear it charged upon him that he spore false; Y. A. I do not know that I ever dud.

Q. Did you ever hear it charged upon him that he spore false; Y. A. I do not know that I ever dud.

Q. Did you ever hear it charged upon him that he spore false; Y. A. I do not know that I ever dud.

Q. Did you ever hear it charged upon him that he spore false; Y. A. I do not know that I ever dud.

Q. The repuration of which you speak is that he talks idly, extravagantly, and unjettably but that reoning it of decessors whose day any statements waish he would make while under only? A. Theyer heard that he had been charged with weeking falsely.

Q. I ace not reported to be an honest and a loyal man in his neith corriood? A. Well, he is sometimes one thing and sometimes knother; just as the prospects of either side very.

Q. Have you constantly desired that the Government should succeed in suppressing the rebellion? A. Al-

should succeed in suppressing the reneition? A. Always.

Lipply to some further questions, the witness said
that hie ground for suspecting the loyalty of Mr.
Thomas at particular times were based upon what that
person had told others; that personally he was perrectly friendly with Mr. Thomas their residences
bring near each other; that he had never had any priwate or political differences with that gentleman; and
that the reputation of Dr. George Mudd as a loyal man,
and a supporter of the Government, was universal in
that neighborhood. Restimony of William A. Madd.

By Mr. Stone: Q. Do you know Dr. S. A. Mudd? Q. How far do you live from him? A. About a mile and a ball.

Q. Stale whether at any time last year you saw a Captain white from Teonessee, or a Lieutenant Perry, at or about Dr. Samuel A. Mudd's premises. A. I never at or about Dr. Samuel A. Mudd's premises. A. Inever cid.
Q. Did you see Andraw or Ben Gwynn, or George Gwynn, about the premises at any time last year? A. Ao, sir; I have not seen andrew tiwynn since he left for the South, Mr. George Gwynn I have seen at our church several times since he returned.
Q. Did you see any person staying out in the woods about Dr. Madd's during last year? A. I did not; I never saw a man there that I had beard of an having been South, except one; I receiled seeled Mr. Ben Gwynn et the doctor's, I rode up and ascertained from him that he was scouling or something of that kind; that he been quite three years ago; it may have been in the first year of he war; it was the time! I understood they were after him.

Teatimony of Francis S. Walsh.

Testimony of Francis S. Waish.

By Mr. Store: Q. Where do you reside? A. I have lived in this city since 1837; I have Aragists.

Q. Do you know the prisoner, Hacold? A. Yee; I have known him ever since he were a boy; I have known him in the stream of the property of the Testimony of Francis S. Walsh. Q. How large a family? A. Seven or eight; he was Q. How large a family? A. Seven or eight; no was the only sen.
Q. tate what is his general character for boylehness; whether he was saally persuaded or sed away? A. I have always looked upon him as a light, triflug boy, of very little reliability.
Q. Is he or is he not easily persuaded by any one around him? A. I should think he was.
Q. More so than the generality of young men or his sign? A. Jee, str. I haw certain of that.
Q. Would he be especially liable to be led away by any one of fascinating address? A. I have never heard him enter into any argument with any one; all his conversation that I have heard has been of a light and trifling of aracter.

Testimony of Wm. H. Keellotts.
By Mr. Stone: Q. Where do you reside? A. I have
twel to this city for 16 years.
Q. State whether you know the prisoner Harold well? Q. State whether you know the prisoner Havoid well?
A. Ido.
Q. Have you known him all the time? A. Yes, for nearly 13 years.
Q. State whether you saw him during the month of r. bruary isat? A. I think I did.
Q. How often? A. I could not say how often I was at home: I live next door to his father's, and have occasionally seen him in the yard, moraling and afternoon; I ruppose I saw him nearly every day.
Q. State whether or not he is of a trifling character, and easily pengade? A. Ibelieve he is: I saw him very often in hogs' company; I should think he was more of a boy than a man; he never associated with men at all.

Testimony of Emma Havold.

Testimony of Emma Harold. By Mr. Stone: Q. State whether you are the sister of the prisoner, David R. Harold? A. I alm. Q. State whether he was at home on the 16th of Fe brnsy last? A. Wes; I remember it from the fast of sedding a valentins to him, which he received on the Gerra And he and the eachieses and officers of the company amswered freely all the questions while the questions and the questions are appropried.

To this report he names of the delagates are appropried.

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To this report he names of the delagates are appropried.

The price of the question of the price of the properties of the price of th arbding a valentins to him, Walch he received on the 16th.

