BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME L.—NUMBER 127. BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1865. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

FROM WASHINGTON

ANOTHER AMNESTY PROCLAMATION

All Officers Above the Rank of Colonel Excepted.

Rebel Ministers Out in the Cold.

AWFUL EXPLOSION AT MOBILE.

Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States on the eighth day of December, A D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion:

And whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby;

And whereas, Many persons, who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon thereunder by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon.

To the end therefore that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves; and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted. But upon the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

I, ———, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of ALMIGHTY GOD, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God.

The following classes of persons are excepted from the benefits of this proclamation:

1st. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

2d. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

3d. All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

4th. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5th. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

6th. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully, as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

7th. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8th. All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the Government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

9th. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

10th. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11th. All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

12th. All persons who at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits herein by taking the oath herein prescribed are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons declared for offences of any kind, either before or after conviction.

12th. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

14th. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty, as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8th, A. D. 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the cases and the peace and dignity of the United States.

The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath, so as to insure its benefit to the people and guard the Government against fraud.

In testimony, whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(L. S.) Done at the city of Washington the twenty-ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence.

Whereas, The President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, as well as Chief Civil Executive Officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;

And whereas, The rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of North Carolina of all civil government;

And whereas, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of North Carolina in securing them in the enjoyment of a Republican form of Government. Now,

Therefore, In obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility enjoyed, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights, of life, liberty and property, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William W. Holden Provisional Governor of the State of N. Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to and chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence; provided, that in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the Oath of Amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of North Carolina in force immediately before the 20th day of May, A. D. 1861—the date of the so called ordinance of Secession—and the said Convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time. And I do hereby direct,

First. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this Proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State Government herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment Assessors of Taxes, Collectors of Customs and Internal Revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States, within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed; but if suitable persons of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General proceed to establish post offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable residents are not found there, to appoint agents, as from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge for the Judicial District in which North Carolina is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put into active force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

(L. S.) Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independency of the United States the eighty ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

RIOT AMONG COAL MINERS

CINCINNATI, May 29.—A despatch to the Commercial from Massillon, Ohio, gives the particulars of a riot among the coal miners in that vicinity growing out of the resistance made by the Miner's Union organization to new men, not members of the "Union," being set to work. The 45th Regiment of National Guard was called out to restore order. They arrested a number of the leaders. Great excitement prevails and further violence is apprehended.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FATHER POINT, May 29.—The steamer Belgian, from Londonderry on the 19th, passed here for Quhec to day. Cotton had advanced ¼d for American. Breadstuffs and provisions were quiet. Consols closed 90¾@90⅞ for money. U. S. 5-20's 64.

MAJOR GENERAL STEEDMAN ON THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Major General J. B. Steedman was at his home in Toledo, Ohio, on Monday, *en route* for Washington, from Chattanooga, and in the course of an address to his fellow townsmen recalled some interesting reminiscences of President Johnson, and expressed his opinion on the subject of negro suffrage. We quote:

General Steedman spoke in high terms of President Johnson, repeating the language of Douglas in regard to Lincoln, just before the Presidential election in 1860, when he said to the Speaker, "The country will be safe in his hands." He knew Andy Johnson, personally and intimately. He well remembered when, in the fall of 1861, that distinguished patriot came into Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., leading three thousand true and loyal but ragged and destitute East Tennesseeans, neighbors of his, who, with him, had abandoned property, home and every other local interest, rather than turn against the country they loved.

He could never forget how, under the advice and assistance of their worthy leader, these gallant men were organized into the First, Second and Third Tennessee regiments, with Andy Johnson as their Quartermaster, through whom they drew the uniforms, arms and supplies.—While there that true man shared the speaker's tent, and he came fully to understand him. These East Tennesseeans and Andy Johnson were with the speaker at Wild Cat, where they did yeoman service. He had known the true patriot from that day to this, and he knew what he was, and know that he could be trusted with the vast interest so suddenly put into his hands.

