THE PRESS.
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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# The Press.

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The Press.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

## The Civil Punishment of Treason.

But few trials for treason have ever oc-
urred in this country, and a large propor-
ion of the cases have resulted in the ac-
uittal of the defendants. From the nature
f our institutions great freedom of opinion,
nd even of what in monarchial countries
ould be construed into treasonable action,
as been tolerated and encouraged. A
eople who frequently choose new rulers
ust have a fair opportunity to discuss the
ctions of those who are, and those who
spire to be, their law-makers and Execu-
ives. It is not always easy to draw the
xact line between patriotic and treason-
ble opposition to an Administration. Two
en may perform the same act, or use the
ame language, and one be animated
y a good and the other by a bad pur-
ose. But it is nevertheless necessary
r the safety and security of society,
nd for the preservation of the very free-
om to which we have referred, that all
ttempts to overthrow by force and vio-
ence our Government, or to subvert the
aws by revolutionary measures, should
e sternly checked and severely punished.
 republic is the best form of govern-
ent, but an anarchy is the worst. The
ost fearful fate that can befall a nation is
o have its destinies controlled by the
aprices of armed mobs, or shaped and di-
ected by crafty and desperate conspirators.
f defeated minorities were permitted to
efy the popular will at pleasure, and to
'secede" whenever they could not gain
ower, the elective system, of which we are
ustly proud, would become a scourge in-
tead of a blessing. One gigantic attempt
o perpetrate this crime has been made on
 scale that has shaken the very foundations
f the nation. We should spare no pains
o make it the last, as it was the first, great
ebellion. It is not enough to beat down
s armies. We must punish its leaders,
nd show that treason can be combated
uccessfully in our civil courts as well as
n the tented field.

The intention and meaning of the Con-
itution in defining that offence are clear
ough. If the rulings of judges are some-
hat doubtful and conflicting, and the
al judicial interpretation of the collateral
uestions, which are certain to arise in
reason trials, unsettled, it is time that they
hould be authoritatively settled now, at a
eriod when the public mind is keenly
ive to the dangers of civil war. We
ould have no judge disgrace his office by
 shameless disregard of precedents, and
 the usual systems of interpretation.
ut where the scales are evenly balanced
 technical points, the welfare of the
merican people demands that all the new
ights of this era should be thrown on the
de of National protection. If there are
oubts, it is far better that they should be
lved in a way that will promote the in-
rest of thirty millions of people than that
ey should furnish pretexts for the escape
 blood-dyed criminals, and for the en-
uragement of new generations of traitors
reafter. Our existing laws against
eason are amply sufficient to secure its
nishment, if they are interpreted accord-
g to the spirit of the common law upon
hich they are partially founded, or the
ecisions of the Supreme Court of the
nited States. But there has nevertheless
en some subtle reasoning on the bench,
in to the Secession logic with which our
nate Chamber has too often resounded.
 will be better now and hereafter if the
e spirit of loyalty which is predominant
nong the people, and which is so power-
lly exhibited in the Executive and Legis-
tive branches of the Government, should
o find fitting exponents in the judiciary.
 this we have no fears.

## The Lone Star no Longer Alone.

The surrender by KIRBY SMITH of his
ans-Mississippi forces winds up the re-
llion, and secures the return of the
'Lone Star" to the galaxy of the Union.
e war ends as suddenly as it began. It
mains only for the people to strive, by in-
eased industry and energy, to repair the
cuniary loss that it has caused, and for
e Government to complete the work of
organization and secure the punishment of
e leading offenders. Let treason be not
erely "scotched," but killed outright, so
at it may become an unknown crime in
l our future annals. We must guard
ainst a repetition of the scenes of the last
ur years, and make men shudder at the
re thought of conspiring against the Re-
blic as the one great unpardonable sin
hich no pretexts can justify, no circum-
ances palliate, and no legal devices shield
om condign punishment.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1865.

Wendell Phillips' late demonstration on
gro suffrage, and against President John-
n for not recommending it, is character-
tic. That uneasy spirit was not satisfied
ith the Administration of Mr. Lincoln;
w, then, could he be pleased with that
 Andrew Johnson? The first was de-
unced long before he had a trial, and
most before he had a chance to act;
d the second is doubtless to be sub-
cted to the same querulous and dic-
torial temper. It is in vain to reason
ith men of this school. Four years ago
ot a few of them would have been wil-
g to see the Union divided, if that would
ve saved bloodshed and made the free
tates a separate free empire; and many of
em would have gratefully compromised
 even a partial abolition of slavery, if
at could have been achieved without
ar. I do not question that Mr.
hillips is a very sincere man, only he
s an odd way of showing it. Seve-
l years since he came here to Wash-
gton with his friend, Major George
earns, of Boston, and called together a
mber of leading men at his lodgings,
here, after a pleasant collation, he pro-
eded to scold them with that easy and
perior air which he knows so well how
 assume. The result was, a very square
otestandum from some gentlemen, who,
owever willing to drink Major Stearns'
ampagne, were not so ready to digest Dr.
hillips' bitter pills. Now we have this same
rsonage complacently advising the re-
diation of the entire war debt because
resident Johnson has suggested that the
uestion of suffrage should be remitted to,
 kept with, as in all other cases, the peo-
e of the States of the South preparing to
sume their relations to the National Go-
rnment. Such a proposition from any
her quarter would be denounced as more
an treasonable. Coming from Mr. Phil-
s, however, it must be received as the
unsel of a very eccentric and most
practicable theorist—a man who,
rely agreeing with his own friends, even
ch old anti-slavery men as Wm. Lloyd
arrison and Gerritt Smith, cannot be ex-
cted to agree with practical statesmen
ke Andrew Johnson. The easiest thing
 the world it is to find fault. The illus-
ious Mr. Lincoln had his own sad expe-
ence of the truth of this remark; for he
alized that those who indulged in fault-
ding never sympathized with the re-
onsibilities of the ruler, but really tried
 increase them. This is a world of facts,
ot fancies. Slavery has not been abolished
y speeches, but by bullets. It never
ould have been seriously touched; nay,
 would to day stand a dominant and de-
ant power if the war upon it had
een conducted by such philosophers as

Wendell Phillips. Nor is suffrage to be secured to the negro by the dissemination of revolutionary ideas, whether they come from Mr. Phillips or from others. That it it will be secured, and that, in my opinion, it ought to be secured, by some process, which will not end in injury to the blacks and in damage to the Government, I have not a doubt. I can well appreciate the eager desire of earnest men to counteract the influence of the returning rebels at future elections in the Southern States, and I know that this is one of their main reasons for insisting that the colored men of that section should be secured the right of suffrage as the surest set-off to that influence. But you cannot force the matter. Indeed, it may be gravely questioned whether any action of the President would give the blacks their rights at once; and whether, if so given, it might not be the cause of serious troubles among the Southern loyal whites, who, left to themselves, would opportunely confer it according to the mode suggested by the President, if in their judgment it would seem to be necessary. Emancipation did not come to us at once. Hoped for, prayed for, even demanded, as an instant incident of the war, at the beginning, it came gradually, as that great instrument of God's providence, Abraham Lincoln, obeyed the Divine inspiration; but it came surely, and it is now an irrevocable blessing. As to the question of colored suffrage, which Mr. Phillips and some others demand as a right, and denounce President Johnson for not *forcing* in the Southern States, let us not forget the obstacles to an indiscriminate bestowal of it. I believe that every colored man who has fought for the flag should be clothed with the right to vote for it. But I know hundreds of intelligent colored men who unhesitatingly doubt the expediency of giving this right to all their illiterate brethren of the South. These masses must be trained for a series of years before they are fully equal to a responsibility, which, conferred at once, may be used by their worst foes for their own selfish ends. How is it in Massachusetts, the State of Wendell Phillips? If there is on God's footstool a perfect Government, it is that of Massachusetts. However considered or criticised, it is the best type of a Republic. Its colleges, schools, hospitals, prisons, churches, municipalities, its learned men, its academies of arts and sciences, its streets, railroads, agriculture, and commerce, combine to make it worthy of all eulogy and of universal emulation. *But no colored man, and no white man, can vote in Massachusetts unless he can read and write.* I would not insist upon this as a condition precedent in the Southern States, in view of the real benefit to be secured and the future danger to be averted by giving the negroes there the weapon of the ballot. But I certainly would not reject the example of Massachusetts, nor rush into abuse of President Johnson because he refers the whole question to the States themselves. Whenever Congress can act on this question they ought to act. I do not think they should refuse to admit Senators and Representatives from North Carolina because the colored men of that State have not voted in the prior elections. *But I am clear that the intelligent colored men of the District of Columbia should be made voters by the next Congress.* As a body I do not know a more useful, faithful, and industrious class of citizens, and they would prove to be an element of strength and security to the National Capital in many respects. Congress can do this great work legitimately and properly, and the people will applaud it; and in good season the whole country will come under the same system, till the once difficult problem of *enlightened freedom* is forever settled and solved. OCCASIONAL.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1865.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN—THE THIRD SERIES SOON TO BE READY.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan yesterday, in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to JAY COOKE, subscription agent, amount to $1,513,800. The largest Western subscriptions were for $100,000 from the First National Bank of Pittsburg; $50,000 from the Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, and $50,000 from the First National Bank of Marietta, Ohio. The largest single Eastern subscriptions were for $117,000 from the First National Bank of Philadelphia; $50,000 from the First National Bank of Portland, Me., and $50,000 from the Second National Bank of Boston. The number of individual subscriptions for sums less than $100 amounted to 1,059.

On Wednesday next the issues of the new notes of the third series of the seven-thirty loan, of all denominations, will be ready for delivery to subscribers. They will be delivered after that day with the same promptitude that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of the delivery at the time of subscription which has given the appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan, the great body of the small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive the notes right in hand to carry them home. It is expected that after next week the daily subscriptions to the loan will run into the millions once more. The large amounts to be received by agricultural producers, it is thought, will help its activity.

RELEASE OF BENJAMIN G. HARRIS.

BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, Representative in Congress from Southern Maryland, who was tried here a few weeks ago before a special court martial upon the charge of violating the 56th article of war in harboring two paroled soldiers of Lee's army, and urging them to violate their oath by returning South and again taking up arms, has been released from the Old Capitol Prison. It is understood that the court martial which tried HARRIS, found him guilty, sentenced him to three years imprisonment, and forever disqualified him from holding any office under the United States Government; but upon evidence brought to light since the trial and sworn to in affidavits, President JOHNSON remitted the sentence and ordered HARRIS to be released.

