THE TRIAL.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

two letters? A. From two to three; but that would depend on the manner in which they were written; it was about half an inch.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. DOSTER.

Q. How did you happen to see that boot? A. It was handed me by Mr. Field.

Q. Did you ever see it before? A. No.

Q. What was told you about it before you saw it? A. Only to examine it and see if I could make out what the name was.

Q. Are you prepared to say that the name was not Booth? A. No, sir; I could make out the "—th" at the end.

Q. You can swear it was J. W. Booth? A. No, sir.

Q. After you had seen the boot what did you say? A. I said I could make out a "J" and a "W" and "H," and afterwards a "B" and a "T."

Re-examination of William H. Wells, Colored.

The proceedings of the court were here delayed by an order from Judge Advocate General Holt to remove the fetters from the hands of Payne, in order that he might put on both the coats already spoken of in the record. When Payne was unfettered he arose, and there was a hush through the court. Every eye was directed towards him, and mingled expressions of admiration and abhorrence could be distinctly heard—abhorrence of his real or supposed crime, and admiration for his fine physical development. His face was slightly flushed, and his lips curled an involuntary smile, and revealed the dimples in his cheeks, to which the colored boy had alluded in his previous testimony. He first put on the coat of Confederate gray, and over it drew the larger, same colored one. The hat was then handed him, and he put it on, and turning towards the young negro, bent his dark blue eyes searchingly upon him.

Judge HOLT then said to the boy, "Do you recognize him now?" A. Yes, sir; but he had a white comforter on, and looked quite well, and he had one corner of that hat over one eye, turned down like; I tell you his eyes looked pretty fierce. Here the boy shook his head as he added, "Oh, he knows me well enough." In spite of the solemn importance of the words, the homely positiveness of the boy evoked a laugh, to which Payne himself replied by a renewal of his old smile.

Re-Examination of Mr. Robinson.

While this witness was being looked for the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL said:—I wish this witness also to see the prisoner in the present dress, that he may give his opinion as to whether it is the same man or not.

Having taken the stand, Mr. Robinson said:—He is more like the man than he was before; I should think it was he, but yet I am not sure about it.

Q. You didn't state precisely the hour when this stabbing occurred in your previous examination? A. It was not far from ten o'clock.

Q. Was it before or after? A. I think it might be after.

Q. Do you know whether the pistol that was picked up there was loaded or not? A. It was loaded.

Q. Did you examine it? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOSTER here asked that Mrs. Murray be recalled, to which the Court consented, in order that she might have an opportunity of seeing Payne with coat and hat on. It was found, however, Mrs. Murray had left the court room.

Another witness was called to the stand.

Testimony of Jacob Ritterspack.

Q. State whether you know Spangler, the prisoner at the bar here. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did he board? A. Where I did; on the corner of Seventh and I streets.

Q. Who arrested him? A. I don't know.

Q. What is the name of the house? A. It has no name, and there is no number to it.

Q. Who owns it? A. Mr. Ford.

Q. Who lives in the house? A. Mrs. Scott.

Q. Were you present when he was arrested? A. No, sir.

Q. Who occupied the room with him? A. He never slept there; he just got his meals in the house.

Q. Had he no room in the house? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see the rope that was taken there? A. No, sir; I only know he had a valise there; he used to keep it there; but the detectives came and asked if he had anything there, and I said no, nothing but the valise.

Q. You knew it was Spangler's? A. Yes.

Q. When did he take it there? A. I don't know.

Q. When did you give it to the detectives? A. On Monday, the 17th of April.

Q. Ain't you commonly called "Jake" about the theatre? A. Yes, sir.

Testimony of Captain Wermerskirch.

Q. State whether or not on the 14th of April you were at the house of the prisoner, Mrs. Surratt, in this city? A. No, sir; I was there on the night of the 17th.

Q. Were you present when she and Payne met? A. I was present, sir.

Q. Did you or did you not hear Major Smith address any remark to her or make any inquiry of her in regard to Payne? A. He asked her if she knew Payne.

Q. Was she in the presence of Payne? A. She saw him.

Q. What did she say? A. She held up her hands in this position and said, "so help me God, I never saw him before, and I know nothing about him."

Q. Do you recognize Payne there as the man? A. That's he—the man yonder.

Q. And is that lady there Mrs. Suaratt? A. I can't see her face, sir.

Assistant Judge Advocate BINGHAM then requested that Mrs. Surratt be asked to unveil her face, which had the very natural effect of attracting to it the gaze of every spectator in the house; but, like Payne, she met the glance of the witnesses unmoved; and when he replied, "Yes, sir; that's Mrs. Surratt," she coolly and slowly replaced her veil before her face.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. AIKEN.

