



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

THOMAS ROBINSON, - Editor.

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BUTLER PA. WEDNESDAY JUNE 14. 1865.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable. - D. Webster.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE SENATE. JOHN N. PURVIANCE. (Subject to District Conference.)

LEGISLATURE. HENRY PILLOW. JOHN H. NEGLEY. (Subject to District Nomination.)

COUNTY TREASURER. WM. E. MOORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. W. H. H. RIDDLE.

COMMISSIONER. WM. DICK.

AUDITOR. J. C. KELLEY, 3 years. G. H. GUMPER, 1 year.

COUNTY SURVEYOR. NATHAN M. SLATOR.

Ourself.

Thirty years ago this summer, we, as a member of a small family, located in the south part of this county, since then our parents have gone to their final resting place, our only brother too has gone "the way of all the earth" and with a solitary exception or two, we have no friends by consanguinity to rely upon for support or sympathy—our only friends being those who from time to time have seen fit to bestow upon us their confidence and to extend to us their kind support.

With our opponent, Gen. Purviance, the case was very different; belonging, as he does, to one of the "first families," with the benefits of an early education, and surrounded by affluence—with "my brother Samuel," as the Gen. familiarly calls him, located in Pittsburgh, ready to extend a friendly hand and bland smile to the yeomanry of our southern border, as he finds them in market or elsewhere; with political friends in position at Washington who feel that their continuance in position depend on their political faithfulness to their patrons we are only surprised that we came out of the canvass as well as we did. Unlike the Gen. we hadn't even a "fall blooded Durham Cow" as trading stock with which to interest the stock grower. When reflecting on all these things and some others that we prefer not to mention here, we feel truly grateful for the liberal vote we received. With Winfield, Penn, Forward, Oakland, Centre, Franklin, Muddy-creek, Slipperyrock, Worth, Brady, Clay Concord, Fairview, Chery, Centreville, Mercer and Marion, all for us with a fair share in many others, we could not feel otherwise than grateful, and let our future be what it may, we can never forget those who thus stood by us; nor will we fail to serve them should ever an opportunity offer. To those who felt it their duty to cast their influence against us we entertain only feelings of kindness. Mr. Purviance had canvassed for the same position, three years ago, and it was therefore, natural that he should come in for a liberal share of public sympathy—for him both personally and as the nominee of the party, we have only feelings of friendship, and should he be the successful candidate in the district none will support him more warmly than we. Of some of the questions, involved in the canvass, we may perhaps say something hereafter.

Republican County Convention The convention was organized by electing Wm. Harvey, Esq., President, and Wm. M. Graham, Esq., Secretary. The following is a list of the delegates: Adams, A. Renison. Allegheny, James Crawford. Brady, J. N. M'Callister. Buffalo, G. C. Sedwick. Butler, John Huselton. Clay, George Timblin. Cherry, Matthew M'Greggor. Concord, W. M. Graham. Centre, J. C. Moore. Conocoqueuing, Samuel Reed. Clinton, William Harvey. Cranberry, J. Garvin. Clearfield. Donegal, Solomon Fleeger. Fairview, H. P. M'Clmonds. Forward, D. Douthett. Franklin, J. R. Moore. Jackson, Robert Boggs. Jefferson, Theo. Martin. Lancaster, Wm. Kirker. Marion, F. Seaton. Mercer, H. A. Ayres. Middlesex, Wm. Cunningham.

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Muddy-creek, W. W. Roberts. Oakland, John Goff. Parker, A. Young. Penn, W. G. Miller. Summit, S. Young. Venango, Frank. Jemmsion. Washington, Harper Campbell. Worth, Thos. McNees. Winfield, William Stewart. Slipperyrock, Samuel Taggart. Butler boro., J. T. M'Junkin. Centreville boro., E. Kingsberry. Zelenoph boro., George Buckhart. On motion, J. B. Clark and Joseph B. Meching, Esqs., were appointed Secretaries, on election returns.

On motion, William Stewart, Esq., A. Renison, Geo. Timblin, Geo. C. Sedwick and J. T. M'Junkin, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions. The returns from each election district being received and footed up, the following persons, having received a majority of the votes polled, were declared duly nominated: For Senator, John N. Purviance, Esq.; Assembly, Henry Pillow, and John H. Negley, Esq.; Treasurer, William E. Moore; District Attorney, W. H. H. Riddle, Esq.; Commissioner, Wm. Dick; County Surveyor, N. M. Slator; Auditor, J. C. Kelly, for 3 years, and G. H. Gumper, for 1 year, vice W. H. H. Riddle, Esq., resigned.

