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THE TRIAL. Synopsis of the Evidence. THE SUPPRESSED TESTIMONY. THE "GOLDEN CIRCLE" & "SONS OF LIBERTY."

The Northern Cities to be Laid in Ashes. Saunders' Intercourse with Booth. FIFTY OR A HUNDRED PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PLOT.

As stated in our issue yesterday, the evidence of Friday, which was suppressed, has been published. It shows conclusively that Sanders and Booth were intimate in Canada. John Daveny, a resident of Washington, on being asked if he was certain that he had seen Booth and Sanders drinking together as well as talking, replied, 'Yes, sir, I did—I am sure of it. Sanders says he never saw him; but Sanders tells a lie, because he did see him. I saw him talking to him.'

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VOL. VI RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1865 NO. 163

States was generally assented to in the service? A. Yes, sir. Q. The "detached service" of which you speak, in which these parties were to be sent, you say related to Canada and the destruction of the Northern cities along the Canada frontier? A. It was outside of the Confederate lines—either here or in the Northern cities or in Canada. Q. Did you understand that the "detached service" was to be performed in that direction along the Canada frontier and in the Northern cities? A. That "detached service" was a nickname in the Confederate army for such purposes. Q. It meant that sort of warfare? A. Yes, sir. Q. You spoke of laying the Northern cities to ashes; did you understand that that was the mode in which that warfare was to be conducted, by firing our cities? A. Yes, sir; by firing the cities down and getting the people disheartened with the war, and by that means to bring forward a revolution amongst the people in the North; that was the purpose. No cross-examination. Mrs. Mary Hindspeth of Harlem, New York, testified that she found letters in a street box, which include the then contemplated assassination and the choice of an assassin, and conclude with the destruction that "Sanders is doing us no good in Canada." The man who dropped these letters was John Sanders, and is identified as Booth's friend, by general appearance and from the fact that Dr. Mudd described Booth as wearing false whiskers when he came to have his leg set, on the night of the assassination. One of these letters is addressed "Dearest Harriet," and is merely filled with compliments of "dearest's" urgent. The other is very important, and is as follows: DEAR LOUIS—The time has at last come, they have all so wished for, and upon your everything depends. As it was decided that you, and you were to cast lots. Accordingly we did so, and you are to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century. When you remember the fearful, solemn way that was taken by you will feel there is no drawing back—Abe must die, and now you must cast your weapons. The cup, the knife, the bullet, the cup filled with acid, and might again. Johnson will give this, has been like an engaged demon since the meeting, because it has not fallen upon him to do the deed of the nation. He says the blood of his glory cannot better and his noble brother will call upon him to revenge, and revenge he will have. He cannot break it up, the mountain head he will upon some of the blood thirsty generals. But he would suit him. As our plans were all arranged and well arranged we separated, and as I am writing on my way to Detroit—I will only say that all rests upon you. You know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so perfect and complete that without one knew your face no police telegraphic dispatch, would catch you. The English gentleman, Harriet, must not see us easily. Remember, he has ten days. Strike for your honor, strike for your country, bite your time, but strike sure. Get introduced, congratulate him, drink his stories, not many more will be brought to earth by friends. Do anything but fail, and meet us at the appointed place within the fortnight. Enclose this note together with one of poor Louisa. I will give the reason for this when we meet. Return to Johnson. I wish I could go to you, but only call me to the West; you will probably hear that man in Washington. Saunders is doing us no good in Canada. Believe me, your brother in love. CHARLES SELBY.

The address of "Louisa" was probably used to guard against such a letter as had happened to the loss of the letter. The letter from "Louisa" is dated St. Louis, Oct. 21st, 1865. General Grant was also before the court. His testimony was mainly relative to the extent of the authority of the commandant of the Military Department of Washington. The following regarding Jacob Thompson is interesting: By the Judge Advocate—Q. Will you state whether you are acquainted with Jacob Thompson, formerly Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan's administration? A. I met him once, that was when the army was lying opposite Vicksburg, at what is called Milliken's Bend and Young's Point. A little boat was discovered coming up on the opposite shore, apparently surreptitiously, trying to avoid detection, and a little tug was sent out from the navy to pick it up; when they got to it they found a little white flag sticking out of the stern of the rowboat, and Jacob Thompson in it, they brought him to Admiral Porter's flagship, and I was sent for and met him; I do not recollect how the negotiable business he had, there seemed to be nothing important at all in the visit, but he pretended to be under a flag of truce, and therefore he had to be allowed to go back again. Q. When was that? A. I cannot say whether it was in January or February, 1863; it was the first flag of truce we had, though. Q. Did he profess to be, and seem to be, in the military service of the rebels? A. He said he had been offered a commission—anything that he wanted, but knowing that he was not a military man, he preferred having something in the shape of a commission, and he had taken the place of an inspector general in the rebel service. Q. Did he then hold that position? A. That was what he said; that he was an inspector general, or assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, I think he said. Q. Samuel P. Jones, a blindman from Richmond, testified that he had often heard Confederate officers talk on the subject of the assassination, and that they were "desperately anxious that any such thing as this should be accomplished." The following is particularly pertinent: Q. Will you state any particular occasion? A. In a general way I have heard some offered to be paid with a Confederate sum, for any person or persons to go North and assassinate the President. Q. Do you remember any occasion when any such offers were made, or any amount named, and by what kind of officers? A. At this moment I cannot tell you the particular names of shoulder straps, &c. Q. Do you remember any occasion—some distant occasion? A. I can tell you this, I heard a citizen remark once that he would give from his private purse \$10,000 in addition to the Confederate amount to have the President assassinated—to bring him to Richmond, dead or alive, for proof. Q. What was meant by that phrase, "to bring him to Richmond, dead or alive"? A. I know nothing about that any more than the way they would express it. I should judge, from drawing an inference, that there was an amount offered by the government, in that trashy paper, to assassinate any officials who were hindering their cause, and even I have heard it down as low as a private or citizen. Q. I understood you to say that it was a subject of general conversation among the rebel officers. A. It

