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

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

END OF THE REBELLION.

Surrender of the Rebels in Texas.

ARRIVAL OF COMMISIONERS FROM GEN. MAGRUDER.

NEW YORK, June 8.—New Orleans advices to the 31st ult. are received. Col. Ashbel Smith and W. P. Bellinger, Commissioners sent by General Magruder to settle the terms for the surrender of the Rebel forces in Texas, had arrived. When they were sent Magruder knew nothing of Kirby Smith's surrender. They state that they represent fully the civil authorities also.

General Canby told them that he could not recognise the civil authorities, but would grant the Commissioners an interview.

They say they represent the people of Texas and will return to the Union without the least reservation. That they do not desire to set up any barriers between themselves and any other States East, West or North, and they are anxious to return to it as it is without a claim upon the past and accept "the situation" pure and simple.

ARRIVAL OF THE COSTA RICA FROM PATAMA.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The steamer Costa Rica, brings Panama dates of May 31st. Lieut. Com. Paulding had arrived out to take command of the sloop-of-war Cyane.

The gunboat State of Georgia would leave for Carthagena on June 1st, to take on board General Sickles, who is on his return from Bogota.

The Costa Rica brings $570,000 in specie.

REVIEW OF THE 6TH ARMY CORPS.

WASHINGTON, June 8th, Noon.—The Sixth Army Corps, Major General Wright commanding, is now passing through Pennsylvania avenue this morning, making a fine appearance. Stands, handsomely decorated, have been erected in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion, and are filled with distinguished personages. The President of the United States and members of his Cabinet are witnessing the review.

FROM CHATTANOOGA—A MEETING AT COLUMBUS, GA.—REPORTED ESCAPE OF BRECKINRIDGE.

CHATTANOOGA, June 4.—Macon dates of the 2d contain the report of a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Columbus, Ga., on the 27th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the condition of the community. A committee was appointed, who reported the following resolutions:

1st. In our opinion the war has terminated, and it is the duty of all to submit to the authority of the United States.

2d. We earnestly desire that law and order be speedily restored.

3d. We trust that personal and property rights will be fully secured, and we expect every person to resort forthwith to his usual avocations.

4th. We regard the assassination of President Lincoln with abhorrence, and sincerely regret his fate.

5th. Until order is fully restored, we respectfully request the United States authorities to retain a garrison at this place.

6th. A committee is hereby appointed to proceed to Washington to make known the peaceful intentions of this portion of Georgia toward the Federal Government, and give assurances of our co-operation in any measures taken to restore peace and prosperity to the people.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A steamer plying between Augusta and Savannah was destroyed by fire on the 29th, fifteen miles below Augusta, involving a loss of over twenty lives and 150 bales of cotton.

General Washburne's brigade, which has been quartered in Augusta, started for Savannah on the 1st instant.

It is rumored in Macon that Breckinridge has escaped in a vessel from the coast of Florida.

An order was issued at this place to-day that all troops whose term of service expires prior to October first, be sent to Nashville to be mustered out.

The weather is uncomfortably warm, the mercury standing 95 degrees in the shade.

LYNCHING IN ARKANSIS—THE CREVASSE NEAR NEW ORLEANS—GENERAL WASHBURNE ON HIS WAY HOME.

CAIRO, June 3.—The steamer City of Cairo, Riley master, Dill & Longlois, clerks, furnished yesterday's Memphis papers. Their news is meagre. One day last week a man named Luther Dunn was working in the field in St. Francis county, Arkansas, when a neighbor named David Wild came and called on him to halt, and before he could make any response shot him dead. Thirty of the neighbors met at once, and, going to Wild's house, seized him. They then asked him if he wanted to pray. He said that he did, and knelt down. In a few minutes they fired simultanously, and Wild's body was blown in pieces.

Concerning the crevasse below Algiers, the New Orleans Times says the waters broke through about sundown on Friday, the 26th. The rumbling crash, hurried roar, and the swash of the water against the houses told the alarmed inhabitants that their enemy was upon them. A lad who was engaged in ferrying persons across the crevasse was suddenly swept off where the incoming current was strongest, and was hurried off into the swamp. His boat rapidly filled, and when seen last it was feared he was doomed. Nothing has yet been heard of him, though the search was soon to be instituted.

Major General Washburne passed up this morning on his way to his home in Wisconsin.

LEE'S CARS IN LOYAL HANDS.—A gentleman in this city, well known for his lyrics, his wit, his business fidelity, and uncompromising patriotism, has recently obtained an addition to his stock of canes—articles for which he has a fancy, similar to that entertained by the late President. This new specimen is a beautiful ebony stick, with a large ivory head, composed of three medallions containing flying cupids, exquisitely carved in bold relief. This article came from the house of the traitor Robert E. Lee, in Richmond. It was confiscated according to the laws of war, so sometimes interpreted by the rank and file, by a soldier of the Army of the Potomac, at the occupation by the Federal forces of the Rebel capital. If the former owner has doubts as to its being fairly seized, the present possessor will cheerfully restore it to his hands whenever he will call in person to receive it.—*Boston Trans.*

It is stated that 10,000 Canadians have left Canada for the United States within the last eight months.

A GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A tremendous gathering of the people of New York to express their favor and adherence to the administration of President Johnson, took place on Wednesday. The Herald says:—

"The meeting in the Cooper Institute last evening of the citizens of New York, called to express their favor and to signify their adherence to the administration of President Johnson, it would be but a weak application of words to say was the largest, most enthusiastic and the most patriotic ever held in this city. In no respect has it ever had a parallel in the past. As the history of the last four years has presented, in graduated succession, a series of events of ever increasing interest to the hearts and hopes of the people, so each, from time to time, has been marked on a crescendo scale in the emotions they have called forth in public.

The meeting last night marked the climax to the popular ebullition excited by the victories which have brought the rebellion to a successful issue—victories which have restored the Union and made the Republic glorious for all time. The heroic General who has principally achieved those triumphs was, however, the object of the popular ovation last evening. Throughout the day his name had been on every lip, his praise on every tongue; his generalship and his glorious victories the theme discussed everywhere, and tens of thousands looked forward to the evening when they hoped to greet him with a dispason of applause which would, in some measure, express the admiration and gratitude of the great popular heart. But how few of the masses that congregated near and around the Cooper Institute could secure an entrance within the desired space!

The doors of the building were early besieged by vast throngs, and long before the hour named for the commencement of the proceedings the large space in front of the Institute was jammed by an eager multitude, while on the avenues leading thereto crowds were pressing to the scene, in hopes to catch a glimpse of the hero whom a grateful people delights to honor. Many of those who had tickets made early application for admission; for the laggards who imagined they possessed this talismanic sesame, and were, consequently, secure of an entrance, found on their arrival all their expostulations and efforts to the end vain and futile.

The meeting was addressed by General Grant, General Blair, General Logan, General Wetmore, Daniel S. Dickinson and others. Letters were received from General Sherman and Admiral Farragut, regretting that public business prevented their participation in the ovation.

MAJOR GEN. SLOCUM'S FAREWELL ADDRESS TO HIS TROOPS.

The following farewell address has been promulgated by Major Gen. Slocum to the Army of Georgia:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 15.

HEADQ'S, ARMY OF GEORGIA, *Washington, D. C.*, June 6, 1865.

With the separation of the troops composing this army, in compliance with recent orders, the organization known as the Army of Georgia, will virtually cease to exist. Many of you will at once return to your homes. No one now serving as a volunteer will probably be retained in service against his will but a short time longer. All will soon be permitted to return and receive the reward due them as the gallant defenders of their country.

While I cannot repress a feeling of sadness at parting with you, I congratulate you upon the grand results achieved by your valor, fidelity and patriotism. No generation has ever done more for the permanent establishment of a just and liberal form of government, more for the honor of their nation, than has been done during the past four years by the armies of the United States, and the patriotic people at home, who have poured out their wealth in support of these armies with a liberality never before witnessed in any country. Do not forget the parting advice of that great christian who led you through your recent brilliant campaigns.

As in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace be good citizens. Should you ever desire to resume the honorable profession you are now about to leave, do not forget that this profession is honorable only when followed in obedience to the orders of the constituted authority of your government.

With feelings of deep gratitude to each and all of you for your uniform soldierly conduct, for the patience and fortitude with which you have borne all the hardships it has been necessary to impose upon you, and for the unflinching resolution with which you have sustained the holy cause in which we have been engaged, I bid you farewell.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major General Commanding.

WENDELL PHILLIP'S GREAT SPEECH.

NEW YORK, June 7th.—The Anti-slavery Standard of to-morrow, will contain a full report of Wendell Phillips' speech at the New England Anti-slavery Convention, in Boston, last week, in which he is reported as having advocated the repudiation of the United States debt.

What Mr. Phillips really did say was that reconstruction on the basis of white suffrage would be followed by the assumption by Congress of the Confederate debt, which would be a fraud upon the people and against which he protested in advance.

"I for one," said Mr. Phillips, "here avow my purpose to be bound by no such fraud, however worded up. I will be a life-long advocate of the repudiation of any rebel debt adopted by any such reconstructed Congress.

I shall hold myself absolved from duty to co-operate with any party which puts on its banner, "repudiation of the rebel debt," no matter how sacredly Congress may have assumed them. I invite others to join me in this avowal, till it swells to a national protest, and becomes a fair and sufficient warning to all creditors.

The speech nowhere contains any reference to such measures as repudiating the debt of the United States.

