NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—Italian Opera—Matinee at One o'Clock—Lucia di Chamounix—Massaniello.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Edith.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Busybody.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—East Lynne.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Jessie McLane.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Bluebeard—Fortune's Frolic—Nick of the Woods—Kiss in the Dark.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—Outlanchet—Wizard Skiff—Ravens of Orleans.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Minnie Warren, Con. Nutt, Living Hippopotamus, &c., at all hours—Lottery Ticket—Married Rake. Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c.—How Are You, Greenbacks?

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Land of Freedom.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Public Levee of Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife.

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway.—Songs, Burlesques, Ballets, &c.

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway—MacEvoy's Hibernicon; or, A Tour in Ireland.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—Ballets, Pantomimes, Burlesques, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

LYCEUM HALL, Jersey City.—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

New York, Saturday, April 4, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The First army corps of General Hooker's army was reviewed by that officer on Thursday, and the appearance of the troops was pronounced most satisfactory. General orders have been issued for a grand muster of the troops in the Potomac Army on the 10th inst., after which the muster rolls of the different regiments will be sent to the Adjutant General for the use of the Provost Marshal in drafting men to fill up the regiments and batteries to their legal complement. It was reported yesterday that a force of rebel cavalry was on the Northern Neck, in the vicinity of King George Court House, engaged in seizing supplies and enforcing the conscription. The enemy has within the last few days displayed a large body of troops in the neighborhood of the fords above Falmouth; but the impression is that this is only a ruse to conceal a retrograde movement.

We give to-day the particulars of the fight at Broad run, near Dranesville, between the rebels, under Captain Mosby, and the First Vermont cavalry. They fought desperately on both sides, the rebel chief being wounded by a sabre cut in the forehead. Captain Flint and Lieutenant Grout, of the Vermont troops, together with some six others, were killed. Our loss in all was sixty killed, wounded and prisoners. The Vermont men fought magnificently with their sabres, after they had discharged their carbines with fine effect upon the enemy.

Another report of Gen. McClellan's was published officially yesterday. It relates to the seven days' battles on the peninsula, and of his falling back to Berkeley. He says to the calm judgment of history and the future "he leaves the task of pronouncing upon the movement, confident that its verdict will be that no such difficult one was ever more successfully executed; that no army ever fought more repeatedly, heroically and successfully against such great odds; that no men of any race ever displayed greater discipline, endurance, patience and cheerfulness under such hardships." The report is dated as far back as the 15th of July. We give in full to-day his report of the military operations in Maryland, including the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, all the salient points of which we published yesterday. It will well repay the time occupied in its perusal.

The Bermuda *Royal Gazette*, of the 25th of March, says:—It is said that the steamer Peterhoff, captured by Admiral Wilkes, United States Navy, was from France, laden with French government stores, and was bound to Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Canada, from Queenstown on the 22d of March, reached Halifax yesterday afternoon, on her voyage to Boston. Her news is three days later than the advices of the City of Washington.

The American ship Washington, from Callao for Antwerp, put into Southampton, England, on the 20th of March, having been captured by the rebel privateer Alabama on the 20th of February, and released on giving a bond for fifty thousand dollars. The Washington had on board the crews of the ships Golden Eagle, Olive Jane, and Palmetto, which had been burned at sea by the Alabama.

The Confederate loan was to close in London on the afternoon of the 21st of March. The bids in the city had greatly exceeded the amount required. The project was not so well received in Liverpool. In Paris the loan was "all the rage" in financial circles. The London *Times* says there was "very little political feeling manifested in the business," and that it was regarded entirely as a cotton speculation. The London *Times* rather regrets that the loan was set on foot, but says there is nothing in it to prevent any one from subscribing. On the 20th of March it touched five and a half and closed at four and a half to four and three-fourths premium. The bids reached ten millions of pounds sterling, and it was expected that from fifteen to eighteen millions of pounds sterling would be taken.

The latest news received in France from Mexico was not encouraging. General Forey asked for six thousand troops in addition to the force then under his command.

The news from and concerning Poland is interesting, both as regards the actual situation in the field and the gradual advance of the Polish question to one of the highest importance in the consideration of the European cabinets. A despatch from Tarnow states that Langiewicz had defeated the Russians under command of one of the generals of the Czar, and captured a considerable quantity of war material. The latest telegraphic reports, dated at Cracow, assert, on the other hand, that Langiewicz had been defeated and his army dispersed by the Russians; that the Dictator was at Opatowiez, and had sought the permission of the Austrian government to pass through Gallicia, which was refused. The French Senate had, on motion of M. Laguerronnière, passed to the order of the day from the debate on the Polish question, thus leaving the matter in the hands of the Emperor. It is now said that Russia has replied to the note of Napoleon "by benevolent words promising concession and amnesty." The Emperor of France believed that "fresh insurrections can only bring fresh misfortunes," and "it is necessary to distrust popular impulses." The ruling powers were now more accessible to the voice of the people, and hence the reply of the Czar relative to Poland. M. Billault seemed to indicate that the question would be considered in a diplomatic congress. The reply of Austria to the French note is declared as evasive. All the judicial officers and marshals appointed by Russia in Poland had resigned, and denounced as "infamous" any person who would accept of their places and thus continue to receive government communications in the Russian language.

