THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

The word probably best understood by the multitudes of the human race, and needing the fewest synonyms, is that Which proclaims " Peace on earth and good will among men " And we now write it with a profound and grateful sense of its meaning-profound, because it reveals a fact which will be felt to the last limits of civilization, and grateful because the assurance of Peace has been reached without dishonor, and sanctified by an immortal martyrdom. Never was such a Peace so necessary to the Christian world. The war that wrought out, the mighty fire that melted the growing mountain of slavery from the inner life and jewel of Freedom, would have been a much longer war had it been postponed another decade. It came in season, was fought with mighty courage, and has ended without the loss of a vestige of right. To gain so much we bave lost nothing sacred but those precious lives, which, given earlier to their Creator, are thus ensured eternal bliss. President founson's last Proclamation has a sigificance attached to none that were issued by his murdered predecessor. They were sometimes utterances of humiliation over defeat, or thanksgiving for inconclusive victories. They were all also prayers for Peace. But now we stand in the vestibule, at the very entrance of the temple of reconciliation and restoration. The angel, so long waited for, has come. Peace is no longer a Hope, but a Reality. In every view it is thrice-blessed-to the Republic. to the citizen, and to the world. It is a peace of peoples-of churches-of individuals-of parties-and of social organizaions. The great industries of men will thrive under it. The affrighted commerce f the pations will come out from a thouand ports to whiten the seas, and make rade busy in all her marts. Our borders will no longer smoke with the battle-fire.

WASHINGTON.

Our long lines of iron, over which huge

ingines have been carried to fields of blood,

and returned heavy with the glorious dead

and mutilated living, will glow under other

and happier burdens, and ring with a

rare joy as they once more clasp a

ntinent, which, nearly severed, is now

indestructible unit. Peace makes

more slaves. It unmakes despots. It

coukes sloth; makes idleness a degrada-

ion, and elevates labor among the nobili-

ics. Peace, which gives and saves so

much, takes something too. It takes from

rebellion its pride; from sympathy with

Dictator his hopes. It makes "treason a

reason its pretext, and from the foreign

rime," and punishes those who would

verthrow this the asylum for all the

nted and oppressed tribes of man, as

tienders against human as well as Divine

cial Despatches to The Press.]

IMPORTANT MAIL SERVICE. The Post Office Department on Monday ordered contract with John E. RESSIDS, of Washington, C., for the conveyance of the mails daily and ack on route No. 14913. From Lincoln, California. peac on route vo. 1915. From Margerille, Rio Seo. by Marysville, Central House, Woville, Rio Seo. Bette Valley, Cutoo, Rock Creek, Pine Creek, Tehama, Red Binff, Cottonwoo, American Renche, Syasta, Trinity Centre, Callahan's Ranche, Fort ones, Yreka, Henley, Ashland Mills, Phoenix, ackeonville, Rock Point, Grant's Pass, Leland alegyllle, North Canyouville, Myrtle Oreek, Cose ourg, Oakland, Eugene City, Freedom, Cottage ove, Corvallis, Albany, Salem, Belpasi, Oregon City, and Milwaukee to Portland, Oregon. The route is 640 miles in length. The contract is made ommence on the first day of July next and end on the 30th June, 1866. The compensation is ments for this important service by the day specified

THE VIRGINIA BATTLE-FIELDS TO BE SURVEYED. Major Howert, in charge of a party of topographical engineers, left on Tuesday, with directions to proceed across the country to Richmond Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Auna, Cold Harbor, &c., and re-examine and survey all the battle-fields, and carefully elaborate the plans ready made, with a view to their completeness. VETERAN REGIMENTS TO BE RETAINED. The Adjutant General of the army has informed eneral MEADE that those regiments which have tinued their organizations by recruiting after

ined as veteran regiments. THE REBEL GENERAL LONGSTREET. The rebel General Longstreat has received permission from President Johnson to visit Washington on private business. He will be here in a few

SHERMAN'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. In taking leave of the armies under his command, aneral Sherman has issued a farewell address to the officers and men. It is highly spoken of by those who have seen it. It will be promulgated by e subordinate commanders to morrow.

by Associated Fre-8] DEFAULTING CONTRACTOR SENTENCED. NAVY DEPARTMENT, WARHINGTON, May 30, 1865. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 56.
A naval general court martial having found WM. F. Simes, of Philadelphia, a naval contractor, and the senior member of the firm of Wm. F. Simes & es, guilty of fraud upon the United States and liful neglect of duty, said court did impose the ollowing sentence:

Sollowing sentence:

"The court do, therefore, sentence the accused,
"The court do, therefore, sentence the accused,
"The court do, therefore, sentence states the sum
of two thousand dollars, and that he be confined in
such prison or place of cominement as my be designated by the honorable Secretary of the Navy
mult the fine is paid; and, also, that he be hereafter
axcinded from any further deliveries on the contract or open purchase of naval supplies." The attention of purchasing agents and naval direkeepers is called to the last clause of the above G. F. Fox.

Acting Secretary of the Navy. THE PAYMENT OF OUR ARMIES. A recent order of the War Department directs the juint General of the army to designate places rendezvous in the respective States to which regments, after muster out, will be forwarded for prompt payment. The Pennsylvania regiments tave commenced leaving Washington for their omes. Eight have already gone, and others will be forwarded as rapioly as transportation can be fur-blated, the officers having been active and effectant n completing their rolls. The question as to musering in officers on the commission of the Governor. With less than the minimum number has not been definitely rettled. The Governor is now issuing Commissions to such officers, giving them their pro-ter rank, and as soon as Judge Hour can be at leiure to be consulted, an arrangement will be made cognizing their rank. In the War Department is understanding being had, the Governor has eft for Harrisburg, to receive the regiments as

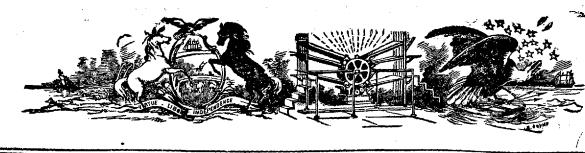
they return. ISSUE OF A BENCH WARRANT FOR JOHN C. BRECKINBIDGE. In the Criminal Court of Washington City, Disin the Criminal Court of Washington City, Dis-frict of Columbia, on Monday, Judge Oltin pre-Roling, E. C. Cabrington, Esq., U. S. District At-corney, stated that the Grand Jury having found ills of indictment against Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckingings for high treason, he felt this duty to ask the court for a bench warrant exainst the latter, who is still at large, and serve proper notice to other authorities that he was ready 30 try the case against Davis at any time which might be deemed proper. The District Attorney culd make this statement, being familiar with the Evidence before the Grand Jury. His Honor Judge Olin replied that he would sue a bench warrant against BERCKINRIDGE. In he case of Davis, he being now in the oustody o he United States, the District Attorney was at hberty to take such steps as he deemed best to have him brought to justice before this court.

Executive Clemener COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES—THE SORS OF LIBER TY TO BE IMPRISONED FOR LIFE. Indianapolis, May 31.—The President has con outed the sentence of Bowles, Milligan, and Heney to imprisonment for life.

Destructive Fire to Connecticut. New Haven, Conn., May 31. - The large balo., in Meriden, was entirely destroyed by fire this ening. The loss amounted to \$300,000, on which here is an insurance of \$250,000.

en Banks Ordered to Massachusetts B. B. B. TON, May 31.—A despatch to the Transcript Y: General Banks has been ordered to report at valtham. His affairs are undergoing investigation at the War Department.

Boston, May 31 .- Arrived-Bark Aberdson, Sagua; brig Mary A. Chase, Matanzas.



Herris.

VOL. 8.-NO. 261.

END OF THE WAR.

Pennsylvania Troops Leaving Washington for their homes.

HOW. WHEN, AND WHERE THE TROOPS ARE TO BE PAID.

The Regular Army to be Recruited.

How the Oath under the Late Amnesty Procla-

Official Circular.

mation is to be Taken.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following official circular has just been issued : DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 29, 1865.