The committee on resolutions reported the following which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the organizations under the name of Republican, made by the people some ten years since, under circumstances that most imperiously called for resistance to the bold, menacing aggressions of the Slave Power, were then seen, and now proved to be absolutely necessary to the security of our Government, and the vindication of its Democratic principles.

Resolved, That the stern, inflexible adherence of the citizens to those principles of liberty—that "freedom was national, and slavery sectional"—the hosts of brave men who sprang to arms when Rebellion rose up to destroy us—the untiring energy of our people and our noble armies in prosecuting the war to victory and complete subjugation, settles triumphantly and forever the question of the ability of an enlightened people successfully to maintain a Republican Government. Resolved, That although our Government has necessarily incurred a heavy debt, in the prosecution of this war for its life; yet we have full confidence in our ability to liquidate it, without adding very seriously to our burdens—and that we have confidence, that Congress will secure to our great manufacturing, agricultural and commercial interests, such protection as will enable us to develop our vast mineral and agricultural resources—securing to our people not only a permanent home market for our products, but enable us successfully to export our surplus against other rival manufacturing nations.

Resolved, That we hail, with heart-felt gratitude, the end of the wicked war,—and the return to their homes of the brave men who have periled all for our Government—and that we recognize the toils, perils and valor of our heroic soldiers, as worthy of the highest admiration and gratitude—imposing upon us a sacred debt which, although we cannot hope ever to pay, yet shall be subject to the unending solicitude of the people to meet and reward. Resolved, That our warmest sympathies and our tears, are offered to the wives and children, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and other friends of the countless heroes who have fallen in the battles for liberty, or died in our hospitals, or in the fearful and infernal rebel prisons,—the government and people are bound in duty to provide for the widows and children of our dead heroes—and to reward in the fullest and most ample manner possible those who have survived.

Resolved, That the highest praise is due to the Union party and their administration, who have so successfully resisted the fearful combination of foes within, and enemies without, to break up and destroy our Great Republic—looking back upon that fearful struggle—the perils, sufferings and dangers, through which we have passed—the multitudes of brave men who have been slain—the desolations brought especially upon those who inaugurated the wicked rebellion—we are led to exclaim, "Verily there is a God who rules and reigns in the earth!"—and to Him we would devoutly ascribe our success. Resolved, That the fundamental element of Liberty as enunciated in our Declaration of Independence, that all men are created free—and endowed with certain rights which are inalienable, amongst which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—are fixed and unalterable truths in the vocabulary of Liberty—that slavery is incompatible with our free institutions; and therefore cannot be tolerated in any part of our territories—and that we are bound not only to extirpate that vile sin from our laws and constitutions, but also our Government is pledged to secure to the colored man of the South their inalienable rights.

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wholes in our hearts, and that of the whole civilized world, an inexpressible horror,—altho' it marks a crimson stain of dishonor upon the page of our history, yet it stands there, and will forever stand as the expression of that fell spirit of hate and revenge which actuated those who brought on and prosecuted the Rebellion—proving to all that nothing could appease, nothing allay but the crushing power of the military arms.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in President Johnson, called now to fill that high trust, at a most critical and perilous period—that he is emphatically a man of the people, having by his wonderful energy and talent lifted himself up from the humblest walks of life, to his present exalted position as Executive of this great nation. He is the friend of the poor and oppressed—he is ardent and devoted in his patriotism—ripe in his experience as a Statesman—and will with a firm hand indicate the authority of the Government by punishing traitors—cautiously and wisely reforming governments in the late rebel States, and facilitating a return to harmony and peace throughout the land.

Resolved, That it is desirable we should have a full and perfect record of all the men who went into the army from our county, whether volunteers, or conscripts—the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the county is hereby instructed to appoint two or more competent persons in each township and borough—and also two in each School District, to report to said township committee. Setting down a list of each and every volunteer or drafted man who went into the army from said township—which shall be formed into a neat record, and forwarded to the Chairman of the Executive Committee at Butler. This record to contain names, date of entering army, letter of Co., and No., of Reg., where sent, what battles, skirmishes, &c., &c., wounds, deaths, &c., &c. So as to form a short but reliable history of all and every one of our Butler County Soldiers. This Record to be at the disposal of the County Convention when it convenes next year.