THE STARS.—Rarely do we see three of the most beautiful planets on the same evening. Venus, the evening star, Mercury, and Saturn with his magnificent and luminous ring, are all visible now, or were a few evenings since. Mercury will be seen near the horizon, nearly under and about one-third of the height of Venus, in the west, just after sunset, and Saturn in the southeast during the whole night. A telescope of moderate power will show the beautiful crescent forms of Venus and Mercury, which are similar to our new moon when two days old. The ring of Saturn is now open, so that the space between it and the body of the planet is very visible. Its shadow can also be discerned on the face of the planet, like a dusky hand crossing it. Mercury is now about sixty-three millions of miles from the earth, and Venus thirty-two millions; whilst Saturn, though at its nearest distance, or nearly so, is fourteen hundred millions of miles.

THE 7.30 LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, as reported to-day from all parts of the country, amount to $2,731,600.

The largest codfish ever landed in Gloucester was caught last week, and it weighed 84 pounds.

Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, June 7.—The steamship African, Captain Anderson, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th, via Queenstown on the 28th ult., arrived at this port at half-past six o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th ult., Sir J. Walsh, asked Lord Palmerston whether the Government had received from the United States any formal official demand for compensation to American subjects for losses sustained by the Alabama or any other Confederate cruiser alleged to have been equipped in British ports.

Lord Palmerston said that correspondence had been going on for some time between the two Governments on the prizes taken by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind. There had been received, within the last few days, further correspondence on the subject, through Mr. Adams, but there had not yet been time to reply to it. He might add that in that correspondence, in which each Government had stated its views of the case, the question had been discussed in the most friendly and amicable terms.

Mr. Baxter asked Lord Palmerston whether, in looking at the changed aspect of affairs in America, Her Majesty's Government, either separately or in combination with the United States, would consider the propriety of sending a squadron to the coast of Cuba to effectually terminate the slave trade.

Lord Palmerston said that twelve months ago the Government invited the Government of the United States to participate in its measures on the west coast of Africa, but difficulties arose on account of neutral and belligerent rights, which could not be overcome, but in the present altered state of things Her Majesty's Government had renewed the application to the United States, stating that their cruisers employed in that service would be received with every privilege and courtesy which belonged to a friendly nation, and that former difficulties no longer existed. No representation has been made as to co-operation on the Cuba coast, but if they assented to co-operate on the African coast he had no doubt they would also cordially co-operate on the coast of Cuba.

The London Times, in an editorial, trusts that there is nothing in the *Alabama* affair which need cause apprehension of rupture now or at any future time. The American commercial marine has indeed suffered, but such a calamity must be expected when a maratime and trading State enters into a contest with an energetic and active enemy. It is with a clear conscience that the Government which declined every invitation to interfere in the war, even by offers of mediation, now stand on its legal rights, and refuses to make compensation where it has done no wrong.

The London Daily News hopes that if President Johnson does not intend to give up the claim he will also prefer it to that one way or the other the matter may be brought to settlement. It adds:—"Lord Palmerston's reply last night was very unsatisfactory. It would have been easy to say that a formal and official demand had been made by the United States Government or that it had not."

The News trusts that some member of Parliament will insist upon knowing whether definite demand has been made for indemnity, and whether any new demands have been made since President Johnson's accession to power, and it adds: "We have not the slightest doubt as to the inevitable reply."

The correspondence of the London Morning Post says that the correspondence can lead to only one result, namely, unconditional refusal on our part to indemnify the Americans for the losses occasioned by the chances of war.

The Times, in another editorial on these claims, says that not a single precedent can be produced, we believe, for the allowance of a similar claim under similar circumstances, and no rule of natural justice critoins us to pay for mischief done by the Alabama.

The Times questions whether the American Government did their duty with adequate vigor against these privateers, and says that it was doubtless our part to prevent the Alabama and her consorts from putting to sea if due evidence of their warlike equipment could be obtained. But whose part was it to capture after they had given us the slip? As it was, the United States Government preferred to employ all their available fleet in blockading the enemy's coast, leaving us to guard every outlet of our own as best we could.

Surely it would be somewhat unreasonable as well as untenable in law to hold us liable for every case in which the Confederate agents were too quick for us.—For those British subjects who did all in their power to thwart the honorable intentions of the Government, we have not a word to say, but their acts were not the acts of the nation, which has suffered far more than individuals have gained by the untoward escape of the Alabama.

The news of the capture of Jeff Davis created some sensation and anxiety, and the hope was generally expressed that he would be treated in no vindictive spirit.

The London Index, before the news was received of the capture of Mr. Davis, continued to uphold the rebellion, and talked of a new war in Texas, Louisiana, and Texas, caused by the government of President Johnson driving the Southern people into extremities.

Messrs Barings' Circular says: Business in Five-twenty bonds has been active, arising from purchasers for American, and sales for that of the Germans and Dutch.