Q. Captain, did you make any search of the premises while there? A. I did, sir.

Q. What did you find? A. I found a number of photographs, papers, bullet moulds and some percussion caps.

Q. In which room did you find the percussion caps? A. In Mrs. Surratt's room, on the lower floor, and I also found there the bullet mould.

Q. Were the caps lying loose about in the room? A. They were in one of the bureau drawers, and the bullet mould was on top of the wardrobe.

Q. Was the room on the first floor? A. It was on the first floor—the back parlor.

Q. What were the photographs you found there? A. There was a number found there; I don't know whose likenesses they were.

Q. Did you find any of Davis or Stephens there, or any of the rebel leaders? A. Yes; but not exactly photographs; they were lithographs, cartes de visite, in the same style as photographs.

Q. Are you aware that dealers expose these for sale throughout the country? A. I have seen them in Baltimore eighteen months ago; but they were prohibited to be sold by the commanding general at that time.

Q. Have you not seen photographs of the leaders of the rebellion in the hands of persons known to be loyal? A. Not frequently.

Q. Well, did you ever see them? A. Perhaps I did.

Q. Have you ever seen photographs of Booth in the hands of loyal men? A. Only in the hands of those who took an interest to have him arrested.

Q. Is it not a common thing for photographs of prominent actors to be exposed for sale? A. I think it is, sir.

Q. Whereabouts were you when Mrs. Surratt made that observation? A. She was standing in the parlor near the hall door.

Q. What remark did you make to her when you were ready to take her from the house? A. The remark was made by Major Smith, not me; he said he was ready to take her away; she requested him to wait while she knelt down and prayed a little; but whether she prayed or not I can't say.

Q. How was Payne dressed when he came in? A. He was dressed in a dark coat and pants that seemed to be black; he had a close fitting headdress, apparently a shirt sleeve or the lower part of a pair of drawers, closely fitting around his head and hanging down on the side six or seven inches.

Q. Is that the article? A. It looks very much like it; he was full of mud to the knees.

Q. Do you think you could recognize the coat he had on if you should see it now? A. Yes.

Q. Do you recognize it now? Is that the coat? A. I think it was longer and darker; Payne's hat was then placed upon his head, and his overcoat removed, and the witness said, "That's the coat, and that's the way he had the headdress on.

Q. Are you sure you recognize the man? A. Yes, sir; that's the man.

Q. Do you think if you should see a person dressed in genteel black clothes, with a white cravat about his neck, looking like a Baptist minister, and then see him three weeks after that with a shirt sleeve on his head and his pants thrust into his boots, you would recognize him as the same? A. I declar I don't know how Baptist ministers do look.

Q. What is your religious persuasion or belief? A. I was brought up a Catholic.

Q. And you think you would recognize a person in such a change of garb in a dim gaslight? A. If I were asked to look at him and identify, I think I would; the prisoner had taken no particular pains to disguise himself; his face looked as it is now, and I would recognize him if he put on another coat and covered himself with mud.

Q. Was there another remark made to you by Mrs. Surratt with reference to Payne? A. No, sir; even the one mentioned was not made to me.

Q. Did you see anything of a black bag there? A. Yes, sir, I have seen it; it was not opened in my presence; we had no means of opening it, and had it sent to the Provost Marshal's office to be opened there.

Q. Of your own knowledge do you know anything that was in it? A. No, sir.

By Judge HOLT—Q. You found the bullet moulds on the top of the wardrobe in Mrs. Surratt's room? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When Mrs. Surratt looked at Payne was there light enough for her to see him? A. Where he stood the place was not only lighted by the hall light, but also by the light emanating from the parlors.

By Mr. AIKEN—Q. Have you ever had any percussion caps in your possession? A. Yes, sir, I have.

Q. Have you ever had any bullet moulds? A. Don't think I ever had.

Q. Isn't it a common thing for people to have them in these times? A. I don't know.

Testimony of Lieut. John W. Dempsey.

Q. Did you ever see this picture before?

The picture was a colored miniature, representing three female figures, generally styled Spring, Summer and Autumn; I saw that picture in the house of Mrs. Surratt, in the back parlor.

Q. Did you examine it? A. I did.

Q. What did you find underneath, between the picture and the back? A. A likeness of J. Wilkes Booth; a side face view.

Q. Is this it? A. That is the same face, but the picture I found in here was a side view.

Objected to, and objection not sustained.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. AIKEN.

Q. Have you ever been in the habit of seeing pictures of Booth, or of the leaders of the rebellion exposed? A. I was a prisoner in the South fifteen months, and saw many of the leaders of the rebellion personally and in pictures.