Resolved, That in our present worthy Governor, A. G. Curtin, we have a most unflinching advocate and defender of our glorious Union—who has most efficiently and patriotically represented the Old Key-Stone State in the eventful and gloriously successful conflict for Union and Liberty. He has, and well deserves, the undying love of our soldiers, and the people who know how to appreciate and honor sterling patriotism.

Resolved, That Hon. James Kerr, II. C. M' Coy and Wm. Stoops, Esqs., be appointed representative Conferees to meet similar conferees from the counties of Mercer and Lawrence at Centreville, Butler co., Pa., to nominate a ticket for Assembly.

Resolved, That Hon. James Mitchell, Robert M. Douthett and Wm. Haslett, Esqs., be appointed Senatorial conferees to meet with conferees from the counties of Armstrong and Lawrence to nominate a candidate for State Senator.

Resolved, That Hon. Charles M'Callister and Wm. Haslett, Esqs., be elected Representative delegates, and Col. John M. Thompson be recommended as Senatorial Delegate to the State Convention to meet at Harrisburg on the 19th of July next.

Resolved, That this convention pledge to the ticket this day nominated their unanimous support, and cordially recommend it to all the loyal voters of Butler county.

A National Debt.—We are not disposed to look upon a great debt as a "blessing in disguise," but that it brings some benefits well as burdens, that its tendency is to preserve the country from disintegration—every creditor being under bonds to keep the peace—cannot be denied. The ablest men of Great Britain have looked upon the public debt of that country as one of the pillars of its strength; and it is useless for us to suppose that the mass of the people can have any interest in the Union which would not be strengthened by interest payable in money twice a year.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, still in session at Pittsburgh, have taken the broadest ground on the Slavery question. They have adopted a series of resolutions in regard to it, recognizing and rejoicing in the providence that has given civil liberty to nearly four millions of the enslaved African race, "declares it to be the duty of the Presbyterian Church, as patriots, philanthropists, and Christians, to attend to their spiritual welfare at once and effectually." They also fire a broadside into Roman Catholicism, inviting a league of all evangelic churches to check its progress.

REBEL LEADERS!

Their Complicity in the Assassination. Very Important Suppressed Testimony. BOOTH SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED. ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

The following is the testimony, hitherto suppressed, relative to the Rebel leaders, taken at the Assassination trial at Washington:

Sandford Conover testified as follows:—I am a native of New York; have resided in Canada since October last; was conscripted into the Confederate army and detailed to service in the War Department of the Confederacy, at Richmond, under James A. Seddon, Secretary of War, while in Canada was intimately acquainted with G. N. Sanders, Jacob Thompson, Dr. Blackburn, Tucker, Wm. C. Cleary, Captain Castleman, Cameron, Porterfield, Captain Magruder, and others. I also knew Clement C. Clay, and General Carroll, of Tennessee; I knew Mr. Surratt also, and J. W. Booth, and visited these gentlemen in Canada; saw Surratt there on several occasions last April, in Mr. Jacob Thompson's room, also in company with George N. Sanders, and other Rebels in Canada; Surratt is about five feet nine or ten inches high, a fair-complexioned man, with light hair; I saw him the 6th or 7th of April, with Thompson, Sanders and Booth; at that time he delivered to Thompson, in his room, in my presence, dispatches from Richmond to Thompson, from Benjamin and from Jefferson Davis; the latter either a cipher dispatch. Benjamin was Secretary of State of the Confederacy. Previous to this, Thompson conversed with me in reference to a plot to assassinate President Lincoln and his Cabinet, of which I gave notice before the assassination in the New York Tribune, the paper which I corresponded. I had been invited by Mr. Thompson to participate in that enterprise. When Surratt delivered these dispatches from Jeff. Davis, Thompson laid his hand upon the papers and said, referring to the assassination and the ascent of the rebel authorities, "This makes the thing all right." The dispatches spoke of the persons to be assassinated—Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Johnson, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of State, Judge Chase, and Gen. Grant. Thompson said on that occasion, or on the day before that interview, that the assassination proposed would leave the Government of the United States entirely without a head; that there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States by which they could elect another President. Mr. Welles was also named, but Mr. Thompson said it was not worth while to kill him; he was of no consequence. My first interview with Thompson on this subject of assassination was in the early part of February, in Thompson's room, in St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.—He then spoke of a raid on Ogdensburg, New York. It was abandoned, but that was because the United States Government received information of it. He said he would have to drop it for a time, but added, "We'll catch them asleep yet," and to me he said, "There is a better opportunity to immortalize yourself, and save your country," meaning the Confederacy. I told them I was ready to do anything to save the country, and asked them what was to be done? He said, "Some of our boys are going to play a grand joke on Abe and Andy," which he said was to kill them; his words were, "Remove them from office," and he said that the killing of a tyrant was not murder; that he had commissions for this work from the rebel authorities, and conferred one on Booth, or would confer one; that everybody engaged in this enterprise would be commissioned; if they escaped to Canada they could not be successfully claimed under that Extradition Treaty; I knew that Thompson and the others held these commissions in blank; they commissioned Bennett Young, the St. Albans raider; it was a blank commission filled up and conferred by Mr. Clay; as it came from Richmond, it was only signed Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War; Thompson called me to examine these blanks so that I might testify to the genuineness of Seddon's signature in the case of Bennett Young, before Judge Smith. The signature was genuine. In a subsequent conversation, after the first referred to in February, Thompson told me that Booth had been commissioned, and every man who would engage in it would be. I had a conversation with Wm. C. Cleary, on the day before, or the day of the assassination, at St. Lawrence Hall. We were speaking of the rejoicing in the States over the surrender of Lee and the capture of Richmond. Cleary said they would have the laugh on the other side of the mouth in a day or two. I think this was the day before the assassination. He knew I was in the secret of the conspiracy. It was to that he referred. The assassination was spoken of among us as commonly as the weather.

Before that Sanders asked me if I knew Booth very well, and expressed some apprehension that Booth would make a fizzle of it—that he was afraid that the whole thing would be a failure. I communicated to the Tribune the intended raid on St. Alban's and the President; but they refused to publish the letter. I did this in March last as to the President's assassination; also in February, I think—certainly before the 4th of March.—Surratt delivered the dispatches in Mr. Thompson's room, four or five days before the assassination. The whole conversation showed that Surratt was one of the conspirators to take the President's life. That was the substance of the conversation. It was also understood that there was plenty of money where there was anything to be done. The conversation indicated that Surratt had a very few days before left Richmond—that he was just from Richmond.

While I was in Canada I was a correspondent for the Tribune, and received no compensation except from the Tribune.—I have not received one cent from our own government, nor the promise. They never supposed I was a correspondent for any paper; I only said I was seeking items; they supposed I was a rebel and I was in their confidence; the proposed Ogdensburg was printed in the Tribune. I did not communicate this matter directly to the government, for the reason that I supposed the communication in the Tribune would be seen by the government officials, and I did not choose to have the information go to the government directly from me; I requested Mr. Gay, of the Tribune, to give the information to the government, and I believe he did so.

I saw Surratt in Canada three or four days in succession in April last. I had a conversation with him personally about Richmond. I was introduced to him by Sanders. I was expected to participate with these rebels in the raid on Ogdensburg; I never received any pay from them for any services. I heard the capture of the President talked of in February. When Mr. Thompson first suggested the assassination to me, I asked him if it would meet with the approbation of the Government at Richmond; he said he thought it would, but he would know in a few days. This was early in February.

Thompson did not say in April, when these dispatches were delivered, that this was the first approval they had received of this plot from Richmond, but I know of no other; I only inferred that that was the first approval; Thompson said, in his conversation with me, that killing a tyrant in such a case was no murder, and asked me if I had read a letter called "Killing no murder," addressed by Titus to Oliver Cromwell; this was in February as one of the victims of this scheme; in April, the persons before named were mentioned, but Mr. Hamlin was omitted, and Vice President Johnson put in his place; I ran the blockade from Richmond; these commissions were all blank, but the signature; they were to be given a cover, so that in case of detection the parties employed could claim that they were rebel soldiers, and would, therefore, claim to be treated as prisoners of war; it was understood that they would be protected as such, Thompson said if the men who were engaged in this enterprise were detected and executed, the Confederate Government would retaliate; that it was no murder, only killing; I think J. Wilkes Booth was specially commissioned for this purpose; I saw Booth in Canada in the latter part of October, with Sanders, at Mr. Thompson's, at the St. Lawrence Hall, where he was strutting about dissipating and playing billiards; I have heard these men talk of the burning of New York, and other enterprises which they have under consideration now.