Q. Had you sany talk with him in relation to that yalentine on the 16th? A. No, but my sister had.

Q. State what was the next date you can fix, on which he was at home? A. The 19th! I remember, that date by the fact that I brought a pitcher of water up stairs, he met me in the hall, and wanted I should give it to kim; he had to take it away from me; I held onto it, and it was spill over; that was the bunday morning sfor it. Valentice day.

Q. And you and not remember his being at home between these times? A. He was shi home, but I cannot fix the day.

The Rephel Mai Heveral Edward Johnson

f the court. General Kautz. Does this person appear here as a vo-General Assis. Does this perion appear here as a vo-inuter witness?

Mr. Alten, He does not.

The Jurge Advocate General. I feel bound to say that, as a rule of law, before a witness be rem-dered so infamous as to become absolutely as competent to testify, he must be convicted by judi-usly proceeding, and the record of that proceeding must

be produced as the basis of his incompetency. Without that conviction any systemes of his guilt only applies to his credibility. This court can discredit him as is as they please upon that ground, but I do not think the lew would anthorize the cut to declare this wit ness incompetent, however unworthy he may be of credibility.

to bit ciedibility. This court can discredit him as is a as they please moon that ground, but 1 do not think the lew would anthorize the court to declare this wit ness incompetent, however unworthy he may be of credibility.

General Lew Wallace I hope, for the sake of the elactic of this inversigation, and for the sake of the elactic, on the ribar of the person introduced as a winess, but for that of the person introduced as a winess, but for that of the person introduced as a winess, but for that of the person introduced as a winess, but for that of the person introduced as a winess, but for that of the person is not technically an incompetent witness I withdraw the motion.

By Mr. Alkin: Q. Whan is your possent stains as a gricol er of war, a I am a United States prisoner of war, captured at Fachville, now confined at Fort Warning, which have been a surfaced by the control of the confidence of war, and the same of the confidence of war, and the war of wa

Q. Do you know or not of a meeting of the officers of the brigade at the camp of the 2d Vurginia Regument?
A. I know nothing of it, and never heard anything of the kind,
Q. Did you ever learn the fact that a secret meeting was held there at that time? A. I never heard of any such secret meeting.
Q. Did you ever at any meeting of the officers of your division hear place of the United battles? A. I never heard any plane of secassed in any meeting of the officers, nor did fever hear the seasa-ination of the President of the United battles? A. I never heard any plane of seasast and with J. Wilkes Booth, the actor? A. I am not; I never raw him
Q. Look at that picture (Booth's) and sealf you ever saw the mar? A. Never, to my knowledge; I did not know in fact there was snote a man until after the assasination of President Lincoln.
Q. Have you a personal knowledge of the fact of Lieutensant Pavid Cockerlll losing a horse?
Judge Bringham I object We do not propose the greatent part of the president of the Coupleter to be proved. We did not go turther.
Q. Did you ever learn anything while at the South of a secret association by the court.
Q. Did you ever learn anything while at the South of a secret association by the court.
Q. Did you ever learn anything while at the South of a secret association by the court.
Q. While in Richmond, have you heard it freely poken of on the street and smong your acquaints uses that the assasination of the President of the gluided at hever heard it spoken of as a destrable object to be accomplished; in fact, as I said before, I never heard any officer or person allude to the assasination of the President of one of the president of the gluided at hever heard it spoken of as a destrable object to be accomplished; and the president of the president of the gluided at hever heard it spoken of as a destrable object to be accompl

have.
Q. Were you educated at the United States Military
Academy? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How lorg had you been in the army of the United
States? A. I graduated in 1835.
Q. And had been in our army down to the breaking
out of the rebellion? A. Yes, sir.
Q. What was your rank in the army at that time?
A. Capiain and brevet major of the 6th United States Infantry. Q. btate how you got out of the service of the United States? A. I teldered my resignation, which was ac-State? A. I tendered my resignation, which was accepted.

Of Pridered it to whom? A. To the Adjutant General of the United States; I leadered it in May. 1851; it was not accepted for three or four weeks; I received the acceptance of the prince of the prince of the states of the sta

Examined by Mr. Stone; Q. State whether you know David B. Huold? A. Yee, I know him. Q. Gan you state whether he was or was not in Washington on the 18th of last Fabruary? A. He was at my house on the 18th and received my rent: I have his recept to show.

Testimony of Mrs. Potts. Examined by Mr. Stone: Q. State whether you know one of the accused, David B. Barold? A. Yes, Q. State to the court whether he was or was not in Washington on the 20th of February last. A. I cannot state whether he was or was not in came to my house out the 19th, and I told him I would send the meney the house, which I did; I did not see him the next day, he used to come to my house, and when I would not

the poney to his house; his receipt was dated the 21th of February.