MISS SURATT IN COURT.

During the recess hour Miss ANNA SURATT entered the court-room and took a seat near her mother. She was dressed in deep mourning, and her eyes had the appearance of being heavy with grief. She occupied the same seat during the afternoon's proceedings, being just below the raised bench occupied by her mother. The sorrowful eyes of the mother were almost constantly bent on her daughter, with a look of indescribable yearning.

STOPPAGE OF A LOTTERY.

The police have taken possession of Seaton Hall, with the jewelry, implements, etc., of the New York Manufacturing Jewelry Association, and arrested the principal and his assistants, on the charge of swindling. Evidence was produced to show that the gift concert partook of the character of a gambling institution. The parties were held to bail before the Criminal Court.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM ABOLISHED.

The following official notice was issued to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1865.

*Whereas*, Pursuant to the order of the President, and as a means required by the public safety, directions were issued from this Department, under date of the 17th of December, 1864, requiring passports from all travellers entering the United States, except emigrant passengers directly entering an American port from a foreign country;

*And, whereas*, The necessities which required the adoption of this measure are believed no longer to exist;

*Now, therefore*, the President directs that from and after this date, the order above referred to shall be and the same is hereby rescinded. Nothing in this regulation, however, will be construed to relieve from due accountability any of the enemies of the United States or offenders against their peace and dignity who may hereafter seek to enter the country or at any time be found within its legal jurisdictions.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND PROMINENT REBELS.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, and BOYCE, of South Carolina, well known in connection with the late rebellion, and Gov. HAMILTON (loyal), of Texas, were to-day separately in conference with the President of the United States. Gov. BROWN has been released from imprisonment on his parole.

THE PAY OF THE ARMIES.

During the month of May requisitions to the amount of ninety-seven millions of dollars were made on the Treasury for the pay of the armies.

### Presentation of a Sword to Gen. Hooker at the Union League Club.

The rooms of the Union League Club, in New York, were thronged with the members and guests, on Thursday evening, to witness the presentation of a sword to Gen. Joe Hooker, a gift from his friends in California. It is a beautiful field officer's sword, made of solid California gold, bearing the motto, "Union forever," and is elegantly set with diamonds. It bears the inscription on the shield, "Major Gen. Joseph Hooker, from his fellow-citizens of San Francisco, California, December 25, 1862." On the reverse side are the following-named battle fields: Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Germantown, South Mountain, Bull Run, Antietam.

# THE TRIAL.

## MORE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

## EVIDENCE RELATING TO SPANGLER, ARNOLD, AND PAYNE.

## Arrangement and Construction of the President's Box, at Ford's Theatre.

## MEDICAL TESTIMONY ON THE SUBJECT OF INSANITY.

## Violence and Irregularity of Payne's Conduct.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—After the reading of the record, the examination of witnesses for the defence was resumed.

### Testimony of Charles Bulger.

By Mr. Ewing: The testimony of this witness was as follows: Witness knew the prisoner, Edward Spangler, having boarded at a house at which the prisoner boarded for five or six months; after the assassination the accused remained at the house for several days.

### Testimony of John Gunther.

By Mr. Ewing: The testimony of this witness was substantially the same as that of the previous witness. He testified to having boarded for several years at the house at which the prisoner stopped for six or seven months, and was certain of having seen him about the boarding-house some two or three days after the assassination. Witness never saw him wear a moustache.

Cross-examined by Judge Advocate Bingham: Saw the prisoner generally in the morning or evening; the accused did not sleep at the boarding-house.

### Testimony of Thomas J. Reybold.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State how long you have been in Washington, and what has been your occupation here? A. I have not lived permanently in Washington, only since the last Monday of December, one year ago, at which time I came to Washington for Mr. Ford; I was employed at that gentleman's theatre to take charge of the house; to see to the front of the house, and purchase everything that was to be purchased for the house; any repairs to the house were done through my orders; that was my business there; in the absence of either of the Messrs. Ford, I went in the box office and sold the tickets.

Q. State whether you know anything as to any of the locks of the private boxes being broken, and if so, what you know? A. I think it was during Mrs. Bowers' engagement in March, about the 7th, when being one day at dinner, Mr. Merrick, of the National Hotel, asked me to reserve some seats for him that evening, those, I think, in the orchestra; I did so; Mr. Merrick had not arrived by the end of the first act, and as it was customary for all reserved seats not occupied at end of the first act to be taken by other persons present wanting seats, those seats were taken shortly after that; Mr. Merrick, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Martin, and several ladies, came in, and I was informed of their arrival, and asked what I had done with the seats reserved for them, and I went to see about them, and found that the usher had filled them; I then took them up stairs to Box 6, which was locked and could not be entered; I then crossed to Boxes 7 and 8, generally termed the President's Box, which were also locked; I endeavored to force it open by applying my shoulder to the door, but failing in that, I used my foot, and succeeded in kicking it open.

Q. State whether that tier led into the box which the President occupied at the time of the assassination? A. It did, by request; when the President occupied the box we would take the partition out, and the two boxes would then be occupied as one.

Q. When the two boxes are thrown into one, by which door do you enter the President's box? A. The door of box 8.

Q. Do you know whether that was the door that was used on the night of the assassination? A. Yes, sir, it was; the other one could not be used.

Q. Do you know whether the lock that was burst open was afterwards repaired? A. I do not; I never examined it afterwards; I suppose it was my place to have reported the fact, and though I frequently passed into the box afterwards, I never thought of having the lock fixed.

Q. To whom would you have reported for repairs? A. To Mr. Gifford.

Q. But you made no report to him of it? A. No, sir; I never said anything about it; I never thought it worth while to mention it.

Q. State whether you have any knowledge of Booth occupying either of those two boxes shortly before the assassination? A. I cannot say precisely the time, but it was about two weeks, I think, prior to the 14th that Mr. Booth engaged private box No. 4, and in the evening of that day came again to the office while I was sitting in the vestibule, and asked for an exchange of the box for box No. 7, one of the Presidential boxes, and the one in which a hole was found to have been bored he occupied that night, either box No. 7 or 8; I cannot swear positively which box.

Q. State whether there were any box-tickets sold at the theatre up to the time of the opening? A. To the best of my knowledge there was not; I sold none; I was not in the office all the time that day; I was there during the afternoon, and also in the morning, when the tickets were obtained for the President by his messenger; I do not know positively whether there were any sold, or whether there were any application for any.

Q. State at what hour the President engaged those seats? A. Between ten and eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Q. Had he been previously invited? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Did you see the messenger? A. I did, and was talking to him.

Q. State whether you saw anything of Booth that morning after the President had engaged the box? A. I cannot say whether it was after or before that time; I saw him that morning; he got a letter from the office that morning; he generally came there every morning; his letters were directed to Mr. Ford's box in the post office, and were brought to the theatre every morning.

Q. Did Booth get more than one letter that morning? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. State if you know any reason why the rocking-chair in which the President is said to have sat that night should have been in the position in which it was? A. The position in which it was then was the same in which I had placed it myself on two other occasions when the President occupied that box, and the reason was that, if placed in any other position, the rockers would be in the way; the removal of the partition left a triangular corner to the left of the balustrade of the box, and the rockers went into the corner, and were out of the way; that was the only reason why I put it there.

Q. When was that? A. During last winter a year ago.

Q. It had not been used in the box during this last season up to that time? A. The sofa had been used; it had not.

Q. State what you saw of Spangler, if anything, after the assassination? A. I do not recollect seeing him after that; I only know that he was arrested in the house on the following Saturday morning.

Q. Was he not about the theatre after that morning? A. I cannot say; in accordance with my usual custom I went to Baltimore on that Saturday night to visit my family, who resided there.

Q. Was the theatre closed until your return? A. It was; I returned on Monday morning.

Q. Examine that rope [exhibiting rope found in the carpet bag of the prisoner Spangler], and state whether you know of any such rope being used about the theatre, and whether, from its flexibility, you would judge that it had been used? A. From its appearance I know that it has been used; if it had not it would be lighter in color; it is like the ropes that are generally used in the flies for drawing up the scenes; what is called a border rope.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Q. You say that kind of a rope was used in the theatre in fixing up the flies? A. The wings; or, at least, the borders.

Q. If the rope had been used in the theatre it would have belonged there would it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The proper place would not be a carpet-sack half a mile away? A. No sir, I do not think it would.

Q. Mr. Spangler would not supply the theatre with a rope at his own expense? A. It is not my opinion that he did.

Q. The rope that he used, which you have described, is a permanent fixture, is it not? A. Sometimes we use a great many of these ropes, and then take them down and they lay up in the loft until we need them again.

Q. Was it the inner or the outer door of the box that you forced open? A. It was the inner door.

Q. That is Box 8 the one nearer the stage? A. It is.

Q. Could you, by direct force, have burst open the door of the box, the keeper of which was fastened by screws, so as to have drawn the keeper without splitting the wood? A. I might have started the keeper; it would have been according to the length of the screws.

Q. Is not the facing of that door of pine? A. Yes, sir, as far as I can judge.

Q. Is it your opinion that the keeper of the lock could have been burst off by force without splitting the wood? A. I think so; it might have been so.

Q. When were you in the box last? A. The morning after the assassination.

Q. When before the assassination? A. About five minutes that afternoon.

Q. Did you see either a mortice in the wall or a piece of wood to fasten the door? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see a mortice there the morning after the assassination? A. No, sir; my attention was not called to it.

Q. State what you know, if anything, about the rocking chair in which the President sat being placed in the box? A. I do not know who put it there, but I know who was ordered to put it there; I was in the box only about five minutes when I assisted in fixing the flags; it was then in the corner of box 7, and sitting in the position in which the chair was then placed, the President would have his back to the audience, and his side partially toward the stage.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. Was it after Booth played *Pescara* that he occupied that box? A. I could not tell that; he ordered the box on two occasions, but on one occasion did not use it, for he told me in the evening that he would not be able to use that box, as some ladies stopping at the National Hotel had disappointed him.

Q. How long was it before the assassination that he used it? A. About two weeks.

By the Court: Q. Do you know of what material that rope is made? A. I think it is a Manilla rope.

By Judge Advocate Holt: Q. Do you or not know that the color of a rope does not depend on its age or use? A. I know that water will make the color of a rope darker, but its color, so far as my knowledge extends, does depend upon its use.