The French government had had very discouraging news from Cochin-China, and the Emperor's commanders in that country were asking earnestly for reinforcements.

The state of Garibaldi's health caused much uneasiness to his friends.

Consols closed in London on the 21st of March at 92⅛ a 92¼ for money. Breadstuffs were inactive but steady, and provisions flat.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The State Senate yesterday passed the bills empowering the Croton Aqueduct Board to acquire additional land on the upper end of New York island, incorporating the Life and Limb Insurance Company, authorizing the construction of sidewalks and planting of trees along the highways of the State, the New York county tax levy, the New York Juvenile Asylum bill, and others of less general interest. A remonstrance was presented against the incorporation of any more savings banks in this city. The Assembly bill to prevent speculations in gold was reported to the Senate by the Bank Committee, but with material amendments, which render it much more stringent than it was as passed by the Assembly. Several bills were ordered to their third reading, including those to incorporate the New York City Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange and the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association, and appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of Hudson river navigation. The New York Harbor Defence bill, providing an appropriation of $500,000, was debated for some time in committee of the whole and ordered to a third reading. A report was made recommending a number of important amendments to the State Militia law.

In the Assembly a heavy day's work was done. Besides a variety of other business, fifty-eight bills were read the third time and passed. Most of them, however, were local ones. Among those of more interest to our readers were the Soldiers' Home bill, which received a unanimous vote; the bills giving the Supervisors of this county annual salaries of two thousand dollars, extending the time for the collection of taxes to pay bounties to June 1, and amending the statutes relative to our city district courts. The bill amending the act in reference to unsafe buildings in this city was referred to the New York delegation, to be reported complete. Among the bills receiving favorable reports from committees there were enough in the way of street railroads for this city to involve in inextricable confusion the oldest inhabitant, including the Across Town, those through Pearl and Madison streets, Forty-second street, and numerous other streets. At the meeting of the Callicot investigating committee yesterday, the evidence of Mr. Harris was continued. He testified to loaning Mr. Callicot twelve hundred dollars, which the prosecution endeavored to prove was furnished by the Republican State Central Committee; but in this they seem not to have been successful up to the close of the committee's session. A resolution is to be introduced in the Assembly to-day defining the limits of the field of investigation.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mayor Opdyke has addressed a communication to the Common Council, strongly opposing the Broadway and other city railroad projects now before the Legislature, and urging the immediate adoption and transmission to Albany of an energetic remonstrance against the schemes of the railroad speculators.

The Executive Board of the Irish Relief Committee of this city have issued an address, appealing, in the name of our common humanity, to the people of the United States, to assist them in the efforts they are making to send, with all possible despatch, supplies of food to the starving people of Ireland.

The old copper cents are yet exchanged at the United States Mint in Philadelphia for nickle, in sums of five dollars. It would be very advantageous to the people in and around this city if some arrangement could be made to exchange the old copper coin at the Sub-Treasury here.

The examination in the case of Patrick Brophy, the mail messenger between New York and Jersey City, who is suspected of having been engaged in stealing money letters, was concluded yesterday, at Jersey City, before United States Commissioner Vroom, and resulted in the accused being held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to answer.

The markets were quieter yesterday. Gold was not active, but decidedly stronger. After selling down to 152 it closed 154 bid. Exchange was very inactive and was quoted 167 a 169. Money was easier than ever. The stock market was dull in the morning, but stronger and almost buoyant in the afternoon—the advance being led by Harlem and Hudson.

The demand for breadstuffs and provisions was restricted yesterday, though the tendency of prices was in favor of buyers. There was less inquiry for cotton and whiskey at declining rates. The movements in hay, sugar and tallow were to a fair extent, but were quite limited in most other articles of general merchandise, the markets closing, for the most part, very heavily. The freight business was on a less extensive scale, with some irregularity in rates. The dry goods trade was less buoyant, as the recent fall in gold from the high figures reached early in the week was discouraging to buyers, who were consequently purchasing with reserve, both privately and at auction, and the tendency of prices was towards a lower range. The total importation of foreign dry goods during the week amounted to $1,296,087 in direct entries, and $777,511 in warehousing entries, or, in all, goods to the value of $2,073,598. The withdrawal of dry goods from warehouse of previous importation were in value $127,495.