Testimony of the Rebel Major H. K. Bonglass.

Yamined by Mr. Aiken: 2. State to the court whether you ever held a commission in the 80-68iled Confederate terrice? A. I have 8everal; my last commission was that of major and A. A. G.; I served as such on the staff of six general educar- and among others on that of Mejor General Edward Johnson.

Q. Are you isconsinted with Henry Van Steinaker? A. I know a man by the name of Von Steinaker; I do not know what his first name is.

Q. Was he, or not, a private in your service; and, if to, in what regiment? A. He was in the 2d Virginia lifenty, Stonewall Brigade.

Q. Did he receive the pay, bounty, and allowances of a private. A. I don't know.

Q. Do on recollect that after the return of your army from Gettyaburg where it was encamped? A. I was wounded at Gettyaburg, and left in the hands of the enemy; I was a prisoner for nine months.

Q. When you returned to camp, did you meet Von Steinaker again? A. I do not remember seeing him again; i got a leiter from him immediately after I returned to camp.

Q. Do you I now of any secret meetings ever heing held in your earm at which the assessination of President Lincoln was descussed? A. I do not.

Q. Were you acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth, the actor? A. Mo.

By the Court: Q. Were you ever in the United States service? A. I was not; with the permission of the Court, I would like to make a statement.

General Howe. I object to the prisoner making any statement.

statement. General Foster. I hope the witness will be allowed to General Foster. I hope the witness will be allowed to make his statement.
The Precident I no further objection is made the witness will proceed with his extrement. Court, underwitness of lugs wish to say to the Court, understanding sat videace here. Stonewall Brigades that he among the control of the court of the co

Examined by Mr. Ailen.—Q. Have you been in the service of the so-called Confederate States? A I have as engineer officer as one time on the staff of General Edward Johnson, and atothers that of different general officers.
Q. State whether you are acquainted with Henry You Steinsker? A I am.
Q. When, and under what circumstances, did that commence? A. He was detailed by me as draughtsman immediately after General Johnson took command. mand. Q Was he employed as such? A. I employed him Q. Was neemployed as such? A. I employed him as such Q. Did he ever have the rank or pay of an engineer officer? A. He did not. Q. Are you acquainted with J. Wilkes Booth, the accor? A. I am not. Q. Did you ever see a person calling himself by that name in camp? A. No, sir Q. Do you know of any secret meetings of officers ever taking place in your camp at which the assassination of Freeldent Lincoln was discussed. A. None ever did take place. Q. Did you ever learn the fact that Von Steinaker was a member of Gen. Blenker's staff? Question objected to by Judge Bringham, and withdrawn.

a member of Gen. Blenker's staur.

Guestion objected to by Judge Bringham, and withdrawn.

G. Did you ever learn the fact of his deserting the service of the United States?

Guestion objected to by Judge Bringham, and withdrawn.

G. Do you know that fact? A. I do not; only from his state ments and acknowledgements on several occasions to me.

G. Have you ever heard of, or been cognizant of a search trasconable society for the purpose of the assassination of the Zresident of the United States? A. I am not cognizant of any, nor have I ever heard of any.

G. Were any nembers of your staff or vourself members of an organization known as Knights of the Goden Circle, or Sons of Liberty? So far as I am concerned. I never have been, nor do I know of any of the others leving been.

G. Bare you heard declarations made in Bichmond to the affect that President Lincoln ought to be assassinated? A. I have not.

Testimany of Thomas C. Nott. Testimony of Thomas C. Nott.

on heave in the residual function engits to be assessed to the effect that Francisco and the control of the con

THE WAR PRESS.

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chief, which she had dropped; she snatched it from h im quickly and rudely without a work of thanks. No or, we examination was had of this witness and when, with reportorial curtosity, we a ked to reserve why, the most technical and dry of the Judges Advocate simply told us it would have been could, the glumph agreater load of sorrow upon her than she could having agreater load of sorrow upon her than she could

Testimony of Lemons.

Q. State whether you know Atzerott? A. I do, sir, Q. Fow long have you known him? A. Since be

Q. Fow you at the house of Hezekiah Mentzon the Funday afte the assansination? A. I was, sir. Q. Pid you see the prisoner there? A. Yez, sir. G. Did you have any conversation with him? A.

extra copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PRES.

FOUR CENTS. that afternoon? A. I made the interest out in thindaments. 2. Did she express to you, during her entire slay at rails wille, any wish or desire to see John M. Edyd? Jansville, any wish or desire to see John M. Edyd? She did not. Q. Were you at the place when Mr. Lloyd drove up? Yes. What was his condition at that time? A. He was ry much intox cated.