was. The rebel officers, as they would be sitting around their tent doors, would be conversing on such a subject a great deal. They would be saying they would like to see his head brought there, dead or alive, and they should think it could be done, and I have heard such things stated as that they had certain persons undertaking it. Samuel K. Chester, an actor, testified that Booth told him in New York in the latter part of December or early in January, "that he was in a large conspiracy to capture the heads of the government, including the President, and take them to Richmond." I asked him if that was what he wished me to go in; he said it was; I told him I could not do it, that it was an impossibility, only to think of my family, he said he had two or three thousand dollars that he could leave them; I still said I could not do it, he begged it and asked with me for, I suppose, twenty minutes or half an hour, and I still refused; he then told me that, at least, I would not betray him, and said I did not; he said he would implicate me in the affair if I did not; he said that the party were sworn to get together, and that if I got up to betray them I would be hunted down through life, and talked some more about the affair; I cannot remember it now, but still urging me saying I had better go in; I told him I could not do it, and I went home. Booth also told him that the plot was to be executed in Ford's Theatre. As to the preparations the evidence of this witness is as follows. Q. What preparations did he say, if any, had been made towards the conspiracy? A. He told me that everything was in readiness; that it was sure to succeed, for there were parties on the other side ready to cooperate with them. Q. Did you understand from him that the rebel government was sanctioning what he was doing? A. He never told me that. Q. What did you mean by parties on the other side? A. I imagined that they were on the other side, but he did not say who they were; I mean they were those people, he said on the other side. Q. Did he mention the probable number of persons engaged in the conspiracy? A. He said there were from fifty to a hundred, he said that when he first mentioned the affair to me. Booth said Chester fifty dollars but he refunded to him in February, and Booth then told him "that he was very short of funds—very short that either himself or some of the party must go to Richmond to obtain means to carry out their designs." The plan to have kidnaped Mr. Lincoln seems to have been abandoned, as appears from the following elicited from this witness. Q. I understood you to say he stated that the particular enterprise of capturing the President and heads of the government had been given up, and that the conspiracy he was selling off the horses he had bought for the purpose? A. Yes, sir. Q. He did not state to you what mode of proceeding had been substituted for that, but simply that that one had been given up? A. He told me they had given up the affair. The above is all of the important items of the suppressed testimony yet published. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 16TH. The testimony elicited on the 16th was mainly regarding the assassination, and Booth's escape from the theatre. It seems that the passage way by which he escaped was usually obstructed but on the night of the murder everything seemed to be prepared. This was probably the work of Spangler, one of the stage carpenters. The witnesses were mostly employees of the theatre. Spangler, in reply to a request from Booth, to help him all he could, replied "I will," from which it is inferred that he kept a key to the door of the theatre for Booth to facilitate his escape. A boy called Jim "knew" Booth's horse while he went into the theatre Spangler having directed him to do so. M. J. C. and Spangler were probably Booth's agents in preparing notices in the theatre. The evidence against O'Laughlin, the would be assassin of Secretary Stanton, shows on the night of the 16th of April, when Gen Grant was at Stanton's house and being surrounded, he made two attempts to go in. At first he tried to get in on a pretence of seeing Gen Grant, and on the second attempt did get in, stating that he was a lawyer of the City of Washington and had business with the Secretary. Mr. D. Stanton talked with him a few moments and then took him off. Booth's card sent to Vice President Johnson was shown to Mr. Wm. A. Browning, his private Secretary, but no new points elicited. Testimony as to the route pursued by Booth, and Harold was brought out. Dr. Mudd's share in the affair was brought up. It seems from the evidence of Lieut. Lovett, one of the officers, who pursued Booth, that the Doctor admitted that two strangers were in his house on Saturday morning after the assassination. The Lieut. says, at first he did not seem aware about giving any satisfaction; then he went on as stated that on Saturday morning, at daylight two strangers came to his place; one came to his door and the other sat on his horse; that he went down and opened the door, when the other man got off his horse and came into the house that one of them had a broken egg, and that he had set the egg; I asked him who the man was, he said he did not know; he was a stranger to him; he stated they were both strangers; I asked him what kind of a looking man the other was, he said he was a young man, about sixteen or eighteen years old. Q. How long did he say they remained there? A. He said they remained a short time; this was the first conversation I had with him. Q. You said that