General McClellan's Victory at Antietam.—We publish this morning General McClellan's official report of the battle of Antietam. This report shows, as clearly as the sun at noonday, that if McClellan's advice in regard to Harper's Ferry had been followed by the War Department the battle of Antietam would have resulted still more gloriously for the country and disastrously for the rebels. McClellan advised that Harper's Ferry should be evacuated, and that Maryland Heights, which command the Ferry, should be strongly fortified and garrisoned. Had this been done, McClellan's army would have had thirty thousand fewer rebels to fight, and the forces of Lee, defeated at South Mountain and Antietam, and cut off from crossing the Potomac by our forces at Maryland Heights, would have been dispersed and captured. Instead of this, Maryland Heights were deserted by that miserable chap Tom Ford, and Harper's Ferry was thus given over to Jackson, and the defeated rebels were enabled to retreat. This report will be read by everybody, and is a perfect vindication of Gen. McClellan's plans. As such it will be received by the public. The abolitionists do well to continue their attacks upon McClellan; for they know that when the full history of his campaigns is published it will be shown that often, as in this case, his best laid plans were thwarted by official jealousies or incompetency. Their only hope, therefore, is to destroy McClellan before this history appears. We are glad to know that even this hope will fail them, and we present the true report of the Harper's Ferry affair as the foretaste of equally good things to come.

The Rhode Island Election—The Reaction Against the Copperheads.

The Rhode Island election has fallen like a wet blanket upon the copperheads. They were warned by New Hampshire that they were playing a desperate game. They were prepared for a close contest, and perhaps for a drawn battle, in Rhode Island; but the results of the late election there have utterly confounded all their calculations. That election—in its results perfectly consistent with the results of the Northern elections of last October and November—marks another popular reaction in behalf of a more vigorous and decisive prosecution of the war, and against a disturbing political faction; and there is no reason to doubt that the voice of the people of Rhode Island will be the voice of the people of Connecticut in their State election on Monday next. We think we cannot be mistaken in the conclusion that the popular verdict from Rhode Island against this impracticable and revolutionary peace programme of the copperheads is but the outcropping, in a small corner, of a solid formation of public opinion underlying all the loyal States.

A great political reaction, however, may be more aptly compared to a great freshet in the Mississippi river, carrying with it a vast amount of driftwood and floating rubbish, which, as the waters recede, is left high and dry at the head of every island and upon every projecting point of land. The peace agitators of the copperhead faction of the North were but the bits of driftwood and rubbish borne along in the flood of the State elections of last autumn. In their preposterous self-conceit, however, these silly copperhead politicians imagined that they controlled the elements, and that their foolish, mischievous and repulsive notions of constitutional rights, peace, and peace conventions and armistices, were the ruling ideas of the public mind. Elections which broadly and plainly expressed the dissatisfaction of the loyal States with the blundering, squandering and disastrous way in which the war had been conducted were construed by these deluded copperheads into a popular reaction against the war itself, and in favor of peace with the rebellious States of the South, even to the extent of civil war in the loyal States of the North.

Acting upon this most outrageous misconception of public opinion, a number of these copperhead peace agitators—green and unfledged politicians, or shallow pated old hucksters, possessed of only that one idea of the democratic party and the spoils, and carried into the Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana and New Jersey upon a great popular uprising for a more vigorous prosecution of the war—proceeded to such fantastic tricks in the way of peace resolutions, peace propositions and denunciations of the war as very soon to disgust their constituents and to excite the general indignation of the brave volunteers fighting for the Union. The real conservative sentiment of the whole country has just disclosed itself in this Rhode Island election. It means an earnest, active, overwhelming prosecution of the war, until the armed forces of the rebellion are put down; it means that the people of the loyal States intend to support the measures of Congress passed to enable the administration to crush the rebellion; it means that there shall be no intervention, no mediation, no armistice, no convention, short of the subjugation of the rebellion. The rebel chiefs themselves have defiantly announced this as their ultimatum, to wit—that this issue between them and the supporters of the Union must be settled by the sword, and the people of the loyal States have simply resolved that it shall be so settled, inasmuch as it can be settled in no other way.

