THE DAILY PRESS,

To City Subscribers, is Ten Dollars Per Annum, in Savance; or Twenty Cents per Week, dayable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, Sins Dollars per Annum; fore Dollars and Firty Cents for six Montas; Two Dollars and Twenty-for six Montas; Two Dollars and Twenty-for for the Education of the city THE DAILY PRESS,

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

The Suppressed Testimony. The portion of the suppressed evidence before the Military Commission, which we publish this morning, will fully justify to the American people and to the most skeptical critics of the Old World the proclamation which arraigned Davis and his agents in Canada for complicity with the assassination plot. Three different witnesses confirm, in the most absolute and conclusive manner, the general statement that Boots and his confederates were directly incited to their heinous crimes by Thompson, San-DERS, TUCKER, & Co., after due consultation with Davis. They were paid with Confederate money, and were to be protected with Confederate commissions. Two of the witnesses had gained the full confidence of the conspirators by long and arduous service in their behalf, although secretly devoted to the loyal cause; a third witness (MER-RITT) does not clearly explain how he became their confidant, but he gives a proof of his good faith and truthfulness hy the statement that he disclosed the main facts detailed before the Commission, on the 10th of April, to a Justice of the Peace named Davidson, who, after the assassination, communicated them to our Govern-

ment. The insolent letters of THOMPSON, BAN-DERS, and TUCKER, are of course flatly contradicted, and their guilt clearly established by this distinct and well-corroborated evidence. Incidentally, the wisdom of the tem-

porary suppression of it has been shown in a very unfortunate way; for Mr. Con-NOVER, the witness who gave the fullest details of their villainy, has mysteriously disappeared, and there are serious apprehensions that he has been murdered as a punishment for his exposure of this vile band of American Thugs.

The conclusion is irresistible that either the evidence of which we speak is totally false, or that the high dignitaries of the exploded Confederacy are the real assassins of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. There is no good reason to doubt the truthfulness of the testimony. It is the duty of the Government to unravel the secret history of that crime, but it can have no desire to fasten false imputations upon any of the leaders whom it has conquered in honorable warfare. The disgraced and dishonored position they are destined to occupy before all mankind in this and coming ages, is only one of the legitimate punishments of their guilt.

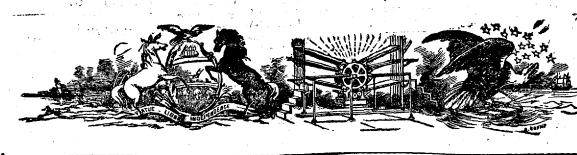
LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

Every day some prominent Southern man reaches Washington, either by per-Texas, headed by Andrew Jackson Hamil ton-the stern patriot who has steadily susained the Government throughout the rebellion—is understood to favor President Johnson's plan, foreshadowed in his late proclamation. They do not hesitate to proclamation. They do not hesitate to emigration scheme is at an end for the present. Williams and other leaders of the expedition have look upon the colored element as an important contingent means of protecting them against the impenitent and pestilent traitors, who coolly take the oath of allegiance and amnesty with the deliberate purpose of violating it. All such demonstrations of bad faith and scoundrelismto use a strong but just word in this connection—as have taken place in the border counties of Virginia in the late elections for the Legislature, and as are undoubtedly contemplated in other States by the returning rebels, will only make more sure the giving of the right of suffrage to the colored men. For, talk as we may of the prejudices that exist among the whites against the blacks-prejudices which even the philanthropist, as he labors to avoid them, commits the folly of ignoring-there are other and still stronger prejudices. One is the profound and ineradicable horror of treason prevailing among the men of the Southern States who have so dreadfully suffered for their patriotism. This is an overmastering sentiment. It exists in greater intensity in Maryland, Tennessee, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, and Kentucky, than in any portion of the North. We think we have a proper estimate of the wicked men who have followed the fortunes of Jefferson Davis; but when we hear a Southern Unionist speak we soon realize that we are moderate and lenient in comparison. The persons who should act upon it, and be warned by this fact, are the returning rebels themselves. If they desire to live in peace, it must be by obedience to the laws, and by carefully avoiding the slightest interference in politics. Should they refuse to take this course, their retribution will be terrible. Not only will they be punished for their contempt of the oaths they have taken, but they may be the victims of a turbulence which they cannot resist, because they will have audaciously provoked it. It is somewhat discouraging to note the ingratitude and insolence of these returning rebels. Good men in the free States find themselves checked in their humane and forgiving efforts, and the bitterest passions are stirred up, and the extremest measures demanded by the people in consequence. Yet there is the cheerful recollection that the power to right all these wrongs is with the Federal Government-that the Executive can punish as well as forgive. Even as he enunciates a settled purpose to respect great principles, and to adhere to constitutional landmarks, he will not tolerate treachery and the neglect of manly instincts

has no sympathy with traitors. The National In-telligencer says: "Since the close of the proceed-

telligencer says: "Since the close of the proceed-ings to his case, overwhelming evidence has been furnished impeaching the character of the witnesses upon whose testimony the prosecution relied; and ac-cordingly the President has remitted the sentence." BEVIEW OF THE FIRST CORPS. General Carroll announces a full review of the lst Army Corps for to-morrow afternoon, at Camp Stoneman, at 5% o'clock. It will be a brilliant

CIRCULAR FROM SECRETARY WELLES. The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circula directing that in the employment of mechanics and others in pavy yards, at naval stations, or elsewhere in the service of the Navy Department, preference e given to such as have been honorably discharged from the navy and Marine Corps, and especially to these who have been wounded or disabled, provided they are capable of performing fathslactorily the duties required of them.