There was a proposition before the agents of these rebels in Canada to destroy the Croton Dam, by which the city of New York is supplied with water. It was supposed it would not only damage manufactures, but distress the people generally. Mr. Thompson remarked that there was plenty of force, and the city would be destroyed by a general conflagration, and if they had thought of this sooner, they might have saved a great many necks. This was said a few weeks ago.

Thompson, Sanders, Castleman, and General Carroll were present. They had arms concealed, and a large number of men concealed in Chicago—some eight hundred—for the purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners there. The Doctor Blackburn, charged in Nassau with importing yellow fever into the country, is the same person referred to by me as intimate with Thompson in Canada; I saw him in company with G. N. Sanders, Louis Sanders, Castleman, Wm. Cleary, Porterfield, Captain Magruder, and a number of other rebels of less note; Blackburn was recognized there as an agent of the Confederate States; and so represented himself; in January last Doctor Blackburn employed a person named Cameron to accompany him for the purpose of introducing yellow fever into the Northern cities, to wit: New York, Philadelphia and Washington; he went from Montreal to Bermuda about a year ago last fall, for the purpose of getting the clothing infected with yellow fever; I saw him after his return, in Canada, and heard Jacob Thompson and Wm. Cleary, say that they favored his scheme.

About the same time it was proposed to destroy the Croton Dam, Dr. Blackburn proposed to poison the reservoirs, and make a calculation of the amount of poisonous matter it would require to impregnate the water, so as to make an ordinary draught poisonous and deadly.—He had the capacity of the reservoirs, and the amount of water generally kept in them. Strychnine, arsenic, prussic acid, and a number of other things I do not remember, were named. Mr. Thompson feared it would be impossible to collect so large a quantity of poisonous matter without suspicion and leading to detection. Thompson approved of the enterprise, and discussed it freely. Mr. Cleary did the same; it was also spoken of by a Mr. Montrose A. Pallen, of Mississippi, and by a person who had been a medical purveyor in the rebel army; Jno. Cameron, who lived in Montreal, told me that he was offered large compensation; I think Mr. Thompson was the mouset agent for all the other agents; I think they all drew on him for all the money they required; I know some of them did; when Thompson said it would be difficult to collect so much poison without detection, Pallen and others thought it could be managed in Europe; Pallen is a physician; I think I have heard Harris also mentioned in connection with the pestilence importation; I think he lived in Toronto; there were other parties in Montreal that Blackburn employed, or endeavored to employ, but I do not remember their names.

I saw Dr. Stewart Robinson, a Doctor of Divinity, residing in Toronto; he edited a paper in Kentucky; I have seen him with Thompson and Blackburn, and he was present when some of the schemes were discussed; he approved them; he said anything could be done under heaven would justify them under the circumstances; he appeared upon very intimate terms with Blackburn and Thompson; three or four days after the assassination of the President, I saw John H. Surratt in Canada, with Porterfield, a Southern rebel, now declared a British subject by

the Canadian Parliament; I learned immediately afterwards that Surratt was suspected, was pursued, and had decamped; I had a knowledge that Jeff. Davis was the head of the so-called Confederate States, and was called its President and had control of its civil administration. General Carroll was present when Surratt brought the dispatches from Richmond, and when they were read by Thompson. I believe there were one or two others; General Carroll of Tennessee then said he was more anxious that Mr. Johnson should be killed than any one else; he said:—"If the damned prick-louse was not killed by somebody" he would kill him himself; he referred to Vice President Johnson; his expression was a word of contempt for a tailor; it means a tailor's louse; Booth was known in Canada by the nickname of "Het"; I have heard Thompson so name him, certainly Cleary; Kennedy, who fired the city of New York, and was executed, was spoken of as having performed that deed by authority of the rebel Government under the direction of Thompson; this was communicated to me by Thompson himself, or in conversation in his presence; Thompson said Kennedy deserved to be hanged, and he was devalued glad he was hanged, for he was a stupid fellow, and had managed things very badly.