The General spoke at some length upon the subject of restoration of civil authority in the South. Among other points made was the claim which the gallant colored heroes of the war had to the right of suffrage and a voice in the work. He bore the most emphatic testimony, based upon personal knowledge, to the gallantry of the colored soldiers and to the fidelity of the blacks generally. He did not hesitate to declare that but for the assistance which our cause received from this race our arms never could have made the progress which has so astonished the world. In the battle of Nashville his division comprised a brigade of one thousand, of whom four hundred and twenty fell within fifteen minutes. He knew them to be brave and true, and it would be a lasting shame to deny the ballot to men who had done so much for their country. Men who have proved true in camp, on picket, and on the field of battle, can be trusted at the polls.

THE LOSS OF THE ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY A BLESSING.

Scholars and artists have mourned for ages over the almost universal destruction of the works of ancient genius. The Alexandrian Library is believed to have contained a greater treasure of intellectual riches than has ever since been boarded in a single city. These, we think, have all vanished from the earth. It furnished fuel for years for the baths of illiterate Moslems. I used, myself, frequently to wonder why it pleased God to blot out of existence these productions of ancient genius. But the solution of this mystery is found, I think, in the remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

We there discover that every work of man was so penetrated by corruption, every pollution of genius so defiled with uncleanliness, that God, in introducing a better dispensation, determined to cleanse the world from the pollutions of preceding ages. As, when the flesh had corrupted His way, He purified the world by the waters of a flood, so, when genius had covered the earth with images of sin, He overwhelmed the works of ancient civilization with a deluge of barbarism, and consigned the most splendid monuments of literature and art to almost universal oblivion. It was too bad to exist, and He swept it all away with the besom of destruction.—*Dr. Wayland.*

A REBEL MAJOR ON A SPREE.

Last Saturday a tall young man, with a bronzed complexion, and a Southern swagger in his locomotion, applied to the Provost Marshal at St Louis, and stating that he was Major O. R. Russell, of Louisiana, late Adjutant on General Ewell's staff, asked permission to remain a couple of days in the city. A pass was made out for him, and he promised to conduct himself in a proper manner. In the afternoon he was seen intoxicated in the bar-room of one of the hotels. He called for a drink, threw down a fifty-dollar Confederate note, and threatened vengeance on the barkeeper if he refused to take it; boasted that he was a "rebel Major, a Southern gentleman," and offered to fight any gentleman in the crowd with pistols, at ten paces.

A detective took the major in hand, and he was escorted to the Provost Marshal General's office. He there stated that he had received a commission in the French army, and expected to sail for France in a few days. On being informed that he would be sent to prison, he lowered his crest and desired to take the oath of allegiance. He was committed to jail, and it is said that on the way he cursed his luck and swore that if he had a pistol he "would blow his d—d brains out." One of the officers drew his revolver, and handing it to the major, told him he would loan him a weapon that would answer his purpose. The gray rebel suddenly changed his mind, and concluded that he would not blow out his brains just then. The next day, having become sober, he wrote an apologetic letter to the provost marshal general, begging to be released, and promising to take the amnesty oath, and never to break it by word or deed. He still remains in limbo.

ANDREW JOHNSON addressed Jefferson Davis in the following patriotic words, in the United States Senate, on the 6th of February, 1861:

When I consider his early associations; when I remember that he was nurtured by this Government; that he fought for this Government; that he won honors under the flag of this Government, I cannot understand how he can be willing to hail another banner, and bear the one of his country, under which he has won laurels and received honors. This is a matter of taste, however; but it seems to me that, if I could not unsheath my sword in vindication of the flag of my country, its glorious stars and stripes, I would return the sword to its scabbard; I would never sheath it in the bosom of my mother; never! never!

New interest is given to this language by the present position of the two parties.