Altebi.

VOL. 8.—NO. 265.

By Associated Press.] REBEL PRISONERS TO BE TAKEN TO THEIR THE WAT DEPARTMENT TO BE TAKEN TO THEIR HOMES.

The War Department has just issued an order, directing the Quartermaster's Department to furnish all prisoners of war and citizen prisoners who have been, or may be, released from confinement by reson of taking the oath of allogiance, with transportation to their homes, or to the nearest point thereto which may be practicable to reach by the usual routes of water and railroad transportation. A CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

Hon. A. W. CLARK, of New York, some time ago RELEASE OF PRISONERS OF WAR. An order for the release of all prisoners of war inder the rank of major will soon be issued. Com-

missioned officers will be required to give bonds for

the faithful observance of the oath. THE HEALTH OF SECRETARY SEWARD. Secretary Shward was at the State Department for over four hours to-day, attending to his despatches for the foreign mails. FREDERICK W. SEWARD is steadily improving in health. MUSTERING OUT OF NEW YORK TROOPS. The troops of the southern part of New York will rendezvous at Hart Island until paid off. The 5th New York Regiment, numbering 735 men, left for

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY. The number of versels in commission on the Atlantic seaboard of all descriptions is ordered to be recured from about six hundred to ninety. The West Guli Squadron is to be reduced to twenty, and the Mississippi Squadron to fifteen vessels. THREATS AGAINST PRESIDENT JOHNSON. The President of the United States has, within the past few days, received a violently threatening letter, which has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation. The letter was mailed in this city, and was signed "Grapo vine."

Personal.

— Bishop Potter was at Rio de Janeiro, en route to California, on the 22d of April, much improved in health. His flock will be glad to read this annourcement - Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, does not

seem to have much favor for our Sanitary Commissions or the fairs for their benefit. He was written to for a contribution to the Chicago Fair, and replied, saying "he did not feel himself at liberty to — General Sherman has been visiting New York, and has been received with the greatest favor on all sides. He has not enjoyed the exceedingly unenjoyable "hospitalities of the city," as he declined A Fortress Monroe despatch, printed this morning, announces the arrival of Ex-Governor morning, announces the arrival of Ex-Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, at Fortress Monroe. His arrival caused much excitement. The Columbia Phania, edited by W. Sullivan Simms, says; "That such an arrest should take place in the capital of South Carolina, and in the case of its Executive, should be conclusive as to the com and physical prostration of the country."

## CALIFORNIA.

Important Case Decided-Agricultural and Financial News-The Emigration Scheme at an End-Sympathy with Mexico-Trade with Salt Lake. SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Judge Field, of the United States Circuit Court, has refused the appeal to the Suprame Court in the case of San Francisco sgainst the United States. The case involves the title to a large portion of land within the city limits, and was decided in favor of the city by the Circuit Court some time ago.

The mining share market continues very much

tepressed, and the whole list of mining stocks is ther by peregation from lower.

lower.

The Custom-house receipts since January 1st amount to \$2,566,000 in gold. \$140,000 in gold from Portland, Oregon.

The prospects of the crops in California continue good, The jobbing trade with the interior and Wathon is brisker.

San Francisco, May 30.—The charter of the

heen held to answer before the United States Grand Jury for an attempted violation of the neu-The Panama pirate case was closed to day. On next Friday the counsel will sum up for the de-

A meeting was held last evening to encourage the opening of trade with Salt Lake, via the Colorado river from the head of navigation. A good wagon road is to be opened this year to Mound wagon rose is to be opened and will soon be advertised for sale-by the Central Pacific Railroad Company. These lands lie along the first thirty miles of rose.

Settlers in possession will have the privilege of purchase. The overland mail is arriving regularly, making through trips from New York in zwenty-six days.

the Mexican Republic, is called for to-morrow.

Considerable feeling exists on the subject, and the
community sustains the authorities in their efforts o maintain neutrality, so long as that is the policy of the Government.

## MOBILE.

Full Particulars of the Terrible Explosion in that City-General Granger's Order.

order.

A terrible powder explosion occurred on May 25, at the corner of Lipscomb and Commerce gireets. Endidings for several blocks around were levelled, the earth shock like an earthquake, and all the buildings in Mobile trembled like an aspen, at least one balf of the panes of glass in the windows being shattered by the concussion. The explosion was heard for scores of miles around.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPEETY.

Marshall's warehouse had been used lately as a storthouse for powder and fixed ammunition.

At norn there were nearly two hundred tons of fixed ammunition and forty tons of powder in the building; and two hours later this exploded, laying eight squares in ruins in the vicinity, and filling the city with dust and smoke. Such a scone was perhaps never before witnessed. Buildings swayed to and fro, and either fell or were fearfully shattered. The concussion overturned horses and wagons, and men and women walking in the streets a considerable distance off were thrown to the earth. Several buildings caught fire, and amidst the ruins which fiew around the city were portions of human bodies. Nearly three hundred fives are supposed to be lost, and the Marshall warehouse were five white men belonging to the ordnance -department, thirty colored soldiers, and a commissioned officer. All were killed.