Q. Was Mrs. Suratt upon the point of going away
hen Lloyd drove up? A. Yes; the had been ready to
str for some time before thoyd drove up; the had
te nees with Capt. Gwynn, and when he came she
ent have and stopped.

Q. As what time did you leave? A. About sundown,
ridge. Judge.

4 Have you, during the last year of two, been on erms of intimacy with Mrs. Suratt? A. Yes, sir.

5. Bave you, in all your intercourse with her, hearder best he a word of disloyaity to the Government?

6. Bave you at any time ever heard her make any small or remarks showing her to have a knowledge of ity pign or cor spiracy to assessing the President or my hember of the Government? No, sir.

6. Have you ever heard her mention at any time my plan for the capture of the President? A. I have jet. het.
G. Have you been frequently at the house of Mrs Surett when Union froups were passing? A. Yes. el., Q. From your personal knowledge of the transactions that eccurred then act there, can you state whether or not the was in the habit of giving them milk, tea and unch other neurishment as she had in the house? A. Yes, frequently. unch ofter nourishment as she had in the nouse? A. Kee, irequestly,
Q. Was she in the habit of receiving pay for it? A. Sometimes he did not sometimes he did not.
Q. Do you recelled on or about the time of a large tumber of horses essening from Glesboro' whether of not any of them were taken up and kept on her premises? A. Some of them; I discremented how many.
Q. Were these horses fed and kept by her or not? A. yes. ce.
Q. Were they all given up? A. Every one.
Q. Do you know whether she took a receipt for hem? A. She received a receipt, but never got any

Q. Pid you see the prisoner there? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you have any conversation with him? A. les, sir.
Q shake what the conversation was? A I met Atrerots at Mank? between 11 and 12 o'clock on the Sabbeth after this affair had centred, and when first I
rypresched Mr. Atternt I said, me you the man that
killed abe hincoln? and says he, yes; and then we
both langked; we was joking; well, says i. Andrew, I
killed; there was a great excuement in the neighborneed said i war ted to knew; he said, it is so and that
he died on Saturday at 3 o'cloca; i wend or to ask himif it was so about the Sewards', about the old mas having his throat cut; he said year that Saward was stabbed, or eather out at, but not killed; I saked him
whether it was correct about ar, erant; he said ha
oud at know whether it was so or not and we want to
dinter, and at the dinner table my brother said and
if are treat was hilled, and he said he did'at suppose
he was andsaid if it had been done, it was probably
by some man whe got into the rame trail or car't as ne
did; I was to't a bir compary over he is if an hour,
Q i id you hear bim ray that if the man who was to
follow Gram had followed him he would have been
killed? A Bo;, said if Mr. Grant was to have been
killed, it must have been by a man who got into tha
some ray or into the rame train of the two.
Q Was or was not the priso or during that day very
much, konted? A. Well, he was confused or appaared
so at the dinner table, and there was something beit went the young lady and him that he had been applying
his attention to.
Q. Was he prying hir addresses to the daughter of
Mr. Bean Z , A. Well, he was confused or appaared
so at the dinner table, and there was something between the young lady and him that he had been paying
his attention to.
Q. Was he or not throwing him the cold shoulder
the day was he or not throwing him the cold shoulder
the day was he or not throwing him the cold shoulder
the day was he or not throwing him the cold shoulder
the day was he or not throwing hi laten? A. She received a receipt, but never got any 1sy.

G. Can you state whether you ever knew Mrs. Surter to combuit any overt act of any description against the Covernment? A. I never did.

G. Was it not Mrs. Surati a son tent habit to express warm sympathy for the sick and wounded of out army?

A. I do not remember ever hearing her say anything about that.

G. Do you know of a defective eyesight on her part?

A. I have been present when she would be unable to read or rew by gas. Light; link has been the fact for severally sers.

G. Do you recollect on any occasion of her failing to recognize immediately friends who were near her? A. I do not recovered. A Yes, sir.

Q. West vou with the rrisoner all the time he was speaking with Mentz that day?

A. Act wir C. Act with the rrisoner all the time he was speaking with Mentz that day?

A. Act, will make any remark with upon the properties of the day of the with account that day?

A. Bo, sir. Act was my brother.

A. Blon tryth walk down with him to the stable?

A. Bo, sir; that was my brother. secgnize immediately friends who were near her? A do not recollect any.
Q Do you not recollect that on one occasion Mrs. Sustingave the last ham she had to Union soldiers? A. I one. Bo, sir; that was my brother. Testimony of Mr. Lemons, (brother of the foregoing witness). Let you not recollect that on one occasion Mrs. Surati gave the last ham she had to Union soldiers? A. I do not

Q. Do you know of a person by the name of A L Bowell? A. I see, I have seen him; he stopped at the hotel, I think, twise.