A SMALL LOCOMOTIVE was recently tried near London. A boy eight years old was the acting engineer and steerer.—There was likewise on it a bigger boy, of fourteen or fifteen years, to be appealed to as consulting engineer in case of difficulty. The carriage is on four wheels. The boiler is carried on a little cradle in front, and the engine and water supply tank are under the seat. The weight of the carriage, boiler, engine and water tank included, is about two hundred weight. The power is about half a horse nominal. There was no smoke, or steam puff, and the little engineer had the machine under perfect control, and stopped it in its own length upon request. The cost of fuel for working is said to be under half a penny an hour.

☞ In order to gather into the French cemetery, at Sebastopol, the remains of all the French soldiers who are buried beneath the walls of that city, it will be necessary to disinter 48,000 bodies.

TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

After the reading of the previous day's record, Mr. Clampitt, on behalf of the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, read a paper as follows:

Mary E. Surratt, one of the accused, in asking for the recall of Henry Van Steinacker, a witness for the prosecution, through her counsel, says that in regard to the said Steinacker, she proposes to prove that shortly after the breaking out of the war he was a member of General Bleeker's staff, serving in the capacity of a topographical engineer officer; that while under sentence of death at New Cumberland for attempting to desert to the enemy, on or about the month of May, 1862, he made a second attempt to desert with better success, and entered the lines of Gen. Imboden's command of the so called Confederate States army on or about the month of May, 1863, scattered between Winchester and Romney, Virginia, and that most of the time from that date till May, 1863, he was employed as a draughtsman by Major General J. E. B Stuart, of the so called Confederate army; in May, 1863, the said Steinacker voluntarily joined company H, of the 21 Virginia Infantry, as a private, and drew pay, bounty, clothing and the usual allowance of a private soldier, and that he was detailed as an assistant to Captain Oscar Heinrich, an engineer officer of the staff of Major General Edward Johnson, of the so called Confederate States Army, and remained with him during the Pennsylvania campaign of that year, and that in travelling over Swift Run Gap he had no company until he arrived near Chancellorville, where he fell in with Assistant Surgeon McQueen, of the so called Confederate army, and two other gentlemen in said service; that he never ran had in said service as an engineer officer, or received the pay of one; that he was frequently in the guardhouse for shooting or threatening to shoot citizens, charged with pilfering; that some of these troops near Mine Run, Virginia, and other serious charges; that he stole moneys which were placed in his charge; that he stole a horse, the property of Lieutenant Dolly K. Cockerill, of the Second Virginia Infantry and was tried by court martial for the same and found guilty, and that soon after the spring campaign of 1864 he stole some cloth in the warehouse in the north of Richmond and escaped to Winchester, Va., representing himself as being in charge of the dead body of Major Henry K Douglas, A. A. G., on Gen Johnston's staff, who is now present before this Court alive, and also that he never saw J. Wilkes Booth, the actor, in Virginia, or at the Court, or at the 2d Virginia Regiment of Infantry, and that no such meeting of Confederate officers as he speaks of in his testimony ever took place where plans for the assassination of President Lincoln were discussed.

By her counsel.
(Signed) REVERDY JOHNSON,
FRED. A. AIKEN,
J. W. CLAMPITT.

Judge Advocate Holt said that he was not informed where the witness was, but was perfectly willing that he should be recalled if Brigadier General Wallace inquired whether the Judge Advocate had ever declined or refused to issue the proper summons for the appearance of the witness?

Judge Advocate Holt said that he had not, but on the contrary, had gratified his desire to secure his attendance. General Wallace said that it was his purpose if the Judge Advocate had never refused to summon the witness, if objecting to putting such a paper as that upon the record.

Mr. Clampitt called attention to the fact that no allegation had been made that the prosecution had refused to call the witness.

General Hunter said that the decision of the Court last week was that if the defence desired Van Steinacker recalled every effort should be made to recall him.

Mr. Aiken replied that the defence then stated that they did not wish him recalled as a witness for the defence; that when he was upon the stand he was not cross examined, for the reason that the defence knew nothing about him.

