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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The Ram Stonewall at Sea.

&c. &c. &c.

The Ram Ston wall at Sea.

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 17, 9 o'clock, A. M. }

Major General Dix, New York:

The following communication from Gen. Canby relating to the Stonewall, which may be important to shippers at New York has been received by this Department.—We are now within twenty-four hours of telegraphic communication with New Orleans.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM GENERAL CANBY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 14.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The United States Consul at Havana reports that the ram Stonewall left that port on the 11th instant, ostensibly for Galveston. I have warned all commanders on the coast.

E. R. S. CANBY,
Major General.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE STONEWALL.

A letter dated Havana, May 11, says:

"The rebel ram Stonewall, Page commanding, arrived this morning from Teneriffe, but it is well understood she has come from Nassau. Her arrival has caused considerable excitement.

"I learn from an officer of the Government here that she will not be allowed any facilities for doing damage to our shipping, that she will be obliged to leave within twenty-four hours, and will not be allowed to discharge or take on board any men or ammunition, and only sufficient coal to take her to sea. That if the Captain General here had orders or instructions to that effect, he would willingly seize her. As it is he will not probably receive any such before the 20th, too late, as usual, for action, unless this ram should see fit to enter again any of the ports of this island.

"The steamer which carries this will put our navy on their guard, and it is to be hoped that Admiral Stribling will be able to cause the destruction of this pirate.

"I do not learn, that she destroyed any vessels on her way to this port."

The same correspondent writes:

"I have it from good authority that our Consul in Havana applied officially to the General de Marma, for permission to send a tug boat to Key West, not for any breach of neutrality, if such a thing can be thought of under the circumstances, but to warn a friendly nation of an enemy about to pounce upon it, that some preparation might be made. This was roundly refused. It was then determined to send the American steamer Columbia, over which none but the civil authorities have control, but this was also refused by Senor Herrera."

ANOTHER REBEL PIRATE AT SEA—THE BLOCKADE RUNNER IMOGENE.

A letter from Havana, May 11, says:

The blockade running steamer Imogene, C. Barclay, master, arrived on the 10th instant, purporting to be from Galveston, and brought one thousand bales of cotton and landed twelve passengers.

The Imogene sailed this morning ostensibly for Nassau. Her passengers have come to Havana.

As the steamship Columbia, which arrived here to-day, passed the coast of Florida on Sunday night signal fires were seen all along the coast about twenty miles—ten north and the same south of Hillsboro' Inlet

On Sunday a steamer appeared off the Moro about 2 P. M., and was merely signalled as such. Suddenly she shaped her course to the northwest, and steamed off with the greatest rapidity; then for the first time showing her colors, the English ensign at the peak and the rebel flag at the fore.

From description given of the Imogene, there seems to be no doubt that the unknown steamer seen on Sunday was the same vessel.

GOVERNOR BROWN EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON—JEFF. DAVIS'S CAPTURE—HE DIVIDES HIS SPECIE AMONG HIS FOLLOWERS.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—The Gazette's special despatches say that Governor Brown, of Georgia, passed through Indianapolis last night, en route for Washington.

Despatches from Nashville say that the rebel guerilla leaders Gateward and Champ Ferguson are committing great spoliations in the defenceless people of East Tennessee. Large numbers of paroled prisoners from Lee and Johnston's armies are travelling through the country robbing and plundering generally.

On the 9th instant, Jeff Davis, after dividing his specie among his staff and personal escort, informed those with him that they must look out for their personal safety.

Taking a few trusty followers including Benjamin and Breckinridge, he was attempting to reach the coast when arrested as already stated.

Basil Duke and several of his field officers have surrendered to our forces at Augusta.

Jeff Davis expected to reach Nashville last night.

Twenty-four hundred prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, have taken the oath and been discharged.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. BROWN AT HARRISBURG—JEFF. DAVIS COMING.

HARRISBURG, May 18.—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, passed through this city this morning, en route for Washington.

It is reported that Jeff. Davis will soon pass through for a like destination.

The camps for mustering out troops in the central section of the State will be located in York or Chmberland counties.

Mrs. Lincoln's family is expected to pass through on a special train to-morrow, for her new home in Chicago.

CAPTURE OF PRIZES.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Navy Department has received information of the capture on the 11th instant, of the rebel sloop Florida, with a cargo of cotton, and the rebel sloop Annie, with a cargo of loose cotton, off Crystal river, Florida, by the U. S. steamer Sea Bird, a tender to the U. S. steamer Hillison.

From the Southwest.

PAROLING DICK TAYLOR'S FORCES—RUMOR OF AN EXPEDITION TO TEXAS—LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI CALLED TOGETHER—GOOD PROSPECT OF REORGANIZATION IN THAT STATE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11, via CAIRO, May 16.—Provost Marshal Andrews and General Dana left Mobile on the 8th, for Meridian, to parole Dick Taylor's forces.