The steamers Kate Dale and Col. Cowles caught belonging to the ordnanes-department, thirty colored soldiers, and a commissioned officer. All were killed.

The steamers Kate Dale and Col. Cowles caught fire and were entirely destroyed. Ten thousand bales of cotton were burned. Several persons were killed or badly injured by being struck by fragments. The following order has been promulgated: Hranquarries United States Forens.

A sad calamity has overtaken us at an unexpected moment, resulting in the loss of many vatuable lives and a great destruction of property, from the explosion of the main ordnance depot in this city, at Marthall's warehouse. Whether this fearful calamity was the work of foul incendiaries, or the result of carelessness, is for us to determine. Stringent measures will at once be taken to fix the responsibility upon the guilty parties, and bring them to summary punishment.

Brigacier Gen. Dennis will immediately place punds to insure safety to both citizens and soldiers, and all persons are ordered to remain quietly at home until no further danger is apprehended.

G. Granger, Major Cen. Commanding. The loss is estimated at from seven to eight millions of doliars. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and will probably remain so, as all in the building were killed.

Garibaldi on America and England.

Garibaldi on America and England. tional landmarks, he will not tolerate treachery and the neglect of manly instincts on the part of those who accept his offers of amnesty only the more easily to weaken his power and to renew old strifes. The barbarities of the rebels will never be forgiven. Those who have hunted the patriots of the Southern States, those who have maltreated our Union prisoners, those who have led the rebel armies, those who have spent their money to encourage the rebellion, are not only excepted by the President in his amnesty proclamation, but will be tainted through all their posterity, and will be pointed at and execrated wherever they dare to show their heads.

OCCASIONAL.

Caribaldi on Americas and Emgland.

The following is the translation of the letter which Garibaldi had addressed to the editor of the Logida poblic were opposed to the restoration of union in the great republic, which pre-existed between England and America, but it was a sai thing that the good sense of the people who first established the principle of the emacipation of the lawy did not manifest itself in splause to the North Americans, who showed themselves to be the instruments of Providence in Carring out that sublime item.

MASHINGTON.

CAPEBEA, May, 1866.

A New Theory in Regard to the Saiton of the later which Garibaldi had addressed to the editor of the Logida and America:

Sir: I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to the entry and it was grieved to the restoration of union in the great republic, which stose it was the will known, from canass of rancers which pre-existed between England.

Sir: I always considered from the beginning that the American question was one which concerned all humanity and the whole world, and I was grieved to the entry and the whole world, and I was grieved to the entry and the whole world, and I was grieved to the entry and the whole world, and I was grieved to the entry and I was grieved to the entry and I was gri

A TROPHY.—We were shown yesterday afternoon the identical gun that brought Jeff Davis to a hult to his celebrated and final hoop-skirt act in Georgia. It is a Spencer repeating carbine, a seven-shooter, such as is carried by our cevalry. A soldier, named Lockwood, had it in his possession, and passed through Troy on his way to Essex county. White here, S. Bailey, a friend, brough the weapon to the rimes office, and kindly gave us an opportunity to inspect it. There is no doubt of the authenticity of the relic, which will have an enduring value for all time to come. Jeff may well have trembled and wisely surrendered at the sight of the glittering barrel.—Troy Times, 2d. THE INTERNAL REVENUE FRAUDS.—In a case of a Boston distiller, who removed liquor from his discillers without paying excise duty, government has found the amount of fraud to be \$17 000, and has imposed an additional penalty of 33 000, making \$50 000 in all. In a Dubuque case, the amount of fraud has been fixed at \$500 000, and a penalty of another \$600 000 has been fixed at \$500,000. In a Peoria case, the frauds will be the hur dreds of thousands, and an equal Ponalty affixed.—New York Herald. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1865.

THE TRIAL. Important Suppressed Testimony.

THE OFFICIAL AND CORRECT TRANS-

CRIPT OF IT. How Murder, Starvation, and General Northern

Distress were Planned by the

Rebel Covernment. The Complicity of the Rebel Government and its Agents in the

THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE TESTI-MONY OF YESTERDAY.

Assassination.

The following testimony in secret session of the

in spies. I adopted other names at any hotel I might be stopping; I never registered Thompson on the book; I led them to suppose that I wished to conceal that name; but James Thompson was the name that they had supposed was my proper name.

Q. Your whole object in all this was simply to securian their plans against the Government of the United States? A. Yes, sir, that was my whole object.

Q. What did you learn they were doing, if any-ting? A. They were destroying a great many plane pers; they also knew that they were going to be indicted in Canada for violation of the neutrality laws a number of days before they were indicted.
Q. How did you learn they were destroying papers; they also knew that they were going to be indicted in Canada for violation of the neutrality laws a number of days before they were indicted.
Q. How did you learn they were destroying papers; they also knew that they were destroying papers and the said the lad received from the purpose; I think that was the expression used.
Q. Which one of them? A. Each of them made mention of that; Tucker and Oleary both said they were destroying their papers.
Q. Have you stated what Tucker said to you when you had an Interview with him after you returned? A. He said it was too bad that they had not been allowed to act where they wanted to.
Q. (Submitting to witness a paper containing a ferific trunder with the dypher used by the Confideration to tasks some of the leading get in the undertaking to relieve the President, Cabinet, and some of the leading get in the undertaking to relieve the President, Cabinet, and some of the leading get in the undertaking to relieve the President, Cabinet, and some of the leading get in the undertaking to relieve the President, Cabinet, and small they are reading to relieve the President of the President, Cabinet, and some of the leading get in the undertaking to relieve the President of the President of the President of the President, Cabinet, and some of the leading get in the undertaking to relieve the President of t

Q. Do you recognise that as our of the cyphers in use among the Confederates? A. Yes, sir.

Q. During your stay in Canada were you or not in the service of the Government, and seeking to acquire for it useful information in regard to the plane and purposes of the rebels, who were known to be assembled there? A. I was.