### Testimony of Henry E. Merrick.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State your business? A. I am clerk of the National Hotel.

Q. State whether or not, some time before the assassination of the President, you went to Ford's Theatre and Mr. Reybold showed you to a box? A. Yes, sir; it was on the evening of the 7th of March; I had my wife and other ladies with me, and we were shown to a box on the right-hand side as you pass down the dress circle; it was the box nearest the entrance; I do not know the number.

Q. Are you certain that it was the box furthest from the stage? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the door being forced open? The door was forced open by Mr. Reybold, who was unable to find the key; the keeper, I think, was forced off; at least the screw that held the upper part of the keeper came out, and it whirled around and hung by the lower screw; we then entered the box and remained there during the play.

Q. Do you know when John McCullough, the actor, was last at the National Hotel? A. Our books show that he left there on the 20th of March; he paid his bill on that day, and since then I have not seen him.

Q. Was he in the habit of stopping at your hotel? A. He was; I have never known him to stop at any other hotel.

Q. Was he there on the 2d of April? A. Not to my knowledge.

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Q. Many persons come into your hotel to visit guests of the house and go away again without your knowing it, do they not? A. They might call there on their friends.

Q. On the night of which you have spoken as the occasion of your visit to the theatre you entered the first box that you came to in passing down the dress-circle? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The box next the stage you did not enter at all? A. I did not; we entered the first box.

### Testimony of James Lamb.

By Mr Ewing: Q. State when and in what capacity you were employed at the time of the assassination of the President? A. At Mr. Ford's Theatre, where I have been employed for the last two seasons, over a year, in the capacity of scene-painter.

Q. Examine that rope, (exhibiting to witness the rope found in Spangler's possession), and state whether you have seen any ropes like that used in the theatre? A. I have; but all ropes of this description bear some similarity; ropes like that are used in the theatre for suspending borders that hang across the tops of the scenes; they are called border ropes.

Q. What is the length of ropes used for that purpose in the theatre? A. Not less than eighty (80) feet; they are used for raising and lowering the borders; these borders are long strips of canvas, which are painted to represent interiors and exteriors; sometimes, when it is necessary to alter them, they are lowered upon the stage for the purpose of being repainted; the ropes used are about the length of this one.

Q. Examine it carefully and state whether it has the appearance of having been used? A. It has the appearance of having been chafed, and a new rope would be a little stiffer, it strikes me.

Q. Does it look as if it had been used as a border rope? A. I cannot say that there is anything about it that would lead me to form an opinion on that point; it is the same kind of a rope that is used for that purpose, but if it had been so used I think there would be a knot here; one end appears to have been cut; there were about forty or fifty such ropes employed about the theatre.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Q. Were you acquainted with John Wilkes Booth? A. I knew him by sight; I never spoke a word to him.

By the Court: Q. Of what material is that rope? A. I should say it was hemp.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. Have you any reason to believe, from an examination of the rope, that it was not used as a border rope? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see anything of the prisoner, Edward Spangler, after the assassination? A. I saw him on Saturday, the day after the President was assassinated; I was in the theatre, loitering about from 10 o'clock, until the military took possession of the building; my feelings were excited, and I remained on the spot the whole day, and saw Spangler several times during the day.

Q. Where did you see the prisoner, and who were with him? A. I saw him on the stage; there were several others; Maddox, a man by the name of Jake, Mr. Gifford, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Carland.

Q. Who were with Spangler? A. There was no companionship particularly; they all seemed to be loitering about.

Q. What time in the day was that? A. About 12 or 1 o'clock; I did not see Spangler since, until I saw him this morning.

### Testimony of Wm. R. Smith.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State your residence and business? A. I live in Washington, and am Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.

Q. Were you in Ford's theatre at the time of the assassination? A. I was.

Q. Did you see Booth pass off the stage? A. I did.

Q. Did you see Mr. Stewart get on the stage? A. Mr. Stewart was about the first that got on the stage; it is my impression that Booth was off the stage before Mr. Stewart got on it; I saw Stewart turn around and look up at the box in which the President had been murdered; I did not watch him any further.

Q. You think that Booth got off the stage before any one got on it? A. Yes, sir.

### Re-examination of Jacob Ritterspaugh.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. When you were examined for the prosecution you spoke of Spangler having slapped you in the face after your return from following Booth, and of his saying "Shut up, don't say which way he went?" A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make the same statement the next day, when you were in the theatre, to Mr. Lamb, and on the night of the assassination to Mr. Carland, when he aroused you from sleep? A. Yes, sir; Mr Carland, when he awakened me, asked me what Ned said to me, and I told him that Ned had slapped me in the mouth and said, "Don't say which way he went."

Q. Were you not on the stage in the afternoon of the day of the assassination? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what you and Spangler saw. A. I saw a man in the dress circle smoking a cigar, and I asked Spangler who he was; he said he didn't know; I then said we ought to tell him to go out, and Spangler said he had a right there; I resumed my work, and after awhile looked around again and saw the man sitting in a private box on the right hand side of the stage; after that the man went out.

Q. Was the man near enough to hear what Spangler said? A. Yes, sir.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Q. Do you know what man that was? A. No, sir.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. What time in the evening was that? A. About 6 o'clock in the evening of the day on which the President was assassinated, and just before we went to supper.

By Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Q. Where did you say that man was? A. In a private box; one of the lower boxes in the dress circle, on the right hand side of the stage.

### Testimony of Louis J. Carland.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State whether you are acquainted with Jacob Ritterspaugh? A. I am.

Q. State whether you saw him in Mr. Gifford's room on the night of the assassination, after it had taken place; and what did Ritterspaugh say on that occasion? A. He was asleep, and on my awakening him he appeared frightened, and thought I was Mr. Booth; I asked him where Spangler was, and he said he did not know; that when he last saw Spangler he was standing behind the scenes, just after Booth ran out the back part of the theatre, and that he said to Spangler "that was Mr. Booth," when Spangler slapped him in the mouth and said, "you don't know who it was; it might have been Booth, and it might have been somebody else."

Q. Did Ritterspaugh tell you that Spangler slapped him in the face and said, "don't say which way he went?" A. No, sir.

Q. Did he tell you anything to that effect? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you sure that he did not say it to you? A. Yes, I was; I am certain.

Q. Where was Spangler when you first saw him after the assassination? A. In the theatre on the stage; I was in his company till Sunday night, when I went to the Hermann House, and we went to sleep in the theatre; I suppose he *left to go there to sleep*.

Q. Where was he during Saturday and Sunday? A. On the Saturday night after the murder he was going to sleep in the theatre, as usual, but there was some talk about burning the theatre, and, being a heavy sleeper, he was afraid to sleep there; so he came to my room, and I let him sleep there all night; on Sunday morning I went to church, and met him again in the street, near the theatre; we walked around that afternoon, and parted in the evening.

Q. Do you know whether or not, during these two days you were with Spangler, he had much money? A. He had very little change.

Q. State whether Booth often frequented the theatre, and stayed about there a great deal, and on what terms was he with the employees? A. On very intimate terms; he seemed to become familiar with people on a short acquaintance. [The rope found in Spangler's carpet-bag was exhibited to the witness, when he stated that it resembled one used by Spangler and Mr. Ritterspaugh, about two weeks before the murder, to carry up some lumber to the fourth story of the theatre; he thought it had the appearance of having been used, and of having lain out of doors.]

Cross-examined by Assistant Judge Advocate Bingham: Q. Spangler usually slept in the theatre? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did not sleep there on the night of the murder? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he sleep there on Sunday night? A. No, sir.

Q. Where, and at what time did you awaken Ritterspaugh? A. It was on the first floor, in what was called the manager's office; at about 12 o'clock on the night of the murder; I was alone at the time.

Q. To whom did you tell what Ritterspaugh said to you? A. To nobody but Wm. Withers, Jr.; I told him on the Sunday afternoon after the assassination.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. Was Ritterspaugh fully awake when you had this conversation with him? A. Yes, sir.

### Testimony of James Lyon.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. Are you acquainted with Jacob Ritterspaugh? A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him on the day after the President was killed? A. I did, on Saturday.

Q. Did he say anything to you about a conversation he had had with Spangler directly after the assassination? A. Yes; he was grumbling and saying it was well for Ned that he had not something in his hand at the time; witness asked him why? said he, "Ned struck me last night a very hard blow, and said shut up," at the same time, "You know nothing about it."

Q. In what connection did he say that happened? A. He said he was acquainted with Booth, and remarked to Spangler as Booth ran out, "I know who that was; that was Booth who ran out;" then Ned said, "Shut up, keep quiet, what do you know about it?"

Q. When did he say that was? A. That was while the party—Booth or whoever it might be—was leaving the stage, that is making his escape; this man, Jake, rushed up, and was making this explanation, "I know him—that was Booth;" Ned then turned round and struck him with the back of his hand, and said, "Shut up—you know nothing about it—what do you know about it?—keep quiet."

Q. Did or did not Jacob Ritterspaugh say that Spangler said to him "Do not say which way he went," or any words to that effect? A. He did not, I am sure.

Cross-examined by Judge Bingham: Q. State now exactly what Jake said to you on that occasion? A. He said, "I followed out the party and was close at his heels; I said to Spangler, I know him," or words to that effect.

Q. He said he was right on Booth's heels, did he? A. No, not that; he said he was nearly.

Q. Did not you say he followed the party close at his heels? A. Well, I say he did, and received a blow from Spangler, and that shut him up.

### Testimony of G. W. Bunker.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. What is your occupation? A. I am clerk at the National Hotel, in this city.

Q. State whether or not after the assassination of the President you found any articles in Booth's room at the hotel? A. I packed up Booth's luggage and had it removed to our baggage room, on the day after the assassination.

Q. Did you find any carpenters' tools? A. I found a large-sized gimblet, with an iron handle, in his trunk; I took it and carried it to my room; I afterwards gave it to Mr. Hall, who was attending to Ford's business.

Q. Do you know whether John McCullough, the actor, was in Washington on the 1st of April? A. I have examined our books thoroughly, and find that the last time McCullough registered was on the 11th of March; he left the house on the 25th of that month; his name is not on our books after that date.

Q. Where was he in the habit of stopping when he came to Washington? A. He made his home at the National; I have never known of his stopping at any other place.