SIR: A copy of the President's amnesty pro clamation of this date is herewith appended. By a clause in the instrument, the Secretary of State is pinistering and recording the amnesty oath so as to insure the benefits to the people, and guard the Government against frauds. Pursuant to this injunction, you are informed that the oath prescriped in the proclamation may be taken and substribed telore any commissioned officer, civil, military. or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of the loyal state or Cerritory, who, by the laws thereof, may be qualified for a ministering oath. All officers who receive such eaths are hereby authorized to give certified copies thereof to the persons respectively by whom they were made, and such officers are hereby requited to transmit the originals of such cathe at as early a day as may be convenient to this Depart ment, where they will be deposited, and remain in the archives of the Government. A register thereof will be kept in the Department, and on application in proper cases, certificates will be issued of such records in the customary form of official certificates.

I am sir, your obedient servant, WM. H. SRWARD. RECEUTING FOR THE REGULAR ARMY. WASHINGTON, May 31 .- In order to recruit the ranks of the regular regiments as soon as practi-cable, the Adjutant General will open recruiting stations at such points as offer a reasonable prospecf enlisting good men. All the Eastern troops in General Sherman's army have been ordered by the Secretary of War to report to General Augur, and will be immedi-

ately paid off and sent home. [By Associated Press.] BECEPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS. HARRISBURG, May 31.—Several Pennsylvania regiments arrived here to-day to be mustered out and they met with a grand reception. They are at

resent quartered at Camp Curtin.

MEXICO. War with the United States Inevitable. According to a Mexican Organ. NEW OBLHANS, May 25, via CAIRO, May 31,-The telegram announcing the removal of General Barks and the appointment of General Sheridan to the command of this military district caused much

The French-Mexican organ Estaffe says: "War with the United States is inevitable." It is believed in Mexico that the Federal troops will march immediately into that country. Great hatred is open sted by the Mexicans towards the French and Maximilian, and a counter-revolution is talked

THE SOUTHWEST. STATE BANK. NASHVILLE, May 81 .- Hon. Judge Catron, associate instice of the Supreme Court of the United

States, died in this city last evening.

Hen. John C. Bradley, Colonel Nicholas Davis, and Judge Parsons, of Alabama, are here, en route for Washington, to confer with the President relative to the reorganization of the civil government The assets of the State Bank are now being counted at the State Capitol.

Howell Cobb was paroled in order to visit his family. Secretary Mallory and Senator Hill left yester. isy for Fort Warren. The rebel officials of the State—Banks, Ray, Bat

tle, and Dunlap—are out on parole. ORDER FROM GENERAL CANEY. CAIRO, May \$1 -General Canby, by order of the President, instructs General Warren, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, not to recognize any officers of the Confederate or State governments within the limits of his command, as authorized to xeroise the functions of their late offices and prevent by force, it necessary, the assembling of the Legislainre, and imprison the members or the State

Message to the Mississippi Legislature. CAIRO, May 31.—Governor Clark's message to the Mississippi Legislature has been received. After adverting to the responsibility of his action in call-ing the Assembly together, and the trying circum-stances under which they met, he admits that the war is ended, and with it the power of the Confederacy of the Southern States. He expresses satisfaction that his humble part was performed with ficeli-ty to his State, and in obedience to her laws. He admits that the Southern States will return to the Union, and says the circumstances surrounding them will induce them to consent, but the necessity of there being a military power will render the reorganization a delicate and difficult task. He advises the adoption of the speediest measures to accomplish this, in accordance with the rights of the States and the liberties of the people. He alludes to the unprecedented unanimity with which the people of Mississippi in 1861, through authorized delegates, in convention, severed their connection with the Union, and says the action was not hasty, but had been a subject which had occupied the minds of the people for many years. There were causes which would have justified a revolution and im-pelled them to secession. With no purpose of aggression, but for defence alone did Mississippi raise armies in chedience to her laws and ordinances, to repel invasion. The Northern States, which have demonstrated their earnestness to preserve the Union as essential to free government and liberty, and which have, by the exhibition of their power, astopished the world, cannot now desire the abashment and destitution of a people whom in the con-test they found equal to themselves in all except numbers and rescurces. By concession of equal rights alone can the full consent of the people be obtained. He recommends the calling of a conven-tion to repeal the ordinance of secession, remodel the State Constitution, and enlarge the power of the Legislature. He then recommends the passage of various acts, but as the Lagislature has adjourned without considering any of them they are

The mersage concludes as follows: "The terriple contest through which the country has just passed has aroused in every section the nercest of the human passions, and in many instances has led to the commission of crimes of the nest malignant character, until lawlessness seems to have culminated in the assassination of Mr. Lin-Those acts, so atroclous, so repugnant to the instincts of the American heart, and so much opposed to the principles regulating our so-cial life are, I am sure, received by you, in common with the whole people, with the profoundes sentiments of detestation. The period, too, at which they occurred was most inauspicious for the fortunes of the country. They have inflamed the minds of the Northern people, and though rightthinking men, when embittered feelings had passed away, did not attribute them to the Southern people. Yet for the present they may retard an adustment of cur laws and social institutions on such a hasis as will most speedily give quiet repose t the people and the country.

It is alleged that the immediate parties engaged in the assassination have implicated a number of gentlemen well known for their adherence to the cause-among them Jefferson Davis and Jacob

Personal. THE TRIAL. - Ex-General McCleilan, who is now journeying in Italy, was at last daths at Sorrento, having just

left Rome, after having pleasantly resided there with Mr. Story, the artist. During his sojourn in Rome, the General had a long and interesting in view with the Pope. It is expected he will next visit Switzerland, where he will probably remain during the summer months. Mrs. General McClellan's bealth has considerably improved since her arriva in Europe.

— Fernando Wood was at Naples on April 21:t

He then proposed to leave for New York on the 1st o - It is said that General Humphreys, now in command of the 2d Army Corps, which was re-viewed on Tuesday, is to be proposed for a brigadier general in the regular army. His friends feel gractned at the information, as he is admirably fitted for the presiston.

A Washington latter gives the following de-

the position.

A Washington letter gives the following description of Jefferson Davis' prison life:

It is understood that Mr. Davis has been sent for by completent authority, and will be brought here to morrow or next day. On his arrival, he will be critically an authority, and will be brought here to morrow or next day. On his arrival, he will be critically an authority and will be considered at the arrenal. Nothing has transpired in regard to any special preparations, and we can only judge of them from the arrangements which were made at Fortress Monroy. At the fort, an entire casemate, comprising two rooms, was sat apart for his use. In front of it a line of sentines, making three sides of a square, of which the front of the casemate is the fourth, prevents all approach to the locality. Within this line is an officer on davy, a ho, for the time being, is not allowed to leave the established inciosure, and who holds one of the keep to the door of the casement in the interior, two sent inels are on duty with their backs to the door, under orders not to speak during their tour of duty, but continually to observe the prisoner. Between them sits an officer, who is also not allowed to speak, and who holds the key of the second or interior lock of the door, which cannot be orened, except by the concurrence of the two officers named. At the door between the rooms is another sentinel, and in the inner room are two others who are all enjoined to the same spirit filence. Mr. Davis cannot thus be less tight of for a necessary, day nor night. The window of the inner room is, of course, the embrasure of the casemate, looking out on the broad most of the fort, and beyond it a line of sentinals conserve the casemate, looking out on the broad most of the fort, and beyond it a line of sentinals conserve the casemate, looking out on the broad most of the fort, and beyond it is written down and forwarded to the military commandant, who returns a brief answer in writing, granting or denying the favor. He is furnished with a Bib

orief answer in writing, granting or denying the avor. He is furnished with a Bible, and that only. French Finance and Statistics.

The Numbers of the French army are 614,129—Algeria carries of 79,826, or se nearly as possible the equivalent of our indian gariscos. Mexico abserves 30,747 and Rome 13 041. This would leave for "the interior," that is to say Franco proper, a balance of 276,513 men. It is said, however, that the "organic our effectives" belonging to the auxiliary services of the army are 48,739 in number; the mon detached or in confinement, 19 538; and those on leave of absence, 11,000. The sum of these several deductions is 78,271, which, substracted from the total above given, leaves the 197,238 men put forward as the "effective" army of France. A short time since it was said that a force of 30,000 in England was the maximum producible.