Q. I mean in the loyal States? A. Very few, sir, except in newspapers.

Q. In loyal newspapers? A. Once, I think, a picture of Davis as former Secretary of War, in one of the Sunday papers in New York.

Q. Have you not seen pictures of eminent actors exposed for sale? A. I am not a theatrical character and can't say that I have; I never noticed; but I have seen pictures of Forrest and McCready.

Re-examination of Mr. Weichman.

Q. Look at the prisoner Payne, and state whether you ever saw him dressed with that coat on him before? A. Yes, sir, when he last came to the house.

Q. When he remained three days? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether you ever saw that vest before? A. Yes, sir; he also had a pair of boots.

Q. State whether he wore a white cravat or not? A. He wore a black cravat.

Q. Did you ever know him to wear a white cravat? A. No; I never did.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DOSTER.

Q. All this happened when you were giving information to the War Department and on intimate terms with Mrs. Surratt and her family? A. I was on intimate terms for a time; it was on this occasion that Payne went to the theatre with Surratt to see the play of Jane Shore; I indicated my suspicions to Gleason at the time, and the very morning after that the horseback ride took place.

Q. I was asking you to fix the date, that's all? A. It was about the 14th of March; he came to the house on the evening of the 13th, and remained there the 14th, 15th and 16th; on the 15th he went to the theatre; it was when Forrest played there four nights in that week.

By Mr. COX.—Q. Do you fix the 16th as the date of that horseback ride? A. Yes, sir; to the best of my recollection.

Testimony of Colonel H. H. Wells.

Q. State to the Court whether you had Payne in your custody on the 17th of April? A. Yes, sir; on the night and morning.

Q. State whether he was dressed in the coat he now has on. A. Yes, that coat and black pants and a skull cap.

Q. State whether you took his clothes off? A. Yes; I took his coat, pants, vest and all off him on board the monitor.

Q. State whether a white shirt on? A. Yes, sir; and an undershirt minus one sleeve; there is a very distinct mark by which they can be recognized; when I described to him his struggle with Mr. Seward, I said I shall find the blood here, and I found it on the coat sleeve, and also on the shirt sleeve.

Q. The white shirt? A. Yes, sir; then witness took the shirt and said, "There it is"—pointing to the blood stains; I called his attention to it, and said, "What do you say now;" and he leaned against the side of the boat and said nothing; I also took from him the boots that have been shown in court, and asked him where he got them; he said in Baltimore, and he had worn them three months; I called his attention to the falsehood, apparent from their being so little worn, and sent them to the Treasury Department to see if it was possible to ascertain what the time was.

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. DOSTER.

Q. You saw the blood on the coat? A. Yes, on the sleeve.

Q. On the outside? A. No, on the inside; on the lining of the left arm.

Q. Did you threaten the prisoner at any time? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you not tell him that he was a liar? A. I think I did tell him so; several times I called his attention to the blood on the coat, and asked him how the blood came there, and he said he did not know how it came there.

Q. How did you know it was blood? A. Because I saw it.

Testimony of Mrs. Blice, Colored.

Q. State where you live? A. At Bryantown.

Q. Do you know Dr. Mudd? A. Yes.

Q. How far does he live from Bryantown? A. Four miles.

Q. State whether or not on the day after the President was murdered you saw him riding into Bryantown, and at what hour. A. It was evening, on a dark, foggy day; I couldn't see the sun; it might be later than three or four o'clock.

Q. Was he alone? A. There was a gentleman with him when he passed; they were on horseback.

Q. How far from the town do you live? A. Not more than half a mile; they went past my place.

Q. How long before Dr. Mudd returned? A. In a short time.

Q. How long after that before you went into town yourself? A. Not more than eight or ten minutes.

Q. Did you find any soldiers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear the murder spoken of then? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the Doctor came back was the other man with him? A. No sir.

Q. Did you ever hear who shot the President? No sir, I did not; only heard that he was shot from persons talking

CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. STONE.

Q. If he had come back the same road with Dr. Mudd would you not have seen him? A. I was not there all the time.

Q. How long did Dr. Mudd stay in town? A. I didn't think he stayed more than a quarter of an hour.

Q. Can you tell whether the man with Dr. Mudd was an old man or a young one? A. I could not say.

Q. What sort of a horse had he? A. He appeared to be a bay horse.

Q. Had soldiers been passing down there that day? A. I did not see any till I went down town.

Q. If any man had returned from town, he would have to pass your house? A. Yes, sir, or go through Bryantown.

By the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Q. Did the Doctor return before you came back? A. He had passed my house before I started.