FRANCE.

La France says that the French and English Governments feel no disquiet. Both have observed towards the United States the policy of conciliation. They have not ceased to receive from them the most modest declarations, and they have no reason to believe that any untoward events will occur to alter their friendly relations.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that the Patrie very narrowly escaped a warning for having published alarming news about recruiting in the United States for Mexico, and says that the only correct fact in its previous statement is that Admiral Dideloets going out to relieve Bosse, and will not be charged with any exceptional mission whatever, and have no other powers than those held by his predecessor.

The Paris Constitutionnel, of the 16th, says:—"We learn that the Government of the United States has taken measures to repress any attempts to effect illegal enlistments, and put a stop to any proceedings undertaken with the object of preparing emigrant expeditions against Mexico, in violation of Federal laws.—Instructions to this effect have been forwarded from Washington to the United States Attorney at New York, who at once took the necessary measures for the prompt execution of the same.

THE LATEST.

Liverpool, Saturday evening, May 27.—Cotton—Sales for two days 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs.—The market is inactive but steady.

Provisions.—The market is quiet and easier. Beef steady. Lard firm and advancing; quoted at 66s. 6d.

London, Saturday Evening, May 27.—Consols closed at 91a91½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were:—United States Five twenties, 67½a68; Illinois Central Railroad, 76½a77; Erie Railroad, 53½.

Paris, May 26th.—The Bourse closes heavy. Rentes, 67f. 32c.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

London, 29th, Evening.—The Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to Prince Napoleon censuring his conduct in Corsica. He says the First Napoleon established a severe discipline in the army and then in his Government. The Emperor says in the future he will not deviate from the same course.

A PAROLED REBEL GENERAL.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6.—The steamship Champion arrived here this morning from Hilton Head, having on board the rebel Major General Sam. Jones and his staff, paroled prisoners of war. General Sam. Jones, it will be remembered, commanded in and about Charleston for two years previous to its forced evacuation. He it was who placed imprisoned Union officers under fire in the city of Charleston.

Ex-General Sam. walked up the wharf this morning, under the blazing sunshine, a heavy overcoat and blanket thrown across his shoulders, and a large valise in his hand. He was followed by his staff, each one carrying his traps. They were not allowed to enter the Hygeia Hotel by the sentry on duty there, on account of their rebel uniforms. All had their side-arms, though none were them. Some of the staff officers utilized their swords by hanging their blanket rolls and carpet-bags upon them, and by means of the sword carrying the dangling luggage across their shoulders, reminding one of the conventional cuts which invariably illustrated the advertisements for runaway slaves in the States south of Mason-Dixon, in the bygone time times of the "peculiar institution." How have the mighty fallen! General Jones also brought two horses with him. The party will separate here, and each go to his own home, Norfolk, Richmond and Alexandria.

MRS. SURRATT.

A special Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated the 7th, says:

Mrs. Surratt appeared very feeble today, so much so that she had almost to be lifted into her chair. The lady visitors show very little consideration for her feelings, crowding around her closely and making many impudent remarks in her hearing, which by no means add to her serenity of mind; then, too, she is so thickly veiled as to threaten herself with asphyxia; and being seated in a corner where scarcely a breeze can reach her, her situation is by no means pleasant.

It was rumored to-day that she intended making a confession soon as to her participation in the plot, but on her counsel being asked if such was the fact, he replied that there was no truth in it; that she would make no confession, as she had none to make.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

Albert Edward Busici, commonly called the "Prince of Wales," has been besought by some flunkey to bestow a little of his charity upon the Sanitary Fair held at Chicago. He replies as courteously as the matter deserves, stating his approval of the benevolent objects of the Sanitary Commission, but declaring, through his Secretary, that "he does not feel himself at liberty to accede to your request that he should contribute to it." This reply the Louisville Journal stigmatizes as "a gross insult to the soldiers of the Republic "and a fit rebuke to American flunkeyism." The letter, therefore, seems to be at once censurable and praiseworthy.

We agree with the Journal that the reply is a rebuke, and one which is merited, but we cannot perceive how it is a gross insult to our soldiers. Was it not something of an insult to ask this British Prince of the blood to contribute to a charity which is purely devoted to foreign soldiers? Would it have been becoming in him to offer alms to France or Russia, if their soldiers had been wounded or sick? Would not such charity have been considered officious, and, perhaps, insulting? And what right could the Prince of Wales have to suppose that if he had responded to the begging letter of some toadying American that his motives would not be misunderstood and misrepresented? He did exactly right, and we also rejoice that he adopted the course, because the United States Sanitary Commission is not international, but purely American. It has been sustained thus far by the contributions of our loyal citizens, and we have still the means and the will to sustain it as long as a single soldier remains in the field.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

THE GRAVE OF ANDREW JOHNSON'S FATHER.