This puts an end to all argument in favor of armistices, or conventions, or mediation in any form. Hence this popular reaction in Rhode Island against the copperhead peace faction—it is because that faction interferes with the vigorous prosecution of the war, and is giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The great Central States, from the Hudson to the Mississippi, last autumn rose up in judgment against the disastrous war policy of the administration, under the preposterous theories and disorganizing war measures of the abolition faction. The results have been good. That disorganizing faction has gone to the wall. Its leaders, with a few exceptions, have become comparatively tractable and docile. They no longer insist that emancipation acts and proclamations will subdue the rebellion, but they recognize the necessity of meeting and defeating the rebel armies by force of arms. Now, in their turn, the copperhead faction are beginning to receive their instructions from the people. They are told from Rhode Island that their peace conventions, and armistices, and denunciations of the war, are as far from the road to peace as an abolition crusade, and that the agitation of peace with the rebellious South, at the expense of civil war and mob law in the North, is little better than open rebellion.

President Lincoln is thus assured that, against all sorts of selfish and miserable intriguing political factions, he will be supported by the people of the loyal States in the prosecution of the war. But, on the other hand, with the enormous forces and resources at his disposal, let him fail, during this spring and summer, to achieve the grand results which the country has the right to demand, and he will not escape the judgment of a disappointed people in our State elections of next October and November.

City Intelligence.

Holy Week.—The solemn closing ceremonies of Holy Week—the last week in Lent—take place to-day, after seven weeks of fasting, penitence and prayer. To-morrow will, therefore, be Easter Sunday, and great preparations have been made to celebrate it with extraordinary pomp and splendor in all the Roman Catholic and Episcopalian churches.

Colored Recruits for Massachusetts Regiments.—Fifty colored recruits, which are to be attached to Massachusetts regiments, arrived in this city yesterday morning. They were in charge of Sergeant Thomas Stewart, and arrived in this city by the New York and Erie Railroad.

The New York Skating Club—Annual Election of Officers.—The annual meeting of the New York Skating Club took place last evening, at the club rooms, Cooper Institute. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the official positions for the year 1863-4:—President, J. Harrison, Esq.; Vice President, S. Page; Secretary, J. Amory; Corresponding Secretary, A. V. S. Anthony; Treasurer, A. J. Dupignac.

Laughing Gas.—Dr. Colton requests us to state that he will not give an exhibition of the laughing gas at the Cooper Institute till Wednesday evening next, at which he will be assisted by Commodore Nutt (to inhale the gas), with a concert by Father Reed's "Old Folks."

Non-Arrival of the North American.

Portland, April 3—1:30 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer North American.

EXECUTION AT TRENTON.

The Hanging of Charles Lewis, alias Simond, for the Murder of James Rowland—Astonishing Depravity of the Prisoner—His Conduct During His Last Hours—His Remarkable Coolness at the Scaffold—His Previous Life, &c.

The execution of Charles Lewis, alias Geo. W. Simond, took place yesterday at Trenton, N. J., in the yard in rear of the City Court House, about two hundred persons being admitted to witness the execution. It will be remembered that Lewis was convicted of the murder of James Rowland, a respectable jeweller, doing business in Princeton; and a more unprovoked and daring murder has seldom come to the eyes of the public. The murder was committed on the evening of the 13th of November last, about half-past nine o'clock, in Witherspoon street. Rowland was always in the habit of going home from his store about a quarter past nine o'clock every night; and, as he passed a graveyard near his store, on the night in question, he was waylaid by Lewis, who, with a piece of hickory wood, struck him on the head, breaking his skull and felling him to the ground. Lewis, being a very powerful man, then threw him over the fence into the graveyard, soon following, and dragging the body about forty feet back from the wall. Here he rifled his pockets, procured what money he had about his person and the keys of the store, and then fled. He having been seen in town that evening, suspicion rested upon him, and he was two days after arrested at Millstone village. After the inquest he was committed as the perpetrator of the brutal murder. During the whole time of his trial, and up to the last moment of his life, he manifested the utmost indifference. We may say that as his time grew shorter and shorter a perfectly increased brutality seemed to seize him. He refused to see any clergy, and would not avail himself of any offer that was made to communicate with his friends. A Mr. Nash, of Boston, with whom he was personally acquainted, called to see him, who, in fact, is the only person who called to see him that knew him; but Lewis refused to recognize him.

THE LIFE OF LEWIS.