These calculations do not exhaust the subject, They account only for some 400,000 of the 600,000 men provided by the French estimates, the remaining 200,000 being thrown into the "reserve." Consequently, France at any time could double her army of 197,000 by carling out the re-erve to reinforce it, and these 400,000 toops would be available for European service over before the establishments had been actually put upon a war footing. France may us said, upon the whole, to maintain a "peace establishments" of 400,000 men, or whom 120,000 are on fotelym retrices, and 80,000 non-effective. This leaves about 200 000 etch for absant, effectives, and reserves of 200 000 etch for absant, effectives, and reserves of 200 toops which the same than the course of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the second of the same at the double of the proper of the proper of the course of the proper of the French Finance and Statistics.

effectives, and reserves give just the amount of nilitary establishments.

The Cattle of Algeria — Ten oxen, two cows, and twelve sheep were sent from Constantine on the 25th of March to the cattle-show to be held at Poissy on the 12th of April. They arrived thore on the morning of Sunday, the 9th 19st. The sweep were shorn and all the cattle weighed the same day. The first ox weighed 430 kitogrammes on leaving the farm at Censtantine and only 400 on arriving at Poissy, and was sold for 38th. The farm, and only 430 at Poissy. He obtained a first prize, and was sold for 550f. The third ox weighed 555 kilogrammes at the farm, and only 450 at Poissy.

The elienation of the State forests will be limited to an amount of 100,000,000 francs.

The Ferrer Wine Trade.—French official statistics 30 to the exports of vins ordinatries show an increase in the movement to Italy. Switzerland, and Algeria, but a diminution in the shipmonts to England, Beighum and Germany. Thus, the exports to the pland to February 28 this year amounted to 12,566 hectolitres, as compared with 13,625 hectolitres in the corresponding period of 1864; to Beigium, 13,145 hectolitres, as compared with 16,368 hectolitres; to the German Association, 1,711 hectolitres; as compared with 2,807 hectolitres; to the Hanse Towns, 17,994 hectolitres, as compared with 20,717 hectolitres; to the Kingdom of Italy, 41,395 hectolitres, as compared with 38,411 hectolitres; to the United States, 12,466 hectolitres, as compared with 28,046 hectolitres, as compared with 28,046 hectolitres, as compared with 18,524 hectolitres, to Algeria, 46,919 hectolitres, as compared with 18,024 hectolitres, to Algeria, 46,919 hectolitres, as compared with 19,920 hectolitres. The total excerts for the first two months of this year were 306 129 hectolitres, as compared with 316,437 hectolitres in 1864, and 382,712 hectolitres in 1864, and 382,712 hectolitres in 1863 corresponding periods)

The Silk Fabrics of France.—From a report of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, it appears that the value of silk fabrics of all sorts syntred.

of the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, it appears that the value of silk fabrics of all sorts exported from Lyons in 1884 was £14.555.000 Engliss, and was £555,000 more than in 1863, but £4.640.000 less than in 1859, the most prosperous of the last len veers. less than in 1859, the Most prosperous of the last ten years.

THE FENIANS IN IEELAND.—A meeting of working men was held on the 7th, on the plains of Ulonianf. From 1,500 to 2,000 persons assembled. The following headbill, which had been extensively circulated previously, was read: "Sic semper tyronia; 1865 verius 1172. Irishmen! 698 years of bloody extermination and repealous murder by British butchers, countrymen of the Queen of England's son, demand of you silence and contempt, and not even by your outward appearance to show the slightest participation in the hollow rejoicings that will be paraded before you on the 9th by the bateard decendants of Strongbow and Cronwell, who happen to be born in Ireland, but arow their allegiance to Eogland. Irishmen! testify your loysity and devotion to Ireland by unfiting in the bonds of brotherhoad to have Iralad for the Irish. By order of the Vigilance Committee. God save the people!" It may be regretted that the Irish Felials should have taken up the motto of Virgitia immediately siter it had been contaminated and defined by the utterance of the dastadly assessin, who had slain Abraham Lincoln, in the very moment that he had consummated his crime.

sin, who had slain Abraham Lincelle, in the very moment that he had consummated his crime.

Swindling in High Life.—A lady of good family was recently arrested by the Paris police on numerous chaffes of swindling. A bankrupttrades with the was arrested as her accomplied. Tae Countess indulged in such excessive extravagance after her marriage that the quickly run through a fortune of a million of francs. Her husband obtained a jucicial separation, and paid all the dobts previously outracted by her. She then resided in the country for some years, but recently returned to Paris, and with the aid of the woman above mentioned, in the course of a few days, obtained goods to the amount of above £12,000, for which she gave bills of exchange, giving also references as to her solvability to the tradesmen with whom she dealt during her former residence in Paris. As these persons knew nothing of the separation from her inushand, they poke favorably of her, and conequibility whatever was ordered was supplied. The yoods obtained were pawned or Soid, and the Countess with her accomplicative in great style. However, as the bills were not honored when due, complaints were lodged with the police, and they were arrested. The two prisoners occupied splandid apartments, richly furnished; and a quantity of jewelry, lace, shawls, and some hundred pawn lickets were found in their possession.

EXPENSES OF ENGLISH AND INISH FORTIFICA-FXPENSES OF ENGLISH AND IRISH FORTIFICA-TIOPS.—Sums lamounting to £5,600.00 have been raised for the expenses of fortifications, under the ect of 1560 and subsequent acts; and annuities ter-minable in 1885, amounting to £229,341, have been created by way of repayment. The rate of interest at which they are calculated is 3½ per cent. There remains a further sum of £900,000 to be raised to make up the £4,500,000 authorized by the acts. There has been expended £1,308,216 at Portsmouth, £534,480 at Plymouth, £246,182 at Dover, £241,743 at Portland, £211,679 at Pembroke, £23,639 at the Mendway and Sheerness, £128,048 at Chatham, £110,363 at Gravesend, £42,689 at Clork, besides above £197,000 in payment of the civil, staff, and incidental expenses of various kinds.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

The Counsel of Atzerott Pleads his Client's Insanity.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEFENCE

OF SPANGLER.

TESTIMONY OF FORD, THE PROPRI-ETOR OF THE THEATRE.

Spangler's Constant Attention Necessary when at his Work.

BOOTH'S VISIT TO THE THEATRE ON THE DAY OF THE MURDER.

HIS PECULIAR MANNER.

His Anxious Inquiries About the

President's Visit.

Who was it Followed Booth in his Escape? Was it Payne?

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- Before the court to-day the following evidence was elicited:
Testimony of Hartman Richler.

Testimony of Hartman Richler.

By Mr. Dester: Q. State your residence. A. I reside in Montgomery county, Maryland.

Q. Are you a cousin of the prisoner Atnerett?

A. I am.

Q. State whether the prisoner came to your house subsequent to the assassination of the President. A. He came there on Sunday evening.

Q. Give the particulars of his visit. A. I methim as I was on my way to the caurech; he remained in my house from Sunday evening until runday morning, about three or four cyclock, and during that time he old not make any attempt to hide himself, but walked about and worked in the garden a little. garden alltile,
Q. Did you notice anything preuliar about his
arpearance when you first met him? A. No, sir;
he lcoked the same as he always did when he came to see me.

A. Were you present at his arrest? A. When he was arrested in the house I was down stairs and A. Were you present at his arrest? A. Ween he was arrested in the house I was down stairs and he was up stairs.

Q. Did he hesitate to go when they arrested hith?

A. He was very willing to go.

Q. Do you know whether he was in possession of a large quantity of money? A. I do not.

Q. Do you know anything about his reputation for courage? A. No, sir.

Q. Mult the prisoner have on an everyout when he Q. Did the prisoner have on an overcost when he came to your house? A. When we arrested him in the morning he had on the same coates he has now; the morning he had on the same coates he has now;
it was a kind of gray overcoat.

Mr. Dosier then stated to the court that all of the
witnesses summoned in the case of Atzercit were
rot present, and that he could not proceed in the
order he desired until they were present. He intended to set up the plea of insanity, and had sent
tor friends and relatives of the prisoner, who were
to be brought, several thousand miles distant, who
had not arrived.

The defence then proceeded with the cases of the
other prisoners.