Testimony of Mrs. Driscoll, Colored.

Q. How far do you live from Bryantown? A. I don't know exactly; a very little distance; I reckon about a quarter of a mile.

Q. Do you know Dr. Mudd? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State whether the Saturday after the assassination you saw Dr. Mudd riding to town? A. Yes, sir; it was about three o'clock; there was another gentleman with him, who rode on the other side of the doctor; I could not tell whether he was old or young, and Dr. Mudd rode on.

Q. Where did the gentleman go? A. He went into the swamp and stayed there.

Q. Did he stay there till the doctor came back? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was the doctor gone? A. Very little time.

Q. How far is the bridge from town? A. Not very far; it is nearer than my house is to the town.

Q. Did you go in town that day, and if so how long after? A. In a very little while.

Q. Did you then hear of the President's murder? A. I never heard of it until I got into town.

Q. Did you ever hear any one say who killed him? A. Not for two or three days; then I heard it was a man named Booth who killed him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. STONE.

Q. Did you live at McPherson's? A. Yes, sir; I was standing at the kitchen door when I saw him pass.

Q. Are there no woods between McPherson's and the bridge? A. No, sir.

Q. When you spoke of the man's staying in the swamp, you did not mean Sykes' swamp, only the little run beyond the house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was it after that you went to town? A. A very little while.

Q. Did Dr. Mudd come back before you started? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the man doing on the swamp, or little run? A. Nothing, only staying there.

Q. Could you tell whether it was an old man or a young man? A. No, sir.

Q. How many soldiers did you see pass that day? A. I did not see any pass; they were in Bryantown.

Q. Can you see into Bryantown from the bridge? A. Yes sir; indeed you can see it from McPherson's house.

The Court here adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Jeff. Davis to be Tried for Complicity in the Assassination Plot.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1865.

The ample proof said to be in the possession of the government of the complicity of Jeff. Davis in the conspiracy for the murder of Mr. Lincoln renders it probable that he will be tried upon that charge with the other conspirators before the military commission now in session.

DANVILLE.

Mr. Chas. H. Hannam's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH ARMY CORPS, DANVILLE, VA., May 16, 1865.

THE SIXTH CORPS MOVING NORTH.

Major General Wright returned from Richmond yesterday, and preparations were immediately commenced to transport this corps to that place. The Third division left to-day, and General Wright and staff will leave at three o'clock P. M. to-morrow, after which the Second division will leave. A regiment from the Twenty-fourth corps will relieve Colonel Hyde's brigade in the town.

It is expected that the whole of the Sixth corps, with wagons, ambulances and artillery, will be at Manchester on Saturday next, after which it will march to Alexandria.

THE PROSPECTS OF HOME.

The men are in high spirits at the prospect of going home; and the citizens of Danville, on the contrary, are sorry they are leaving. They have all been agreeably disappointed at the quiet and orderly behavior of our men; and the sagacity and common sense displayed by General Wright have done much to dispel erroneous impressions respecting the Yankees.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1865.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan in all parts of the Union, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, the subscription agent, amount to $782,550. The largest single Western subscription was $20,000, from L. Buell, President, Quincey, Ill. The largest single Eastern subscription was $300,000, from the First National Bank of Philadelphia. The Farmers' National Bank of Lancaster took $100,000. The number of individual subscriptions was five hundred and fifty-six.

Obituary.

CAPTAIN PETER J. HENRY.

Captain Peter J. Henry, Company E, Tenth New York State Volunteers, died on the 17th inst. at his residence in this city, while on sick leave from his regiment. He was formerly foreman of Engine Company No. 48, of this city, and a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association, and connected with the Fire Department for the last twenty years. His remains will lay in state in the City Hall on Sunday, and will be buried with military honors.

WASHINGTON.

General Banks Removed by the President from Command in Louisiana.

Chief Justice Chase's Schemes for the Presidency.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Negro Suffrage the Main Plank in the Platform.

Gossip Regarding Cabinet and Other Offices.

Orders for the Grand Review of the Troops.

Mr. Stanton's Administration of the War Department Satisfactory to Generals Grant and Meade.

Russian Condolence on the Death of the President.

Secretary Seward at the State Department, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1865.

GENERAL BANKS REMOVED FROM HIS COMMAND.

President Johnson has removed General Banks from command in Louisiana, and appointed General Canby in his place. This change is based upon the report of General William F. (Baldy) Smith and Mr. James T. Brady, who were appointed by Mr. Lincoln to investigate the management of affairs under the administration of Generals Butler and Banks in Louisiana. The report of these commissioners was made to the President and Cabinet on Wednesday and Thursday, and resulted in the order for the removal of Banks to-day. The order restricts General Canby's duties to purely military affairs, leaving the civil Governor (Mr. Wells) full control over civil affairs, the military commander of the department to interfere only upon the requisition of the Governor. By this order Dr. Kennedy, who was summarily displaced by General Banks, is restored to the position of Mayor of New Orleans.