Q. To enable you to do this did you or not from it proper and necessary that you should assume a different name from your real name and that under which you now appear before this court? A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Will you state how you became acquainted sir, I did.
Q. Will you state how you became acqueinted with this cypher which has been just shown you? A. I saw this cypher in Mr. Clay's house, the private house in which be was stopping in St. Catherine's.
Q. When was that? A. That was in the summer of 1884.

of 1864.
Q. Have you not also been the bearer of despatches for these persons? A. Yes, sir; I was entrusted with despatches to carry from Canada to Richmond. mond.
Q. Did you carry them? A. I carried some to Gordonsville, with instructions that I was to send them from there.
Q. Did you receive despatches in reply? A. Once I did. I old.

Q. Were they carried back? A. Yes, sir; they were carried back.

Q. Did you come through Washington; did you make them known to the Government? A. Yes, sir; each time I delivered the despatches, always to the Government of the United States; I passed nothing that I took, except by their permission.

Q. From whom were the deep liches received at Gordonsville? A. Alyentleman who represented himself to me as being in their State Department, and sent with the answer by their Secretary of State. Q. And you bere the despatches to whom -to Thompson or Clay? A. I here it back to Mr. Thompson. Thompson.
Q. All of these men, Thompson, Clay, and Cleary represented themselves as being in the service of the Confederate Government? A. Yes, sir.
Q. When was it that you received that dispatch at Gordonsville? A. It was in the fall, I believe; it

The following testimony in secret session of the court has been oblighted in a mutilated form, and hence the necessity of now publishing it entire.

Richard Mentgomery, a witness called for the prosecution, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

By the Judge Advoate: Q. Are you a citizen of New York? A. Yes; if.

Q. State whether or not you visited Canada in the summer of 1864? A. I did.

Q. How long did you remain there? A. I remained there going back and forth ever since, until within about a week and a half or two weeks: time.

Q. Did you or not know in Washington City Jacob Thompson, formerly of the United States Serate? A. I did.

Q. Will you state whether you met those persons in Canada act where? A. I met them in Uanada at Ningara Falis, at Toronto, at St. Catharine's, and at Montreal, a number of times, and very frequently since the summer of 1864 up to this time.

Q. Did you or not meet Geo. N. Sandera? A. I did.

Q. And a man by the name of J. P. Holoomb!

A. Yes, sir, Professor Holcomb.

Q. Can you name any other rebel citizons in Canada, of note, that you met? A. Yes, sir, I met Beverly Tucker, N. C. Eleory, I I think those are the initials,) and a great many others, under field thous names; there was another one by the name of Cloy, not Clement O. Clay; I met one Heavington; those sare the ones tust I principally had communication with; I met another one by the name of Cloy, not Clement O. Clay; I met one Heavington; those sare the ones tust I principally had communication with; I met another one by the name of Cloy, not Clement O. Clay; I met one Heavington; those sare the ones tust I principally had communication with; I met another one by the name of Cloy, not Clement O. Clay; I met one Heavington; the contract of the principal to the providence of the benefit of their case.

Q. Wes that the subject of much conversation of the principal to the providence of much conversation of the principal to the providence of much conduction with it principally had communication with; I met another one by t

at all all contrast, a number of times, and very free of the contrast of the c

Co. Using, such that time that you new Cinement, Co. Using, such as a conventation with Mini 1 A. No. of the contract of the c

Q. Was he a rebel, in the rebel service? A. He had been, as I understood, a rebel in the service. Q. Proceed with what Young told you? A. He arked me if Colonel Steele had said anything to me in relation to the Presidential election; I told him that he had not; then he said we have something on the taple of much more importance than any raid that we have made or can make, or something of that character. of that character.

Q. Did he proceed to state what it was? A. I saked him what it was; he said it was determined that "Old Abe" should never be inaugurated; if I understood right that was his expression; I asked him how he knew; he said he knew that he would not be inaugurated; they had plenty of friends, I think he said in Washington, and he spoke in relation to Mr. Lincoln, and used some ungentlemanty words; called him a — old tyrant, or something like that.

that.

Q. That was Young? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you afterwards see Steels and Sanders togetine? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You mean George N. Sanders? A. I do; I was introduced to George N. Sanders by Colonel Steels. was introduced to George N. Sanders? A. I do; I was introduced to George N. Sanders by Colonel Steele.

Q. Will you state what, if anything, was saiding relation to the same matter by either of them on that cocasion? A. I skeed colonel Steele what was going to be done, or how he lived the prospects of the Presidential election; Colonel Steele's expression was, "the —— old tyrant never will serve tyranny of Mr. Lincoln was rubmitted to? A. I do not know that I can use the exact language.

Q. The substance of it? A. The letter was in substance that if the people in Canada, and the Southernors in the State, were willing to submit to be governed by such a tyrant as Lincoln, he did not wish to recentize them as friends or associates, or comething like that.