General Hunter inquired if anything was known of Van Steinacker's whereabouts?

Mr. Aiken said that all that was known of him was that he was brought here after having been released from Fort Delaware, and had now gone no one knew where.

Judge Advocate Holt asked by whom the paper just presented was signed?

Mr. Aiken said it had been signed by the counsel for Mrs. Surratt, and would be supported by Major General Edward Johnson, formerly of the Confederate army, who was present as a witness, and by members of his staff.

Gen. Wallace.—I would like to know for which one of the prisoners that paper is considered necessary.

Mr Aiken—For Mrs. Surratt, and it has a bearing in some degree upon all of them.

Gen Wallace—Will the gentleman please to state the connection of that paper with Mrs. Surratt's case

Mr. Aiken—The connection, as we understand it, is simply that we wish to prove that Mr. Booth was not in disguise at the time stated by Van Steinacker; that no such meeting of Confederate officers, as he alleges, took place; that no plans for the assassination of President Lincoln were discussed. I think the language used by the witness was that one of the officers told him "Damn the man; go up the spout;" that, so far as they were concerned, the officers in the camp of the Second Virginia Regiment were not aware of any such plan; that they did not see Mr. Booth in that camp, and that if any such plan to assassinate the President did exist, Mrs. Surratt was no connection with it, and knew nothing about it.

Judge Advocate Holt—It is not necessary to recall the witness to prove that

Mr. Aiken—We propose to call the witnesses and hear as to whether they would believe Von Steinacker on his oath.

Judge Advocate Holt said that he was will to accede to the application, but he wished the Court to consider whether a paper, such as the one which had been read—so stringently defamatory in its character—should be allowed to go upon the records, when really it was the basis of no application which had not been considered and granted.

General Wallace—For my part wish to say that I understood the paper just read in very supreme contempt such practices as that; it is very discreditable to the parties concerned, to the attorneys and if permitted, in my judgement will be discreditable to the Court.

Mr. Clampitt—May it please the Court I do my desire, standing in the position that we do, to do anything that would reflect upon the counsel in a degree that a member of the court has spoken. But I understand my position—may it please the Court, as one of the counsel for Mrs Surratt, we are here standing within the portals of the constituted temple of justice, and here for the purpose of defending the very citadel of life, and we feel it to be our duty to use every exertion in our power consistent with forms that obtain before a court to impeach and destroy the testimony of any witness whose testimony can properly be impeached; and we do it for the purpose, if possible, of shielding the accused. It is at the same time our bounden duty, and an obligation that we owe to our client, that we should spread before the Court the character of the witness on the part of the prosecution, who has made this explanation. I hope it will be satisfactory to the Court.

Gen. Wallace.—It is not satisfactory to me, for the reason that he has in no instance been denied the privilege which he has sought by that paper

Gen. Howe—Neither has he shown any connection of the paper with the case of a client.

Mr. Aiken—The Judge Advocate has stated that if Von Steinacker could be readily found, he had no objection to his recall. There seems to be a mistake existing, I fear, in regard to our asking for that; we do not propose to summon him as our own witness, but we have presented this paper in accordance with a strictly legal form.

Gen. Wallace—Yes, we understand that.

The vote was then taken by the Commission upon the question of allowing the paper to be entered upon the records. The result of the vote was announced to be that the paper should not be entered. The witnesses above referred to by the defense not being present, the Commission proceeded as follows:

EXAMINATION OF MR. DAVIS.

Resides at Dr. Samuel Mudd's; have resided there since the 9th of January last, employed in working on the farm; I was absent from the plantation only one night; Dr. Mudd has been absent from home from the time witnesses went there up to his arrest only three nights; I saw him every day during the time I was there except on the three occasions that he was away; never heard the names of John H. Surratt, Wilkes Booth or David E. Herrold mentioned in the family; was at home on the 15th of April; saw two horses there; they left between three and four o'clock; did not see either of the men; on the Friday after the assassination of the President I was on the farm at work; went for Dr. Mudd; he was at his father's; some soldiers were at the house; he came home with witness as far as the barn and went on ahead of witness.