James B. Merritt testified:—I am a physician, and have been in Canada about a year; in October and November last was in Toronto; met George Young there, a Rebel from Kentucky; also Col. Steele, from Kentucky. Young said to me, "We have something of much more importance than any raids; he told me it was determined that "Old Abe" should never be inaugurated; that they had plenty of friends in Washington, and called Mr. Lincoln a "damned old tyrant;" I afterwards saw George N. Sanders and Col. Steele together; Col. Steele said, "The damned old tyrant never will serve another term, if he is elected;" Sanders said at the time, "He would keep mighty close if he did serve another term;" in Montreal, in February last, I heard Sanders name a number of persons ready and willing to remove the President, Vice President, Cabinet, and some of the leading Generals of the United States; and he added that there was any amount of money to accomplish this purpose meaning assassination of these persons; he then read a letter, which he said he had received from the President of the Confederacy, meaning Jefferson Davis, and which letter justified him in making "any arrangements that he could, to accomplish such object; there was a meeting at that time of these Rebels, and a letter was read to them, the substance of which was that if the Southerners in the Canadas and the States were willing to be governed by such a tyrant as Lincoln, he (Davis) did not wish to recognize them as friends and that he approved of the proposition to assassinate him; Col. Steele read the letter, also Captain Scott, George Young and Hill, all rebels; this meeting was about the middle of last February; at the meeting Sanders named some of the persons who were to accomplish the assassination, and among them he named J. W. Booth, whom I had seen in Montreal in October; he also named George Harper, Charles Caldwell, Randall and Harrison; I heard Surratt's name also mentioned, and Harold's; there was a person named whom they called "Plug Tobacco;" I saw Harold in Toronto; Sanders said Booth was heart and soul in this matter; he was a cousin to Beale, who was hanged in New York; he added that if they could dispose of Mr. Lincoln it would be an easy matter to dispose of Mr. Johnson in some of his drunken reveries; if they could dispose of the President, Vice President, and Cabinet, and that if Lincoln could be disposed of, it would satisfy the people North and that a peace could be obtained; that they had endeavored to bring about a war with England, but Mr. Seward, had thwarted their efforts, and for that reason they wanted to get rid of him.

On the 5th or 6th of April last I met Harper, who said that they were going to the States to kick up a d—dest row such as had never been heard of; he added that if I did not hear of the death of Old Abe, the vice President, and of General Dix, in less than ten days, I might put him down as a d—d fool; that was on the 6th April; he mentioned the name of Booth as one of their friends there; said they had plenty of friends in Washington, and that fifteen or twenty were going. He had started to go to Washington as early as the 8th, together with others; I communicated this fact on the 10th of April to Justice of the Peace named Davidson, who after the assassination, communicated it to the Government; Harper returned to Canada after the assassination; I had a conversation with C. C. Clay in Toronto, in February last; he spoke of the letter of Davis, which Sanders had exhibited; he seemed to understand the character of the letter perfectly, and said he thought the end would justify the means; Surratt was pointed out to me in Toronto last February, I think; I saw Booth there two or three times, and sat at the table with him once, at the St. Lawrence, with Sanders, Scott and Steele; they were conversing with Booth, and drinking wine with him at Sanders' expense; I saw Harold in Canada in February.

Richard Montgomery testified:—I knew Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, whom I have met in Canada a number of times since the summer of 1864 up to this time; also George N. Sanders, J. P. Holcombe, Beverly Tucker, W. C. Cleary, Harrington, Hicks, and others, under fictitious names; Thompson had several names; one was Carson; Clay was Toff, and Lacy; Tracy; Jacob Thompson said he had friends of the Confederacy all over the Northern States, willing to go any lengths, and that he could, at any time, have the tyrant Lincoln, and any of his advisers, put out of the way; that his friends would not consider it a crime, and that it would be done for the cause of the Confederacy; in January, in 1865, Thompson said, at Montreal, that a proposition had been made to him to rid the world of the tyrants, Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, and some others; that he knew the men who made it were bold, daring men, able to execute anything they would

undertake; that he was in favor of the proposition, but deferred his answer until he had consulted his government at Richmond; that he was then only waiting their approval. He thought it would be a blessing to the people, both North and South, to have them (the tyrants) killed. In the summer of 1864, I repeated what Mr. Thompson first told me to C. C. Clay, who said that he was really devoted to our cause, and ready to go any lengths to do anything under the sun to save it. I have seen Payne, the prisoner, a number of times in Canada, about the falls, in the summer of 1864, and also at the Queen's Hotel, at Toronto, Canada, West, where I conversed with him.