LOYAL NORTH CAROLINIANS SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON.

It is stated that the administration has summoned the leading loyal citizens of North Carolina to Washington to confer upon the matter of the restoration of that State to its relations with the government. Mr. W. W. Holden, ex-Governor Swain and other prominent citizens of North Carolina are expected soon to arrive on this mission.

FORTHCOMING PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR PIERPONT, OF VIRGINIA, ORDERING A STATE ELECTION.

Governor Pierpont has prepared, and will shortly issue, a proclamation for an election of members of the Virginia Legislature from localities not at present represented. The suffrage will be confined to loyal citizens, and none will be allowed to participate in the election whose loyalty is at all doubtful. In this course he will be sustained by the government.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

The friends of the Hon. W. H. Smith, of Bedoivel, Randolph county, Alabama, are endeavoring to have him made Governor of that State. He was an original Union man, and was obliged to leave the State for his Union sentiments.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Chief Justice Chase has already entered the field as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and is directing his efforts to the accomplishment of that object. He wrote a letter, in the latter part of April or first of May, to a prominent politician in Ohio, which directly reveals his purposes. This letter is now being shown around in the West among those known as faithful to the Chief Justice. In this letter Mr. Chase states that the time has come to reconstruct the political parties for future operations; that he thinks that by quiet and skilful management on the part of their friends a strong party can be formed out of the radical element of the republican party and the liberal portion of the democratic party, which will be formidable. He suggests that they shall adopt the name of "national democratic party," with one of its cardinal planks—the reconstruction of the South on the basis of negro suffrage. This letter, as already stated, is now being used by Mr. Chase's friends in the West in initiating this new party movement, intending, of course, to keep it secret until they get their wires laid, combinations made and plans matured.

The Chief Justice, in the meantime, has gone along the coast southward, enjoying the heat of the Southern climate. His friends have given out that he has gone to reopen the district courts; but the fallacy of this idea is at once seen when it is known that the Cabinet have had two or three long sessions since Mr. Chase left, discussing the propriety of immediately opening the courts, and have not as yet decided when or how soon the district judges of the South shall assume their duties. Besides, it is no part of the duties of the Chief Justice to open those courts.

The fact of the matter is, he is in search of his old friends in the South, and has gone to initiate his movement in that direction while his friends attend to it in the North and Northwest.

SECRETARY SEWARD ATTENDING TO BUSINESS—CONDITION OF FREDERICK SEWARD.

Secretary Seward visited the State Department to-day, and transacted some business there.

More hope is entertained of Frederick Seward's recovery now than at any other period since his injury. The surgical skill shown by the surgeons who have charge of the Sewards, in their treatment of the wounds, is universally commended; and when a full account of the treatment is written it will be considered the most remarkable exhibition known to the science of surgery the world over.

CERTIFICATES FOR DISCHARGED NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Secretary of the Navy is having prepared a very handsome certificate of honorable discharge from the naval service, for officers who retire in consequence of the reduction of the navy caused by the termination of hostilities.

RUSSIAN SYMPATHY FOR THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. De Stoeckl, the Russian Minister here, recently read to the President the eloquent instructions of Prince Gortschakoff, of which the subjoined is a translation:—

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16, 1865.

SIR—The telegraph has brought us the news of the double crime of which the President of the United States has fallen a victim and Mr. Seward barely escaped. The blow which has struck Mr. Lincoln at the very moment when he seemed about to harvest the fruits of his energy and perseverance has been deeply felt in Russia. Because of the absence of the Emperor I am not in a position to secure and transmit to you the expression of the sentiments of his imperial Majesty. Being acquainted nevertheless with those which our august master entertains towards the United States of America, it is easy for me to realize in advance the impression which the news of this odious crime will cause his imperial Majesty to experience. I have hastened to testify to General Clay the earnest and cordial sympathy of the imperial Cabinet with the federal government. Please to express this in the conversation to President Johnson, adding thereunto our most sincere wishes that this new and grevious trial may not impede the onward march of the American people towards the re-establishment of the Union and of the concord which are the sources of its power and of its prosperity. Receive, sir, the assurance of my very distinguished consideration. GORTSCHAKOFF.

His Excellency, Mr. STOECKL.

THE NATIONAL BANKING CAPITAL.