JULIANNA BLOIS, (COLORED.)

Testified to having lived with Dr. Mudd, the prisoner, a year previous to last Christmas; never knew of any Confederate officers being about Dr. Mudd's house; never saw Benjamin Gwynn, Andrew Gwynn or Surratt at the house; the Doctor was very kind to his servants; never saw him whip Mary Simms; the colored folks generally think she is a liar, and the name of Milo Simms.

The Commission took a recess until two o'clock, at which time the body reassembled.

EXAMINATION OF DR. GEORGE D. MUDD.

By Mr. Ewing:

I know of no one whose reputation is better; in regard to peace and order and good citizenship, it is very good; I have always considered him a humane man towards his fellow man, whether servant or otherwise; I saw him on the Sunday after the assassination at church.

Mr. Ewing said that he proposed to show by the witness, who was a man of unquestionable and active loyalty, that the prisoner had informed him that on Saturday morning there were two suspicious persons at his house, and had desired the witness if he thought it advisable to notify the military authorities of the fact of their being at his house, but not to tell at large about the street lest the parties or their friends might assassinate him (the prisoner,) for the disclosure.—This was a part of the very substance of those actions of the prisoner, by which it was sought to implicate him, and was connected with acts of the preceding and subsequent days which the prosecution had shown. This statement was, virtually, an act, and was done during the time of that alleged silence on his part, which had been waged as a means of implicating him as an accessory before and after the murder.

Judge Advocate Holt remarked that where partial declarations were given in evidence the accused had a right to insist that the whole should be given. In the present instance the prosecution had not offered declarations of the prisoner.

Mr. Ewing replied that the transaction was not wholly closed; the charge here was one of concealment not only of the persons of these men while they were in the house, but a concealment of the fact that they had been in the house.

The objection of the Judge Advocate was sustained, and the question was not put.

Q. State whether you communicated to the military authorities in Bryantown the fact of any suspicious person having been at the house of Dr. Samuel A. Mudd on Saturday. A I did.

Q When did you communicate it to him? A I think it was on Monday morning; I stated to him that Dr. Mudd had informed me that two suspicious persons were at his house.

Q Of whom did you get this information? A. Of the prisoner, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd. Q By whose authority did you make the communication? A The mentioning of that matter to me or any other matter bearing on the assassination, particularly such an assassination as the country and the world now mourn, was my warrant and authority from him and anybody else who knew him, that it should be imparted this information to you was anything said about communicating to the military authorities? A When I left him I told him I would mention the matter to the authorities, and see what could be made of it; he told me that he would be glad if I would, but if I could make such an arrangement, he would much prefer that he should be spared, and that he would give every information in his power in relation to it; that if it became a matter of publicity he feared for his life; on account of guerillas that might be infesting the neighborhood. Q Did you say to what authorities you would mention it. A. To the military authorities at Bryantown. Q Did you make any other communication to any other military authorities of the fact stated to you by Dr Mudd. A Yes, sir; I was sent for, I think, on Tuesday afternoon by the detectives, who asked me to go up into a room with them, where they questioned me very particularly relative to the affair; I stated to them what I have already stated here, and upon my inability to answer such questions as they propounded they ordered a carriage and asked me to direct them to Dr. Samuel Mudd's house; told them that I would do it, and that I would go with them; they seemed to prefer that, and I did go with them; Dr. Samuel Mudd was not at home; the detectives went inside while I remained at the door; I saw him coming, and told him as he entered the house that the detectives had come there for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars relative to that; matter about which he had spoken to me; that I had made the statement to the military authorities which he had made to me on Sunday, and that they were making special inquiry in reference to it; I had already said to these gentlemen—the detectives—that I felt confident that the Doctor would state the matter just as I had stated it to them, and left the room and did not reenter it during their examination of him.