Lewis was probably one of the most celebrated criminals of the age, if all that is reported concerning him be true, having been guilty of almost every offence on the criminal calendar. He was about forty years of age, was born in New Hampshire, and has left a wife and one child living. He was large, fine, intelligent looking man, about five feet eleven inches in height, and of uncommonly fine physical development, possessing great muscular strength. He had long whiskers, very heavy, but rather gray. His hair was also quite gray, more so, in fact, at the time of his execution than when first arrested. He has small lips, a good set of teeth, and rather gray eyes. His real name was Geo. W. Simond. The first knowledge of him that has been ascertained was that he learned the baking business in Massachusetts in 1842. He left Boston in 1848, and afterwards carried on the most extensive burglaries known for which he served three terms in three different prisons. He formerly resided at Hudson, where he kept the Franklin House. During his sojourn at this place he would make frequent forages around the country, and commit robberies, making his hotel the headquarters for the plunder. In many instances he would throw various stolen articles in the [illegible] poor persons, so that they would be suspected of the robbery. One night a traveller was murdered in his house, and in order to conceal the murder it is alleged he fired the building, and it was totally destroyed. He was arrested and confined in jail for about eighteen months, but the jury being unable to convict him, was discharged. He then succeeded in obtaining $9,000 insurance on his property that was destroyed. For many years he travelled on the Mississippi as a gambler, where, he stated, he made an immense amount of money. He was suspected at one time of being implicated in the murder of a Mr. Miller, of the Tennessee Bank, who was shot and the bank robbed of $90,000. He denied ever being in California, and said that the report was only a "stall" for his absence while in Auburn State prison. Shortly after the Newark Bank robbery he called upon a friend in this city and placed in his hands $6,000 in twenty dollar gold pieces, which he requested should be invested in United States notes. This was five days after the above bank robbery, and it was presumed to be a portion of the proceeds of the same. There are various other reports of robberies and murders that he committed, among others that of Harvey Burdell. It is reported that he stated he was with Burdell the same night he was killed; that he went with him to a gambling house; that he was acquainted with Mrs. Cunningham; and that he knew all the parties. How much truth can be placed in this statement we cannot say.

THE LAST NIGHT.

During the past week he was heavily chained, both hands and feet, and, for further security, he was secured to the floor. He manifested the most depraved spirit that could be possibly known. Several times he has tried to escape or commit suicide, but was fortunately foiled in every attempt. During Thursday and Thursday night he manifested not the slightest fear, and at one time, when one of his keepers remarked that it was raining very hard, he replied, "I hope it will rain like hell to-morrow, and keep the damned fools away from coming to see me." Sheriff Robert L. Hutchings manifested every desire, as well as his assistant, Geo. L. Dean, to make him as comfortable as possible; but the more they did the less he regarded them. He refused to allow a clergyman to come into his cell, and during the night was placed in the custody of Deputy Peter Packer, Samuel McFarlan and others. He kept continually laughing and joking up to twelve o'clock, when he finally fell off in a deep sleep, and slept till near six o'clock in the morning. About seven o'clock he was furnished his breakfast, and when it was brought to him he remarked that it was "a damned poor breakfast for the last one." About eight o'clock our reporter visited him, whom he felt rather pleased to see, remarking that he thought the Herald was the only paper that done him justice, because it did not notice his trial. The cell in which he was confined is about fifteen by ten feet, located in the basement of the Court House, with a small window about ten inches high and two feet long at the top of the cell. He lay in one corner on a mattress, covered with an army blanket, leaning on one arm and smoking a segar. In conversation with our reporter he at first seemed to manifest a desire to say something, but in a moment or two afterwards declined to converse in any way relative to the murder or his fate. About nine o'clock Deputy Dean entered his cell, when he asked for pen and paper. Mr. Dean declined to allow him the use of a pen, but told him that one of the Aldermen would come down and write anything he wished. He became quite enraged at the refusal, and swore terribly, when Mr. Dean finally withdrew from the cell. One of his keepers, Mr. Packer, asked him if his conscience did not smite him. He replied, "I suppose you think my conscience has been damnably troubled; but you are all mistaken. The devil never paved the way for me." About half-past nine o'clock he wanted the Sheriff to allow him to be shaved, which was also refused.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The gallows was erected in the rear of the Court House, in an enclosure of about one hundred and fifty feet square. It was the one used by the Sheriff of Essex county at the execution of Maud, McMahon and another person, and is of very simple construction. It differs from the gallows commonly used. By this the criminal is drawn up from the ground by a counterpoise weight of three hundred pounds, two upright posts and cross-beam strongly braced to the structure. The rope attached to the noose passes over a pully directly over the criminal's head and along the crossbeam to one of the posts, then passing over another pully descends to the weight, which is held up by a trigger, and the weight drops into a pit six or seven feet below the surface of the ground.

Sheriff Hutchings made every necessary preparation for the execution, and at an early hour the First regiment, Mercer Brigade, composed of seven companies, and the Ewing cavalry, were on the ground. They were placed on guard, surrounding the entire Court House.