Q. And you say that in that letter he expressed his approbation of whatever measures thay might take to accomplish this object? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that letter read openly in this meeting by Sanders? A. Yes, sir.

Q. After it was read was it or not handed to members of the meeting and read by thom one after another? Col. Steele read it, I think; Capt. Scott read it, and Young and Hill.

Q. These were all known as rebels, were they not?

A. I believe they were.

Q. Did they or did they not all acquiesce, after reading it, in the correctness with which Sanders had read it openly to the meeting? A. There was no remark made as to any misstatement of the letter by Sanders.

Q. As far as you could judge, did it seem to be, since that menung; that it was proper to have this object accomplished? A. I did not hear any objection raised.

Q. You said that was in the month of February; can you say at what time of the month that meeting? A. I don't have reading the hard the month that meeting? A. I don't hear any objection raised.

Q. You said that was in the month of February; can you say at what time of the month that weeting was held? A. I should think it was somewhere about the middle of February.
Q. By whom were you invited to attend the meeting? A. Captain Scott invited me to attend the meeting? A. Captain Scott invited me to attend the neeting.
Q. Was it on that occasion or some other that Sanders named over the persons who were watting to accomplish this assessination? A. At that time.
Q. Will you state whether among the persons thus named John Wilkes Booth was mentioned? A. Booth's name was mentioned; I do not remember that the John Wilkes was brided to it.
Q. Did you see Booth yourself in Canada? A. Not then; I saw Booth is October, 1864.
Q. Gan you recall now other names hat were mentioned besides Booth's? A. Yes, Sir; George Harper was one, Charles Unidwell, one Randall, and Harison.
Q. Did you have the nerson, Harrison, spoken of was one, Charles Uslawell, one Randah, and HarISON.
Q. Did you hear the person, Harrison, spoken of
by any other name; did you hear the name Suratt
mentioned? A. I heard Suratt's name mentioned.
Q. Do you know whether it was the same person
or not T. A. I do not think it was.
Q. His name is John Harrison Suratt? A. Suratt's name was mentiored.
Q. Did you see the prisoner, Harold, in Canada
at that time? A. I say I saw Harold; I saw the
ome called Harrison in Toronto.
Q. Would you recognize him; look at these prisoners and see if you recognize him? A. After looking at the prisoners I should think that taird one
on the bench there was the man, (pointing to Harold).

he was a cousin to Besie who was hung in Now York; whether he was a consin or not, I do not know.

Q. What did he say, if anything, in regard to the assassination of the Vice President, now President, of the United States? A. He said that if they could dispose of Mr. Lincoin it would be an easy matter to dispose of Mr. Johnson, as he was such a druken sot it would be an easy matter to dispose of Mr. Johnson, as he was such a druken sot it would be an easy matter to dispose of him in some of his drunken revelties.

Q. Did he say apything in regard to Mr. Saward, the Secretary of State? A. When he read the letter it think it was that if these parties, the President, the Yose President, and Cabinet, or Mr. Saward, could be disposed by the letter; I think it was that if these parties, the President, the Vice President, and Cabinet, or Mr. Saward, could be disposed by the letter; I think it was that if these parties, the President, the Vice President, and Cabinet, or Mr. Saward, could be obtained that they for rebels, would, endeavor to bring about a war between the United States and England, and thist in. Seward, through endeavor to bring about a war between the United States and England, and that Mr. Seward, through endeavor to bring about a war between the United States and England, and that Mr. Seward, through endeavor to bring about a war between the United States and Caging, and these parties? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was suggested as one of the reasons for getting tid of him? A. Yes, sir, for removing him.

Q. At a later period, say early in April, did you meet any of these parties? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State who they were and what conversation cocurred between you and them? A. I was in Toronto on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th oi April last, and in the evening of Wednesday I was on my way going to the theatre when I met Harper and Ford; they saked me to go with them and spend the evening, and I declined, as I was going to the theatre; the next morning I was around by the Queen's Hotel, and I saw Harper, Ca Q. Did you see a man called Texas? A. Yes, sir.
Q. State the conversation which occurred then between you? A. Harper said that they were going to the States, and they were going to kick up the damnedst row that had ever been heard of yet; there was some other conversation passed among us; I do not now remember what it was; nothing of any importance, till in, the course of an hour or two afterwards I met Harper, and he said if I did not hear of the death of old Abe, or the Vice President; and of General Dix, in less than ten days, I might put him down as a damned fool; the 5th, as I find on looking at my visiting list, and this was on the 6th.
Q. Did Harper, at the time or not, speak of Booth and Suratt as being at Washington? A. I think that Booth's name was mentioned as being in Washington, but I do not remember Suratt's at that time.
Q. Was snything said in regard to their having

washington, but I do not remember Suratt's at thattime.

Q. Was anything said in regard to their having
friends in Washington? A. They said they had
plenty of friends here, and that there were some
inteen or twenty going to Washington.

Q. Did you or not call afterwards and ascertain
that Harper had in fact left on the eighth of April?

A. On the Saturday afterwards I was at Gat; Harper's mother is living some four or five miles from
Galt, between that and Parts; I ascertained then
that he had been to the place where he had been
stopping, and Caldwell, too, and had started for the
States.