TESTIMONY OF GODFREY WEANS.

By Judge Holt—Have resided during the past year at Toronto, Canada; while there I made the acquaintance of Dr. Blackburn, about the middle of December, 1863; I knew him previous to that by sight, but I never had any conversation with him; I have known him since that time. I was introduced to Doctor Blackburn by the Rev'd Stuart Robinson, at the Queen Hotel, Toronto; he then told me he wanted me to take a certain quantity of clothing—he did not tell me how much—coats, shirts and underclothing, into the States, and dispose of them at auction. He wanted me to take them into Washington city, into Norfolk, and as far South as I could go while the General Government held possession. He wanted me to start on the next day or night. On a Saturday night I had been out and when I returned my wife had a letter in her hand from Dr. Robinson, he had just called and left there. I called on Dr. Robinson and asked him what I was to do. He said he did not know anything about it. He did not wish Blackburn to commit any secret act against the United States Government. Dr. Blackburn asked me if I would take the value into the states and send it by express, accompanied by a letter as a present to President Lincoln. I objected and the value was taken to his hotel. He ordered me to scratch the marks off the trunks. They had opening marks on them. On arriving at Boston it was five days before we got an opportunity of getting them off, but succeeded at last in doing it, and expressed them through to Philadelphia; from there I brought them to Baltimore, and brought five trunks here to Washington; my instructions were to make a market for the goods and I turned them over to Mr. Blackburn; I turn till me at the time that no could have about $100,000 worth of goods got together that summer to be disposed of.

Q What did he say to you was his object, if any, in disposing of these goods? A To destroy the army and anybody in the country. Q Did he state that these goods had been carefully infected by him with yellow fever? A. Yes, sir. Q Did you understand that the goods in this value intended to be sent as a present to President Lincoln, had also been carefully infected with yellow fever? I understand him it had been infected with yellow fever and small pox. I declined to take them! Q Did you ever hear from him whether he had ever sent that value to the President? A No, I did not; I have heard that it was sent to him I turned this trunk over to W. S Wall & Co, commission merchants, Washington. I requested an advance of $100, and I went back to Canada. I think this was about the 12th of August, 1864. It was the largest of the five trunks. It had two notches in it and was known as big No. 2. My orders were to be sure and have that trunk sold in Washington. I rumbled the other trunks over to the seller who put them on a steamboat for Norfolk. I went through to Montreal without stopping there. I had to wait for the cars and was met by Mr. Holcomb and C. C. Clay. They both shook hands with me and greeted me heartily, and congratulated me on my safe return and on my making a fortune; they told me I should be a gentleman for the future; I telegraphed to Dr. Blackburn, who was then staying at Montreal, as Mr. Holcomb had told me that he had returned; the next night, between 11 and 12 o'clock Dr. Blackburn came up and knocked at the door; I was in bed, but looked out of bed and saw the Doctor; he told me to come down and open the door; he was accompanied by James H. Young; he asked how I disposed of the goods, and I told him; he said it was all right; if big No. 2 had been disposed of that that would kill at 60 yards distance.

I went to see Jacob Thompson the next morning. He said that Dr. Blackburn had been there and made arrangements to pay me $100 when the goods had been disposed of, according to his directions. I told him I needed the money. He said, I will give you $50 now, but it is against Dr. Blackburn's request; when you show me that you have sold the goods I will pay you the balance.—This was on the 11th or 12th of August. The next day I wrote a letter to Mr. Wall, here, saying I had gone to Canada since he sold the goods, and asked him to remit to me the proceeds at Toronto. When I got the letter of Mr. Wall I took it to Colonel Thompson. He said he was satisfied with it, and gave me a check for $50 on the Ontario Bank, Montreal.

Q State whether or not Jacob Thompson in all your conversation with him seemed to have a perfect knowledge of the character of the goods you were selling. A Yes, sir. I mentioned to him the large sum he promised me, and he said the Confederate Government had appropriated $200 000 for that purpose.