Testimony of Wm. 8 Arnold. and only 430 at Poissy. He obtained a first prize, and was sold for 550f. The third or weighed 525 kilogrammes at the farm, and only is at Poissy. He obtained a first prize, and was sold for 550f. The third or weighed 525 kilogrammes in Africa, and 475 at Poisy. He was sold for 550f. The forth ox weighed 520 kilogrammes in Africa, and 475 at Poisy. He was sold for 450f. The fitth ox weighed 520 kilogrammes in Africa, and 475 at Poisy. He obtained a fourth prize, and was sold at 500f. The sixth ox was from pine to ten years old. He weighed 520 kilogrammes at the farm, and 533 at Poisy. He obtained as recond prize, and sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed together at the farm 1970 kilogrammes, and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed together at the farm 1970 kilogrammes, and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed with their worl 632 kilogrammes, and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed together at the farm 1970 kilogrammes, and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed 500 kilogrammes, and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The sold for 500f. The sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed 500 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed 500 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes, and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed 500 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed 500 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes and 1845 at Poisy. They sold for 500f. The other four oxen weighed 500 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes and 1845 at Poisy. He weighed 500 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes and 1845 at Poisy. He weighed 500 kilogrammes at the farm 1970 kilogrammes and 1845 at Poisy. He weighed 500 kilogr By Mr. Ewing; What ros

Testimony of Frank Arnold.

By Mr. Ewing: This witness, in answer to a series of question, testified that he was a brother of the prisoner. Samuel Arnold; that he lived in Bailmore country, and occasionally in the city, at his father's house; that the prisoner siept with him on the nights of the Soua and sist of March, and that, having received a letter from a Mr. Whoston, as Fortress oncore, to which gentlemen he had made application for a situation, he started to go to the Fortress on Saturday afternoon, April 1st, about 4½ o'dook.

1/2 0'clock.

Testimony of Jacob Smith. By Mr. Ewing: The substance of the testimon of this witness may be summed up as follows: H resides at Hookstown, Maryland, about half a mil from the residence of William S. Arnold, brother of from the restorate of whithin S. Anothe Jordan or the prisoner, Samuel Arneld; saw the prisoner nearly every day between the 20th and 221 of March, and about the 1st of April, sometimes three or four times a cay; cecasionally at the hours of his brother, and again while he would be crossing witnesses?

farm Cross-examined by Assistant Judge Advocate-Bornett: I was not sure as to the day on which the prisoner came to Hookstown, having ho means of as-ertaining positively; he may have stayed until the 36th, or left before then. Examination of John T. Ford.

C. State whether Booth over applied to you to employ Chester, who has been a witness for the presecution, in your theatre.

Assistant Judge Advocate Bringham objected to the question.

Mr. Ewing stated that the object of the inquiry was not to attack Chester, but rather to corroborate his assertions, and to show that at the same time that Booth was endeavoring to induce Chester to join a conspiracy for the capture of the President, he was also endeavoring to induce Mr. Ford to employ Chester, in order that when once in the theatre he (Booth) night use the man as an instrument. This would go to affect the case of several of the prisoners at the bar, particularly that of Arnold, who, in his consession, stated that the plan was the capture of the President, and also the case of the prisoner Spangler, by showing that Booth was not able to get in the theatre without any instrument to assist bim in his purpose.

Assistant Judge Advocate Bringham stated that a party who conspired to commit a crime might approach the most upright man in the land, with whom, before his criminality was known, he might be on terms of intimacy. It was then the misior time of such aman, not his crime, to be approached in hat way; but it did not follow because Booth approached this man Chester that he (Booth), citier living or dead, was armed with the power of coming into a court of justice and proving what he said to that third person.

The objection was then sustained, and the question was not put.

Q. State what were the duties of the accused on the stage? A. The accused, Spangler, was employed as a stage hand, not as the stage carpenter; he was a laborer, and his duties were to assist in getting the recentry into place, and removing it from the groove, as the necessities of a play required; those were his duties at night; during the days he was to assist in doing the rough capturer work incidental to certain plays.

Q. State whether his duties were such as to require his presence upon the stage during the work incidental to certain plays

man, and who seemed to exercise a control over the minds and sotions of his interiors; he excelled in gyonastic exercises, and his leap from the Predicents box to the stage was not one which required any reheareal; he had often introduced a similar leap into the witch scene of Macbeta; since the latter part of September lest, during the entire theatrical season. Rooth frequently visited the theatre, and had his letters directed there; the prisoner (Spangler) had lived in Baltimore, and considered that place his home, usually spanding his some of Spangler) had lived in Baltimore, and considered that place his home, usually spanding his some of months in the reighborhood of that city, engaged in fishing and erabines.

The rope found in Spankler's curpet-bag was here shown to the withess, who testified that in his opinion it might have been used by the prisoner in catching crabs, though a reperienced or above used a much longer rope. He had seen such a rope used by amantums. In regard to his viant to Richmond, the witness testified that his object in making a visit was to see an uncle, a very aged man, and a nother-in-law, who resided there. He had not heard of the assarsination of the President until the Sunday evening following, while on his return.

Oreseex mined by Judge Advocate Holt: Could not say prelitively whether the private boxes in the theatre were ordinarily kept looked; Wir. Elliord, the stage carperter, had ombrol of such matters, and the keys of the base were kept by Mir. James ('Brier, the chief upher; the authorized parties having tiokets for she for tonce boxes on the day of the assassination were witnessee; brothers, James R. and Henry Clay Ford; the play of the "American Ocusin," when first introduced, was an exceedingly popular play, but of late years had drawn city lair sudiences; from the characters of the two men, and their relations to each other, witness believed Boch to have been expable of exercising a great influence, either for good or evil, over the priprisoner (Spangler.) prisoner (Spangler.)
The Court then took a recess till two o'clock, at which time the body reassembled. Re Examination of Mr. Ferguson.

Be Examination of Mr. Ferguson.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State whether, directly after the assassibation of the President, you saw Mr. Stewart get upon the stage? A. Iam not acquainted with Mr. Stewart; after Booth passed off, I saw a large man in light clothes, with a moustache, jump upon the stage; a moment afterwards Missibarts called for water in the box; this large man, wheever he was, turked round and louked towards the box; some one halloard, catch him; Missibarts called for water in the box; some one halloard, catch him; Missibarts called for water in the box; some one halloard, catch him; Missibarts according to the stage of the sta

C. How near did you sit to the private boxes on that side? A. I went close to them, so hear that I could not see what was passing below distinctly; I saw Laura Keene when she ran in. Be-Framination of Mr. Best.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State your business in Washington? A. I am manager of Grover's Theatre.

Q. State whether you were in the habit of seeing John Willies Booth during the last season, before the made any inquiry of you with regard to the President attending the theatre? A. I have seen him about there frequently, and he made such an inquiry the day before the assassination; he came into the office some time during the afternoon of Thursday, and interrupted me and the prompter of the theatre in reading the manuscript; he seated himself in a chair and entered into a conversation upon the subject of the fillubration; there was to he a geografi illumination of the city on Thursday; he asked me if I intended to illuminate; I told him I did to a certain extent, but my great illumination would be on the next night, in anniversary of the fall of Sampter; he asked me if I was going to invite the President; I think my reply was "yes, and that reminds me that I must send that invitation;" I had it on my mild or several days to invite the Presidential party to attend on the night of the Idh.

Q. Did you invite the President? A. I sent Mrs. Lincoln an invitation; my notes were generally addressed to her as the best means of anoomplishing the object.

Q. Was there anything marked in Booth's manter of making the inquiry? A. His meaner struck we sere busy, and the was not usual to some in and disturb us; he pushed the matters of archart got up, laid the manuscript away, and entered into onversation.

Q. State whether or not it is customary in these Re-Fxamination of Mr. Best. up, laid the manuscript away, and entered into convereation.
Q. State whether or not it is customary in theaters to keep the passage way between the scenes and the green-room and dressing-room clear? A yes; it should be a point with the stage carpentar to keep the stage clear and the scenes put away; it depends somewhat upon how much room there is.
Q. Would you consider three feet a wide or a narrow, but there are no two theatree alike in that respect; it would be more necessary to keep the passage of the passa

would not have noticed it; it the door had been closed I certainly would have noticed it.

Q. 18 not that passage pretty dark, even when the dror is open? A. Yes.

Q. Did you observe the side of the wall? A. I did not is ke particular notice of it.

Q. If there had been an anger-hole through the partition into the President's box, would you have been likely to notice it? A. I do not think I should.

Q. Did you ever see the prisoner, Arnold, about the theatre? A. No, I do not know him at all.

By the court: Q. 10 you not know that the intended visit of the President was published in the morning papers? A. It was not.