By Mr. Ciampit: Q. Did you or not meet Mrs Suratt can the Thesday preceding the assassination? A. I can tany on Tuesday; it was a few aars before

Q. When you met her, did not you sak her for the news, and did not able state in reply that our army had captured General Lee's army?

The question was objected to by Colonel Burnett as increase, and proceeding the second of the property of the second he thought it was competent to prove her reputation for act of loyaity could not be invoked by her declarations.

Mr. Clampit replied that he only legitimate for act of loyaity could not be invoked by her declarations.

Mr. Clampit replied that as the Government had endeword to prove the disloyalty of the acoused he thought it was competent to prove her loyalty, but he would nevertheless vary his question and sak the witness what was the reputation of Mrs. Surratt for leyaity? A Very good.

Q. You have never heard her express any disloyal sentiment A. No, sir
Cross-examined by Gol. Burnett: Q. What relation mere you to the prisoner, Mrs. Sursatt? A. She is my sister.

Q. Where did you reside while she was living at G. Do you know Atzerot: A Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A Some eighteen menths or two years of Mr. Mantz on the Sanday after the assassination? A Yes, sir.

Q. He you at the house of Mr. Mantz on the Sanday after the assassination? A Yes, sir.

Q. Id you have any conversation with the prisoner then? A lasted him about Mr. Grant; ar Gaseral Orant; and asked him it it was so or not; the said he didn't suppose it was, and then he said, if i. is so some one must have got late the same train of cira had tid; when me and him were in the yard after hat, he said, what a lot of twoulteit see: I said, what have you to brouble you; he said, more than I shall ever ges shad of; that was about all her he and.

Testimony or Mir. McCalister.

Q. Do you know Atzerott? A Yes, sir.

Testimony of Anna Suratt.

ouse. Q. Do you or do you not know of frequent instance: which Mrs. Surati failed to recognize her friends? A.

es, eir. Q. is she able to read or saw by gas light? A. No.

Q. Do you know Atterett? A. Yes, sir, Q. Bow many years have you known him? A. Only since Marci last.
Q. Since whether or not, on the 14th day of March, he called at your house and took a crink? A. Yes, sir, shoutten o'clock; I don't know has exact time.
Q. Did you notice whether he was excited or not? A. I did not.
Q. What do you know about his being a coward or a brave man? A. I have heard men say that he would not recept an insult. sister. Q. Where did you reside while she was living at Eurstisville? A. About a mile and a half this side, and I have beep residing there since.

Q. Are you now under a rest? A. I am; I was arrested and brought here lest Thursday week.

Q. Where were you on the evening of the day previous to your arrest? A. At Lloyd's Hotel.

Q. Did you meet at that place a Mr. Coltenback? A. Yes Testimoby of W. W. Briscoe. Q. How long have you known fitsnott? A. Six of a you years, at Port Tobacco Q. What is his reputation for bravery? A. He was always considered a man of not much courage, Testimony of Jumes Meller. Testimony of James Meller.

Q. State whether you are the proprietor of the livery stable ob Street, near the corner of Eignth? A. Yes, sir, one of them.

Q. State whether or not you let a travoit have a horse on the 14th of April, cut of your stable? A Yes, small by near, four leen and a haif nands nigh; he got the horse about hall part by clock.

Q. Did the niteoner write his name on the slate? A. Be did, sir, but my pattner rubbed off the contents of the state a lew days after.

Q. Did he write it in a small or large hand? A In a tolerable hand.

E. Q. Did he heeltste to put his name down? A No, sir.

Q. Did you require any reference? A. 1es, str.

Q. Did you require any reference? A. 1es, str.

Q. Did you four sury? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Mo of the give you? A a number of persons in Maryland, and some at Profit the? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Ally name in Maryland and All and the first and the contents of the es. One you have any conversation with him at that ime in reference to this trial? A. Yes, air, we were d. Did you have any conversation with him at that time in reference to this trial? A. Yes, sir, we were talking about the trial.

Q. Did you need a man by the name of Cottingham there? A. Yes, I went there with him.

Q. At the time you met Cottenbars, what was said about the trial in reference to the witzeness summoned regulate him: herself? A. I think I told him I would look at the paper and see.