Rev. Horace James, writing from Newbern to the Congregationalist, gives the following interesting information:

"I spent the 4th of May in Raleigh.—It was the day on which the remains of Abraham Lincoln were interred in the capital of Illinois. About the same hour I was wandering through the cemetery on the east side of the city of Raleigh.—The sexton was digging a grave. In answer to my question, where was the grave of the father of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, he pointed me to a low, unpolished, dark colored stone of some granatic formation, located in the portion of the cemetery where the poor people were buried, and informed me that this was the spot. The stone was, perhaps, two feet high by eighteen inches wide, and two and a half inches thick.—It had been cut into the shape of an old fashioned grave stone but was only partially symmetrical. On its face were rudely engraven the simple initials of his name, without date or other memorial of any kind, thus—J. ✠ J.—two letters with a small cross between them—this was all."

HERE is rather a strong expression for an English Premier: "The President of the United States" said Lord Palmerston in a recent speech at Leeds "has ordered a great and comprehensive measure of disarmament. The country is to return to the pursuits of peace, which form its ordinary vocation. Military stores are no longer accumulated; recruiting is stopped; the hired transports are dismissed, and preparations are being made to send to their homes the greater portion of the men composing Sherman's and Meade's armies. The internal restrictions on trade with the South are removed, and merchants are going thither in the track of Chief Justice Chase, who is re-establishing the United States Courts overthrown four years ago. This return to a policy of peace at the earliest possible moment is important. It is what those who had studied the Government and people of the United States most certainly had expected."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—The preparations necessary for the reception of the Naval School are rapidly progressing under the superintendence of Mr. H. P. Leslie. The grounds are being cleared of the sheds and other temporary frame buildings erected for the use of the Quartermaster's Department during the war, and the permanent buildings cleansed, repainted and repaired. We learn that a number of officers have been detailed by the Secretary of the Navy and ordered to report to Capt Blake, for the purpose of aiding him in removing the vessels and stores from Newport to this city.—*Annapolis Gazette.*

An insane woman in Albany jumped from a third story window, and when picked up was found uninjured. She had recovered her reason. Other insane persons are not recommended to try the same remedy.

The statue of Horace Mann has arrived in Boston, and preparations are made to construct it upon the State House plat.

THE TRIAL OF THE ASSASSINS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The reading of yesterday's proceedings occupied the time until twenty minutes to one P. M.; the Court not meeting until 11 o'clock A. M.

It seems to be supposed now that the evidence will be concluded this week, and the arguments (written) commenced on Monday. The evidence is mainly in now, but the Government will afford the defence some margin in order to bring up any available witnesses, but not the extent of allowing them to send to Florida or elsewhere to hunt up possible testimony.

According to the practice of military courts, the defence will make the opening arguments and the Government will follow and sum up.

Mr. Ewing offered as evidence General Orders No. 26, defining the boundaries of the Department of Washington.

The order was admitted as a part of the record.

Judge Holt offered General Order 161 in evidence, being a proclamation by President Lincoln, dated 24th September, 1862; also, General Order 100. So admitted.

Mr. Aiken asked to offer in evidence a paper, which he proceeded to read, being an affidavit of the actor McCullough confirming a telegram of McCullough's, contradicting the testimony of the witness Weichman in regard to having seen him on a certain date in Washington. He states in the affidavit that he has not been in Washington since the 26th of March, and did not recollect meeting any person by the name of Weichman while there.

Judge Bingham contended that the paper was an *ex parte* affidavit, and was not testimony at all in the case. The question is wholly immaterial whether he saw Weichman or not. The material fact testified to by Weichman is that connection, that Mrs. Surratt sent a message by him to Booth at the National Hotel to come and see her, and that Booth went in answer to that request, is fully proved by the testimony of Miss Anna Surratt. It is a well settled principle of law that counsel cannot introduce testimony to contradict a witness in regard to testimony elicited by themselves and on an immaterial point.

Mr. Aiken claimed that the affidavit was material to the defence as a straw in the weight of evidence to break down the reliability of the witness, Weichman. If Weichman testifies that he saw McCullough in this city on a particular day in April, and McCullough testifies that he was not here at that time, it was important for the defence to be able to discredit the witness, Weichman, to that extent.

Judge Bingham said that even if admitted, the paper as an *ex parte* affidavit was in no sense evidence; but no authority could be found in any of the books for its introduction if it were evidence.

Judge Holt and Judge Bingham here quoted from Bishop and other authorities, showing that such evidence was not admissible.

The Court sustained the objection.

TESTIMONY OF COL. J. C. HOLLAND.

(For the Accused.)