Q. Did you state in a drinking saloon near Ford's Theatre that the President was to be there? A. No, it. Q: Would you consider a leap from the second ier of boxes in Foro's Theatre to the stage an extraordinary or difficult one? A. From my present recollection I should say not very difficult.

Q. State what boxes the President was in the habit of occupying when he attended Grover's Theatre?

Question objected to by Judge Bringham as irrelevant. vant.

Nr. Ewing stated that the object waste show that it was easier to escape from Ford's Theatre than Grover's, as the reason why Ford's was selected by Booth for the accomplishment of his purpose.

The objection was sustained by the Court. Testimony of H. A. James.

Du M. - Ewhac. O. State whether you were at cated? A. I was.

(). State the position of Pierson and Edward Spargier at the time it occurred, if you know what they were? A. I was standing on the stage ready to oraw a fist, and Spangier was standing right opposite to me on the stage at the time I heard the shot first off.

posite to me on the stage at the time I heard the ishot fired off.

Q. From the position you were in, could you see the President's box? A. I could not; neither could spangle; he was standing behind the scenes; he was on the same side with the President's box, and I was on the opposite side.

Q. When the shot was fired did you see what he did? A. I did not; I ddn't notice whether he removed away or remained. nuved away or remained.
Q. What did you do yourself? A. I really 42 not know what I did; I was excited at the time; I did not so any where; I was standing there behind the ouriain.
Q. Which was nearer the door out of which Booth ran, you or Spangler? A. I think I was nearest the door, though there was very little difference.
Q. Did you see anybody near Spangler at the time? A. I did not.
Q. Had you seen him previously during the play?
A. I had; every time the scene was to be changed I saw him at his post; I did not notice him at any other time. I saw him at his poet; I did not notice him at any other time.

Q. What was the condition of the passage way at that time? A. It was clear; it was the business of Spangler and myself to keep it clear; perhaps more Spangler's than mine.

Q. Do you know whether Spangler saw the President when he entered? A. Yes; I was standing opposite him; I heard the applause, and Spangler applanded with them, both with his hands and feet; he seemed as pleased as anybody to see the President come in.

dent when he entered? A. Yes; I was standing opposite him; I heard the applause, and Spangler opposite him; I heard the applause, and Spangler opposite him; I heard the applause, and Spangler Questie whether or not you are the proprietor of Furd's Theatre, in the city of Washington? A. I am.

Q. Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Edward Spangler? A. I am.

Q. How long has be been in your employ? A. I think from three to four years, at intervals; over two years continually.

Q. State whether you were in or about the theatre, or in this city, at the time of the assassination of the President? A. I was in the city of Richmond on the day of the assassination; I arrived there about two o'clock on that day.

Q. Were you acquainted with John Wilkes Booth? A. I have known him since early childhood, since he was ten or eleven years of age, and inimately for his or seven years.

Q. State whether you have ever heard Booth Epeak of thester, and itse, in what connection?

Assistant Judge Advocate Bringham objected to the question.

Mr. Ewing stated that the object of the inquiry was not to attack Chester, but rather to corroborate his assertions, and to show that at the same time that Booth was endeavoring to induce Chester to lious a conrepliracy for the capture of the President, in assertions, and to show that at the same time that Booth was endeavoring to induce Chester to lious a conrepliracy for the capture of the President, in assertions, and to show that at the same time that Booth was endeavoring to induce Chester to lious a conrepliracy for the capture of the President, in assertions, and to show that at the same time that Booth was endeavoring to induce Chester to lious a conrepliracy for the capture of the President, in assertions, and to show that at the same time that Booth was endeavoring to induce Chester to lious a conrepliracy for the capture of the President, in assertions, and to show that at the same time that Booth was endeavoring to induce Chester to the question.

Mr. Every such as a standard parti Testimony of Br. Davis.

By Mr. Stone: Q. Where do you reside? A. In this city, near the navy yard.
Q. Have you been in the army? A. I was in the quartermaster's department, on Gen. Wood's staff, ourner the Mexican war.
Q. Do you know the prisoner Harold? A. I have lived nearly youth; part of the time verified nearly outh; part of the time verified nearly four or five squares from him.
Q. State what is his character? A. I do not know that I can state it in any better terms than that he is a boy; I consider that all his life there has been very little of the man about him; from my knowledge of him I should say that nature has not endowed him with as much intellect as people generally have; I know his family very well, and have always known them; I suppose he is about 22 years old.

ic Cross-examined by Judge Bringham: Q. Do you think that Harold has intellect enough to know that it is a great crime to commit murder? A. He nudcubtedly knows the difference between right and wrong. Testimony of Henry Clay Ford. Testimony of Renry Clay Ford.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. What business were you engaged in immediately preceding the 14th of April last? A. I was tressurer of Ford's Theatre.

Q. When was it first known there that the President was coming to the theatre that night? A. It was known to me about half past 11 o'clock; I had been to treakfast and came back, and then learned that the President had engaged a box.

Q. State whether J. Wilkes Booth was at the theatre after that on that day, and, if so, at what time? A. He was there at 12 o'clock; about half an hour after I returned. theatre after that on that day, and, if so, at what time? A. He was there at 12 o'clock; about half an hour citor I returned.

Q. State whether or not the fact that the President was coming to the theatre that night was communicated to Both? A. Ho not know; I did not tell him.

Q. Did you see anything of Booth afterwards that day? A. Not until evening.

Q. Did you see him when you were going to the theatre that day? A. No; I saw him coming down the street, I think, as I stood in the door of the theatre; he commenced talking to some parties there; ne of them went to the office, and brought out a letter; which he sat down and read on the steps of the office; this was about twelve o'clock, and he stayed, I should think, about half an hour.

Q. State what you know about the preparations of the theatre for the reception of the President that night? A. When I got to the theatre, my brother told me the President was to be there that hight; it was Mr. Raybold's business to see about the decorations of the box, but he had neuralgia in his face that day, and I fixed it up; I kund two fisgs, which I looped up and placed in position; then another flag came down from the Tressury Department, and I siltered them, putting the new flag in the centre; I had a part of the farniture changel; a sota and a high-backed othair brought from My seeping, room up stairs.

Q. Did you receive any suggestions from anybody sat to the preparation of the box? A. Only from Mr. Raybold and from the gentleman who brought the third flag down there.

Q. What had Spargler to do with the decoration of the box? A. He took out the partition on such consistent where ## August 1 August 1

Q. Do you know whether Booth was in the habit f enunging any boxes at your theatre? A. Yes. Q. Do you know whether Broth was in the hant of engaging any boxes at your theatter? A. Yes, ifr.
Q. What box was he in the habit of engaging?
A. The one he always engaged was No 7, which was part of the box occupied by Get President, noartet the audit noe.
Q. How eften did he occupy that box daring the eacon? A. He produced a box four or five times; I do not know whether he ever occupied it or not.
Q. Do you know whether Booth's spur caract in one of the flags as he leaped from the wox? A. I did hear that it caught in the blue flag, in the centre; I do not know it in the blue flag, in the centre; I do not know it.
Q. Who put that flag there? A. I did; it was the one obtained from the Treasury building.
Q. Was there anything special or anushat'in the arrangement of that box? A. The pleture had never been placed in front of the box before; we mostly used smaller flags, but as Goneral Grant was to come with the President that hight we borrowed that has lags form the Treasury Department.
Q. State where you were during the performance of "The American Consin" prior to the assassination. A. In the ticket office.
Q. Were you not on the payement in front at all during the performance? A. I suppose I must have pased in and out two or three times.
Q. lid you see anything of the pri oner, Edward Spankier, during that time? A. No, sir.
Cross-examined by Judge Bringaum: Q. Ho you know the fact that the other noxes in the theater where were or were not occupied that flight? A. None were occupied, I think; I could tell by looking at the books.

were occupied, I think; I could tell by looking at the books.

Q. Do not you remember boxes being applied for and the answer being given that they were all taken? A. None were applied for to me.

Q. Did not you sell all the tickets? A. No; there were four of us.

Q. Do you not know that Booth occupied the other boxes? A. No, sir; from my information ne old not.

Q. Or anybody else for him? A. No applications of any bind were made to me for them; there may have been applications nade that I know nothing about.

G. Orabyody else for him? A. No applications of any kind were made to me for them; tuere may have been applications made that I know nothing about.