Q. Anything else? A. Not that I know of: I might have told him that my siter found him family.

Q. What relevancy had that to the conversation? A. I disrember how the conversation commenced Q. Did you at that time and place say to Mr. Coltonback that I he, or any one like him, undertook to testify against your risker, you would see that they were got out of he way? A. I did not say anything of the kind, testiff you may you would seed that they were got out of he way? A. I did not say anything of the kind, testiff you say you would seed any man to kell who testiff you say you would send any man to kell who testiff you was any threat sainst him if he appeared as a witness against your sister? A. Not nothing like to Striet what you did say on that subject? A. I told

Y. When was that horse returned? A. I can't say:
I did not sky till he returned.
Q. Did he hay for the horse? A. Yes sir; he paid me
five dollar. as a witness sgainst your sister? A. No nothing like that

Q. State what you did say on that suvject? A. I told him I understood he was a witness, and that he was to be a strong witness sgainst my sister, and I told him he crepht to be, as she had raised his family.

Q. Did you sail him a list? A. I disremember.

Q. Was there any angar a xhibited in that conversation? A I did to mean it, it there was the conversation? A I did to mean it, it there was the conversation? A I did not mean it, it there was the conversation? A I did not mean it, it there was the winders of the conversation of the conversa ave dollars.
Testimony of Famuel Smith.
Q. Are you stable boy at Heller's stable? A. Yes, off.

Q. Did you ever see the prisoner before? A. No. sir.
Q. Were you in the stables on the night of the 14th of
April? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did the bay mara come in that night? A. Yes, r. Q. Whattime? A. To the best of my knowledge, leven o'clock; we have a clock there, but it isn't going. What condition was the mare in? A. Pretty much as she was when she went out.
Q. I id she lock as if she had been ridden hard. A. Q 1 id 888 100k as it sue hat anona transcar.

No, sir.

Q Was there no foam on her? A No, sir.

Bir McAilister was here recaled, and baying testified that he had seen a piriol and a dirk knife in the pose-er-sion of atzerott, and that he had kept the same for him one day, he was shown the knife and pistol said to have been found in the alleged cout of Azerott, but declared himself unable to positively identify either; the pixtol is knew was not the same.

Treasimment of Miss Marcold. to the rublic press; I told him I would look at his statement.

Q and if you found in the public press that he had let tiled against your sitter, what did you say 7.A., I do not resolved.

Q. On the evening of the 14th, when you saw Mr. Floyd, and Mrs. Suratt, and Gwynne, how long had you been at Floyd's house? A. I judge it was show: 2 o'clock when I g't there, and I stayed till about sun down, or a little after.

Q. How many persons did you see there during that time? A. I suppose from ten to fifteen.

Q. Did Gwynne leave before Mrs. Suratt did? A. I huk he did.

Q. Do gon recollect whether he saw Mrs. Suratt on Testimony of Miss Harold.

Q. Are you the prisoner's sister? A. I am, sir. The witness was then shown the coat and the handkerchief found in the coat alleged to have been taken from Atzarott's room, but she could not identify either as the property of her brother. priy of her brother.

Tentimony of Capitain F. Montoe.

G. State whether you had onatody of the prisoners at the bar subsequent to their arrest. A. Yes, sir G. Where? A. On board the monitors.

Mr. Dot her then desired to hand into the court a written tequest from the prisoner, Azerott, that his confession to Capt. F. Monroe be admitted, Counsel stated that he was saware that he had no legal right to insist upon this, and that he merely made a question to the liberality of the court to decide.

Judge Hoit then remarked. "I think it is greatly to the deplored that counsel will urge such matters upon this court as they know and asmit to be country to the worth the court of t

Q. Did Gwynne leave before mis, ourset unit me, the did.
Q. Do you recollect whether he saw Mrs. Suration that occasion or not? A. He did see her, in the parlor; I went in at the door as he spoke to her.
Q. Wro was in there? A. Mr. Welchman, I thiuk.
Q. Did you sao Gwynne come out? A. I do not recliect that I did see him when he left the house and went home.
Q. Did you hear the conversation between him and Mrs. Fursti? A. No; I did not go into the parlor while the ware conversing. The current conversing.

Q You have been asked here as to Mrs. Surati's loyality what has been your attitude towards the Government during this war? A. Perfectly Loyal, I The court as eary have an abstract and the confersion should not be received, and Captain F. Monroe was therefore dismissed from the stand.

Charles Ruilivan, ex-Governor Farwell, and others were then called on the part of the defence, but they not being present the court adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. think.

Q. How did you stand when the question of the seess sin of Mayy and was under discussion? A. Ispen \$3 f(0) to hold her in the Union, and everybody in that mightorhood will testiff;
Q. How did you stand when the question of the seess sin of Mayy and was under discussion? A. Ispen \$3 f(0) to hold her in the Union, and everybody in that mightorhood will testiff;
Q. Have you never taken part in any way against the Covernment during the entire war? A. Mever by act, word, aid, or sympathy with the robels.