Of the three hundred millions of banking capital authorized by the national bank act and the amendments thereto of the last Congress, only sixty-seven millions remain to be taken up. The law requires that this capital shall be distributed among the States, one-half according to population and the other half in proportion to existing banking capital, a preference to be given to conversions of existing State banks over new institutions. Of the present unused capital Massachusetts has fifty-eight millions. The assignment of the remaining unappropriated capital has been made in direct and not in inverse proportion. The earliest applicants received their full share or more, leaving later applicants too little to satisfy their wants.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN—FORTHCOMING STATEMENT REGARDING HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH JOHNSTON.

Major General Sherman arrived here this afternoon. It is understood that he is preparing a statement of all the facts in regard to his negotiations with General Johnston and the terms of surrender arranged between them. This will be, in fact, a reply to Secretary Stanton's bulletin and General Halleck's order in regard to it; and it is claimed by the friends of General Sherman that his statement will completely exonerate him from blame in that affair.

MR. STANTON AND THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

The following testimony has just been elicited before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and is furnished by them for publication:—

TESTIMONY OF MAJOR GENERAL MEADE.

Q. You have been in the army almost since the war commenced, and have had as intimate connection with and knowledge of the Army of the Potomac as any general I know. For that reason I desire to place on our record your answer to the following inquiry:—In what manner has Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, performed his duties in regard to the supply of the army and the support of the military operations under your charge? A. So far as my knowledge extends—and I have had many relations with the War Department—I can most cheerfully say that everything I have required, or that I thought ought to be done, has been promptly attended to by Mr. Stanton as the head of the War Department.

Q. What do you say of the talent and ability with which Mr. Stanton has conducted his department? A. I consider that the department has been conducted with very great ability; there may have been some matters in which I may have differed with Mr. Stanton, and might have criticised his operations.

Q. Speak of the general management of the department? A. As to the general management of the War Department, I consider it has been conducted with great ability.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT.

Q. You have been Lieutenant General commanding the whole army for a year past and more? A. Yes sir.

Q. I wish you to place upon record your answer to the following question:—In what manner has Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, performed his duties in the supply of the armies and the support of the military operations under your charge? A. Admirably. I think; there has been no complaint in that respect—that is, no general complaint; so far as he is concerned, I do not think there has been any ground of complaint in that respect.

Q. Has there been any misunderstanding with regard to the conduct of the war, in any particular, between you and the Secretary of War, since you have been in command? A. Never any expressed to me; I never had any reason to suppose that any fault was found with anything I had done; so far as the Secretary of War and myself are concerned he has never interfered with my duties, never thrown any obstacle in the way of any supplies I have called for; he has never detailed a course of campaign to me, and never inquired what I was going to do; he has always seemed satisfied with what I did, and has heartily co-operated with me.

THE CABINET.

The reports that there are to be immediate changes in the Cabinet have no foundation in fact. It is certain that the Cabinet will remain as it is until the army and navy is placed upon a peace basis, and until the trial of the assassin conspirators is concluded and summed up. What will be done after that developments hereafter alone can tell.

THE GOSSIP OF THE HOTELS.

It is generally reported here that Mr. Seward proposes voluntarily soon to leave the Department of State, satisfied with the honors and reputation he has acquired, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Adams, whose departure for the United States has actually been recently announced in the Liverpool papers. In that case Mr. Sumner is spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Adams. Preston King will, it is believed, either be appointed to the New York Collectorship or go into the Navy Department, the latter arrangement being quite probable.

Mr. Weed was with Mr. Stanton to-day. The latter is also expected to go out of office. It has been also rumored here that Raymond and Morgan have formed a ring to hold Johnson. The Blairs have not the decided influence that has been attributed to them.

Mr. Brady has returned from New Orleans, and with this is coupled the statement that the transactions which have come to light there, when made known, will have an astounding effect, not only on public opinion, but the reputation of several generals.

THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF NEW YORK.

The Assistant Treasurership in New York is to be a first class man, if possible. The usual candidates from New York, who are ready for anything, from a Custom House clerkship up to a foreign mission, are already in the field, but at present the names of Lucius Robinson, T. W. Olcott and Lieutenant Governor Campbell are received with the most favor among the lookers on.

CURIOUS PHENOMENA IN WHISKEY.

Mr. Lewis, the Internal Revenue Commissioner, says, as I am informed, that there are manufactured in the United States one hundred million gallons of whiskey annually, and that he will be able to collect duty ($2 per gallon) only on twenty millions. This is explained very readily when we know that whiskey is selling at Chicago at $1 93 per gallon, duty paid.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA LAID UP.