Q. Did you see him in the city after the 25th of March? A. I did not.

### Testimony of Charles B. Hall.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. Where have you been living for the past two or three months and what has been your occupation? A. I have been acting as clerk for Mr. Wharton, at Fortress Monroe.

Q. Is his store inside the fortifications or outside? A. It is outside, at what is called Old Point.

Q. Are you acquainted with the prisoner, Arnold? A. I got acquainted with him at Mr. Wharton's store; he came there in the latter part of March or the 1st of April; I cannot fix the date; it was a Sunday.

Q. State how long he remained there and what his business was? A. He was assisting me at book-keeping; he stayed there two weeks and one day, I think.

Q. Did you see him there constantly at that time? A. No, I was engaged at another place part of the time; I saw him, however, every day.

Q. State whether or not, and if so, when Arnold made any application for employment? A. He did; I think about the 1st of March some time.

Q. Do you know what became of Arnold's letter? A. Major Stevens has it.

Q. How many letters did he write applying for a position? A. I only saw one, that I answered myself.

Q. At what time was the answer written? A. I could not tell that; it was about a week before Arnold came; I wrote for him to come.

Q. Did you see Arnold every night during the time of his employment? A. Yes, he slept in Mr. Wharton's store every night.

### Testimony of George Craig.

By Mr. Ewing: Q. State where you live and how you have been employed for the last two months? A. I have been at Old Point, and have been employed by Mr. Wharton as salesman.

Q. Have you seen the prisoner, Samuel Arnold? A. I saw him about the latter part of March or the first of April on Sunday, for the first time.

Q. What did he come on? A. I cannot tell.

Q. How long did he remain there? A. About two weeks, to the best of my knowledge; he was a clerk in Mr. Wharton's establishment; chief clerk I believe.

Q. How often did you see him during his stay there? A. I saw him every day; I cannot say how many times a day.

### Testimony of James Lusby.

By Mr. Stone: I reside in Prince George's county; I am not much acquainted with John M. Lloyd; I got acquainted with him since Christmas; I saw him in Marlboro in April last; I do not know exactly the day; it was on Good Friday, on the day that Lincoln was killed.

Q. Did you see Mr. Lloyd on the evening of that day at Surattsville? A. I and him went that day from Marlboro.

Q. What was Lloyd's condition at that time? A. He was very drunk, I thought; I reached Surattsville about one minute and a half before he did; I drove up to the bar room door; he went up to the front door.

Q. Did you see the prisoner Mrs. Suratt there that day? A. I saw her as she was starting out to go home.

Q. Was she all ready to go home at the time Lloyd drove up? A. Yes, the buggy was there waiting for her, and she left about fifteen minutes afterwards.

Cross-examination by Judge Holt: Q. You drove upon one side of the house, and Lloyd went round to the other side, didn't he? A. Yes; there was a front yard he went through; when I first came I went into the bar-room and got a drink.

Q. Did you see Mrs. Suratt when you first came; you didn't see her in the bar-room, did you? A. No.

Q. And you didn't see her when she first came up? A. No.

Q. You didn't see her until you got your drink? A. I disremember whether I got my drink when I first saw her or not.

Q. You say Lloyd was drunk; how do you know that fact? A. I have seen him before.

Q. Did you see him drinking? A. Yes; and took drinks with him.

Q. Which drank the most? A. I never measured mine.

Q. Were you as tight as he was? A. Not quite as tight.

Q. Were you after you had the additional drink; you had the advantage of taking that drink at Surattsville while Lloyd went around to the kitchen, hadn't you? A. I don't know; I never tried to pass even with him; I did not say I was drunk; I don't know whether I was, though I had drank with him right smart, that day.

By Judge Burnett: Q. Do you live at Surattsville? A. No; a mile and a half below.

Q. What has been your business for the last two or three years? A. I have been a farmer all the time; I have never been away from home farther than Washington in my life.

Q. Mr. Lloyd was sober enough wasn't he to drive his own horse and take his fish, &c., into the kitchen? A. He drove his own horse; I didn't see him go to the kitchen.

Q. Did you see him fix Mrs. Suratt's buggy? A. No; I do not know anything about that.

Q. How long before he arrived at the house had you seen him? A. I came all along with him from Marlboro, sometimes in front and sometimes behind him.

Q. How far is it from Marlboro to Surattsville? A. About twelve miles; it is fast drive of about 2½ hours.

Q. Did you stop to get any drinks on the road? A. No.

Q. Then he was two and a half hour's without getting any drinks before he came to Surattsville? A. Yes, sir.

### Testimony of Matthew J. Pope.

By Mr. Doster: Q. State where you live and what your business is. A. I live down at the navy yard, and keep a livery stable; I did keep a restaurant, but I do not now.

Q. State whether or not, on or about the 12th of April, the prisoner Atzeroit called at your place and wanted to sell a bay horse? A. There was a gentleman called at my stable, I don't know exactly the day, to sell a large bay horse, blind in one eye.

Q. How old did the horse seem to be? A. I don't know; I did not take any particular notice of his age, and I don't know as I examined him at all.

Q. Do you remember the person who brought the horse there? A. I do not know as I would remember him were I to see him again.

Q. Look at the prisoner, Atzeroit, and see if you recognize him as that person? A. I do not know; the features are nearly alike; if he was the one, he is not nearly so stout a man as he was then; I did not take much notice of him; he asked me if I wanted to buy a horse; I told him I did not; it was some time in the afternoon; his horse stayed at the stable, to rest, for some two or three hours; he went to the restaurant, and took a drink; he went away with a man by the name of John Barr; after a time he came back, and the man who brought the horse then took him away.

Q. Don't you remember this man Barr, was drunk at the time? A. He had been drinking a little; I do not know whether he was drunk or not; Mr. Barr was one of the mechanics at the navy yard; he carried on wheelwrighting.

Q. And was not this the day of the illumination on the part of the mechanics? A. I do not know; I think it was several days before the assassination of the President, but I took very little notice.

Q. Have you or not found an umbrella left at your house by the prisoner? A. It was left by the man who brought the horse to the stable, at the same time he left the house.

### Testimony of Miss Margaret Branson.

By Mr. Doster: I live in Baltimore; I first saw the prisoner, Payne, at Gettysburg; I do not remember the time, but it was immediately after the battle of Gettysburg; I was there as a volunteer nurse; he was in my ward and very kind to the sick and wounded; I don't know whether he was there as a nurse or not; I don't know if he was a soldier; he had on no uniform; as nearly as I can recollect, he was dressed in blue pants with no coat, and a dark slouch hat; he went by the name of Powell, and by the name of Doctor.

Q. How long did you know him there? A. I do not know the time; I was there six weeks, and I don't know whether he was there the whole time or not.

Q. In the hospital where he seemed to be attending the sick and wounded, were the patients both Confederate and Union soldiers? A. Yes; I left the hospital the first week in September; I met Payne again some time that fall and winter; I do not remember when; I met him at my own door; he remained there some time; I had very little conversation with him.

Q. Did he state to you who he was going?

Objected to by Judge Bingham, on the ground that the declarations of the prisoner could not be read in evidence.

Mr. Doster replied that he intended to set up the plea of insanity in the case of Payne, and that, while the declaration of the prisoner would not be admissible to prove his innocence, yet, to prove his insanity, his declarations were admissible.

Judge Bingham replied that the counsel had laid no ground for this sort of examination to prove insanity.

Mr. Doster said that the prosecution themselves had laid the ground by proving a series of extraordinary acts, which he should claim were the work of an insane man.

Judge Bingham remarked that he supposed it was then the theory of the counsel that a man might take a knife, stab a man to butcher so; rush past all the attendants in the house, wounding and maiming them; stab a sick man in his bed again and again, and escape punishment on the ground that the acts were too atrocious for a sane man to commit!

Mr. Doster replied that all the circumstances connected with the assassination bore upon the unmistakable evidence of the work of an insane man. The prosecution had proved that the accused entered the house by a stratagem very likely to be resorted to by an insane man without the slightest possible disguise; stopping for five minutes to talk to a negro on his way; after committing the deed making no attempt at concealment; leaving his pistol and hat there in the room, and throwing away his knife as he deliberately leaves it where it could be found (in front of Mr. Seward's door); getting on his horse and riding away so deliberately that a man on foot could follow him for a square; then, instead of escaping, as he could very well have done on his horse, turning his horse loose, wandering about the city, and finally going to the house of all others where he would be liable to be arrested. He claimed that the prosecution in the proof of these acts had laid abundant ground for the examination he was now making; and he called attention now to Payne's stolid manner in court, so different from that of the other prisoners.

Mr. Clampitt said that he did not deny the right of the counsel to set up the plea of insanity, or any other plea, for his client, but he arose indignantly to protest against his bringing in the house of Mrs. Suratt as a place where such a man would be most likely to be arrested. There was no evidence that the house of Mrs. Suratt was not a place he would be likely to go to for the purpose of hiding and screening himself from justice.

The objection was sustained by the court.

Q. How long did he stay at your house? A. A few hours.

Q. Do you know where he went then? A. I do not.

Q. When did you see him the third time? A. In January of this year at my own house.

Q. Describe how he was dressed at the time? A. In black clothing—citizens' dress.

Q. What did he represent himself to be? A. A refugee from Fauquier county, Va.; he gave his name as Payne.

Q. How long did he stay at your house? A. I think six weeks and a few days; I do not remember the exact time.

Q. Do you remember about the date he came in January? A. I cannot; I think he left about the beginning of March.

Q. Did he ever see any company while here? A. Never, to my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever see J. Wilkes Booth? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether Payne was ever called upon, about that time, by J. Wilkes Booth? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he or not take a room in your mother's house? A. Yes.

Q. What were his habits? Was he quiet, or did he go out a good deal? A. He did not go out a great deal; he was remarkably quiet.

Q. In what way did his quietness show itself? A. He was a great deal in his room; he seemed to be reserved; and, I thought, seemed to be depressed in spirits.

Q. Was he or not exceedingly taciturn? A. He was remarkable for not saying anything.

Q. Have you or not a library in your father's house? A. No; we have a good many old books; a good many medical ones.

Q. Do you know whether the prisoner can read? A. I do not.

Q. Did he or not give himself up to reading medical works while he was there? A. He did.

Q. Was not his taciturnity so remarkable as to be commented upon by the rest of the boarders? A. I think not.

Q. Do you know whether the prisoner was at that time in possession of a great amount of money? A. I do not; he had enough to pay his board.