Q. State whether there was any mortice in the wail behind the President's box when you were up there decorating it. A. There was not.

Q. You know there was one when the President was nurtured, do you not! A. I have heard so; I have not been in the box since.

Q. Was there a bar there for the purpose of fastening the entrance to the door that afternoon? A. I saw none.

Q. Was there any such contrivance there before that day? A. I have know of any; I know there was not.

Q. Was there a hole bored through the first door that opens into the Pesident's box before that day? A. I do not know of their being any there.

Q. Were the screws to the locks of the doors of the President's box drawn before that day? A. Not to my knowledge; I do not know.

Q. Will you swear that they were noddrawn when you decorated the box that day? A. It was not drawn in my presence, nor to my knowledge; if I thad been done! I did not notice it.

Hy Mr. Alken: Q. When you first saw Booth in the theatre that day how long did he remain? I suppose half an hour; I went into the office, and when I came cut he was gone.

Q. Was the letter Booth hald a long or a short one? A. It was very long; it was either four or eight pages, I am not certain which.

Q. Had it been published at the time Booth left the theatre that the President would be there that high? A. When I came not certain which.

Q. Had it been published at the time Booth left the theatre that the President would be there that high? A. When I came into the theatre that normally, my brother told me that he would write a little rotice and put it into the evening papers that the President was to be there.

Q. Then, could any one have had a knowledge of the isot, unless they came to the theatre? A. Not unless my brother told them.

Q. In what direction did Booth go after he left the these that the that the President would be there that the three

No, sir

Q. When he learned the fact that the President
would be there that evening, did you notice any
particular change in his manner or conversa
tion? A. No, sir; he sat down on the step, opened
his letter, and occasionally would look up and
hanch. his letter, and occasionally would look up and hangh.

Q. Do you recollect the name of the messenger from the White House? A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Did this conversation with Booth take place in the theatre. A. No; out on the side-walk in front of the gallery sieps.

Q. Where was he when he read the letter? A. He gat in the main-entrance door of the theatre.

Q. Do you know who was with him from the time he came there, got the letter, and went away? A. There was some young men talking with him; I recollect Mr. Gliford, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Guemila. olla.
Q. Is Mr. Evans an attacks of the theatre? A. Q. Is MIT. Events an average of the theatre: A. Yes, an actor there.
By Mr. Ewing: Q. Do you think if there had been a hole in the wall, in the little passage between the President's box and the wall, four or five inches one way and two inches the other, would you have noticed it? A. If the door had been opened against the wall it would have brought it behind, and I would not have noticed it; if the door had been closed I cartainty would have noticed to actainty would have noticed to actain the would have noticed to act and the wall, in the interpretation of the same actainty and the wall in the interpretation of the wall interpretation of the w

No. sir.
Q. Was it announced that General Grant was to attend the theatre in company with the President?
Examination of white. Testimony of James B. Ford. By Mr. Ewing: Q. What business were you engaged in about the time of the assassination of the President? A. I was business manager at Ford's Theatre.
Q. State when you were apprised that the President tracked to yield the theurs that night?

President? A. I was business manager at Ford's Theatre.

Q. State when you were apprised that the President intended to visit the theatre that night? A. At about half past ten o'clock that day; the young man from the President's house who usually came on such errands came on that occasion; I do not know his name; he seemed to be a runner; he had been to the theatre half a dozen times for boxes previously.

Q. Had the President been previously invited for that night? A. No, sir.

Q. State whether on that day, and, if so, how soon after you received that information, it was communicated to J. Witkes Booth? A. I saw him about half past 12 o'clock, some two hours after I had received the information, on the corner of Tenth and E streets; he was going up towards Eleventh street; I do not know whether he had been at the theafre.

Q. Had you any knowledge of the President's intention of visiting the theafre that night, previous to receiving this message? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the decoration of the box the President was to occupy? A. Nothing whatever.

Q. D. you procure anything to decorate it with or not? A. I procured a fing from the Treasury Department; I could not obtain the one! wanted—

3 & foot fing.

Q. State whether or not, on any occasion, you had a conversation with Booth as to the purchase of land, and if so, where?

Question objected to by Judge Bringham as irrelevant and immaterial.

Mr. Ewing stated that, in the testimony of the witners Weichman, a conversation at the National Hotel between Booth and the prisoner Madd was introduced as a circumstance showing Mudd's connection with the compiracy. The purpose of this evidence was to show that, if that conversation ever occurred, it proved nothing, inasmuch as conversations on the part of Booth, with various persons, in reference to the purchase of land in the lower part of Maryland, were very frequent.

The objection was sustained by the court.

Q. Do you know of a visit made by Booth into Charles county last full? A. I don't kno rom what he told me. Mr. Bringham. You need not state what he told

on. Mr. Ewing insisted on the question being answered in full.
Colonel Burnett. Have you answered that question? Witness. I say I have never known him to go there.

Q. Have you ever heard him say what his purpose was in any visit he may have made to Charles county last fall?

Question objected to by Judge Bringham, and objection anatalined. Question objected to by Jungs Bringman, and objection austained.

By Mr. C. xe: Q. Did you send notice of the President's intended visit to the Star that atternoon?

A. I did, of his intention and of that of Gen. Grant's; I sent it about 12 o'clock.

Q. In whose hand writing was it? A. In mine; I Wrote it.
Q. About what time did the first edition containing that notice appear? A. About 2 o'clock, I think. thick.

Q. Had you sent it before you met Booth coming up the street with that letter? A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Booth that day? A. No; I merely spoke to him.

By Mr. Atken: Q. Do youknow John H. Suratt? A No. sir.

Q. Did you see any of that description (picture of Suratt shown) about there that day? A. I don't knew any such person.

Q. Do you know the actor McCullogh, and if so do you know what time he left the city? A. I know him? he left, I believe, when Forrest did, which I believe was the first week in January; he played an excessment with him. believe was the list week in substitution of the city in company eigsgrament with him.

Q. Did McCullogh return to this city in company with Forrest on the lat of March? A. He did on Forrest's last engagement; I do not know what time that was.

Q. Was it before the list of April? A. I think Q. Was it before the list of April? A. I think so.
Q. Do you know of your own knowledge whether McChillogh had left the city before the let of April? A. I do not; I have no means of knowing when he left; I could ascertain from the books of the theaster when Forrest left.
Cross-examined by Col. Burnett: Q. Where were you when you wrote that notice for the Star? A. I was in the ticket office; no one was present.
Q. Had you had any conversation with any one about sending that notice? A. I asked Mr. Phillips, the actor, to write me a notice, and he said he would, after writing the regular advertisement.
Q. Ind you speak to any one class? A. I spoke to my younger brother about the propriety of writing it; I did not speak to any one else.
Q. Had you seen Booth prior to writing that notice? A. No, sir.
Q. How did you send it away? A. I sent one to the Star, and carried the other to the office of the Republican, myself.
Testimony of J. Boney.
Q. Where were you on the night of the lath of

Republican, myeelf.

Q. Where were you on the night of the lath of April? A. At Ford's theatre.
Q. What was your business there? A. I was playing what is called "Hesponsible utility."
Q. State whether you know saything of Booth baving rode up to the alley door, and called for Spangler? A. He called for me first; I don't know whether he eame on a horse or not, but he told me to ask Spangler to come and hold his horse; I didn't see the horse; I was on the opposite side, and I said, "Booth came inside, and said he, "Clan I go success the stage "said I, "No; the dairy some is one of the seed of the responsibility of the scene was all on him.
Q. Did you see Spangler any more that evening? A. I did, three or four times.
Q. Where was be then? A. On the same side of the President's box.
Q. Did you see him about the time the shot was freed? A. About two minutes before.
Q. Where was be then? A. On the same side of the President's box.
Q. Did you see him after the President's shot was freed? A. I saw him itye or six minutes siter.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he then? A. On the stage with a crowd of people.
Q. Where was he doing there? I took no notice of him stall.

Q. Did you see Boo'h as he left? A. I saw hi as he made his exit at the first left band entranci he had a long double-edged knife that looked like Q. Did you see any body followhim? A. I did not see any man on the stage until he had made his

FOUR CENTS

Q. How long after did you see a man get on the stape? A, Two or three seconds. stape? A. Two of three seconds.

Q. Who got on the stage first after Booth? A. A tell, stort gentleman, with gray clothes; I think he had a moustache.

Q. What did he do? A. He made his exit the same as Booth did. Testiareny of J. J. Gifford.

Q. Did you know anything of a horse and buggy, belonging to Buoth, being sold a week of go before the assassination? I heard Booth tell Spangler to evend the horse and buggy to Tattersall's and sell it ore week before the agrassination.