The vessels of the Potomac flotilla, which the government have no further use for, numbering over twenty, are arriving at the yard. Their stores and guns are being removed and their crews transferred to other vessels or to the mould loft.

MR. HENDERSON RESTORED TO OFFICE.

Mr. G. A. Henderson, who lately occupied a prominent position in the Treasury Department and was suspended upon charges of malfeasance, was to-day restored to his former position by Secretary McCulloch, the investigation ordered by Mr. Chase having resulted in his honorable acquittal and the report that the charges were without foundation.

JEFF. DAVIS' FEMALE GARMENTS.

The Secretary of war has promised that if the historical female garments, including the boots, worn by Jeff. Davis at his capture, are received in time at the War Department, they shall be forwarded to Chicago for exhibition at the great Fair for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission and the Soldiers' Home.

RETURN OF THE HARPER'S FERRY MACHINERY.

The steamer John Brooks arrived from City Point to-day, with a large lot of machinery used in the Richmond Armory by the rebels, and which had been stolen by them from Harper's Ferry. This machinery was all packed in boxes by the rebels, and ready for removal from Richmond. The boxes all bore the mark of "Richmond, C. S., Armory;" and it was doubtless the intention of the rebels to run them into North Carolina, as they were all directed "Deep river, North Carolina."

THE GRAND MILITARY REVIEW.

General Grant's Order for the Review in Washington.

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 239.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1865.

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6. A review, with marching salute, of the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia and General Sheridan's cavalry will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23d and 24th inst.

On Tuesday, the 23d inst., will be reviewed the Army of the Potomac, General Sheridan's cavalry and the Ninth corps, all under the command of Major General George G. Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst., will be reviewed the Army of the Tennessee, Major General O. O. Howard commanding, and the Army of Georgia, Major General H. W. Slocum commanding, the whole under command of Major General W. T. Sherman.

The following will be the order of march:—The head of column will each day rest on Maryland avenue, at foot of Capitol Hill, moving at precisely nine A. M., passing around the Capitol to Pennsylvania avenue, thence up the avenue to the Aqueduct bridge, and across to their camp.

The troops will be without knapsacks, marching at company front, closed in mass, and at route step, except between Fifteen street and New York avenue and Seventeenth street, where the cadence step will be observed.

Each brigade will be accompanied by six ambulances, passing three abreast.

The reviewing officer will be stationed in front of the President's house, where provisions will be made for members of the Cabinet, heads of the military and civil departments and *corps diplomatique*.

The Ninth Army corps, Major General Parke commanding, will report to Major General Meade for the review.

Major General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, will have the necessary guards posted in the streets along the route, keeping the street clear of all horsemen and carriages, except those of the proper officers, heads of military or civil departments or *corps diplomatique*, and such other arrangements as are necessary to facilitate the review.

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By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.
R. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Overwhelming Rush of Visitors—Preparations for the Spectacle.

WASHINGTON, May 19, 1865.

There will be doubtless be a great crowd of visitors here next week to witness the grand military display on Tuesday and Wednesday. Not a room is to be had at the hotels, and hundreds of applications by mail and telegraph for accommodations are daily refused. Rooms even in private houses are also nearly all pre-engaged, and visitors will be obliged to go to Baltimore to sleep after the day's exhibition is over.

A large staging is being erected on the platform in front of the White House, one hundred and twenty feet long, for the accommodation of the Lieutenant General, heads of departments and the diplomatic corps and their families.

Such an immense military display has never been witnessed on this continent, and will be worthy of the nation and the cause. It is not probable that another such an opportunity will arise during the lifetime of the present generation in this country to witness a review of two hundred thousand veteran soldiers.

CANBY.

News from New Orleans and Mobile—Arrival of Captured Steamers at Mobile—General Pillow a Prisoner—Terrible Devastation Along the Mississippi, &c., &c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1865.

Generals Canby and Osterhaus arrived from Mobile yesterday.

The paroled officers and men of General Dick Taylor's army are overrunning Mobile.

Thirteen steamers and the rebel rams Nashville and Mary Ann had arrived at Mobile from the Tombigbee river, where they were taken by the rebels on the evacuation of Mobile. They, with eight other steamers, with the blockade runner Heroine as the flagship of the officer in charge, are expected to reach here to-night.

It is feared that the blockade runners Red Gauntlet, Mary and Virginia and the steamer Natchez will not get down the river, as they are above Demopolis and the river is falling.

General Gideon J. Pillow was captured near Selma. He was afraid to go home on account of the guerillas.

The steamboat Manhattan was burned at the levee last night and some of the shipping injured.

The rise in the Mississippi river has forced the levees, and the water now covers the immense area from the Red river to Donaldsonville and the Gulf Stream, from thirty to fifty miles in width. The suffering occasioned by this overflow is terrible, and the destruction of property beyond description.