Q. Do you know how the prisoner happened to leave your house? A. We had a negro servant who was exceedingly impudent to him.

Judge Bingham: You need not state what passed between the girl and that man.

Mr. Doster: The witness is just to state that.

Judge Bingham: Why?

Mr. Doster: It is for you to show why she should not.

Judge Bingham: Well, let her answer it.

Witness: He was arrested by the authorities, and sent North to Philadelphia.

Cross examined by Colonel Burnett: Q. Was he arrested as a Southern refugee; was he not and made to take the oath of allegiance? A. I do not know what he was arrested for, as I never knew the reason why; he was taken to the provost marshal's office, and was afterwards released, and returned to the house.

Q. Do you know whether he came directly to Washington when he left in March? A. I do not.

Q. Did he make any acquaintance in Washington, while he was boarding at your house? A. No, not that I know of.

Q. Was he absent any time while he was at your house? A. Never but one night to my knowledge.

Q. How many persons boarded at your house? A. I do not know.

Q. Were there any other Southern refugees boarding at your house? A. None but him.

By Mr. Doster: Q. Was or was not the prisoner, during the month of February, gone long enough to have made a journey to Canada and back again? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. If he had been would you have know it? A. I certainly would.

Q. In what hospital did you see him at Gettysburg? A. In the General Hospital; Dr. Chamberlain's.

Q. What did the prisoner seem to be nursing, the Confederate or Union wounded? A. He attended to different ones in my ward, and I had both in my ward.

Q. Was your mother with you there? A. No.

### Testimony of Margaret Kaigane.

By Mr. Doster: Q. State whether you are a servant in the house of Mr. Branson. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the prisoner Payne there? A. Yes; he came there in January or February, and staid till about the middle of March.

Q. Do you remember at any time a controversy that Payne had with the negro girl there? A. Yes; he asked her to clean up his rooms there; she said she would not do it; he asked her why; she said she would not do it; he called her some names, and slapped her, and struck her.

Q. Did he not throw her on the ground, stamp on her body, and try to kill her? A. I do not.

Q. Did he not strike her on the forehead? A. Yes.

Q. What did the negro girl do in consequence? A. She went to have him arrested.

Q. Did he or did he not say he would kill her? A. He did while he was striking her.

### Testimony of Dr. Charles Nichols.

By Mr. Doster: Q. Have I at any time given you any intimation of the answers I expect you to give before this court? A. You have not.

Q. What is your official position and your profession? A. I am a doctor of medicine and superintendent of the Government hospital for the insane.

Q. How long have you occupied that position? A. Thirteen yrs.

Q. What class of persons do you treat in your asylum? A. Insane persons exclusively.

Q. Are they not persons who have been in the service of the Government exclusively? A. No; my patients include the insane of this district, and occasionally private patients from other portions of the country.

Q. Is or not the great mass of persons you treat composed of soldiers and sailors? A. It is.

Q. [illegible] fine moral insanity? A. When the moral or perceptive faculties are affected exclusively by disease of the brain I call it moral insanity.

Q. What are some of the principal causes inducing moral insanity? A. My impression is that insanity is oftener caused by physical disease than by moral causes; the fact that insanity takes that form is apt to depend on the character of the individual becoming insane.

Q. Is this service in the field among soldiers at any time the cause of moral insanity? A. It is not a frequent cause, but I have known of cases of moral insanity among soldiers.

Q. Has not insanity increased very much in the country during the present war? A. It has.

Q. Has it not increased much more proportionally than the increase of the army? A. It has.

Q. How is this increase accounted for? A. By the disease, hardships, and fatigue of the soldiers' life, to which the men were not accustomed before going into the service, I think.

Q. Are young men who enlist more exposed to insanity than men who enlist in middle life? A. I am not sure that they are; my impression is that young men accommodate themselves to a change in their manner of life much more easily than men of middle age.

Q. What are some of the leading symptoms of moral insanity? A. The causes are as different as the individuals affected; if a man, for instance, believes an act to be right which he did not believe to be right in health, and which people generally do not believe to be right, I would regard that as a symptom of moral insanity.

Q. Is depression of spirits at any time considered a symptom of insanity? A. It is.

Q. Is great taciturnity considered a symptom? A. It is a frequent symptom of insanity, though I can conceive how taciturnity could exist without insanity.

Q. Is it a disposition to commit suicide? A. It is.

Q. Is great cunning in making plans a concomitant of insanity? A. The insane frequently exhibit great cunning in their plans to effect their object.

Q. Is it or not possible for a madman to confederate with other madmen or sane men in their plans? A. It is not impossible, but it is infrequent.

Q. Do madmen confederate together in plans? A. Very seldom.

Q. Is or is not a morbid propensity to destroy a proof of insanity? A. Not a proof, but a very common attendant on insanity.

Q. Is it a symptom of insanity if one, apparently without provocation or cause, commits a crime? Q. I should regard it as giving rise to a suspicion of insanity, but not as a proof of it at all.

Q. Is or is not conduct different from the usual mode of the world the best proof of insanity? A. I will answer that by saying that no single condition is a proof of insanity in every instance, but that an entire departure from the usual conduct of men would be regarded as strong ground to suspect the existence of insanity.

Q. Are not madmen remarkable for great cruelty? A. My impression is that madmen exhibit about the same disposition in that respect that men generally do.

Q. Do or do not madmen, in committing a crime, seem to act without pity? A. They frequently do.

Q. If one should try to murder a sick man in his bed, without ever having seen him before, would it be presumptive proof of insanity? A. It would give rise in my mind to a suspicion that the man was insane; I should not regard it as proof.

Q. If the same person should at the same time try to murder four other persons in the house, none of whom he had ever seen, would it not strengthen that suspicion? A. I think it would.

Q. If the same person, in the commission of the deed, were to stop for five minutes' conversation and then walk away deliberately, leaving his hat and pistol behind, and then ride away so slowly that a man could follow him on foot, would not that further corroborate the suspicion of insanity? A. I think it would; it is a peculiarity of the insane that when they commit criminal acts that they make little or no attempts to conceal them, but that is not always the case.

Q. If the same person should cry out while stabbing one of the attendants "I am mad! I am mad!" would it not be further ground for suspicion that he was insane? A. Such an exclamation would give grounds in my mind to a suspicion that the man was feigning insanity.

Q. What would be the ground for that suspicion? A. Because insane men rarely make such exclamations or similar ones; they very rarely excuse themselves for criminal acts on the ground that they are insane.

Q. Do not mad men sometimes say they are mad? A. They do sometimes, but it is not feigning with them.

Q. Do you not remember cases in your medical experience where mad men have told you they were mad? A. They frequently do it in this way; an individual knows he is regarded as insane, and if taken to task for any improper act, sometimes a man will excuse himself on the ground that he is insane, and, therefore, not responsible.

Q. If the same person I have mentioned should, although in possession of a sound horse, make no effort to escape, but abandon his horse and wander off into the woods, and come back to a house surrounded with soldiers, where he might expect to be arrested, would not that be additional ground for suspicion of insanity? A. I should regard every act of a man who had committed a crime, indicating that he was indifferent to the consequences, as a ground for suspicion that he was insane.

Q. If this same person should return to this house I have spoken with a piece of his drawers for his hat, seeing the house in possession of soldiers, would not that be additional proof of insanity? A. I can hardly see what bearing that would have on the question of insanity.

Q. I understand you to say that mad men seldom disguise themselves; the disguise in question consisted of a piece of drawers taken for a hat; I asked whether the disguise indicated the work of a sane or insane man? A. It would depend upon circumstances; with insane men it is a common peculiarity that they dress themselves in a fantastic manner; for example, making head-dresses of old garments; they do it apparently out of a childish fancy for something fantastic to attract attention; I do not recollect the case of an insane person dressing himself in garments of that kind for the sake of disguising himself.

Q. If this same person after his arrest should express a strong desire to be hung and great indifference to life, would that be an additional ground for suspicion of insanity? A. I think it would.

Q. Would it be further ground of suspicion if he seemed totally indifferent during his trial and laughed when he was identified, betraying a stolidity of manner entirely different from his associates? A. I think it would.

Q. State what physical sickness generally accompanies insanity, if any. A. I believe disease either functional or organic of the brain always accompanies insanity; no other physical disease necessarily or perhaps usually accompanies it.

Q. Is not long-continued constipation one of the physical conditions accompanying insanity? A. Long-continued constipation frequently precedes insanity; but is not very frequent among the actually insane.

Q. If that same person I have described had been suffering from constipation for four weeks would that be an additional ground for insanity? A. I think some weight might be given to that circumstance.

Q. If the same person during his trial, and during his confinement, never spoke until spoken to, and at times when all his companions were peevish and clamorous; if he never expressed a want when all others expressed many; if he continued the same expression of indifference while others were nervous and anxious; if he continued immovable, except a certain wildness in the movements of his eyes, would it not be additional ground for believing him to be insane? A. I think it would.

Q. If this same man, after committing the crime, should, on being questioned as to the cause, say he remembered nothing distinctly, but a struggle, with no desire to kill, would not that additional ground for suspicion of insanity? A. I think it would.

Q. What are the qualities of mind or person most needed by a keeper to secure control over madmen? A. Self-control.

Q. Are not madmen usually managed by persons of strong will and resolute character? A. Yes, I think they are.

Q. Are there not instances on record of madmen towards all others, and yet who, towards their keepers, are as docile and obedient as dogs towards their masters? A. But that servile obedience which a dog exhibits towards his master; it is true that the insane are comparatively mild and obedient to certain persons, while they are more or less violent towards certain other persons.

Q. Would it not be possible for such a keeper, who could exercise such control over a madman, to direct him to commit a crime and secure its commission? A. I should say it would be very difficult, unless it was done by a few minutes after the plan was laid and the directions given.

Q. Is not the influence of some persons over madmen so great, that their will seems to take the place of the madman's? A. There is a great difference in the control different individuals have over insane persons; but I think it rare that the control reaches the extent you have described, or the extent, I may add, that is popularly supposed.

Q. Do you recognize or not a distinction between mania and delusion? A. A certain distinction, inasmuch as delusion may accompany any and every form of insanity, while the term mania applies to a particular form, which may or may not accompany delusion.

Q. I ask whether instances of insane delusions are not more frequent during civil war than any other forms of insanity? A. My impression is that they are not as frequent; insanity is of a more general character; so far as my experience goes during the war, among soldiers than it usually is.