Witness is provost marshal of the 5th Md. Congressional district, and has headquarters at Ellicott's Mills; knows Daniel J. Thomas only from the fact of his having been a drafted man. Witness did not receive a letter from Thomas last winter or spring, in which he stated that Dr. Samuel Mudd had told him, (Thomas) that the President, his whole cabinet, and every Union man in Maryland won'd be killed in five or six weeks. Witness received a letter from Thomas dated February 7th, 1865, which did not relate to Dr. Samuel Mudd, but never received a letter relating to any assassination. Witness thinks that Thomas was commissioned as an independent detective to arrest deserters, not receiving any pay from the Government but the reward paid for deserters.

By Col. Burnett.—The letter related to Dr. Geo. Mudd.

At two o'clock the Commission reassembled after its recess.

TESTIMONY OF ALEXANDER BRAWNER.

(For the Accused.)

Witness lives in Port Tobacco, and has known Atzerott for five or six years; witness saw Atzerott some time in the spring in Port Tobacco—about the latter part of February or first of March; witness thinks Atzerott, when he met him, had just come from Bryantown on a sorrel horse. Atzerott is known as a coward; witness has seen him in scrapes, and noticed that he was fast in getting out of the way.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. RAIDER.

(For the Accused.)

Witness lives in Prince George's county, and knows Daniel J. Thomas, who is looked on as a very untruthful man, and witness did not think he could believe him on oath if there was anything at stake.

By Judge Holt—Witness has heard him talk untruthfully.

There being a delay in the proceedings—

Gen. Hunter asked if the defence had any testimony to offer?

Mr. Ewing stated that there were eight witnesses living within twenty five miles of Washington who he had asked for who had not yet made their appearance. The testimony of these witnesses was in regard to the character of the witness Thomas, and also to the effect that he not only asked for certain parties for a certificate to enable him to get a reward, but stated that on the evidence he had given Mudd would be convicted.

Mr. Dutter also stated that the witnesses to prove the antecedents of Payne were necessary, as Dr. Nichols, who the court had directed to examine Payne in regard to his insanity, had told him (Dutter) that he could not make up his mind as to the insanity of any person unless he knew his antecedents.

Judge Holt asked the court if measures should be taken to compel the attendance of witnesses named by the counsel in Atzerott's case.

The court directed a process to be issued and the order was made and placed in the hands of Gen. Hartranft.

TESTIMONY OF MR. PARRELL.

(For the Government.)

Witness lives in Charles county, near Bryantown, and knows Dr. Mudd well. Witness left in company with him the day following the assassination, between 4 and 5 o'clock. Dr. Mudd came through his place from the main road, and then left and went back the same day. The assassination was spoken of.

Mr. Ewing objected, but was not sustained.

Witness continued: Dr. Mudd told witness that the President and Mr. Seward and son had been assassinated; witness asked who killed the President, when he said it was Booth; Mr. Hardy, who was present, asked if it was the same Booth who had been there previously, to which the Doctor said he did not know; that there were several parties of that name; Mudd said he was very sorry; Dr. Mudd did not say there were or had been two men at the house; Mudd remained there about fifteen minutes, and then returned to the main road.

By Mr. Ewing:—Mudd said he was sorry because it would make it worse for the country than when the war was going on. Witness thinks Mudd was in earnest. Witness could not see the main road from his house, and therefore did not know if any person was with Dr. Mudd in the road. Dr. Mudd said he came to see Mr. Hardy to see about rail timber. Witness don't think that Mudd was at his house more than 15 minutes; it was about 5 o'clock witness thinks.

The Court at this time took a recess until four o'clock.

EDWARD FRASIER

was called for the Government, and examined by Judge Advocate Holt.