Cotton holders demand an advance, with no sales. Sugar is selling at 18½c. for white clarified. The total stock of sugar in the bonded warehouses is 95,233 boxes and 1,104 hogsheads. The total stock of Louisiana sugar in the city is estimated at 10,000 hogsheads. Molasses—The stock in the bonded warehouses is 2,693 barrels.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Important Confiscation Case—A Collision Between Governor Brownlow and Judge Trigg, of the United States District Court.

NASHVILLE, May 18, 1865.

There is a prospect of a conflict between the judicial and executive powers in Tennessee. An extraordinary affair occurred on last Tuesday in the United States Court at Knoxville, Judges Connelly and Trigg presiding, which promises to lead to legal proceedings of no common magnitude. W. G. Brownlow, special agent of the United States Treasury Department, acting under the written orders of that department, which were made in conformity and in obedience to an act of Congress, rented out several pieces of abandoned property belonging to disloyal persons who were in the Southern confederacy.

Judge Trigg, at the term of his court immediately preceding the present one, ordered the tenant of the United States Treasury Department to be dispossessed of a farm which he had rented from Mr. Brownlow, and the property restored to the owner. Mr. Brownlow applied at once to General Tillson for aid to enforce contracts which he had made for the Treasury Department, which that officer granted, and Judge Trigg's order was disregarded and the issue between the Judge and the Treasury agent was whether the power of the latter to make contracts in accordance with orders from the department at Washington, based on an act of Congress, should be respected, or whether a judge of the District Court had power to set such a contract aside and declare it void.

The military authority of the federal government decided it in favor of the Treasury Department; so on Tuesday Judge Trigg delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, in which he directed them in strong language to indict Governor Brownlow for his action in the premises. The charge is said to have been exceedingly bitter.

Judge Trigg is understood to be hostile to entire radical policy, and particularly hostile to the Confiscation law. A collision between himself and the Governor is one which will excite deep interest in the public mind.

Surrender of the Rebel General Ben. Hill and His Command.

LOUISVILLE, May 19, 1865.

The Nashville *Union* says the rebel General Ben. Hill has turned over all his men, some seven hundred in number, with their arms and horses, to the United States. The men were paroled.

General Forrest Killed by His Own Soldiers.

CAIRO, May 18, 1865.

The Memphis *Argus* has reliable information that the rebel General Forrest was killed at Parkville, Alabama, on the 13th, by four of his own men, to avenge the death of six of their comrades, ordered shot by Forrest the day before for exulting over the news of Johnston's surrender, which Forrest did not believe.

The Imagination is Stimulated by the incense of flowers, and if ever there was poetry in perfume it breathed silently and soothingly from PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, the most bewitching of all the fragrant preparations that chemic art has extracted from the floral kingdom. Sold everywhere.

Accurate Examinations of Mining Properties, by C. H. HITCHCOCK, State Geologist, 37 Park Row.

A.—Use the Best.—Bowden's Moth Destroying Packet. For sale by all druggists. Price 50c.

A. * * * * *
"Look on this picture, and then on that."
Here you behold the infirm step,
The pallid cheek, wasting form,
Untasted food, and a social atmosphere
Poisoned with the tales of aches, pains,
Sleepless nights and mental despondency.
There, laughing health, sparkling eyes,
Elastic steps, craving appetite, forgotten cares,
Genial thought and ambitious resolves
Show the contrast and mark the picture.
And here the secret lies, that
Unknown to Quackenboss, the Doctor,
Smith had taken bottles three
Of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

A Line of New and Fast Side-wheel steamers between Baltimore and Richmond is now established, leaving Frederick street wharf every evening at six o'clock.

A.—50 Per Cent of all Sales Given.—Good business men wanted to sell a first class article. For further information address W. N. Y., Post office.

Afternoon Crowds Still Continue at the original Dr. SCHENCK'S, 59 West Thirteenth street. See circular.

A.—Gents' All Wool Suits, $18; Boys' All Wool Suits, $9, at I. V. BROKAW'S, 34 Fourth avenue.

A Lady Visiting Fifty Hat Stores Will scarcely find in them all one-half the number of dashing, graceful, coquettish and fascinating styles of ladies' and misses' fancy HATS that may be seen at GENIN'S, 513 Broadway; and nowhere have prices been so unsparingly cut down.

A Splendid Spring Overcoat, $18; Nobby Walking Coats, $25; Pants and Vest, $15. Custom work as usual. CLARKE, 112 and 114 William street.

Ask for Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair RESTORER AND DRESSING.—They act