I had an interview with Mr. Thompson, several others had sought an interview while I was closeted, and had been refused. On leaving Thompson's room, I saw Payne in the passage way, near the floor, with Clement J. Clay talking to him; Mr. Clay stopped me, and finished his conversation with this man in an undertone. When he left me he said, "Wait for me; I will return." He soon came back and bade me good-by, and asked where he could see me after a time. I told him, and appointed a meeting.

I spoke to this man Payne in Clay's absence and asked him who he was. He said, "I'm a Canadian"—which was to say, I don't want you to ask me anything more. I mentioned him to Clay when I met him after a time. Clay asked, "what did he say?" I told him, and Clay answered, "That's so; he is a Canadian," and laughed. He added, "we trust him." "Canadian" is an expression for their friends, and his conduct was an indication that their intercourse was of a very confidential nature.

I have been in Canada since the assassination; a few days after I met Reverdy Tucker at Montreal. He said, "Mr. Lincoln deserved his death long ago;" that "it was a pity he did not die long ago;" and that "it was too bad the boys had not been allowed to go when they wanted to." He referred to the men who were to assassinate him. I had a conversation with William C. Cleary, and told him what Mr. Thompson said in January. He said that Booth was one of the parties to whom Thompson had referred; he said also that it was too bad, that the whole work had not been done, referring to the assassination. Cleary, who was a confidant of Mr. Thompson told me so. Thompson said Cleary was a very close-mouthed man.

Cleary also said that "they had better look out, we have not done yet." He remarked that they would never give up. He also said that Booth had visited Thompson in the winter and in the summer. These parties knew they were suspected of the assassination a few days after, were destroying a great many papers; so they told me.

I acted as a government detective in Canada, and assumed the name of James Thompson, though I never registered it, but always some other name; my whole object was to serve the government; I saw this cipher (found among Booth's effects) in Mr. Clay's house, at St. Catharines in the summer of 1864; I carried dispatches from Canada to Gordonsville, and received a reply which I carried back.

I came through Washington each time and delivered the dispatches to the United States Government; received the dispatch at Gordonsville from a man in the Rebel State Department, from their Secretary of State; I carried this paper to Thompson. All these persons, named Thompson, Clay Cleary, etc., represented themselves in the service of the Confederate Government. Received this cipher dispatch in October last. Clay claimed to represent the War Department; they approved the burning of our Northern cities, and they represented themselves as having full powers from the Rebel Government to act, without referring their project to Richmond; Thompson and Clay both said so, and the attempt to burn New York City I know they were engaged in, and went to Washington three days before it happened to communicate it; they approved, also of the St. Albans raid; in regard to raiding Mr. Clay had the funds; he said he had always plenty of money to pay for anything that was worth paying for; I know they deposited in different banks; Clay said not to tell Sanders what they intrusted to me; he said that he was a very good man to do their dirty work; that he associated with men that they could not associate with; that he was very useful in that way; I inferred from Beverly Tucker's words that they had delayed the assassination, waiting the approval from Richmond.

THE HAND OF GOD IN GREAT EVENTS.—The Boston Post, in an editorial under the head "Thoughts for the day," says with great force: "No people was ever taught the lesson of direct dependence upon Heaven more thoroughly than we. The course of war has inculcated it at every stage. Where we felt the most assurance we have as often failed. We have been directed into paths which ourselves we should not have elected to follow. Our unwilling steps have proved the most direct to the place of safety. The wisest counsels of our wisest men have been thwarted by events again and again. Unlooked for instruments of deliverance have been placed in our hands. The humble have succeeded in confounding the high and mighty. Devices which were built mainly or entirely on human skill have been put aside as a child puts away its toys. Wherever we have looked for help, if we have averted our faces from Heaven, we have looked invariably in vain. The Ruler of the universe has visibly led us through the miraculous maze of our national peril; and to Him we must continue to appeal for safety and guidance, if we would continue one people, and enjoy lasting prosperity and happiness.

A well informed correspondent states that there is a large amount of cotton at Norfolk, Virginia, and in the interior, which has been accumulating for some time. A fact not generally known at the North.