By May Alken: Q. It was to you know for what you style the property of the property of the property of the property of the property will be a fixed \$3.000 reward? A. Our commissioners had offered \$3.000 reward? A. Our commissioners had offered \$3.000 reward? A. Our commissioners had offered \$3.000 reward? An Our commissioners had been seen to John M. Floyd, and asked me if I would \$30 reward for any party who would give information on the subject of the assamination.

Q. When you stated to Collenbach that he ought to be a strong will ness against your stater, because she had brought up his children, did you mean it, or did you seen knowledge? A. I did not mean it at all Q. Is it a fact that Mrs. Suratt did rear that family?

A. Partially so.

Testimony of Anna Suratt. CONSTANTINOPLE. THE NEWS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSIMA-TION-ITS BEFECT UPON THE AMERICAN RESI-We take from the Tribune the following interest-

We take from the Tribune the following interesting facts, from their special correspondence:

The terrible news from America arrived here last Thursday by telegraph, It fell upon the city like a thursderboit from a clear sky. The little American colory here was almost crushed by it. Business was supenced, and they met together to relieve to relieve their anguish by mutual sympathy. The excitement among all classes was very great. But one feeling was expressed by all, of deep sorrow for the loss sustained by the world, of hearty sympathy with the North, and of inexpressible horror at the orime. the loss sociained by the world, of hearly sympathy with the North, and of inexpressible horror at the orime.

The American community had been invited to meet on Saturday, at the residence of the United States minister, to celebrate our great victories; but the meeting was changed into one of mourning.

The American minister is receiving expressions of sympathy from every side—from the Ports and the foreign embassics, and, what is still more significant, from the people of all the different nations which are congregated togother in Constantinople. But perhaps the most significant manifestation of sympathy is found in The Levant Herald, the English paper of the kmpiré, which has herefore been very strong in its sympathy for the South, teays:

"His death will cast a halo round his name in history, and if it has prevented the glory which has might have earned as the second founder of the United States, it has likewise spared him the risk of failure which might have involved even disgrace. He will stand alone in the annals of mankind, as one who, in the midst of a struggle which called forth the most bitter reproaches, and often the vilest insinuations from friend and foo, remained with a reputation untained and unassalled—who, born and educated in the middle classes, preserved in the chieftainship of a resiless and unassalled—who, born and educated in the middle classes, preserved in the chieftainship of a resiless and unassalled—who, born and educated in the middle classes, preserved in the chieftainship of a resiless and unassalled—who, born and educated in the middle classes, preserved in the chieftainship of a resiless and unassalled—who, born and educated in the middle classes, preserved in the chieftainship of a resiless and unassalled—who, born and educated in the middle classes, preserved in the chieftainship of a resiless and unassalled with a reputation untained and unassalled who, by the solid firmness and energy of his character, did more for the triumpho of his cause than the victories of its generals L. Are you acquainted with Atzerett? A. I have met G. Are you acquainted with Atzerott? A. I have met him several times.

Q. Where? A. At our house in Washington city

G. When? A. At our house in Washington city

G. When did he first some there? A. Some time after

Christman; I think it was in Februare.

Q. How long did he remain there then? A. He did

not tray over night, to my knowledge; he used to call

sometimes, now and then.

Q. Can you state, from your own knowledge, whether

or not Atzeroit was given to understand that he was not

wanted at the house? A. Yes, sir; mamma said ste

did not care to have straugers there, but we treated him

with p. liteness, as we did everyone who came to the

house.

off. Q. Have you not offen plagued her about wearing speciacles? A. I told her she was too young looking to get speciacles yet, and she said she could not see to read or sew without them of dark mornings; she could read some, but she seldom sewed of a dark dar. d. Do you know Lewis J. Weichman? A. Yes. Q. Was he a boarder at your mother's house? A. Tes, p'r. Yes, yr.

Q. Bow was he treated there? A. Too kindly.
Q. Was it or not your mother's habit to set up and wait for him when he was one late? A. Yes, just as she would wait for my brother; Welchman engaged a room for Atzerott when he asme; Welchman and he ured to make private signs to each other.
Q. Did you refer to Atzerott or Payne? A. To Atzerott. or d to make private rights to each other.