About eleven o'clock his counsel, Messrs. James and Dunphy, arrived to bid him a final farewell. During their visit he conversed with them as unconcernedly as possible, manifesting not the slightest feeling whatever. It appears that he always denied that he had a family living, stating that his wife and one child were dead. On Thursday evening a lady and child, accompanied by one or two others, called at the residence of Mr. James and requested to see him. On being presented to Mr James the lady stated she was the wife of Simond, and brought with her the likeness of her child and herself, desiring Mr. James to visit Simond before the execution and implore him if he had any money left, which she believed he had (about $12,000), to make it over to his child. She stated that she had not seen him for over six years; that he was a very bad man; had twice tried to kill her, once desiring to give her poison. While in conversation Mr. James learned many things respecting his life, which show him to have been one of the most desperate of men. His wife proves to be of highly respectable connections, with whom she and her child have been living. Mr. James promised to comply with the request, and while in conversation with Lewis yesterday took out the two likenesses and showed them to him. At first he denied knowing who they were, but finally acknowledged that they were his wife and child. He said if it had not been for her he should never have been there he was. The remark was accompanied with several terrible oaths. Mr. James asked him if he had any money secreted away, and if he had it was his duty to settle it upon his daughter. This he refused to do, and his remarks finally became so disgusting that Mr. James and Mr. Dunphy withdrew, bidding him a final farewell. They immediately left the Court House and returned to the city. Before leaving Mr James asked him if he had any word to send to his wife and child, and he replied, "To hell with them."

About half past eleven o'clock Sheriff Hutchings entered his cell, and told him that he must make all preparation for the execution. He called for water and washed himself, put on a clean white shirt and his black suit. There was no apparent uneasiness about his manner; he seemed rather anxious for the fatal hour. After fixing himself he inquired of the Sheriff if there was any balance of the money that had been placed in his hands for his use left over. The Sheriff told him he had about eleven dollars. Lewis then replied, "Well, I want it. I may have to use it on my journey." It was accordingly handed him, and he put it in his pocket.

The Rev. Mr. Monroe being present, the Sheriff inquired if he would allow the clergy to pray with him. He replied that he would raise no objections, but it was a matter of indifference to him. A short prayer was then offered up, after which the prisoner was pinioned about the arms, and at twenty five minutes past twelve o'clock he was led out to the scaffold. He walked with a steady step to the scaffold, and placed himself in his proper position, apparently perfectly unconcerned. He gave one slight glance around and riveted his eyes apparently at the foot of the scaffold. Sheriff Hutchings then read the death warrant, after which he asked Lewis if he had anything to say. He never raised his head or made a reply, but stood like a perfect statue. Not a muscle was seen to move, perfect silence reigning for about a minute, when the black cap was placed upon his head, and at thirty minutes past twelve the soul of the unfortunate man was launched into eternity. There was but one spasm of any account, and he died perfectly easy. At one o'clock his body was lowered and placed in a coffin, and immediately sent on to this city.

On Tuesday last some citizens informed him that they were about to petition the Governor to postpone the execution for a week or so, that it might not take place on Good Friday. He replied that he did not thank them for their interference. His words were, "The better the day, the better the deed!" and that he wanted to leave this blasted New Jersey as soon as possible.

THE SUPPOSED POISONING OF A WOMAN.

Important Medical Evidence—A Portion of the Intestines to be Analyzed—The Prisoner Asks to be Examined, &c.

THIRD DAY.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Susan Thomas was continued before Coroner Farrell, of Jersey City, yesterday, and some of the evidence elicited was of more importance than any heretofore. Yet the case still remains in mystery. That portion of the intestines found with the body are to be analyzed, and for this purpose the inquest has been adjourned for two weeks.

At the close yesterday, Mr. Gilchrist, counsel for the prisoner, stated that Mr. Thomas was desirous and anxious to answer any questions that the District Attorney or jury might wish to ask.

After consultation it was decided that it might establish a bad precedent, and the request was therefore waived.