Q. After you had ascertained this information
that they had left for Washington probably for the
purpose of assassinating the President, what steps,
if any, did you take in the matter? A. I went to a
justice of the peace for the purpose of giving information to have them stopped; his name was Davison.

O. State what occurred on your application? A. mation to have them stopped; has hame was have son.

Q. State what occurred on your application? A. When I gave the information he said that the thing was too ridiculously absurd, or supremely absurd to take any notice of; it would only make me appear very foolish to give such information and cause arrests to be made on those grounds, as it was so inconsistent that no person would believe it.

Q. And therefore did he or not decline issuing, any process? A. He declined to issue process.

Q. Do you or not know at what time this man Harper returned from the States to Canada? A. It have no personal knowledge that he returned at all.

of the year and by the stem who were to be assessed in the large of the property of the proper Sanders was at the same table, and Scott and Scote
and mysel'.

Q. Did you see Sanders and Boeth together? A.
I do not know that I did any more than at the table;
they were conversing with each other at the table;
we all drank some wine at Mr. Sanders' appears.
Q. Was not Booth recognized by them all as
their friend, and as Jully permitted to any enterprise they were engaged in! A. I cannot answer
that question, for I do not know.
Q. Did you hear what Sanders said of Booth?
A. I know what was sold in the meeting; outside of
that I did not hear any person speak particularly
in relation to Booth.
Q. Did you have personal acquaintance with
Booth yourself? A. No, sir; I had seen him a good
many times on the stage, and knew him very well
by sight.
Q. (Exhibiting to the witness the photograph of
J. Wikes Booth, exhibit No. 1.) Is that a correct
representation of him? A. I should thick that was
the man.

Q. What is the ful I name of Harper of whom you Q. What is in the three Harper.
Cross-examined by Mr. Stone: Q. Did you see the man who was called Harrison, and whom you ow think is Harrid, not withink is Harrid, not withink is Harrid, at the times.
Q. At what time did you we him? A. In Febru-Q. Did you make his acquai viance? A. I did ot. Q. Do you remember who pointed him out to you? I. I think that it was a Mr. Brown, and Ford and

A. I think that it was a Mr. Browl, and Ford shifted were together.

Q. Was it in a street? A. In a sal-ton.

Q. Night or day? A. In the evening.

Q. Did you notice him more particularly than the generality of persons in the salcon? A. I noticed him a little more particularly on account of his name having being mentioned in connection with others at Montreal. thers at Montreal.
Q. Was this in Montreal? A. No, this was in

others at Montreal.

Q. Was this in Montreal? A. No, this was in Toronto.

Q. Was both in the saloon? A. No.

Q. After he was pointed out you saw him once or twice, and then he went by the name of Harrison, you tay? A. It is my impression that he went by that name; I do not remember having heard the name of Harriso as the two that name; I do not remember having heard the name of Harriso as him after that at any time till name; I do not remember having heard the name of Harriso as him after that at any time till name; A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. And you saw him to day for the first time since that? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I do not know that I do.

Q. I mean the general style of the dress; was he dressed well or not? A. I did not see anything about his dress that peritoularly attracted my attention.

Q. I do not mean the color of the clothes, but was he genteelly dressed; some people's ideas of gentility differ from those of others.

The hour fixed by the rules for that purpose having airwed, the Commission took a recess till 12 o'ciock P. M. James J. Murphy, Edward V. Murphy and Robert Congages were duly sworn by the Jurgo Advocate as reporters to the Commission, in the presence of the Court.

Cruss-exemination of James B. Morrist.

Continued by Mr. Airen: Q. Where were you bern?

A. I was born in Canada.

Q. Then you are a native of Canada! A. The first question arked me by the Judge Advocate, was what tiste are you a native of; my anewer was that I could not tell; I can explain that; my people lived in Rome, Onelda county, New York; father and mother were in Uanada visiting and taking care of some of their friends at the time I was born; the question was raised the first time I was born; the question was raised the first time I was born; the question was raised the first time I was born; the question was raised the first time I was born; the question was raised the first time I was born; the question was raised the first time I was born; the question was raised the first time I was born; the question was raised the fi

forty.

Q. How often did you visit Onaada last summer and fall? A. I have been there all the time since May last pretty much, with the exception of a few cays in Becember, and at that time I occasionally went back and forth to Detroit.

Q. What was your business in Canada? A. Practicing medicine. teing medicine.

Q. When did you first meet any of the parties you have named in Uapada 1 A. Some of them I met he first day I was there.

Q. You went in May? A. Yos, sir, I went in

"PROVOST MARSHAL GEMENAL'S BUREAU,
"TO Dr. J. B. Merrill, Agent, Canada West:
"Sir: I have been informed that you possess information connected with a plot to assassinate the President of the United States and other prominent heads of this Government. The bearer has been ent to present this letter to you, and to accompany you to this city, if you will come. The Secretary of War authorizes me to pledge you protection and security, and to pay all expenses connected with you journey both ways, and, in addition, to promise a suitable roward if useful information is farmished. Independent of these consideration; it is hoped that the cause of humanity and justice will incuse you to act promptly in divulging anything you may know connected with the recent tragedy in this city, or with any other plots yet in preparation: The bearer is directed to pay all experses connected with your trip.

"I am, &c., very respectfully,
"Fames B. Fay,
"Provost Marshal General."

The original of the foregoing is sunexed to this

FOUR CENTS.

"Provost Marshal General."