Q. Did you refer to Aircrottor Payae? A. To Aizerott.

Q. At what time did Payne first come to your house?

A. Re came one hight after dark and left early the next morning.

Q. How long was that before the assassination? A. It was after Christmas; not very long after.

Q. How long was the heome there? A. He staid on hight when he first come and we did not see him again for some weeks; it was Welchman who wont to the door, and it was Welchman who brought Payne to the door, and it was Welchman who brought Payne to the door, and it was Welchman who brought Payne to the door, and it was welchman who brought Payne to like trangers coming to the house, but to treat him policy as she had been in the habit of treating every one who came; he called two or three times after that.

Q. Did he sak for accommodations for the night? A. Yes, sir, sud he said he would leave the next morning, and I holieve he did.

Q. Were you acquainted with Booth? A. Yes, sir, I have met him.

Q When was he last at your house? A. On the Monday before the assassination.

Q. Did your mother go to buratteville about that time?

A. Yes, sir, on Friday, the day of the assassination.

Q. Do you know whether or not the carriage was at the door ready to go when Booth same? A. Yes, if think he same and found her about to go; she had beez peaking about going a day or two before that, on a matter of business, and she said she was obliged to go.

Q. How long did Booth remain? A. Not over a lew minutes; he never staid long when he came.

Q. Do you recognize that ploture as ever belonging to you?

The picture known in this record as "Epring, Sam-Letter of Condolence to Mrs. Lincoln.

The following communications were prescuied to Mrs. Lincoln at the Presidential Mansion, the day previous to her departure from Washington, when that lady requested Professor Matile to transmit her thanks to the signers of the address for their eloquent words of sympathy:

Washington, May 19, 1865.

Mrs. President Lincoln, Executive Mansion: Mrs. President Lincoln, Executive Mansion:

MADAN: I have the honor to transmit to you a spontaneous manifectation of grief by the students of the Protestant Theological Faculty of Strasburg, France, at the reception of the terrible news which has caused the whole world to mourn. You will perceive in the very form of their latter, the impress of a sincera and deep sympathy with you for your loss and that of this country.

I have been requested by the young men who thus mourn over the death of your husband, and for your grief, to present to you this address, in the sentiments of which I most cordially conque.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
George A. Matile. G. Do you recognize that ploture as ever belonging to you?

The picture known in this record as "! Spring, Summer, and Antumn," was shown to the Wilness.

A. Yes, sir, it was mine; it was given to me by Mr. Welchman.

G. Was there any other picture in this frame? A. I put one of Booth's behind it; I went to a gallery with Miss Ward, and while we were there we new some of Booth's, and as we knew him we got some of them, but my brother told, me that he would take them away from me, and so I hid them.

G. Did you own any pootographs of Davis and Stephens? A. Yes, Sir; and General Lee, and General-Beauregard, and a few others; I don't remember them all.

[TRANSLATION.]
STRASBURG, May 4, 1865.
MADAM: The undersigned, students of the Protestent Theological Faculty of Strasburg, units in the immense grief caused by the crime of which President Lincoln has been the victim, for having restablished the Union and destroyed sizever.
They know that, should even the powers of evil mementarily triumph in the worls, Christ shall finally reign, and with him justice and liberty, [Here follow forty-six signatures.] [Here follow forty-six signatures.]

ERLEASED FROM CUSTODY.—The many friends of Mr. John T. Ford, manager of the Holiday-street Theatre, will doubtless be pleased to learn that he has been unconditionally released from the Old Capitol, by order of the Sacretary of War. He has been confined since the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. John S. Clarke, the well-known comedian, a brother-fix-law of J. Wilkes Booth, has also been unconditionally released from confinement. Mr. Lames J. Gifford, the builder and carpenter of Ford's Theatre, Washington, James Maddox, the properly man, and John Seleoman, his asistiant, were also unconditionally released from the Carroll Prison on Saturday, where they were detained as witnesses up to that time. Edw. Spangles, of this city, is the only employee of the theatre now in custody. The arrest and confinement of Mr. Ford have, of course, been of sorious inconvenience to his business as a theatrical manager, both in Ballimore and Washington, and it is understood that, in releasing him, this fact has been recognized by the authorities, it is expected that his theatre in Washington will be soon restored to his possession.—Baltimore Sun, May 20.

Dhate of Professor Mason—On Monday morning professor Mason, of New York, died at his resistence, of an attack of typhoid fever. He was born in Rensseiser county, and for some time was origized in the ministry in the interior of the State, whence he came to New York as minister in the Was installed in Providence, R. I., and subsequently returned to engage in the establishment of the New York University, where he became rector of the grammar school, and afterwards professor of beliesteters and political economy. Professor Mason was lately secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge. He leaves a wife, to whom he was but recently married.

Boston, May 30.—Arrived, heig Altavelo, from Philadelphia.