The following testimony was taken:—

Dr. John Kudlich, of Hoboken, sworn.—I made a post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Thomas; Dr. Rittler asked me to assist; he called about two o'clock P. M. on Saturday; we proceeded to make the post mortem the next day, about 10 o'clock; Dr. Rittler and myself went up together; met there Dr. Rhein, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Heberlin; Dr. Rhein described Mrs. Thomas' death; we then proceeded to make the post mortem; we first looked at the external appearance of the body; and found nothing particular; we opened the body; the muscular part of the heart was very thin and flabby, and was not so red as it usually is when healthy; the heart was going to a state that we call fatty degeneration; the heart valves were all healthy; I opened the skull and dissected the brain; one of the membranes was inflamed, the blood vessels injected, and on the surface of the membrane a yellow substance such as we find in children that die of convulsions; we found traces of inflammation in the left ventricle of the brain; the small brain lower down in the back of the head was healthy; the first part of the spine was healthy; the whole of the brain was in good order; I mean not too hard or too soft; the abdomen was pretty extended; the stomach was very large—not much food in it; felt some hard substance inside like potatoes; made an incision and smelled of the contents; the stomach had a natural appearance; there were no traces of inflammation or irritation; the liver and spleen were healthy; both kidneys were inflamed; they were a darker red than usual; I gave my opinion that we had found diseased parts of the body which could have been the cause of death; that we found inflammation of the brain; that the heart was in a diseased state and the kidneys inflamed; yet, that in my mind this did not explain the sudden death; that as there would be so much talk it would be good for Mr. Thomas to have the stomach analyzed by a chemist; with that intention we left the stomach outside and sewed the body up; then Mr. Heberlin said it would cause scandal if people knew that the stomach was sent to a chemist, if people asked that we would not do that; for my part I did; not being the family physician; I did not push the matter as I would if I had been the family physician; then there was talk as to what should be done with the stomach if it was not sent to a chemist; we were in a hurry, and advised Mr. Heberlin to put the stomach in a coffin; that I distinctly know; washed my instruments and left the room; we then went into the room where Mr. Thomas was; he was informed of the result, and Dr. Rittler and myself left; I put the brain in the chest as I usually do, as, if put in the head the water and blood would run out between the stitches; bleeding may have produced some difference in the color of the heart. Q. Could the state of the brain and kidneys have been produced by poison? A. The state of the brain could not have been produced by poison; poison could have produced irritation of the kidneys; all irritating poisons could produce irritation of the kidneys. Q. What opinion did the physicians give? A. As far as I know Dr. Rittler thought she died of inflammation of the brain and disease of the kidneys, and I believe we spoke of the convulsions; think Dr. Rhein's opinion was pretty much the same; Dr. Rhein described to me the convulsions. Q. Would strychnine produce the same character of convulsions? A. Yes; it was only two or three days ago I got a description of the convulsions from Dr. Rhein; the governess described the convulsions different from Dr. Rhein; this was since the investigation commenced; she described it like a continued shivering and trembling; suffusion of blood to the brain is more apt to produce stupor; it is possible but not usual to produce convulsions; on Wednesday Mr. Gilchrist asked me if I would assist in getting the stomach; I went up the same afternoon, with Mr. Heberling, to Mr. Thomas' house; we went to the outhouse, and Mr. Heberling designated the place were he put it; he got a hook and searched for it; also let a lantern down; we opened the vault and Mr. H. descended on a ladder; we searched about two hours, but could not find it; did not find the paper it was wrapped in; the place where he said the stomach was thrown was sufficiently hard to hold it. Q. Would strychnine produce a suffusion of blood on the brain? A. It would not so much as morphine, but would act more on the spine; death by asphyxia or want of air always produces some effusion of blood on the brain. Q. Did you find any evidence of poison? A. It is very difficult to say; there is no poison leaves less traces than morphine; morphine would leave no other traces than the filling up of blood vessels of the brain; it might produce convulsion with a nervous person; morphine would not produce inflammation of the stomach; it would take about two hours for morphine to take effect; I did not recommend the burying of the body on that Sunday, and heard nothing about it; there were no muscular contractions of the feet and toes; in this case I would say she died of a combination of causes. Q. by Mr. Gilchrist—Do you know that Mrs. Thomas was in the habit of using morphine? A. A druggist in Hoboken told me since this examination commenced that he knew Mrs. Thomas; that she had purchased morphine at his store at intervals of about two months; that the week she died she had purchased one-eighth of an ounce of morphine (sixty grains or sixty large doses).

At one P. M. a recess for one hour was taken.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John Ehlers sworn.—I reside at Weehawken Heights, and was acquainted with Mrs. Thomas; saw her on the morning previous to her death passing my house; heard of her death on Saturday morning; on Sunday morning the gardener's wife came over and informed me that the funeral would take place at half-past three o'clock that afternoon; on Sunday last a gentleman came up and I went with him to examine Mr. Thomas' premises, with a view of his leasing them; Mr. Thomas said he would give possession at any time; saw some boxes in one room packed with books. Q. Do you know whether Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have ever been separated? A. Not positively; Mrs. Thomas went to Europe; they had no difficulties to my personal knowledge.

Dr. Varick sworn—I saw the body in this building; there were evidences that a post-mortem had been previously made; I re-opened the body; upon opening the abdomen the first thing that attracted my attention was the absence of the stomach; made a cursory examination of the lungs and the heart; opened the head and found the brain missing; remarked the concave of the instep, the extension of the heels and the toes were flexed; these were in consequence of the contraction of the muscles; the condition of the foot was the only thing that struck me as peculiar; the appearance of the feet were such as are caused by contractions of the muscles, whether by strychnia or other convulsive diseases; a suffusion of blood on the brain is the usual effect produced by strychnia; in certain stages the effect of a diseased state of the kidneys would produce convulsions; morphine does not usually produce convulsions; I made no search for the brains in the body and did not remove the lungs; from the investigation I was not able to tell the cause of death, on account of the absence of essential parts; saw nothing to cause death; I removed the intestines that were remaining and placed them in a jar.