The original of the foregoing is annexed to this record, and marked Exhibit No. 5.

By the Judge Advocate: \$\frac{1}{2}\$; it was under that letter you came? A. Yes, sir.

By the court: Q. This witness in giving the reason for his admission to the discretized of the conspirators in Canada, said it was because he was a good Southern man, and then in giving a reason for not communicating this information to the Government, he said emphatically that he was not a good Southern man, and is that discrepancy expanded? A. I said they admitted me becates I was a good Southern man, and I said it in such a way that I thought it would be understood that I was a good Southern man, and I said it in such a way that I thought it would be understood that I was a good Southern man; Ged knows I am not a Southern man in tentiment, because I have takez the cost of allegiance too often.

By Mr. Alken: Q. Where were youtat the trace Mr. Ashley abed you to contribute? A. In Windsor, opposite Detroit.

Q. You stated that you did not contribute anything at that time? A. I did not.

Q. Did you ever contribute anything for that specific purpose? A. No, sir.

Q. Either in money, or services, or advice?' A. No, sir.

Q. When did you leave New York? A. Four or

No. sir

Q. When did you leave New York? A. Four or
five or eix years ago, more than that.
Q. When were you last in New York city? A. I
have not been there, I think, shoen 1858 or 1859.
Q. Did you know anything of the plot to burn that
city? A. I did.
Q. Did you communicate that to any one? A. I
did. dio.
Q. To whom? A. To Colonel Hill, of Detroit.
Q. How did you come to find out anything about that? A. I heard it taken of at Windsor.
Q. Did you communicate your knowledge before or after the attempt to burn that city? A. Beiore the attempt.

you their intention to burn New York city at Windsor? A. Robert Brake, formerly of Morgan's command.

Q. Was he the only one? A. Another, of the name of Smith; I do not know Smith? first name, but they were both of Morgan's command. and they both had been to Ohlongo to attend the Presidential Convention; they went there for the purpose of disturbing the public peace, and releasing the rebel presidential Deformers at Camp Boughas; at least they told me that was their object in going, after they returned.

Q. Afor you had been thus made aware of the plot to burn the city of New York and commit that depreciation in Ohlongo, why did you contiaus year friendly relations with that class of men? A. For the purpose of giving Information when I facult find it of importance; another thing, my practice was mostly among that class of men among Southerners; if you go to Canada you will find that finetenths of the people are rank rebel sympathizers.

Q. Did you continue your friendly and condensial relations with them after that? A. I did.

Q. Hy whom were you paid for communicating the information? A. I never have received a dollar; the Government did advance me money, here the other day, to pay my expenses; I have proof in a pocket, which I can show if it is necessary, from the provost marchal at Detroit, that I furnished valuable information without any remuneration.

Q. Wly, siter this, and you were continuing your relations with them, should they continue to think you a good 'outherner? A. You must ask them; they can give you more information that point then I can.

Q. Did you intentionally deceive them? A. My intention was to get all the information I could from them.

At the same time protending to be their

d. Did you hear the person, Harrison, spoken of by any other name; did you hoar the name Surat.

Q. Doy on how whether twa the same person

G. Did you see the prisoner, Harrison Suratt1 A. See

Q. Did you see the prisoner, Harrison Suratt1 A. See

Q. Did you see the prisoner, Harrison Suratt1 A. See

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Q. Did you see the prisoner, Harrison Suratt1 A. See

Q. Would you receptate thin; hout at these prisoners are seen to be an own or the seed of the seed o

ment; the purport of the letter was that Mr. David on own the freedom part of the following parts and in trinded Lincoln, conveying the sentiment the language might be varied a good deal, and that the President and View President, and some of the Cablacia, and the time of the letter, had triends here.

Q. That was stated in the letter A. That was a calcular of the letter, the phraseology I, pertaps, do not exactly reminer.

Q. Was want to say that that was the submanon, do not say that was the exact phraseology.

Q. Was there anything more in the letter of the mention of the Concluderable; I was quite a longity of the most of the passon to whom you releared immediately stort that an eventual the mention of the passon to whom you releared immediately stort that an eventual the mention of the passon to whom you was it atterwards I A. It was over a construction of the passon to whom you was it atterwards I A. It was over a construction of the passon to whom you was the atterwards I A. It was over a construction of the passon to whom you was the atterwards I A. It was over a construction of the passon to whom you was to atterwards I A. It was over a construction to him, and he said i should have to so you require, what did you had not have to be constructed in the passon of the passon to have detailed upon a judge of the Court of Assistes; made may attain the thouse.

Q. What did you for the most you have detailed there I A. I think it was two weeks ago to charge.

Q. What did you for the count you have detailed the passon to the was the passon to have detailed the passon to the was passon to the passon to passon the your feelings of the count of the passon to the passon to the passon to passon the your feelings of the count of the passon that you was a charge of the passon that

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THE WAR PRESS. (Publishéd Weekly. THE WAR PRESS will be cent to subscribers by

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Q. State to the court. whether you saw the commission yourself? A. I did.
Q. At whose instance were you called to see it?
A. Mr. Thorewords.
Q. Frate whether you were asked to testify about the genuizehade of Seddon's signature, you having been a cirk in the Department? A. I was.
Q. By whom were you asked? By Mr. Thompson and Mr. Abbott, the counsel in the case, and also by Sanderr and Young himself.
Q. State whether you did testify on the question of the genuineers of the signature of Seddon? A. I did.
Q. In the country? A. I testified before Judge of the generalizes of the signature of Section? A. I did.