Q. Does or does not constantly dwelling on the same subject lead to insane delusions? A. It frequently does.

Q. For instance, if a body of men who own slaves are constantly hearing speeches and sermons vindicating the divine right of slavery, would not the insane men who were not threatened at all, should finally go to war for its support, would that not be an evidence that these men were deluded? A. I think it would; but it does not follow that the delusion is not what I would technically denominate an insane delusion arising from disease of the brain, and for which a man is free of responsible.

Q. If one of these same men should own slaves, and believe in the origin of the institution, fight in its defence, and be refused the right to be avenged for the loss of his home and friends, should attempt to assassinate the men who were the leaders of those he believed were his killing friends, would not that give rise to the suspicion that he was laboring under a fanatical delusion?

The question was objected to by Colonel Burnett. If the counsel would show that, through with his examination he would not object; otherwise he would object to the continuance of an examination entirely irrelevant and foreign to the issue.

Mr. Doster replied that he had about a dozen more questions to put; that he had sent for witnesses in Florida, who had not yet arrived, and his examination of Dr. Nichols was in anticipation of their testimony, and in order to obviate the necessity of recalling him as a witness.

The objection was sustained by the court.

Q. Is it your opinion that the person I have spoken of, in committing the crime alleged, under the circumstances was conscious that he was acting contrary to law, or whether he was laboring under any and what delusion?

Objected to by Judge Bingham, on the ground that the case put was one entirely hypothetical, and as such the witness was not qualified to answer it.

Mr. Doster replied that he had not the right to make the application to any particular case; that he had taken the question from the books he cited to sustain his prosecution. What is on criminal law.

Colonel Burnett said that the counsel was proceeding in an examination based upon a hypothesis, having no application to any state of facts proved in this case, and there was no law to find in any book that would uphold him in such a course. The Assistant Judge Advocates had been instructed by their chief to allow the utmost liberality to counsel in the defence, but it was their duty to interpose when counsel were proceeding so far as to render the record absurd and contemptible.

Mr. Doster replied that he believed the question was strictly legal, but, knowing very well the result of the objection in this court, he would waive the question and put it in this form:

Q. Under this state of facts would or would not the inference of insanity result therefrom? A. If I may be allowed to make an explanatory answer. I will say that I have thus far given categorical answers to the questions put; I am, as a rule, very much opposed to giving opinions upon hypothetical cases for the best of reasons, as I conceive that I have now; I could give no definite opinion upon the facts implied, therefore, in the questions that have been submitted; every case of insanity is a case of itself, and has to be examined with all the light that can be thrown on it, and it is impossible for me to give an opinion, therefore, upon a hypothetical case.

### Testimony of Mr. Dawson.

Q. Are you a clerk in the National Hotel in this city? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look at that letter and see if it was ever received in the National Hotel. A. It was found among the initial letters, a couple of days before I was there; I noticed it, and the initials struck me as rather peculiar.

Q. Do you know the exact date when it was read? A. No, sir.

By Judge Advocate Bingham: Q. You opened it when you brought it to me; it was not opened before? A. No, sir.

Mr. Pittman, at the request of the court, then read the following letter:

SOUTH BRANCH BRIDGE, April 6, 1865.

Friend Wilkes: I received yours of March 12th and reply as soon as practicable. I saw French, Brad and others about the *oil speculation*; the subscription to the *stock* amounts to $8,000, and I add $1,000 myself, which is about all I can stand. Now when you sink your well go *deep* enough; don't fail; everything depends on you and your *helpers*. If you can't get through on your *trip* after you *strike ile*, strike through Thornton Gap, and cross by Capon, Romney, and down the branch, and I can keep you safe from all hardship for a year. I am clear of all surveillance now that infernal Purdy is beat. I hired that girl to charge him with an outrage, and reported him to old Kelly, which sent him in the shade. But he suspects too d—d much now. Had he better be *silenced for good*? I send this up by Tom, and if he don't get drunk you will get it by the 9th. At all events, it can't be understood if lost. I can't half write. I have been drunk for two days. Don't write so much highfalutin the next time. No more; only Jake will be at Green's with the friends. Burn this. Truly yours, LOU.

Sue Guthrie sends much love.

Mailed at Cumberland, Md., May 8th.

This letter, according to the post-mark, was mailed at Cumberland, Md., May 8th, although it is dated May 6th.

Q. To whom besides Wilkes Booth, who stopped at your hotel, do the initials belong? A. As far as I remember, I don't know anybody else, to my knowledge.

### Testimony of Mr. Nott.

Q. I believe that you were the barkeeper, or one of the attendants, at the hotel at Surattsville? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was that your employment? A. From January till I was arrested, on the 16th of April; one time I was away a week, and sometimes I would be away a day or two.

Q. I desire to ask you what your attitude has been towards the Government since the war? A. I have never done anything against it.

Q. Or said anything against it? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor against the Union party in Maryland? No, sir.

Q. Do you know Mr. Smooth? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is his first name? A. Edward.

Q. Do you recollect having any conversation with him on the 14th of April? A. I do not, sir.

Q. Do you recollect his saying to you that it was supposed John H. Suratt was one of the murderers? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you recollect telling him that Suratt was undoubtedly in New York? A. No, sir; I may or I may not, but I don't recollect.

Q. Did you say to him that "John knows all about that matter, and that you could have told him all about it, and it would have occurred six months ago?" A. No, sir.

Q. Did you at that time tell him not to mention the conversation you had with him? A. No, sir; I don't think I could have said such a thing.

Q. You have never been unfriendly to the Government? A. No, sir.

Q. You have never taken sides with the rebels? A. No, sir.

By Major General Hunter: Q. Where were you at the time of the first battle of Bull Run? A. I have not had any particular home since the death of my wife; I think I was in Billsplace.

Q. Did you rejoice at the success of the rebels? A. No, sir; I guess I did not.

Q. Don't you know that you did? A. No, sir; I know nothing of the kind.

Q. What church do you belong to? A. The Catholic Church, when I belong to any at all.

Q. That'll do, sir; I have no more questions to ask you.

By Col. Burnett: Q. How long since you belonged to that church? A. Not for seven years, sir.

Q. You only occasionally belonged to the church, eh? A. Well, that's all.

### Testimony of Mr. Reybold.

Q. Have you visited Ford's Theatre since you were upon the stand? A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. Did you examine the keepers of the locks of boxes No. 7 and 8? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State the condition in which you found them? A. Box 8 had been forced and the wood was split; box 7 was also forced; you could pull the screws in and out; box 8 the keeper is forced wide.

Q. State whether or not it was done by any instrument. A. I think not; it was done by force applied to the outside of the door.

### Testimony of Mr. Plant.

Q. What is your residence and occupation? A. I am a dealer in furniture at present; my residence is 350 G street, between Ninth and Tenth, Washington City.

Q. Have you ever been engaged at any time in cabinet-work? A. For the last 14 years, more or less.

Q. Have you visited Ford's Theatre to-day? A. I have.

Q. State whether you examined the keeper on the private boxes, and if so, what boxes? A. Yes, I did; boxes 7 and 8; and to all appearance they had both been forced open; in No. 7 I could pull the screws out and push them in with my thumb and fingers; in box 4 directly under the keeper is gone entirely.

Q. State whether or not, according to your professional opinion, the keeper of boxes seven (7) and eight (8) were made loose by an instrument or by force applied from the outside. A. I should judge, sir, by force from the outside.

Q. State whether you noticed a hole in the wall in the passage which leads into the boxes. A. Yes sir.

Q. State whether it had the appearance of having been covered? A. Yes, sir; it has been, but I could not say with what, there being no remnant left.

Q. Did you notice a hole in either of the doors of the boxes? A. Yes, in the door of box No. 7.

Q. What size? A. Not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter; it is larger on the outside than on the inside; a sort of wedge-shaped.

Q. Could you tell now that was made? A. I should judge with some instrument; one part felt as if it was made with a knife at the right hand side and the bottom of the pole, and another part looked as if made with a gimlet; one part feels rough, as it made by the withdrawing of the gimlet after the hole was bored.

Q. Do you think that a gimlet was used in making the hole? A. Yes, sir, something of that sort, but it might have been done with a knife.

### Testimony of William Smooth.

(Witness for the prosecution.) Q. State where you reside. A. In Prince George county.

Q. How near Surattsville? A. About one mile.

Q. Are you acquainted with a man named Jenkins, a brother of Mrs. Suratt? A. Yes, sir; I know two of her brothers.

Q. Do you know the one who has testified in this case, J. B. Jenkins? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what position he has occupied towards this Government during the rebellion? A. During the first year he was looked upon as a Union man; after that he was looked upon as a secesh sympathizer.

Q. Do you know Mr. Nott? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him on the Saturday succeeding the murder? A. I had.

Q. State what it was. A. I met two young men connected with General Augur's headquarters, and one of them told me Suratt was supposed to be the man who cut Mr. Seward, and I asked Mr Nott if he could tell me where Suratt was. He said he reckoned he was in New York by that time; I asked him why that was, and he said, "My God, John Suratt knows all about this, and do you suppose he is going to stay in Washington and let them catch him; I could have told you this thing was going to happen six months ago;" then said he, "Keep that in your skin, for if you would mention it it would ruin me."

Q. What was Mott's attitude to the Government? A. I have heard him speak against the Government, and denounce the Administration in every manner and form, and heard him say that if the South didn't succeed he didn't want to live another day.

In a long cross-examination the witness simply repeated his testimony in chief.

### Testimony of Mr. Roby.

Q. State where you reside? A. In Prince George county.

Q. How far from Surattsville? A. Three or four hundred yards.

Q. Are you acquainted with J. G. Jenkins? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Since 1861.

Q. State to the court whether you held any position under the Government? A. I was appointed an enrolling officer on the 13th of June, 1863.

Q. State to the court what the reputation of Jenkins is or has been since 1861 with reference to loyalty? A. I never heard but one opinion, and that is that in 1861 he was looked upon as a Union man, and after that time as a sympathizer with the South.

Q. Has he been in the attitude of a talker against the Government? A. Yes, sir, since 1862.

Cross examination: Q. Were you a member of Cowan's company in 1861? A. No, sir; I was a member of another company.