Mrs. Ann Mariah Ehlers sworn—I reside on the property adjoining Mr. Thomas; saw Mrs. Thomas pass our house on the morning before her death; heard of her death on Saturday morning and went over and tendered my services; Mr. Thomas said he had made all necessary arrangements; I asked the cause of death, and Mr. Thomas said he thought it was her stomach; that she had eaten some nuts the evening before, and he thought they were stale; as I was going Mr. Thomas requested that I would make no mention of her death; I requested to see Mrs. Thomas, and he told me that he would rather not; he assigned no reason; knew nothing of domestic difficulty between them except at one time; Mrs. Thomas told me it was bad to have a governess in the house; Mrs. Thomas returned from Europe three years ago this spring; until about Christmas last I thought she was very healthy; on Christmas eve I went over, and Mr. Thomas told me she was very nervous and he would rather I would not see her; Mrs. Thomas told me that she had never been sick before that except in confinement.

As it would require some time to analyze the intestines the investigation was adjourned two weeks from Monday next, unless sooner called together by the Coroner.

Application will be made for the discharge of Mr. Thomas on bail.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the passengers by the steamer Saxonia, which leaves this day for Europe, we notice the name of the Hon. John A. Kasson, Member of Congress from Iowa, formerly first Assistant Postmaster General, who goes as special Commissioner from the United States to the Postal Convention of all Nations, which meets next month in Paris. Mr. Kasson is accompanied by A. Mahle, Esq., of this city, Secretary to the Convention.

Baron Stoeckl, the Russian Minister, left the Clarendon Hotel for Washington on Thursday night, after a week's visit to this city.

Hon. R. E. Fenton, of Dayton; Judge Law, of Indiana; R. S. Stevens, of Kansas; Wayman Crow, of St. Louis; B. P. Cheney and John O. Prisbey and wife, of Boston, are stopping at the Astor House.

The Anglo-Rebel Steamer Nicholas I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, April 3, 1863.

In your impression of March 28 we notice a report, purporting to come from some one at Beaufort, stating that on the officers from the United States gunboat Victoria boarding the steamer Nicholas I. they found the officers and crew in a state of intoxication. We here beg leave to state that it is entirely false, and to the truth of this statement the officers of the Victoria will certify. We trust, Mr. Editor, to your known impartiality to insert this card, as the report is likely to do us serious injury.

Your obedient servants, THOMAS C. WYNNE, WILLIAM PARAMOR.

The Navy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

A reader of your paper wishes to correct a mistake which has appeared several times in publishing a list of the officers of the United States steamer Hartford. Captain T. A. Jenkins is Fleet Captain and Captain of the Hartford, and not Captain Palmer, who was relieved by Captain Jenkins several months since.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 3, 1863.

PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War unanimously adopted their report on the Army of the Potomac, containing their general conclusions. On application they have supplied proof copies for the press, but were not able to supply them in sufficient number to reach all points of the country. The understanding is that it shall be published on Monday without favoritism to any particular newspaper. The other reports to follow this will be in relation to Bull run, Ball's Bluff and the Western Department. This committee was appointed in December, 1861. They have examined a large number of witnesses, and obtained much valuable information throwing light on the conduct of the war, and which will prove valuable for future guidance. It is said this committee was one of the most harmonious ever appointed, and though composed of men differing in party politics almost every conclusion reached as to the policy and prosecution of the war was unanimous. And it is further asserted that careful examination of the proceedings will show that everything has been done fairly, and without any object or purpose to detract from or add to the merits of any officer connected with the army. The general conclusions of the committee are understood to be of a character highly encouraging as respects the future.

THE PURCHASE OF SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.

The policy of the government in reference to cotton and other Southern productions has at last been fixed. It has been the subject of much Cabinet consultation, and was finally agreed upon to-day. The agents of the government are to give certificates of the receipt of such goods as may be voluntarily surrendered by parties in rebeldom, and special permits to purchase are to be issued to loyal persons. The permits will designate the particular localities in which they are to be used by setting out geographical boundaries of the district where the purchase may be made.

THE ARMY.

George R. Vernon, formerly of the New York Seventh regiment, has been appointed second lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States infantry. He declined a commission in the volunteer service, and enlisted as a private in the Fourteenth infantry. His promotion is for meritorious conduct.

GENERAL WARD ON A MISSION TO ALBANY.

General J. Hobart Ward, one of the most popular commanders in the Army of