Witness testified as follows: Resides in St. Louis, and have resided there for eight or nine years. Q You may remember that within the last year or two there have been extensive burnings of steamboats on Western and Southern waters; state to the Court any knowledge you may have concerning agents of the Confederate government who were engaged in that business, and who they were? A A man named Tucker was one, Miner Mayers was another—were Missourians and were in the service of the confederates. Thos. L. Clark was another; a man by the name of Barrett was another. They were all agents of the confederate government, so called; they were engaged in burning of steamboats on the Mississippi, Ohio and other rivers; have heard Barrett called Col. Barrett. Their operations consisted in burning steamboats carrying Government freight, boats used as army transports and some that were not so used; do not know by what means or what combustible material the steamers were burned; there was a considerable loss of life by the destruction of the "Robert Campbell;" the latter was burned in the stream at Milliken's Bend, twenty five miles above Vicksburg, while under weigh; the agent was on board; their plan of operations also embraced the destruction of the Government hospitals and any other thing pertaining to the army. Witness has been at Richmond; was there from the 20th to the 25th of August, 1864, and there had an interview with Benjamin, the Secretary of War, and with the Secretary of State and with Jefferson Davis; Mr. Seddon said he had thrown up that business; that it was now in the hands of Mr. Benjamin, and we presented our papers to him; he looked at the papers, and asked me whether I was in St. Louis and whether I knew anything about the papers; I told him that I did; that I believed they were right; he then asked Mr. Clark if he knew me to be right; Mr. Clark said that I had been represented as being all right; he told me to call again next day with Mr. Clark and Mr. Dillingham, that he had shown the papers I had left to Jefferson Davis and he wanted to know whether we would not take $30,000 and sign a receipt in full; we told him we would not do it; well, he said then if Mr. Dillingham was to claim this thing at Louisville he wanted a statement of that thing. We then went back to the Hotel and I wrote out a statement myself; it read that Mr. Dillingham had been hired by General Bishop Polk and sent to Louisville expressly to do that work—to burn the hospital. I signed Mr. Dillingham's name to it; that was given to Mr. Clark, who took it over to Mr. Benjamin and made a settlement with him for $50,000; $35,000 down in gold and $15,000 on deposit to be paid him four months afterwards, provided these claims proved correct; he gave us a draft on Columbia, S. C., for $35,800, and $200 in gold in Richmond; while there, Mr. Benjamin said that Mr. Davis wanted to see me; I went in, and Mr. Davis, Mr. Benjamin and myself, sat there and talked; the conversation turned on a bridge between Nashville and Chattanooga—the long bridge was what they called it—Mr. Benjamin mentioned it first I believe; Mr. Davis asked me if I knew where it was; I told him I did, but I had never been there; he said he wanted to know what I thought about destroying that bridge; that they had been talking about burning it destroyed; I told him that I did not know what to think about it; he said I had better study it over; I finally told him that I thought it could be done, and Benjamin I think it was made the remark that he would give $100,000 if that bridge was destroyed, and wanted to know if I would not take charge of the matter; I told him I would not have anything to do with it unless the papers were taken away from me; he then down there and that nobody should be allowed to come up any more; they said it should be done; then the conversation turned on the burning of steam boats. I told Mr. Davis that I did I did not think it was any use to burn steamboats, and he said no, he was going to have that stopped. The sum original demanded was $50,000; he wanted to pay us at first $30,000 in greenbacks; Davis did not condemn what had been done; he appeared to know what had been done; we came to an understanding that we were to receive $400,000 for the destruction of the bridge; the men, Barrett and others, were in the Confederate service; witness had every reason to believe that Minor was in Canada, and that he left there and went to Bermuda Hundred; that was the last heard from him; these men principally belonged to a secret organization, which goes by the name of the A. O. K.: Order of American Knights; Q will you say whether you were also a member of that order? (No answer.) You need not answer if by so doing you will criminate yourself. (The witness made no reply.)

Q Do you remember the position that Barrett held in the association? A I understood he held the position of Adjutant General of the State of Illinois.

Q The Adjutant General of the O. A. K's? A I could not say whether the O. A. K's? A or the Sons of Liberty?

Q Do you know whether Mayers and Barrett were in July last at Chicago? A Mr. Mayers left St. Louis either last June or July to go to Canada.

JOHN F. HARDY

was next examined and testified that he was acquainted with Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, the prisoner; on the day of the assassination I saw him about 200 yards from my house, when he said to me that there was terrible news; that the President had been killed and that Mr. Seward and his son had been assassinated by a man named Boyl; Booth's name was mentioned somehow and he said he did not know which of the brothers it was. This conversation took place shortly after sundown on the 15th.

Cross examination:

By Mr. Ewing—The conversation I have mentioned was commenced by the prisoner; he said he had got the news from Bryantown, where he had been; he seemed to feel all the sorrow that he expressed in regard to the assassination; the object of the prisoner's visit to Bryantown at that time was in regard to some rail timber; did not see or hear of any one having been with the prisoner when I met him.

By Judge Bingham—The prisoner did not tell me from whom he had received the news of the President's assassination and nothing more than that he had heard it from Bryantown.

ELI T. WATSON

was examined by Mr. Ewing for the defence, and testified that he was acquainted with Daniel J. Thomas, and that his reputation for veracity was bad.

Several other witnesses were examined but their evidence was of no particular interest or importance.

The Court then adjourned until Friday morning.

THE COAL TRADE.—We are happy to say that work in the mining region has been resumed, and, that although but little has been done so far this week, yet the sight of trains of cars, loaded with coal on their way to market, is again to be seen. We hear the miners went in at 75 cents per ton, and we hope that a brisk business may be done, that the miner by getting out more coal, may make more than was made at the higher price per ton.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

DROWNED.—On Wednesday evening last, a young man named Jefferson Kisner, a member of Company C, 14th Regiment West Virginia Infantry, was drowned in the river just below canal dam whilst bathing. His body was recovered the next day.—*Civilian.*

OVER IN Jersey, during the last Presidential canvass, a young lawyer, noted for the length of his neck, his tongue and his bill, was on the stump blowing his horn for Gen. McClellan. Getting on his eloquence, he spread himself, and said:

"I would that on the 8th day of next November I might have the wings of a bird, and I would fly to every city and every village, to every town and every hamlet, to every mansion and every hut, and proclaim to every man, woman and child—'George B. McClellan is President of the United States.'"