Q. You state that up to 1862 Jenkins was regarded as a Union man? A. Yes, sir; I saw him once between the 9th of April, 1861, and the 19th of July; he was begging money for a Union man's family who had been killed; the next time I saw him was at my house, and he was then opposed to the nominees of the Union party.

Q. What have you heard of Jenkins since 1862? A. I have been living near Surattsville since September, 1863, and have seen Jenkins nearly every day; he was then a talking against the Government, and at the election at which we voted for the new Constitution, he said he had been offered office under the "damn Government," but would not hold office under such a "God-damned Government."

Q. What Government? A. The Government of the United States.

Q. What do you mean by the Government? A. The laws, the Constitution, and the enforcement thereof.

The Court here adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market exhibits no improvement. Government loans are inactive, but prices are firmer, and we note a slight advance in the 5 20s. State bonds are inactive and lower, a sale of the war loan 6s having been reported at 100. State 5s declined ¼; the coupon 6s were steady at 89. In company bonds we notice a slight advance, especially in those of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the first mortgage selling at 103 and the second at 98, each being an advance of ¼. Philadelphia and Erie 6s sold at 91¼. Long Island bonds at 86, and North Pennsylvania 6s at 85. There were no important changes in the railroad list. Reading was steady at about 45½; Pennsylvania Railroad was off a shade; Northern Central sold at 45, and Minehill at 56. The oil stocks continue very depressed. The sales are at very low figures, offering to those who are sanguine of a rise in the descriptions of stocks a splendid chance for future profits. There was more inquiry for City Passenger Railroad shares; Arch street sold at 15; and Race and Vine at 10½; 77 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Tenth and Eleventh; 62 for West Philadelphia; and 30 for Green and Coates. Bank shares are firmly held, but there is little or nothing doing, 180 was bid for North America; 45 for Commercial; 44 for Penn Township; 51½ for Girard; 29 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 57 for City; 37 for Consolidation; and 56 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares are inactive. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 27; and Lehigh Navigation at 54; 98 for Susquehanna Canal; and 28 for Delaware Division; 21¾ was asked for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris preferred, and 56 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

The following were the quotations for gold yesterday at the hours named:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 137⅞ |
| 11 A. M. | 138⅛ |
| 12 M. | 138⅜ |
| 1 P. M. | 138 |
| 3 P. M. | 137¾ |
| 4 P. M. | 137 |

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke, yesterday, amount to $1,513,800, including Boston one of $50,000 from Second National Bank; one of $100,000 from First National, Pittsburg; one of $50,000 from Fourth National, St. Louis; one of $117,000 from First National, Philadelphia; one of $50,000 from First National, Portland, Me., and one of $50,000 from First National, Marietta, Ohio. There were 1,059 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100 each.

In endeavoring to account for the present and future price of gold, a new element must be taken into calculation, viz: the state of the European market in respect to our national securities. The latest advices from the other side report that five-twenties had not advanced on the London Stock Exchange up to the 20th inst., but closed at 63¼@64 on the afternoon of that day—a decline of about one per cent. from the previous quotations received on this side. The steamer Africa, which left Boston on the 10th ult., did not arrive at Queenstown till the 21st. She carried the news of the decline of gold to 131½ on that day, 141¼ having been the lowest price reported by the previous steamer. It is rumored that a considerable amount of five-twenty bonds have been returned by the Persia, on account of parties both here and in Europe, the difference between the price in London and New York showing a wonderful profit to the importer. The two preceding steamers are said to have brought about half a million of the bonds. The next few steamers may bring some more of our securities; but on the receipt of the news of Kirby Smith's surrender, thus terminating the rebellion west as well as east of the Mississippi, prices in Europe will be likely to adjust themselves more closely to those current in our own markets, so as to leave speculators no room for what at present is regarded as a smart operation. Orders for several millions of five twenties under limits have been sent by bankers in this country to their foreign correspondents; so it is probable that most of those returned to us will be on American and not European account.

The New York *Herald* argues with much plausibility that it is unfortunate in its practical consequences that our securities ever found their way into the European market, for the holders have the power at any time to derange the course of our exchanges, and thereby affect the price of gold, while they are already a constant source of financial disturbance. Eventually they must influence the course of exchange against us to the extent of their value, which is at present nearly double what it was when a large portion of them were sent hence; and the difference between their specie value at the time of their export and their return, or redemption, will be so much against us, and a dead loss to the country. Many of our securities now in Europe were purchased when gold was worth from 37 to 40 cents on the dollar only. Supposing the three hundred millions, more or less, of five-twenties held abroad to have been bought here at par, with gold at an average of 200, making the currency dollar worth fifty cents, it would cost us just double, or three hundred millions for what we received only a hundred and fifty millions for to redeem the same on a specie basis. Where the debt is held at home this difference is comparatively immaterial, because its redemption would not affect our foreign exchanges, whereas a contrary effect is produced in the other case. There are other evils to which we are exposed by having a large amount of our national securities held abroad, one of which is the possibility of a sudden return of heavy parcels of them for sale here.

The board of directors of the Buck Mountain Coal Company have declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on the 15th of June next, clear of State tax.

The Western papers report considerable damage having been done to the growing crops by the recent heavy rains. The whole amount of rain which has fallen in Cincinnati during last month is over *eight inches*, being one-fourth the annual average. No corn, says the Cincinnati *Price Current*, has been planted on the bottom lands, as they have to a great extent been under water, nor much on the uplands. In Kentucky the corn has been planted pretty generally, and in Iowa and Missouri it is generally up. The rain has not extended over all the Western States to the extent that it has in Ohio. Dry weather now is indispensable to mature the wheat crop, and is also desirable for meadows. The time is a critical one for all growing crops, and the weather must necessarily be regarded with intense interest from this time onward.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal, during the week ending Thursday, June 1, 1865:

| | Tons. | Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 5,569 | 00 |
| Same week last year | 36,294 | 00 |
| Decrease | 30,725 | 00 |

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, June 1, 1865:

| | Tons. | Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| This week | 16,167 | 00 |
| Same week last year | 73,790 | 00 |
| Decrease | 57,623 | 00 |

Drexel & Co. quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| New United States Bonds, 1881 | 108¼@108¾ |
| " " " Certif. of Indebt'ss. | 99 @ 99¼ |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers | 97½@ 98 |
| Gold | 136⅞@137⅛ |
| Sterling Exchange | 149 @151 |
| 5-20 Bonds, old | 102½@102¾ |
| 5-20 Bonds, new | 102½@103 |

### Sales of Stocks, June 2.

THE PUBLIC BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6000 U S 5-20s ... 102¾ | 300 Royal ... ⅝ |
| 100 Atlas Oil ... ½ | 200 do ... ⅝ |
| 200 Cow Creek ... ⅝ | 600 Globe ... ⅜ |
| 200 El Dorado ... ⅝ | 100 St Nicholas ... 1.44 |
| 300 Junction ... 2 | 100 Venango ... 66 |
| 400 Keystone ... 1⅞ | 500 Walnut Island ... 1⅛ |
| 100 Mingo ... 2⅛ | 300 McClintock ... 2 |
| 100 Olmstead ... 1½ | |

SECOND CALL.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Mingo Oil ... 2⅛ | 600 Walnut Isld.b20.1 3-16 |
| 100 Atlas Oil ... ½ | 600 do ... 1⅛ |
| 100 Caldwell ... 2⅛ | 100 Egbert ... 2⅛ |
| 600 Globe Oil...b30.. ⅜ | 100 Allegheny River ... 1 |
| 100 Hibbard Oil ... 66 | 200 Caldwell Oil..b30 ... 2⅛ |
| 500 Mingo... div on.. 2¼ | 100 Keystone ... b30.. 2 |
| 400 do...div on.. 2¼ | 200 do ... b5.. 1⅞ |
| 500 do b30 div on.2 3-16 | 100 Mingo ... 2⅛ |
| 100 do opg div on.2 1-16 | 100 Keystone ... b30.. 1 94 |
| 400 Montgomery ... ⅜ | 600 do .s10 .. flat.. 1⅞ |
| 100 Atlas ... s10.. ⅜ | 200 do ... 2 days.. 1 94 |
| 600 Royal ... s30.. ⅜ | 100 do ... 1 94 |
| 200 Mingo ... 2¼ | 100 do ... s10. 1⅞ |
| 600 Winslow ... b30.. ⅞ | |

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.
*Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third st.*

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7000 U S 5-20 bds lts cp 102¼ | 500 Caldwell Oil ... 2 |
| 1000 U S 7 30 T N Feby 100 | 500 Cow Creek ... ⅝ |
| 1000 Penna R 2d mort.. 98 | 100 Dalzell Oil s30wn 8¼ |
| 2000 North Pa 6s... lots 85 | 100 do ... 8¼ |
| 500 Long Island bonds 86 | 100 do ... s30 8¼ |
| 2 Penna R ... 55¾ | 100 do ... s60wn 8¼ |
| 2 do ... 55⅝ | 200 El Dorado ... ½ |
| 5 do ... 55⅝ | 100 Egbert Oil ... 2⅛ |
| 8 Minehill R ... 56 | 100 Junction Oil ... 2⅜ |
| 30 Arch-st R ... cash 15 | 300 do ... 2⅜ |
| 50 Race & Vine-st R 10½ | 100 do ... cash 2⅜ |
| 100 Reading R ... cash 45⅝ | 100 Winslow ... ⅞ |
| 100 do ... b30 45¾ | 200 Maple Shade .. lots 15 |
| 100 do ... s10 45⅝ | 100 St Nicholas Oil ... 1⅛ |
| 200 do ... s own 45⅝ | 100 Walnut Island ... 1 |
| 100 Schuyl Nav pref.. 27 | 500 McClintock Oil ... 2 |
| 400 do lots ... s5 27 | |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 200 Big Tank ... b30 1⅛ | 300 Big Mountain ... 3 |
| 200 do ... 1⅛ | 560 State 5s ... lots 87 |
| 4000 Penna R 1st mort.103 | 600 State coupon 6s b5 89 |
| 200 Alle & Midio's b30 1 1.16 | 100 Mingo ... cash 2 31 |
| 400 Tionesta ... ⅞ | 100 Junction Oil ... 2⅛ |
| 400 do ... b30 94 | 100 Reading R ... b15 45⅝ |
| 38 Lehigh Nav ... 54 | 100 do ... b15 45⅝ |
| 52 do ... lots 54 | 100 do ... b15 45⅝ |
| 100 Perry Oil ... 1⅛ | 100 do ... b15 45⅝ |
| 10 Northern Central. 46 | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 State War Loan 6s 100 | 500 Big Mountain ... 3 |
| 4000 U S 7 30 Tr No Feb 1.100 | 100 Alle Riv & B d Oil. 2 |
| 5000 Phila & Erie 6s ... 91¼ | 100 Dalzell Oil ... 8¼ |
| 91 Penna R ... lots 55 | 100 do ... 8¼ |
| 10 do ... b3 55 | 100 do ... s15 8¼ |
| 100 Bull Creek ... ⅜ | 400 Cherry Run ... lots 1⅛ |
| 100 Maple Shade ... 15 | 500 McClintock Oil ... 2 |
| 200 Caldwell ... 2⅛ | 500 Oil Creek & C R.b5 2 |
| 200 Tarr Home..s30wn 4 | |

AFTER BOARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1000 Oil Creek & CR b30 2⅛ | 100 Perry Oil ... 1⅛ |
| 200 do ... b5 2 | 100 Reading R ... s20 45⅝ |
| 200 Maple Shade ... 15 | 1000 Penna R 2d mortg 98 |
| 100 Cherry Run ... 1⅛ | 2000 do ... 98 |

### Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

JUNE 2—Evening.