Q How did he excuse himself for not giving you more? A When Dr. Blackburn returned from Bermuda I wrote to Montreal and told him I wanted money. He made no reply. I then went down by B. H. Young. Subsequently I met Dr. Blackburn who said I had written him very hard letters abusing him and that he had not any money to give. He got into his carriage and drove off, and never gave me any satisfaction or paid me anything more. In Washington I passed by the name of J. W. Harris and stepped at the National Hotel, and I brought the goods there. I think it was the 5th of August, 1864 I wrote the letter to Dr. Blackburn in my own name. I wrote to William Walton the name of J W. Harris, the same as I had registered myself at the hotel; C. C Clay and Prof. Holcombe seemed always perfectly to understand the business I was engaged in. After I returned back to Canada, I met Clay, Holcombe, Preston, Beverly Tucker, Dr. Blackburn and several other gentlemen at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls; Holcombe and Clay complimented me on my success. In the conversation at the Clifton House I stated that I intended to return that night to Toronto. Dr. Blackburn had no money; he told me that he would go to Holcombe, who had Confederate funds. He said that Holcombe was going to stay there, and as then he returned he would get the money from him. Dr Thompson for the expedition; that he had to get it from one of them; I understood from that time that they knew all about it I never spoke to them directly about it all. I took it for granted when they congratulated me on my safe return at Hamilton they must have known all about it.

AWFUL CALAMITY AT MOBILE—EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

CHICAGO, May 29.—The Tribune has a special dispatch from New Orleans dated on the 26th inst., which says that the ordnance department and magazine at Mobile exploded at 2 o'clock yesterday.

The shock was terrific, and the city was shaken to its very foundations. Eight squares of buildings were destroyed and five hundred persons buried in the ruins. The loss is estimated at $2,000,000. The origin of the fire has not as yet been discovered.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

MEMPHIS, May 27, via CAIRO, May 29.—The Bulletin's New Orleans special of the 26th says that on the evening of the 24th the main ordnance depot in Marshall's warehouse, Mobile, blew up with a terrible explosion, and about three hundred persons were killed and many wounded. Thousands were buried in the ruins. Eight entire squares of the city were demolished, and about 5,000 bales of cotton were destroyed. The steamers Col. Cowles and Kate Dale, with all on board, were entirely destroyed. A great portion of the business centre of the city was badly damaged. The total loss is estimated at three millions.

General Granger rendered prompt relief to the sufferers. The cause of the explosion is uncertain. The ordnance stores, which were a portion of the munitions of war surrendered by General Dick Taylor, were in course of removal when the explosion occurred. The entire city was more or less injured by the explosion.

A MEXICAN EMIGRATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—Twenty-five men of the bark Bronte, a Mexican "emigration party," were arrested by the police last night, on the charge of a conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer lying in this harbor, in which to put to sea, to attack French commerce as a privateer under the Mexican flag. The case will be examined before the authorities. The evidence in the case of the Panama pirates is clear against them so far.

THE 7-30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29th.—The subscriptions to the 7 30 loan to-day amounted to $1,051,400.

FROM FORT SMITH, INDIAN TERRITORY.

FORT SMITH, May 27.—Rebel deserters and escaped Federal prisoners of the Thirty-second Iowa regiment who have just arrived from Texas, report that the Federal prisoners at Tyler, in Texas, are allowed to escape, the guards saying that when the prisoners are all gone they will have nothing to do and can go home. The enlisted men of the rebel army are unwilling to fight longer, and don't respond to Kirby Smith's proclamation, and acknowledge themselves whipped and anxious for peace.

The surrender of the rebels east of the Mississippi was not credited at first, but is now believed.

Deserters are very numerous. General Russey is now negotiating with the rebel officers of Western Arkansas for the surrender of their command. Quite a number have already come in, and others will doubtless do so. The guerillas have ceased to molest the boats or telegraph lines.