Gov. Wells and Mayor Kennedy have gone to Washington.

The late trouble between the civil and military authorities causes their visit.

General Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, has gone to Washington.

It is reported that a grand expedition is being organized to go to Texas.

Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has issued an address to the people, stating that General Taylor surrendered, all his forces east of the Mississippi river, with all the government cotton, quartermaster, commissary and other stores. All officers and persons in possession of public stores will be held to strict account and embezzlers arrested.

The Legislature has been called to meet on the 16th of May, and will doubtless order a State Convention. The State officers are directed to immediately return to Jackson, with the archives of the State; and county officers are enjoined to be vigilant in the preservation of order, and the Sheriff is empowered to call out his posse, and the military to keep arms for this purpose. He says the State laws must be enforced as they now are until repealed; and masters will be held responsible, as heretofore, for the protection and conduct of their slaves. He earnestly advises all citizens to unite in the preservation of peace, arrest robbers and marauders; to earnestly abide the fortunes of the State; to discontinue twelfth-hour vaporing, and meet facts with fortitude and common sense.

It is believed that this address will materially hasten the reorganization of the State government.

General Dana has called a convention for reorganization, but the time is too short for full representation, and efforts are being made to postpone it to a more distant day, and have it meet at Jackson instead of Vicksburg.

The cotton belonging to the Confederate Government, east of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and West Florida, having been surrendered to the United States Government, has been prohibited from removal for exportation by order of Gen. Canby.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The scarcity and high price of flour at Boise City, Idaho, culminated on the 1st of April in a popular outbreak, and a raid upon the flour stores. The disturbance was quelled, and the prices of flour reduced. A considerable supply is now on the way there.

General McDowell left on Saturday evening in the steamer Saginaw, on a tour of inspection through Southern California.

The capture of Jeff. Davis has created an universal feeling of satisfaction throughout California. The thirty days of mourning for the death of Abraham Lincon having expired, all the emblems are being taken down, and the flags hoisted at full mast.

The people of Sacramento have hung Davis in effigy.

Sailed on the 13th inst., steamer America, with over 609 passengers for New York, via Nicaragua

Arrived to-day, steamship Sacramento, with the passengers and mails which left New York on the 22d of April.

San Francisco, May 17.—The municipal election is progressing quietly to-day.—The Democrats have no ticket, and generally abstain from voting. The People's Union ticket will be elected.

The first shipment of Utah freight from this city, which started March 23d, via the Colorado river, left La Pasa, Arizona, 275 miles down the mouth of the river, per steamer Cocopa, May 4th, for Utah landing, 1,600 miles above the place of discharge.

The steamer John L. Stephens arrived to-day from Mexican ports with $67,000 in treasure, and 2300 sacks of silver ore.

The vote poled yesterday was over 14,000. The People's party elected Mayor, Sheriff, Clerk, Recorder, Treasurer, Assessor, District Attorney, Surveyor, Coroner, and four of the six Supervisors.—The People's party was organized for local reform after the Vigilance excitement of 1856, and this is the ninth consecutive triumph.

By the steamer John L. Stephens came General Ochora, as special commissioner from the Juarez Government of Mexico. Ochora was one of the Mexican prisoners, taken by the French at the siege of Puebla, but he escaped with Ortega and others.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Raleigh Standard of the 11th says: "It is probable that steps will soon be taken to call a Convention to reconstruct the loyal State Government"

A letter dated Fayetteville, May 3, says a delegation was appointed by the Mayor of that place to proceed to Wilmington and procure food for the inhabitants. The result was that 25,000 or 30,000 rations were at once forwarded, and though the secesh swore they would not eat anything from the Yankees, they were the very first to rush in with bags and baskets. Government horses and mules are also furnished the farmers to work with.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—Major General Palmer left for Frankfort to day.

It is expected that the Constitutional amendment will be discussed on Monday by our Legislature.

Major General Thomas will return here on Friday, and not go to Washington, as reported.

Over military authorities prohibit any disclosures as to the progress of Jeff. Davis towards Washington.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SPANISH MINISTER.—A Madrid letter gives the following details of the sudden death of M. Galiano, Minister of Public Works:

On the morning of his decease he was in excellent health, and in better spirits than usual. He was leaving his residence to attend a Council of Ministers, and was about to enter his carriage when one of his oldest friends, the relative of a young man who had been killed in the riot which had taken place on the previous evening, in consequence of the removal of the rector of the University, approached him, and cried out "You are a murderer. By dismissing an honorable old man from his post you have caused an effusion of blood; my relation has been killed, and his wife is out of her mind!"