Business generally has been neglected and dull during the past week, but for Breadstuffs prices have advanced, owing to the light receipts. Flour is 25@50c ℔ bbl higher. Wheat has advanced 5@10c ℔ bushel. Corn and Oats have also advanced. Bark is scarce and firmly held at full prices. Cotton is dull and lower. Coal continues very dull and unsettled. Coffee is scarce, but firmly held. Fish are rather dull. In Fruit there is no change to notice. Iron continues very quiet, and prices are drooping. Naval Stores are dull and lower. Coal Oil is inactive, and prices are rather lower. There is no change to notice in Provisions, and the sales are in small lots only, at about previous rates. Seeds are dull, and prices are without change. Sugar is less active, but holders are firm in their views. In Whisky there is more doing, and prices have advanced. Wool continues very quiet.

There has been more doing in Flour during the past week, and prices have advanced 25@50c ℔ bbl. Sales reach about 12,000 bbls, at from $7@9 50 for extra family, the latter rate for choice, including 5,000 bbls extra family, taken by the Government. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $6@6 50 for superfine, $6.75@7 25 for extra, $7 50@8 25 for extra family, and $9@11 ℔ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $5@5 25 ℔ bbl, and Corn Meal at $4 50 ℔ bbl for Pennsylvania.

GRAIN.—Wheat is scarce, and prices have advanced, with sales of about 20,000 bus at 175@195c. per bus. for reds, and white at from 200@225c. per bus, the latter rate for prime Kentucky. Rye is firmer; sales are making at 85c, for Delaware, and 95c. per bu for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand, and prices have advanced; 25,000 bus prime yellow sold at 95@100c. per bus. Oats are also in demand, and prices are better; 21,000 bus sold at from 60@70c. per bus.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 6,770 bbls. |
| Wheat | 16,900 bus. |
| Corn | 20,800 bus. |
| Oats | 13,700 bus |

PROVISIONS continue dull at former rates, and the sales are in small lots only. Small sales of Mess Pork are making at $24@26 ℔ bbl. Mess Beef is held at $17@22 ℔ bbl for country and city packed. Bacon is scarce; small sales of Hams are making at 20@23c for plain and fancy canvassed; Sides at 18½@19c, and Shoulders at 16½@17c ℔ lb. Green Meats are unchanged; sales of Hams in pickle are making at 18@20c, and Shoulders at 14@15c ℔ lb. Lard continues dull at about former rates; sales of barrels and tierces are making at 18@19c, and kegs at 20c ℔ lb. Butter—There is no change to notice; sales of solid-packed are making at 14@25c and choice at 28@33c ℔ lb. Cheese—Small sales of New York are making at 16@17c. Eggs are selling 25@27c ℔ dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron continues very dull; small sales are making at $36@38 for No. 1 Anthracite, and $33@34 for No. 2. Scotch Pig is quoted at $40@45 ℔ ton. Manufactured Iron is very quiet, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Lead is scarce; Bar is quoted at 12c ℔ lb. Copper is unchanged; small sales of Yellow Metal are making at 35c ℔ lb.

BARK.—Quercitron is scarce and in demand; about 40 hhds 1st No. 1 sold at $30 ℔ ton. Tanners Bark is selling at $20@22 ℔ cord.

CANDLES.—Adamantine are selling in a small way at 25@26c for 6s, and Hotel at 27@29c ℔ lb. Tallow Candles are rather dull.

COAL.—The market continues very dull and unsettled; the cargo rates are $6@6.50 ℔ ton at Port Richmond.

COFFEE is very scarce, and prices are firm; about 100 bags of Rio sold at 21@23c, and Laguayra at 23c ℔ lb, in gold.

COTTON.—The market has been dull, and prices are 3@4c ℔ lb lower; about 300 bales of middlings sold at 48@50c ℔ lb, closing dull at the former rates.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little doing in any kind. Bengal Indigo is held at $1.95@2.30, and Guatemala at $1.50@1.65 ℔ lb.

FISH.—Mackerel continue dull; small sales from store are making at $25@26 for Shore No. 1; $18 for Bay do.; $18 for Shore No. 2; $14 for Bay do., $13 for large, and $12 50 ℔ bbl for small No. 3s. New Codfish are selling at 9c ℔ lb.

FRUIT.—Two cargoes of Palermo Oranges and Lemons sold at $8@10, and one in poor order at from 50c@$6 ℔ box. Dried Fruit is dull; Apples sell at 7½@9c, and Peaches at 20@32c ℔ lb for unpared quarters and halves.

FREIGHT.—West India Freights are dull, and there is very little doing; the offerings to Liverpool are light; we quote heavy goods at 10@12s. 6d. ℔ ton. Coastwise freights are without change.

FEATHERS are rather scarce; Western sell at 60@62c ℔ lb.

HOPS.—Small sales of Eastern and Western are making at 30@45c ℔ lb.

HIDES.—The same dullness manifest in the leather market has also been evinced in that of Hides. The sales of foreign were unimportant. Sales of city slaughter at 10@10½c for Steer; 8@8½c for Cow. Sheep pelts $1 25@3, according to quality.

HAY.—Baled is selling at $20 ℔ ton.

LUMBER.—Prices remain about the same as last quoted, but supplies are coming in freely.

MOLASSES.—The market is rather quiet; 500 hhds Muscovado sold at 45@45½c, and 100 hhds Porto Rico at 65@70c ℔ gallon.

LEATHER.—The market has ruled dull through the entire week, and in the absence of any considerable sales, a large stock has accumulated. For upper and sole there is but little inquiry, though stocks are held at firm prices. Harness leather partakes of the same lassitude as other descriptions, and the demand has fallen off. Purchasers would find very desirable lots were they disposed to buy. Calfskins are lower, but there is no demand. There has been less inquiry than usual the past week.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way at $2.10@2.15 ℔ gallon. Small sales of Rosin are reported at $15@20 ℔ bbl, which is a decline.

OILS.—Linseed Oil is selling in a small way at 118@122c ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is dull. Sales are making at $1.58@1.65 ℔ gallon. Fish Oils are rather dull. Petroleum is also rather dull. Small sales are making at 33@34c. Refined in bond at 47@49c, and free at from 67@72c ℔ gallon, as to quality.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined at this port during the past week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Crude | 2,246 bbls. |
| Refined | 2,600 bbls. |

PLASTER is steady at $3 75 ℔ ton.

RICE.—There is very little doing; we quote Rangoon at 10@10½c ℔ lb.

SALT is rather dull; 1,500 sacks ground Salt on private terms.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is very dull; small lots are reported at $8@10 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges at from $2.50@3 ℔ bushel, and Flaxseed at $2 40@2.50 ℔ bushel.

SPIRITS.—In foreign there is very little doing. New England Rum sells at $2.30@2.35 ℔ gallon. Whisky is firmer, and prices have advanced; about 300 bbls sold at $2.12 ℔ gallon for Pennsylvania and Western.

SUGAR.—Holders are firm in their views, but the sales are limited; about 900 hhds Cuba sold at 8¾@9¾c ℔ lb in gold, as to quality.

TALLOW.—Small sales are making at 10¼@10½c for city-rendered, and 9¼@10c ℔ lb for country.

TOBACCO continues dull, and there is very little doing in either Leaf or Manufactured.

WOOL.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is very quiet; small sales of fleece are making at 60@70c, and unwashed at 45c ℔ lb.

VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 35c ℔ gallon.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says: "Trade with the jobbers is not so active as it was at the date of our last report, and the heaviest portion of the trade is now over. Some dealers are in the market again making their second purchases for summer trade, which is quite unusual. This has resulted from their anticipating lower prices than ruled when they visited the market before. Prices have not declined to so great an extent as they anticipated, and present appearances are that there will be no further fall during the present season. With manufacturers the trade although not quite so active, is yet good, and a few are yet very busily employed and their goods are taken off soon as made, and they can get no stock ahead. Buyers are in the market from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and occasionally one from some of the Southern cities. The goods called for ladies' wear consist largely of balmorals and gaiters."

### New York Markets, June 2.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is without decided change; sales 6,000 bbls at $5.85@6.15 for superfine State; $6.50@6.65 for extra State; $6.70@6 80 for choice do; $5.85@6.15 for superfine Western; $6 65@6 90 for common to medium extra Western; $6.95@7 10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour is steady; sales 300 bbls, at $6 65@6 85 for common, and $6.90@8.75 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is quiet; sales 450 bbls at $7.15@8.70 for common, and $8 25@12 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is dull. Wheat is 1@2c better; sales 14,000 bushels amber Michigan at $1.73@1.75. Rye is quiet. Barley is quiet. Barley Malt is dull. Oats are excited, and 3@5c better, at 61@68c for Western. The Corn market is dull; sales 14,500 bushels inferior mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is excited and higher; sales 8,100 bbls at $25@26 for new mess; $—@23 for '63-4 do, cash and regular way; $19 for prime, and $19@20 for prime mess.

The Beef market is dull; sales 400 bbls at about previous prices. Beef Hams are steady. Cut Meats are quiet; sales 150 packages at 12@14 for Shoulders, and 14@17½ for Hams. The Lard market is steady at 15@18c.

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