Q. Do you know Mr. Jacob Witherspough? A. know a man who worked in the theatre by that name; he was there two or three weeks.

Q. State whether or not, since he was released from Carroll Hall, or just previous to his release, be told you at the prison of the sassasination of the President, not to say which way he went, meaning Booth; and did he say that Spanger hit ulm on the race with the back of his hand? A. No, sir, he said he had been down, and had not told all he knew, and wanted to know if he could make an other statement; I told him certainly, and that he ought to be very particular and state the whole truth.

Q. State whether you know anything of the ac-Testiarony of J. J. Gifford.

Truth.

Q. State whether you know anything of the accessed (Spanpler) being in the coatom of crabbing and other fieling. A. Yes; I know he would go on Saturday night and slay till Sunday morning; I have never seen him fishing myself.

Q. State whether his rope could be used for that purpose? A. Yes, sir, but they tie another small line out of the end. Testimony of Dr. McKinn.

Q. Where do you reside? A. In Washington, in the essern part of the city.
Q. Do you know Harold? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Do you know harold? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long have you known him? A. I don't know hen I have not known him? The last ten years; I have known him very well for the last sir, years.

years.

Q. State his character? A. He is a light, uure-liable, trivial boy, and is in mind about eleven years of age; I never would allow him to put up a pre-cription of mine if I could go elsewhere, believing that he would tamper with it if he thought he could play a joke upon anybody by it.

The court here adjourned until 10 o'clock on Fri-day morning.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Excitement in France and England over our Supposed Attitude towards Mexico.

RUMORS OF THE WARLIKE INTEN-TIONS OF NAPOLEON.

Mexico to be Protected from "Aggression" from any Quarter.

NEW YORK, May 31-9 P. M.-The Persia has passed Sandy Hook with Liverpool dates of May 20th, via Queenstown on May 21st. The Africa, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived a The Africa, from Boston, via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 21st.

LORDON, May 21.—The Globe, editorially, remarks that Maximilian will be highly favored by ferture, and will prove his ability, it he can vanquish the adverse circumstances which surround him. The Globe thinks Maximilian's success is very deubtinl, and appea it will not be a case of calamity to the people. to the people. The Paris Bourse was flat on Saturday. Rentes for 1.5.
The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald

severts that the news of the opening of recruiting offices for Mexico in New York and Washington has created an immense sensation. The Paris Mariante of the control of the

chices for Nexico in New York and Washington has created an immense sensation. The Paris distinction of the Trains from any allusion to it. The general impression is that Napoleon will not stand it, and will direct a Freech squadron to interrupt any reinforcements for Juarez. The Paris correspondent of the Times also says that this matter makes the Enuress Report and ministers long for the return of the Emperor from Algeria.

Strange rumors were current on the stock exchange, London, on the 19th, which, though unconfirmed, had a depressing effect. The most prominent was that Napoleon had been urgently recalled to Paris, in consequence of the prospect of American suggression upon Mexico. Also, that Maximilian had been shot. The Paris Bourse was comparatively steady, and it was believed the stories were conducted by speculators. Mexican securities were cecidedly lower. The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of 5,000,000 francs.

For the first time since the beginning of the Eurer of the train and the stories were will be not first the manner and to the Legislature shows of the law had also and the law and the stories and the first interference of the law and the stories of the same and the stories of the law and the stories of the stories of the law and the stories of the law and the stories of the stories of the la

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—LIVERPOOL, May 20.—keles of soiton to day 20.00 bales, the market being huoyant at an anyance of 3d. The fair qualities have advanced most. Sales to speculators and exporters, 7,100 bales.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs firmer. Richardson, Spence, & Co., and Bagland, athaya, & Co report four duit. Wheat firmer and holders demand an advance. Corn firm and partially advanced 3d. holders demand an advance. Corn firm and partially added to The JBE.—The Manchester markets are buyant, and prices are advancing.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions steady. Lead advanced 660gls; naise at 61e. Wakefield, Sash, & Co., and Gordon, Blues, & Co. report. Heef firm. Pork onlet, such partially declined 28 64. Bacern and 1, and 60@is lower Tailow steady. LIVERPOOL PROJUIS MARKET.—Ashes steady. Sugar active, and 64 higher. Coffee steady. Rice sasier. Lineaed Cakes easier. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turrentine dull, at 57@c55. Petroleum—small sales reduced. 12 10@c55. Price 100 in higher. The firm firm. Sugar active and advanced 6d. Tos advancing. Petroleum quietat 28@2s 64 for reduced. Coffee islandy. MONEY MARKET.—Lovoon May 20.—Consols closed at 90%.@9. % The builton in the Baak of England has two reased demiser. West 262.000.

AMERICAN STOURS—Illinois Gentral 74@76; Erle 65@62; United States 5-28 63%.@32

NEW YORK, May 31 THE STOCK EXCHANGE. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

Gold, 127%; New York Central, 58%; Erie, 70%; Hudson River, 97%; Reading, 91; Michigan Central, 106%; old Southern Michigan, 57%; Pittsburg, 58%; Northwestern, 23%; do. preferred, 54%; Mississippi and Onio certificates, 24; Cumberland, 57%; Quicksilver, 45%; Mariposa, 11%. SHIP NEWS. Bark Benefactor, Yokohama, Japan; Hyack, Havana; brig San Rivers, Maracaibo.

Chicago Markets. Chicago, May 31.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and 2@3c. lower; No. 1, \$1.22\20.23; No. 2, \$1.13 @114. Corn firm; No. 1, \$0@3ic; No. 2, \$4.05\3; rejected, 47@48c. Oats firm; No. 1, 44c. Provisions dull but firm; mess Pork, \$23@23.50; prime mess, \$18. High Wines inaccive and nominal. Hereinter—Flour, \$4.000; Wheat, £3.000; Oare, \$41,000. Shipments—Flour, \$4.000; Wheat, 149,000; Corn, \$40,000. Freights steady.

ORT ALOUS Emphasized Treathers that of the court form a figure of the court form, and in default of any more available objects to carry away, they appropriate spools of the court-room, and in default of any more available objects to carry away, they appropriate spools of the court-room, red tape, which are quickly divided into short lengths and distributed pro rata. The chairs, tables, &o., begin to suffer some, and it is probable that unless some Argus eyed watch is kept upon the furniture, the court will see it diminish vielbly each day, and wanish altogether by the close of the trial. From eager glances bestowed by some of the lady visitors upon the hair of the prisoners, it is evident that they have a hankering for relies in that quarter; and as there is a rush each day to the prisoners cock, as they come cut and go in, it would not at any time surprise us to see some enterprising lady curiosity-hunter clipping away at the head of Payne, Harold, or some other of the longer-haired prisoners, as they pass. ners, as they pass.

prisoners, as they pass.

BRECKINRIDGE'S LIBRARY.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial mentions that "the private library of John C. Breckinridge is now in the hands of Mr. Harper, formerly agent of the Adams Express Company, at Louisville, having been sent to him from Washington by the owner, four years ago, for safe keeping. Mr. Harper has become tired of keeping it, and as there is no prospect of the immediate return of Mr. Breckinridge to Lexington, be intends very soon to offer it at public sale, to defray storage and other expenses incurred on It is mbraces several hundred volumes, many of them quite valuable. Breckinridge owns no property in Kentucky. I am told that he sold all he had when he went to Washington as Vice President, nine years ago. All the members of his family are with him, wherever he is, with the exception of his son, who was captured not long ago."

FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION.—An association has been formed in England under the above designation, for for the purpose of obtaining the following objects: 1. The repeal of the duties upon the necessaries of life—tea, coffee, sugar, and all the minor articles of the customs' tariff. 2. The perfect free-come of trade by the substitution as for a conscious

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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STATE ITEMS.

Tive commissioners of Berks county offer a \$100 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parsons who stien pted to rob and murdor the Ganser family in Exete. Cownship on the 17th inst. - The inspector of distilled spirits in Lancaster county during the past year inspected nearly one-half million of vallors.