Some of the bystanders, attracted by the incident, joined in the scene, and called out, "Yes, yes; he is a murderer!" M. Galiano entered his carriage quite overwhelmed at this manifestation, and is said to have exclaimed from time to time, "I will have no more bayonets; let the soldiers be sent away." The emotion produced by this scene was so great as to lead to the attack which caused his death. After being taken ill, the only words he was heard to utter were, "The 11th of March," being the date of the day on which he had proposed in the council of ministers to remove the rector of the University.

☞ The King of Portugal sends thanks for American aid to the starving inhabitants of the Cape Verde Islands.

TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS

Further Developments of the Plot.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, May 18th.—The Court, after the reading of the evidence of yesterday, proceeded with the evidence as follows:

EXAMINATION OF A. R. REEVE.

By the Judge Advocate:

Q State where you reside? A At Brooklyn, New York.

Q In what business were you engaged in March last? A In the telegraph business.

Q Look at this dispatch and state what you know in regard to it. A It was handed to me at the St. Nicholas Hotel by J. Wilkes Booth, to be sent to Washington

The witness read the dispatch as follows:

"*New York*, March 23, 1865.

"To —— Weichman, Esq., 541 H st., Washington, D. C.:

"Tell John to telegraph number and street at once. J. BOOTH."

Q That was J. Wilkes Booth? A It was; it was sent on the 23d of March to this city.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken—

Q How do you identify that telegram? A I remember that he signed his name "J. Booth," instead of J. Wilkes Booth, which was his full name.

Q Were any remarks made to you by the man who gave you that despatch at the time of his giving it to you? A No, sir; I was busy at the time; but in sending it I noticed that the middle name was left out.

Q Are you in the habit of keeping all despatches sent? A Yes, sir.

By the Judge Advocate:

Q Is this the original despatch? A Yes, sir.

By Mr. Bates:

Q What sort of a looking person gave you that despatch? A If I saw his likeness I could tell.

Re-examination of Lewis Weichman.

By the Judge Advocate:

Q Look at that telegram and state whether you received it on the day of its date? A I cannot say that I received it on the 23d of March, but I received a telegram of the exact nature of this one; the person referred to there as John is John Surratt; he was frequently called John.

Q Did you not deliver the message to him? A I delivered the message to him the same day; I questioned him as to what was meant by the number and street, he replied to me don't be so d—d inquisitive.

Q See whether this is the telegram you delivered. A It is.

The witness by request of the Judge Advocate then read the telegram, which was a copy of the one given above.

Q Do you know the handwriting of J. Wilkes Booth? A I have seen his handwriting, and could recognize his autograph. (The witness was here shown the original telegram purporting to have been written by Booth.) That is his handwriting.

Q State whether on or about the 4th of March last you had an interview in your room with J. Wilkes Booth, John Surratt and Payne, the prisoner at the bar? A I will state that as near as I can recollect it was after the 4th of March, and the second time that Payne visited the house; when I returned from my office one day at half-past four o'clock, and went to my room, I rang the bell for Dan, the negro servant, and in reply to an inquiry which I addressed to him he told me that Johns had ridden out about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon with six others on horseback; on going down stairs I found Mrs. Surratt weeping bitterly; I asked her what was the matter; she said to me, go down and make the best of your dinner, John has gone away; about half past six o'clock John Surratt came back and was very much excited, in fact he rushed frantically into the room; he had one of Sharpes small six-barrelled revolvers in his hand; I remarked to him, John why are you so much excited; he replied I will shoot any man who comes into this room; my hopes are gone and my prospects blighted; I want something to die; can you get me a clerkship? The principal one Payne came into the room, and about fifteen minutes afterwards Booth came into the room and was so very much excited that he walked very frantically around the room several times without motioning me; he had a whip in his hand; the three then went up stairs into the second story, and they must have remained there together about twenty minutes; subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Surratt and he left Payne; he said Payne had gone to Baltimore; I asked him where Booth had gone; he said to New York; two weeks afterwards Surratt, passing the postoffice, inquired for a letter under the name of James Stardy, and I asked him why a letter was sent to him under a false name; he said he had particular reason for it; this was the first time I heard any thing of this affair, before the twentieth of March; the letter was signed Wood, and the writer stated that he was at the Revere House in New York; that he was looking for something to do, but would probably go to my boarding house in Grand street—I think West Grand street; that was the whole substance of the letter.

Q Are you familiar with Booth's handwriting, or simply with his autograph? A I have seen his autograph at the house.

Q Here is a note signed R. E. Watson; will you look at it and see whether that is Booth's handwriting? A No; sir; I would not recognize that as Booth's handwriting.

Q Was there any remark in their excited conversation on the occasion in which you have spoken as to where they had all been riding? A No, sir, they were very guarded; Payne made no remark at all; the only remarks made were those excited remarks by Surratt; Surratt had been riding and Booth had a whip in his hand; he appeared to have been with them also; and he was much excited.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aiken.