Q. In that court? A. I testified before Judge—
the signature was genulos.
Q. Are you acquainted and familiar with the handwriding o. James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of war! A! Yes, eff.
Q. State now to the court, upon your oath, here, whether the signature to the blank commission you saw was bis genulae signature or not? A. It was his genulae signature or not? A. It was his genulae signature.
Q. You say you had a subsequent conversation with Thompson alt if he one you have spoken of, as early as February, letter the itter you met him with Stratt; what time 1. February was it that you had that subsequent convitation? A. I had conversations with him from 157 to day almost every day curley the whole of 1 bruary.
Q. On any one of these occasions did he offer you one of there commissions in the work of the assassination of the President? A. Nothing further than ible, that he suggested Mat I might immortalize myself and save the cour 175, and in that same connection sate that Booth he stiern commissioned, and that every man who would might in the same connection sate that Booth he stiern commissioned, and that every man who would might be the active state anything that was said about the strengths would be.
Q. In these subsequent conversation state anything that was said about the strength of the seasination.
Q. Where at A. At St. Lawtence Hall; we the impression on their minds that I was a good southern man; God knows I am not Sonthern man in sentiment, because I have taken the cota of allegitance too olten.

By Mr. Aiken: Q. Where were you'at the time Mr. Wm. O. Cleary the Cay before or the day of the season in the season in the season of the season o d. State whether you mean to be understood as C. State whether you mean to be understood as saying that you communicated both the plot to make a raid on Ogdensburg, and the other in regard to the assatsination of the President, or only one I. A. Both.

Q. About how long before the President's assassination did you make the communication? A. Idle it in March last, and also in February, I think; I gave them a paragraph on the subject before the 4th of March.

Q. In order that we may be certain about it. I ask gave them a paragraph on the subject before the sth of March.
Q. In order that we may be certain about it, I ask you again, without indicating mysolf the date, about what time was it that you saw this Suratt, whom you have described, in the room of Thompson in Montreal as the bearer of despatches from Richmond? A. It was about the 7th or 8th of April last; I could not state it to a day; it was within four or fire days preceding the assasination.
Q. State what was said by Suratt, if anything, incicating his connection with the plot? A. There was considerable conversation on the subject; I am unable to remember anything Suratt said in particular, but from the whole conversation I inferred that he was to take his part, whatever it might be.
Q. State whether the substance of his conversation was that he was one of the persons in the plot to execute the conspiracy on the President and his Cabinet? A. That was the understanding.
Q. Was that the substance of his conversation.
O. I should like to know whether anything was

Q. I should like to know whether anything was d. I should like to know where intyling was said, in the several conversations you had with Thempson, Clay, and Sanders, about the use of morey in this business or not! A. I do not think there was, but it was always well understood there was plenty of money when there was anything to be cone; I do not think I ever heard anything said about money as a compensation at all.

Q. When you say it was always understood, do the meant there setted in control to these about money as a compensation at all.

Q. When you say it was always understood, do you mean it was so stated in general terms by these men or not! A. Ido not think there was anything said on the subject; there may have been; but in my presence I think their was nothing said on the subject of money.

Q. Did Suratt state at that time, at what time he had leit Richmond or not! A. Ido not rymember that he did; but it was a very few days before; I do not know whether he stated it, or whether I understood it from Mr. Thompson, or how; but the understanding was that it was a very short time before; he was just from Richmond as I understood it.

Orospectamined by Mr. Ainen; Q. When did you leave Richmond to go North! A. In December, 1861.

Q. Did you go immediately to New York? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you in New York, make an avrangement to become the correspondent of the Tribune? A. No, sir; I contributed articles which were published, and my arrangements were made in writing afterwards; the first article I contributed was from this city. No. sir; I contributed articles which were published, and my arrangements were made in writing afterwards; the first article I contributed was from this city.

Q. Was the arrangement made in New York?

A. No, sir; it was made by letter.

Q. What's list communication; I enclosed the swer to five list communication; I enclosed the swer to five lists communication; I enclosed the swer to five lists communication; I enclosed the swer to five lists of the swert was added to and received compensation from time to time.

Q. What I want to get at is where you were at the time you were engaged as a correspondent of the Tribune; were you in Washington at the time of the Tribune; were you in Washington at the time of the Tribune; were you in Washington at the time of the Tribune as a correspondent? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then how soon did you go to Canada? A. I went to Canada is at October.

Q. In addition to being a correspondent of the Tribune were you in the services and pay of our Government? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever received compensation or pay from our dovernment for services rendored? A. Not one cent nor promise.

Q. Did you it give out while in Canada, or, was it generally understood, that you were a correspondent of the Tribune? A. No, sir; it was understood that I was a rebel.

Q. When you asked these gentlemen whom you have named, if they haper did they suppose you were in correspondence with? A. I never asked them for any items; they never supposed I was a correspondent for any paper.

Q. You said something about items for a papert A. I was serking items, but I did not ask for them; what I, however, learned in Conversation, and learned from these parties, was because they supthat I was a rebel and was in their confidence.

Q. Then they never had any means of knowing that you were a correspondent of the Tribune? A. No, sir, they may have had secrets that I am not aware of, but I cortainly heave of a great many of their matters that they intended to keep secret from the public.