At this point, a youngster in the crowd sang out:

"Dry up, you fool. You'd be shot for a goose before you flew a mile."

A VISIT TO BALTIMORE DECIDED ON.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at a meeting held May 12th, resolved to visit Baltimore on the 20th of September next, for the purpose of participating in the dedication of the Wildey monument, which takes place on that day. A committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for traveling, &c. We feel sure that this worthy Order will be cordially received in Baltimore by the brothers of the Order, and no less so by the citizens.—*Wash. Star.*

Loyal Tennesseans are now prosecuting secesh citizens who persecuted and despoiled them during the war, and getting $20,000 damages. About a dozen cases were thus disposed of recently in the Bradley County Court.

PASSPORTS.—Persons residing or being in Washington, who desire passports for traveling abroad, can obtain the same, with the least possible expense and delay, on personal application at the Department of State.

The editor of the Charleston Mercury wants to take the oath of allegiance, and General Gilmore advises him to consult with the President.

GEN. GRANT IN NEW YORK.

The New York Times of yesterday says:

New York was in a blaze of excitement yesterday. All the people, good, bad and indifferent, patriotic, curious and toadyistic, were up early and out before ordinary breakfast hour. From Brooklyn, Jersey City and along the line of the out-of-town railways, came hundreds of others, just as patriotic, just as curious—one and all inspired by the absorbing determination to see the Hero of the hour, Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant.—Baffling the efforts of the enterprising, flanking the array of reporterial vigilance, the General reached his hotel, the far famed Astor, undetected by the myriad eyes of the people, unsought by any one of the most zealous lion-hunters, who waylaid every path but the right one.

HIS FIRST MOVEMENTS.

Met by Messrs. George G. Bradford, Rufus F. Andrews, Charles S. Strong, Guy R. Pelton, M. B. Brown, Isaac J. Oliver, Charles Bell and Sinclair Tousey, committee, who had been appointed a sub-committee to attend to the guest during his stay, the General was taken at once to the spacious parlors on the second floor, where Col. Stetson, the host, and Mr. Stetson, Jr., tendered him the freedom of the house, and place their best at his service. Worn out by the fatiguing trip, Mrs. Grant retired; but for her husband there was no rest. Having hastily prepared his toilet, he took breakfast with Messrs. Andrews and Pelton, the sub committee, the members of his staff who are with him, and served himself for the duties of the day by a series of cigars. His immense mail was first attended to, and then placing himself in the hands of the committee, he awaited his fate

THE POPULAR OVATION.

It had been arranged that the General should first receive certain prominent military and local officers who desired to consult with him in regard to the future programme in the city, and for that purpose he stationed himself in the large parlor at the further end of the corridor. The people, however, have a very decided objection to committees and regulations, to programmes of demonstration or exclusiveness of any kind when it interferes, even for a moment, with their wishes and perhaps their best interests. It was decided so in this instance. At 10 o'clock the crowd in front of the Astor house was immense. Many thousands of people had assembled, and it was very difficult for the active policemen to keep the way open for the embarrassed horses and the wheel-locked vehicles. "Grant, Grant," was their constantcry, but no Grant appeared, nor did the committee vouchsafe any information as to his whereabouts or the probabilities of observation.

WHAT PEOPLE SAID.

Very many callers contented themselves with a simple shake of the hand and a courteous "Good morning, Sir;" but a great many sensible working people grasped the General's hand with severe and painful labor, causing him absolute suffering, and at times eliciting rebuke Others made many little speeches. The more frequent were like the following:

"God bless you, General."

"God grant you a long life, sir."

"It does me good to see you."

"How are you, Unconditional?"

"Have you a photograph with you?"

"The people honor themselves to-day, sir."

"Don't let them use you up, General."

"How's my old commander!"

"You don't remember me, sir, but I'll never forget you."

One old gentleman had prepared a little oration, and had succeeded in reaching the third or fourth sentence, somewhat platitudinous, when the policeman gently took him by the arm, and led him to the door. A lady asked the General if he knew her brother, Lieut. ——, of the —— Massachusetts, and seemed surprised to learn that he did not. A clergyman from Jersey City, a wag, told the General, as he shook him too heartily by the swollen hand, to "trust in God, and keep the powder dry."

HOW HE BORE IT.

A good natured man is the Lieutenant-General. From early morn till after one, he was shaken and bored, and bored and shaken. The animus of the majority, who called, was respect and sincere regard for the soldier