Q What time in the day did you meet Mr. Lloyd on his way to Washington? A It must have been about ten o'clock in the morning; did not hear any of the conversation that passed between him and Mrs. Surratt at that time; I leaned back in my buggy and Mrs. Surratt leaned sideways and whispered some words in Mrs Lloyd's ear; the only conversation that I heard at that time was between her and Mrs. Offut; she was talking about Mrs. Howell.

By Mr. Johnson:

Q Was that at the same time? A No, sir, it was after the conversation between Lloyd and herself.

By Mr. Ewing.

Q Do you recollect when it was that Booth played Pescaro in the Apostate? A Yes, sir, he played it that night; that must have been about the 24th of March.

Q Was it not the day before or the day after their return from the ride that he played the Apostate? A That I cannot say, it must have been after the 4th of March; this man Payne was stopping at the house at the time, and when he came to the house he made some excuse to Mrs Surratt, saying he would like to have been there before the 4th of March, but could not get there; by that circumstance I recollect that it was after the 4th of March; whether it was before or after the day that Booth played Pescaro I cannot say; Booth sent complimentary tickets, at least gave a pass to Surratt for two, and he asked Surratt whether he thought I would go; Surratt said he thought not; when Surratt asked me, I did go; the pass was written on the back of the door; the keeper at first refused admission to the box; I recollect that it was after the 4th of March; the affair of the ride was two weeks before Booth played in the Apostate; I would not like to state positively.

Examined by Mr. Aiken:

I learned with reference to the antecedents of Mrs. Slater through Mrs. Surratt herself; Mrs. Surratt stated to me that she was the person in company with this man Howe; that she was a North Carolinian, I believe; that she spoke French, and that she was a blockade runner or bearer of despatches; Mrs Surratt told me this in the kitchen, or at least in the dining room; I myself saw Mrs. Slater only once before at the house of Mrs. Surratt; I learned she had been to the house twice; it was there only one night; she drove up to the door in a buggy; the bell rang, and Mrs. Surratt told me to go out and take her trunk; there was a young man in the buggy with her; that was in the conversation I had with her; she had her mask down, one of those short masks that ladies wear.

[On being interrogated by Court as to the meaning of the word mask, the witness said that he intended to signify a veil of the ordinary description.]

Witness continued—It was some time in February; I do not remember the precise day; did not hear anything said about Mrs. Slater afterwards; Mrs. Surratt's exact language in giving me this information was that this woman was from North Carolina, and that if she get North there would be no danger for her, because being French she could immediately apply to the French Consul; that was about the only language I can remember.

Examined by Mr. Doster:

When John Surratt returned to the house in a state of excitement he did not tell me the occasion of his excitement; he showed me his pistol and said that he would shoot any man that came into the room; I said John why are you so excited; why don't you settle down like a sensible young man; he said my hopes are gone, my prospects blighted; can you get me a clerkship; those were his precise words; I looked at him and thought he was foolish; Mrs. Surratt was weeping bitterly, and she merely said go down and make the best you can of your dinner; that John had gone away; John when he returned said to me that he had on three pair of drawers; I thought from that that he was going to take a long ride.

Examined by Mr. Aiken

I was called upon first to give my testimony in this case by Judge Bingham, of the War Department; I surrendered myself up on Saturday morning at eight o'clock to Mr. Richards, of the Metropolitan Police force; I stated to him what I knew of these men, Payne, Herold and Booth visiting Mrs. Surratt; I stated also what I knew of John Surratt; my object was to assist the Government; no threats were ever made to me by any officer of the Government if I did not give this information; nor were any inducement held out to me by any officer of the Government; read in the paper that morning a description of the assassin of Secretary Seward; he was described as a man who wore a long grey coat; I had seen Atzerott wearing a long grey coat; I went down to Tenth street and met a gentleman, to whom I communicated my suspicions, and then went and delivered myself up to Superintendent Richards, of the Metropolitan police force, and told him where this man Payne had been stopping, and also of Atzerott and Herold; I was then sent to Gen. Augur's office, and after leaving that place met a man who kept a stable at Thirteenth and E streets, who stated that a man had been to his place to hire a horse; he described the man as being of small stature, having black eye-brows and a kind of a smile on his face; he said the name of the man was Herold; I then went with officer McDavitt to Herold's house and procured photographs of himself and Booth; officer McDavitt procured a photograph of Surratt; I stated what I knew of Herold's habit of riding through Maryland; that he had many acquaintances there, and that the assassins would probably take their course through Maryland; I myself, had a great deal of fear of arrest; being in the house where these people were, I knew that I would be brought in as an accomplice; for my part I did not feel any cognizance of anything wrong I had no fears at all; when I surrendered myself to the government I surrendered myself because I thought it was my duty; it was hard for me to do so, situated as I was with respect to Mrs. Surratt and family, but it was my duty, and as such I have since regarded it.