THE CAPTURED PARTIES IN FLORIDA—ONE OF THEM A RELATIVE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, May 29, 1865.

In the account in this morning's Herald of the arrest of certain rebels while attempting to leave Florida coast, appears the name of "Frederick Mohl" as one of them. There was a Frederick Mohl living in Houston, Texas, who was related by marriage to Jeff. Davis. He was appointed in the early part of the rebellion a bearer of despatches to and fro from Richmond to the rebel commissioners in Europe. His last trip was on the Peterhoff, and he was obliged to throw his leather box containing the despatches overboard when that vessel was captured by our government. He was soon released, probably passing for an ordinary passenger or a foreigner. On his return to Richmond he was appointed a captain, of nothing in particular, in order to avoid conscription, and was assigned on General Magruder's staff, in Texas. During the last twelve months I have not heard of him, but think it more than probable that he is the Frederick Mohl arrested in Florida, and that he had been with Davis and party in their flight.

☞ A man in Philadelphia has been held for trial in $300 bonds for taking another man's umbrella. What is the world coming to?

☞ Clothing and bedding used in hospitals, formerly occupied by contagious diseases, is to be destroyed, per order.

☞ The Government expenditures in New York have been cut down so as to make a saving of at least $60,000 a day.

☞ Eighty-four thousand dollars has been contributed to the Bible cause in twenty-two counties of Eastern Ohio during the past year.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A Sword to General Donaldson.—In the First Branch of the City Council last evening the following preamble and resolution, submitted by Mr. Hatch, were adopted:

Whereas, it becomes and is the usage of a grateful and patriotic people to hold in kind remembrance and offer evidence of a just appreciation for services to their benefactors and noble defenders, particularly to those who have purified their lives, their property and their all, to sustain a cause in which were involved the national existence, the great principle of universal freedom and of self government; and whereas, General James Morry Donaldson, (son of a noble sire and gallant defender of our city, who fell at North Point in the war of 1812,) is worthy of the gratitude, the highest tribute of regard and respect of the citizens of Baltimore and of the whole country, for his honesty of purpose, his devotion and fidelity to the cause of the Union, and for his gallantry as one of its bravest defenders in the field, through the long and perilous revolution through which the country has emerged.

Born and raised in Baltimore—holding a commission as Major when the war commenced, with his command in the south, he was one of the few officers known to remain loyal and brought his command home to the support of his country and its flag against the threats and persecutions of the rebel foe, which steadfastness to principle—to right and to honor caused the confiscation of all his property in Savannah, Georgia, by the enemies of the Union. Governed by the lofty instinct of patriotism he wearied not in the defeat or victory to consummate the glorious achievement of Union and Peace. He served in the armies of Sherman, Thomas and Schofield, as chief quartermaster, and was made Brevet Brigadier General in the regular army by Lieut General Grant, making five brevets, showing the high appreciation entertained for his services.

These are but the outlines of his career as a soldier and patriot, and his country will long appreciate his good works; history will record his fidelity, his sacrifices and endurance, his devotion and gallant deeds, and be the offering of tribute to the hospitality of his patriotism and valor; while posterity will honor him as worthy of the martyred father whose name is high upon the roll of fame on our Battle Monument, erected by a grateful people in commemoration of the honored dead, the defenders of our city.

In honoring such a soldier, such a gentleman and fellow-citizen, we twine fresh laurels around the memory of the dead; we honor our sires and the people of this city whom we represent, and as a home offering—the most gratefully received of all tributes—the following resolution is offered to his acknowledged worth:

Resolved, by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, That his Honor, the Mayor, procure a suitable sword, and present the same to General James Lowry Donaldson, in the name of the people of Baltimore, for the faithful and distinguished services rendered the Union government in sustaining the cause of the Union."

Baltimore Enterprise.—Before the breaking out of the rebellion many of the manuf