The corners tone of the new German Reformed Church, of Pottstown, will be laid on Saturday and Sunday, the 10th and 11th of June. A counterfeiter pended William McKean was errorted in Allegheny of Saturday. He afterwards scaped from the cell in Which he was confined

- On the 31st of last December, there were in the

Eastern Penitentiary, from the ester county, seven convicts. - Two bootblacks in Lancistes were arrested on Monday for expaging in a rough and tumble fight in the streets. - The First Wational Bank of Downingtown has resolved to increase its capital mock one kundred thousund dollars: - A new postmerter has been appointed in Huntingion.
- The Erls Daily Dispatch has just completed the first year of its existence.

— The amount of internal revenue raid by Berra

county for April was \$57,626 84. - There are but two or three distilleries now in operation in Lancaster county. - Worms are making sad havec upon the goose berry and current bushes in Carbondale. - The wool trade in Obester county has grown into considerable importance since the war

HOME PERMS.

- A gentleman in Hartford has five nephews in the army who have served out a three years' enlist ment, and promised them \$5,000 each if they would re-callet. Three of them are now in Sherman's army, and will be home within a very few days, when he is prepared to pay down \$15,000 to them, and \$10,000 to the other two, whose terms of service will expire the coming fall. - While a body of two hundred men was drilling

at West Point, a few days since, a low cloud discharged itself of its electricity, seemingly through the attraction of the two hundred bright gun-berrels. Several men were stunded and a large pro-portion of the guns were knocked out of their own-- A gentleman who called on Gen. Scott, in New York, the other day, found him in excellent health, and much rejoiced at the successful termination of

the war. The conversation turning on Jeff Davis, the cld General very pointerly and emphatically remarked, "I hope he will be hung by the neck, sir; I hope he will hang by the neck."

— Some bold this! stopped a train on the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, the other night by pulling the engineer's signal bell, and while everybody was train to find our myst the train had expended.

was trying to find out why the train had stopped the safe in the express car was taken out. It contained \$22,000 in money, and neither money nor thief have been heard from since.

— A physician in Portland, Mo., recently amputated the leg of a girl of fourteen years, where the lower portion, including the ankle joint, with all the fleshy parts, even to the skin, had been changed or transformed into a solid rook-like substance, and enlarged to three filmes its natural size.

—These are Richmond prices: Brown sugar, 15% to 160, per pound; coffee, 36 to 37c. per pound; sait, 20. per pound; bacon, shoulders, 20 to 20½; per pound; sate, 20. per pound; dried beef, 20 to 21c. per pound; butter, 24 to 33c. per pound; dried apples, \$2 per bushel; lettuce, 10c. per dozen; salad of all kinds, 10c. per peck.

- The Boston Post says: "Mr. Vallendigham urges a cordial support to President Johnson, and pelieves the abolition of slavery will be vastly beneficial to the South." We wonder where the Post received the information. - A ridiculous street fight occurred to New York on on Friday last between two soldiers, one having but one leg and the other but one arm. The one armed fellow had the best of it, but two syampathizing women saved the day to the one-legged belligerent.

— A horse-dealer victimized a business firm in Springfield lately by urging them to try his hor and then charging five dollars for the use of him.

The man Holliday, who bet that he could wheel wheelbarrow from Rochester to Buffelo in thirty ours, ac ually performed the job in twenty six and fifteen minutes, and taking the \$200.

— Mrs. Gen. Roger A. Pryor comes regularly to designated for the poor of the city.

— A fire monument of Rhode Island granite has been erected to the memory of Rear Admiral Foots

in the Old Cemetery, New Haven.

— A call has been issued for the proposed Convention of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, to meet at Detroit on the 11th of July.

— A youth named Subject shot and killed a Miss-Davis, at Ohesterfield, Va., last week, harmond the standard blue.

To Soldiers have been located on the Government lands in Stoams county, Minnesota.
— Some soldiers discovered in a awamp near Wilmington, N. C., seve: al hundred barruls of turpen-tine which had been concessed. - Over 30,000 herrings were caught in Salt Pond. Narragansett, last week-the largest haul on re-

- A heavy crop of hay is certain this season in - Lumber is cheap in Maine-too cheap to be agreeable to the dealers.

— The Lincoln funeral procession in San Francisco was three miles long -Gen. Averill, the well-known cavalry officer, has resigned from service.

— Eight millions of feet of logs have just been brought down the Merrimac river. brought down the Merrimae river.

—A national bank, with a capital of \$150,000, is to be established at Austin, Nevada.

—At a ploine at Albany, on Wednesday, two wooden-legged men ran a race for \$25.

— Four large logs of wood were in a bale of cotton opened at Sturbridge, Mass., last wiek.

— A tight-rope dancer fell from her rope in a New

York theatre last week and was fatally injured. - A Rochester "medium" has been arrested because he would not procure a license as a juggler. FOREIGN ITEMS.

- A large number of the imported young salmon have lately died in Tasmania. It is thought they were too crowded in the ponds containing them, and t was contemplated to turn the aurylyors, now seven or eight inches long, out into the river to take beir chance. Nature and their own instincts may do more for them than man.

— An officer in garrison at L'lle has given a diner to some friends, at which the principal dish was the roasted shoulder of a lier, killed by M. Chassing, in Africa, on the 21st of Merch last. The meat had the flavor of highly-pickled wild boar, and was eaten, we hear, with much relish by the guests.

— A Conference of the delegates of eight committees of assistance of the Poles has taken place in Switzerland. General Langiewicz and Count Piater were present. It was determined to do nothing to induce the refugees to emigrate, but to leave them free to act as they thought proper.

— At the first performance of "L'Af.icaine," in Paris, the evening closed with a questionable display. A bust of the master was brought on the stage, crowned with evergreens, and the company waved palm branches over it. This was called in the bills an apotheosis!

- The newspaper L'Europe, published in Frank-fort, has been prohibited in France, on account of of an article which appeared in that paper in deence of political assassination.

— Since the first of April about two hundred and. ience of poli fifty vessels have cleared from Hallfax—a larger number than have cleared before in any similar - A counts from the French departments state that a rise had taken place in the corn markets in consequence of the hot dry weather in the month o - Herr von Erlanger, a Frankfort banker, with other capitalists, has recently bought the Schleswig reliways, it is supposed, in conjunction with the Prussian Government.

— Prince Camillo de Polignac has again turned in in Paris as writer of a long letter to La Patrice - The French official paper, the Moniteur, comtains a demand for a credit of 12,000,000f. for the Minister of War, to cover unforeseen disbursement

- The Greek Patriarch and Synod propose to Church property.
— The Dagenham docks, near London, have been commenced. The company intend to utilize the lake on the Essex side of the river. - A lieutenant of National Guards, and another cerson, were lotely carried off by brigands in the - Extensive gold-fields have been discovered in a ortion of the Canterbury province, on the west - Condolence has been expressed by the Ottoman. Porte with the American Minister upon the asias-

28th uit.

— A collection of sea shells sold in London for King George, of Greece, is making the tour of

telegraph has been adopted in Prussia.

The new loan to be raised by the Italian Government is, to amont to 425,000,000 life.

The Kiey of Tunis is about to send an embassy to Algiers to congratulate the Emperor.

— A's Riga an Agricultural Exhibition for the Ball'he provinces was to be opened on the 12th uit.

The Parisians style Vasco de Game, the principal character in "L'Africain," Fusco de Game.

excommunicate Prince Cours for his proceed Terra di Lavoro, in Southern Italy. coast of New Zealand. Porte with the American Minister upon the assessmentation of Mr. Lincoln.

No fewer than 250 bankruptcies were declared by the Tribunal of the Scine between the 1st of March and the 1st of May last.

— The Lyons manufacturers do not buy raw slik at present; in consequence of the price being out of proportion with that of wrought.

— At Bransels they are organizing an international festival in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

— The foundation stone of the new spire of Ohleges The foundation stone of the new spire of Chichester Cathedral was laid on the 2d uit. The reetoration of the cathedral will cost £52,000.

The border customs' question, in New South
Wales, which, it was predicted, would lead to an intercolonial war, is now being amicably arranged. - Napoleon proposed to Leave Algeria about the

\$10.750. his country.

— Difficulties on the English frontier, in Africa, with the Cam'r tribes, continue.

The English system of announcing storms by