Witness continued—During the year 1863, I boarded at a hotel called the Reynold House; I became acquainted there with a gentleman who went by the name of St. Marie; in 1863 I met the St. Marie in Maryland, in a village called Edangowez; he was introduced to me by a clergyman, and was at that time teaching school; he spoke French, English, and Italian fluently, and his manners were very fascinating; he said that he had come from Montreal, and he had been unfortunate in this country, having lost some five or six thousand dollars, the proceeds of a farm formerly owned by him in Canada; he stated, also, that he came to New York, embarked in a vessel to go South with supplies, and that he had been captured and he was now just coming into Fort McHenry, from which place he was released through the agency of the French Consul. The witness added that the person to whom he referred, becoming destitute of means, took a situation on a farm; that he (the witness) subsequently met him, and finally promised to aid him in some way; witness was so much aroused as before, because neither Payne nor Atzerott had been at the house since; the only one of them who visited the house was the man Booth; have never seen the prisoner, Arnold; I first met the prisoner, Dr. Samuel Mudd, on Seventh street, opposite Odd Fellows Hall.

The witness further testified that Mrs. Surratt lived in the house on H street, near to the corner of 6th, and that the point on Seventh street, at which he met Dr. Mudd, was not on a direct route from the Pennsylvania House or the National Hotel to Mrs. Surratt's house.

EXAMINATION OF JAMES WALKER, (COLD'D)

By the Judge Advocate:

Q State whether or not, on the 14th of April last, you were living at the Pennsylvania House, in this city, and your business there? A I was living there; I was there twelve months on the 4th of April last; my business was to make fires, carry water, &c.; the prisoner, Atzerott, came there about two o'clock on the morning of the 15th of April, and left between five and six o'clock in the morning; the first time he came on horseback and I held the horse for him at the door; it was between 12 and 1 o'clock, I believe; he went into the bar; he came out again and rode off; when he came back at 2 o'clock he was on foot; I let him in; he desired to go to No. 52; I told him it was locked up; he stepped up 53; he left between 5 and 6 o'clock; another man who stopped there that night left in the morning about four or five minutes before Atzerott, having stepped in the same room; he had no baggage; when he came in it was dark, the gas being pretty low; he seemed to have on dark clothes and wore a slouch hat; he went to his room immediately, having paid for it in advance.

Q Will you look at the prisoners at the bar, and see if any of them resemble this man? A. I cannot say, sir.

The cross examination of this witness elicited no new points of interest; he testified that the horse used by Atzerott on the night in question was apparently a small, light bay horse; had seen Atzerott have a belt containing a pistol and knife some four or five days before the assassination, but could not identify the weapons; did not see any weapon on Atzerott on the night of the 14th or morning of the 15th; if Atzerott had no conversation with the man by whom he was accompanied at that time.

TESTIMONY OF WM. CLERDENIN.

By Judge Holt:

Q Look at that knife (knife supposed to have been thrown away by Atzerott on the night of the assassination) and say if you ever had it your hand before? A Yes; on passing down F street the morning after the assassination on the south side of the street, between Eighth and Ninth, I saw a colored man pick up something from the gutter about ten feet from me; as I came up I asked him what it was? and he gave this knife to me; a lady spoke to me from the third story window, and said she saw the knife in the gutter, and sent the colored man down to get it; I took it and gave it to the Chief of Police; this was on the Saturday morning after the assassination about six o'clock.

TESTIMONY OF J. A. M'NEILL.

Examined by Judge Holt.

Q. State whether or not you had a conversation with Atzerott in prison in which he said that on the night of the assassination of the President he had thrown his knife away in the streets of Washington?

Question objected to by Mr. Doster on the ground that the confession of the witness was under duress.

Q. Under what circumstances was the statement made to you? A. I received information that he desired to see me, and I went to see him accordingly; I found him in a cell in irons.

Mr. Doster argued that the condition of the prisoner was such as to intimidate him and to make his concessions under such circumstances was improper to be given as evidence, and cited many authorities to sustain his objection; the witness was Provost General of the State of Maryland, which fact Atzerott knew. Witness further stated that a brother-in-law of Atzerott was on his force, and a brother was temporarily on his force also; both of them repeatedly desired witness to see Atzerott as he went there with the permission of the Secretary of War simply at their instance; the prisoner was in irons, but had no cover over his face or head

The objection of the counsel was not sustained by the court.

Witness then answered the question asked him in the affirmative.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster:

Q That was all he said? A I did not say that; I answered the question yes. He said he threw it away just about the Herndon House, which is on the corner of Ninth and Estreets. He stated that his pistol was at Matthews & Co.'s, Georgetown, in possession of a young man by the name of Caldwell; he said he went there and borrowed ten dollars on the pistol; that was on Saturday morning the 15th; the prisoner mentioned to me a certain coat containing pistol and bowie knife in a room in the Kirkwood House; that the coat at the hotel belonged to Herold.

Mr. Stone, counsel for Herrold, in a very loud voice, "I object to that testimony."—[Laughter.]

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. W. R. KEIM.

Examined by Judge Holt:

I passed the night of the 14th of April at the Pennsylvania House in this city. I saw Atzerott at the house that night; I came in to the hotel about four o'clock on Saturday morning; he was in bed when I arrived in my room; I remarked to him whether he had heard of the assassination of the President; he said you, and said what an awful thing it was; after that I went to bed; I waked up about seven o'clock and he was gone; when he occupied room fifty-one I saw him wave a knife and a revolver; I think it was the Sunday before the assassination; not be positive. [The Bowie knife and a sheath knife shown to witness.] I would not swear that was the knife, but it was a knife like it that I saw; he went out and left the knife in his bed; I took it and put it under my pillow; when he came in he asked Duke, did you see my knife; he said he wanted that, and remarked "if one fails I will have the other;" I handed it to him and he went out; he always carried a pistol around his waist

Cross examined by Mr. Doster:

I knew the prisoner Atzerott before I met him at the Pennsylvania House; he was in bed when I came right opposite, and it was some five or ten minutes before I spoke to him; he did not say anything more than that it was an awful thing; he was in bed; I do not know whether he was undressed or not; when he said that "if this failed the other would not," I do not know that he added anything; this was a week or ten days before the assassination that I heard those words; we had two or three drinks while we were lying in bed.

TESTIMONY OF WASHINGTON SANCON.

Examined by Judge Holt:

On the night of the 14th of April I saw the prisoner, Atzerott; he got into the street car at Sixth street, and rode towards the Navy Yard; it was between half past eleven and twelve o'clock; he did not recognize me at all; after a while I asked him if he had heard the news; he said he had; he then asked me to let him sleep in the store with me down at the Navy Yard; I told him I could not; he seemed to be excited; he seemed to be very anxious to sleep with me; he asked me three times; he rode down as I did, got out when I did, and asked me again; the gentlemen with me did not invite him to stop; of course I had no right to ask him; I had known him some seven or eight years; he told he was going back to what was formerly the Kennedy House, now the Pennsylvania House on G st.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster:

But I think it was about half-past eleven or twelve when I met him; I parted with him near twelve o'clock; he stopped at the corner of J and Garrison streets, near the Navy Yard, to wait until a car came back; I judged from his manner that he was a little excited; I hardly know whether he had been drinking; I did not notice particularly.

TESTIMONY OF REV. W. H. RYDER.

Examined by Judge Holt:

I resided in Chicago; am a clergyman; I left Chicago on the 9th of April and arrived in Richmond on the 14th, where I remained till the 21st.

Q While there did you find in the Capitol the archives of the so called Confederate States, and if so, in what condition. A. I did; they were pretty generally confused and scattered about on the floor; I, in common with many others, I picked up papers from the floor; the paper now here in my hand was picked up in the Capitol in Richmond; I picked it up either in the building or immediately about the building, or it was handed to me by some one who picked it up in the rubbish about the room; there were one or two persons with me; they were in most of the doors, and when they found anything of importance would pick it up and preserve it; in some instances the orderly who was in attendance would hand something, and I would put it in my pocket; having thus collected quite a number of things, they were thrown into the common receptacle and put into boxes and forwarded to Chicago; this was one of the papers found. The paper referred to was read by the Judge Advocate, as follows:

RICHMOND, Feb. 11, 1863.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President C. S. A:

When Senator Johnson, of Missouri, and myself waited upon you some days since in relation to the project of annoying and harassing the enemy by means of burning their shipping, towns, etc., there were several remarks made by you upon the subject that I was not fully prepared to answer, but which, upon subsequent conference with parties proposing the enterprise, I find I cannot apply as objections to the project.

1st. The combustible material consists of several preparations, and not one alone, and can be used without exposing the party using them to the least danger of detection whatever. The preparations are not in the hands of Mr. Daniels, but are in the hands of Professor McCullogh and are known only to him and one assistant; they are portable, and can be used by a single party. As I understood, it is not in the necessity for sending persons in the military service into the enemy's country, but the work may be done by agents, and in most cases by persons ignorant of the facts, and therefore innocent agents. I have seen enough of the effects that can be produced to satisfy me that in most cases without danger to parties engaged, and to others, but very slight, we can burn every vessel that leaves a foreign port for the United States; second, we can burn every transport that leaves the harbor of New York or other Northern ports with supplies for the armies of the enemy in the South; third, burn every transport and gunboat on the Mississippi river, as well as devastate the country of the enemy, and fill the people with terror and consternation. I am not alone of this opinion many other gentlemen are as fully and thoroughly impressed with the conviction as I am. I believe we have the means at our command, if promptly appropriated and energetically applied, to demoralize the Northern people in a very short time. For the purpose of satisfying your mind upon the subject, I respectfully but earnestly request that you will procure an interview with General Harris, formerly a member of Congress from Missouri, or if I think is able by conclusive proofs to convince you that what I have suggested is perfectly feasible and practicable.—The deep interest I feel for the success of our cause in this struggle, and the conviction of the importance of availing ourselves of every element of defence must be my excuse for writing you and requesting you to invite Gen. Harris to see you. If you should see proper to say, please signify the time when it will be convenient for you to see him.

I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,

W. G. OLDHAM.

On the back of the letter are two endorsements, the first being "Hon. W. G. Oldham, Richmond, Feb. 13, 1863—In relation to plots and means of burning the enemy's shipping, towns, &c., preparations are in the hands of Prof. McCullough, and are known to only one party."

"Asks the President to have an interview with General Harris, formerly member of Congress from Missouri, on the subject.—Secretary of State at his convenience please see General Harris, and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulty heretofore expressed.

J. D

20th February, 1865—received February February 17, 1865."

TESTIMONY OF JOHN POTTS.

Examined by Judge Holt:

I am chief clerk of the War Department, and have been so for twenty years.

Q. Are you perfectly familiar with the handwriting of Jefferson Davis? A I am.

Q Look on the endorsement signed J. D., and see if it is in his handwriting. A In my belief, it is.

TESTIMONY OF NATHAN HICS.

Examined by Judge Holt:

Q State if you are acquainted with the handwriting of Jefferson Davis? A I was while I was Secretary of War; I had to sign requisitions, and of course his handwriting came before me every day.

Q Look at the letter just read and see if the endorsement is in the handwriting of Jefferson Davis? A I should think it was; had ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with his handwriting; I would generally have from ten to twenty five signatures before me every day; sometimes signed in my presence, but not always.

TESTIMONY OF JOSHUA T. OWEN.

Examined by Judge Holt—

Q Do you know Professor McCullogh? A I have known a gentleman who has been designated as Professor McCullogh, I suppose, for twenty years; he was Professor of Chemistry at Princeton College, and Professor of Mathematics at Jefferson College in Pennsylvania where I graduated, and about 1830 or 1840. If my recollection serves me right, he was an Assayer at the Mint in Philadelphia; during the rebellion he has been in Richmond in the service of the Confederates; I may say his father was one of the Comptrollers in Washington; his name was Hugh, the same name as the present Secretary of the Treasury; he was perhaps more distinguished as a chemist than any other way.

Q Was it in that capacity that he was employed to the Confederate service, as you understand? A I do not know.

General Hunter here remarked that during his expedition up the Valley he read a letter written by McCullough, in which he stated that he had been a Captain during the whole war, and that he was anxious for promotion.

The Judge Advocate General remarked that the letter itself would be desirable to go on record as a part of the history of the transaction.

General Hunter said he had given the letter to a brother-in-law at Princeton, and that he would send for it.

TESTIMONY OF ABRAHAM S. OLIN.

Examined by Judge Holt:

Witness proceeded to give a statement in reference to inspecting Ford's Theatre on the 15th of April, as follows:—I was engaged on the 15th in taking the depositions of several witnesses; on Sunday, the 16th, I visited the theatre; the first inclination to which my attention was called was the loosened to the wall prepared to receive a brace, the other end of which was to rest in the head of the door; the brace itself was not there; I refer to the door across the passage leading to the box; it crossed it at an angle with the wall, and a brace fitting in the wall and resting against the door would fasten the door very securely; I looked for the remains of the plastering that had been displaced in making the incision, but as far as I could discern they had all been removed; it was said to me that the pistol was discharged through the panel of the door; the entrance to this passage is somewhat dark; I procured a light and examined very carefully the door and discovered at once that a hole had been made by some small instrument first, and cut by some sharp instrument like a penknife; I thought I remarked the evidence of a sharp knife used in cleaning out every obstacle to looking through the door; I then discovered that the clasp which fastened the first door for the box was made with a moveable partition to be used as one or two boxes and therefore with two doors; I saw that the upper screw holding the clasp had been loosened in such a way that when the door was locked, by putting my forefinger against it, I could open the door; I desired to ascertain the exact position of the President's chair, and for that purpose procured a chair to accompany me, having ascertained the was in the box on that occasion. She located the chair as nearly as she recollected at where it was placed on the evening, and in seating myself in the chair and closing the hole and the range wood of his shoulder with the bore of the screw I did so; I corrected my inquiries particularly to ascertain the precise time of the occurrence, as there is no uncertainty whether the attack on Mr Seward and the assassination of the President was by one or more persons; the bar that was placed against the door was removed by some one; you could see the indentation on the panel of the door where the brace had been put in very well; it was quite perceptible where the brace had been; I don't think it could have been removed from the outside without breaking the door; in fact, the more pressure that was made on the door the more secure would it be; the hole bore evidence of having been recently made—as fresh from appearance as if it had been made the day before; the chair on which the President sat was a very high-back chair; an arm chair standing on castors; I thought I could discover where his head rested; although the covering itself was red I saw the marks of several drops of blood.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doster:

Q Will you be kind enough to state whether the civil courts of this district are supposed to have jurisdiction; and carry out the will of General Grant? A I really do not know of any one who supposes they at least he has given me no information on that subject.

A pause of a minute or two here occurred, during which members of the court conversed with each other in a low tone.

Mr. Doster said, if there seemed to be considerable objection to the question, I desire to state why it was asked.

The President of the court—No objection was made to the question; it has been answered, and no explanation is therefore unnecessary.]

RE EXAMINATION OF MAJOR RATHBONE.

Examined by Judge Holt:

I went to the outer door after the shot had been fired in the President's box, for the purpose of calling medical aid; I found the door barred so that people who were knocking on the outside could not get in; I remqved it with difficulty; that was after I had received a stab from the assassin (bar exhibited to witness.) I believe it to say that the blood on it is from my arm; my wound was bleeding freely at the time; the bar appeared to be resting against the moulding of the door, and I think it could not have been loosened out by any pushing from the outside; the chair in which the President sat was a large easy chair, covered with damask cloth; my impression is that it had rockers; I am not able to say whether that is the bar or not; my impression is that it was a different piece of wood.

TESTIMONY OF ISAAC JAQUETT.

Examined by Judge Holt:

After we had carried the President out I went to the box with several others; this bar was lying on the floor inside the first door; going to the box I took it up, and stood about there for some time and took it home with me; there was an officer stopping at the house where I was boarding who wanted a piece of the bar to take away with him, and it was sawed off, but he did not finally take it away; the spots of blood on it were fresh at the time.

RE EXAMINATION OF O. H. LENNIS, (COLORED)

Examined by Judge Holt:

I saw persons engaged in decorating the President's box on the afternoon of the assassination; Mr. Harry Ford and another gentleman, I do not know his name exactly, were up there fixing it; Mr. Ford told me to go up to his room, get a rocking-chair, bring it down and put it in the private box; I carried the chair into the President's box, set it down and went away; it had not been there before this season; this rocking chair was high-backed and cushioned; the prisoner Edward Spangler was out there; there was no one in there but Harry Ford and this other gentleman, who had been fixing it, and started to come down; Spangler was on the stage that evening; he was obliged to be there all the time; he worked there altogether, the same as I did; he had nothing to call him away except when he went to his boarding-house; he was not there on the stage when the chair was carried into the box.

Cross Examined by Mr. Ewing:

Did not see Spangler on the stage. Did not notice him particularly. I had been there so long I hardly ever noticed gentlemen so particularly. Think the other gentleman who was in the box with Harry Ford was named Buckingham. He said the next night to take tickets. He was a door keeper in front of the house. Think he was helping Harry Ford to fix the private box. This was a little after 3 o'clock I should think. Did not see Spangler when I went to the box, nor when I came out.

[Witness was asked to describe the chair.] There is no chair in here like it. It was one of those high backed rocking chairs with a high red cushion on it covered with satin.—The last season when they got it, it was in the private box, but Mr. Ford told me to take it out of the box and carry it up to his room. The seat was covered, I think, with the same material.

RE-EXAMINATION OF LIEUT. JOHN J. TEFFAY.

By Judge Holt:

Witness stated that since he was examined yesterday he had been to a stable and found the horse of which he had been speaking; recognized him as the horse he took up with the saddle and bridle; recognized him by being blind in the right eye.

TESTIMONY OF WM. EATON.

Examined by Judge Holt:

After the assassination of the President went to the room of J. Wilkes Booth at the National Hotel, opened his trunk that same evening, under the authority of the Provost Marshal. I was shown to Booth's room by the book keeper; I took charge of what things were in his trunk; the papers were taken to Provost Marshal's office and turned over to Lieut. Terry.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. TERRY.

Examined by Judge Holt:

Witness testified that the witness Eaton had placed in his hands certain papers which he represented to have taken from the trunk of J. Wilkes Booth. A letter was produced by the Lieut. as one of the papers; the envelope was addressed

J. WILKES BOOTH, Esq
National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

and post-marked seemingly Baltimore, Md., March 20th.

The letter was read by Col. Barnet to the court as follows—

HOOK