Dr. Mudd and they were there a short time; do you mean they went away in the course of the morning? A. That is what I understood it to be. Q. Did he state until the last to make the same representations that these men were entire strangers to him? A. Yes, sir; that he knew nothing of them, he said one of them called for a razor, strap and water, to shave his mustache off; I asked him if he had any other beard, he replied, "Yes; a long pair of whiskers." Q. Did he state that Booth had left there that morning in a hackback? A. He said one of them went away on crutches, and that he showed them a way across the swamp. Q. Will you state whether you had a subsequent interview with Mr. Mudd? A. Yes, sir. Q. How long after the first one? A. At the first interview I had a long time, and was talking to him when the proper time came; the second interview occurred on Friday, the 21st; I went there for the purpose of viewing him. Q. State what he then said to you, and give those men. A. When he found that we were going to search the house he said something to his wife, and they brought down a boat and showed it to me; he said he had to cut it in order to set the man's leg; I turned the boat down and saw some writing on the inside—"J. Wilkes" I called his attention to it; he said he had not taken notice of that before. A large cavalry boot, with down the leg, was brought in, passed around, and examined by the members of the court. On the inside near the top of the leg, under the name of the maker, were the words "J. Wilkes" written plainly in ink. Dr. Mudd's statement that he did not know Booth has been refuted by evidence that he was seen in conversation with him in Washington before the assassination, and he afterwards admitted to the guard that he had been introduced to him last fall by a man named Johnson. Dr. Mudd also attempted to throw the pursuers off the track by misstatements as to the route they took from his house. It is but a fair and natural deduction from the evidence that Dr. Mudd was advised of the plot before its execution and there is no doubt but what Booth's stopping at his house on his escape was pre-arranged. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 17TH. The particulars of the pursuit and capture of Booth and Harold were taken up again. The detective and military officers were all examined. Dr. Mudd's complicity was fully established. Wm. J. Jett, a rebel soldier, swore that he had been on duty as a Confederate commissary agent in Maryland, and that Booth and Harold passed him on their route. The following is extract from the cross-examination. Q. Harold wanted you to aid him in going further South? A. Yes; but we had no facilities to do that. Q. Did he seem disappointed? A. Yes, sir. Q. Was Booth present when you were talking with Harold about their being the assassins of the President? A. No; not when he first told me; he and Blairidge came up after. Q. Did he seem to be a good deal agitated? A. Yes, sir. Q. What did Booth say? A. He said he did not intend to tell that. Q. But Harold did tell? Q. Yes, he had told before Booth came up. Q. Can you recollect whether he said that he had killed the President? A. He said, "We are the assassins of the President," then a few minutes after he said, "You'd better come the man, J. Wilkes Booth, who killed the President." Jett finally did show our troops the way to Garrett's farm where Booth was killed. As regards the death of Booth the following is the story of Serg't "Boston" Garrett, the man who shot him. Q. You may state what part you took in the pursuit, capture and killing of Booth, beginning the narrative at the point where you arrived at the house. A. When I arrived at the house my superior officer, Lieutenant Dabney, told me that Booth was there and directed me to deploy men to the right and left round the building, and see that no one escaped; by this time inquiries had been made at the house, and it was ascertained that Booth was not in the house, but in the barn; the greater part of the guard were withdrawn from the house and placed around the barn, and orders were given to allow no one to escape; we had been previously cautioned to see that our arms were in readiness for use; after being ordered to surrender, and told that the barn would be fired if they did not, we remained there some minutes. Booth inquired who we took him for; he said his leg was broken, and what did we want with him; he was told that it made no difference who we were, that we knew who they were and that they must surrender themselves as prisoners, and that they must know where they would be taken if they gave themselves up, so reply was given, the party lasted much longer than the time first stated, probably, I should think fully half an hour, more or less, in the course of that time many words passed, and Booth positively declared he would not surrender, at one time he said, "Well, my boys, you may get a stratcher for me," at another time he said, "Well, Captain, make quick work—shoot me through the heart," or words to that effect, so that I knew he was perfectly desperate and would not surrender; after a while I heard whispering there, Booth had previously declared there was no other person in there, the other person, who proved to be Harold, seemed to be trying to persuade Booth to surrender; we could not hear the words, after a while Booth said, "Captain, there is a man in here who wants to surrender; words followed, but I could not hear what they were; Booth said, "Oh, go out and save your life," he then called out, "I declare before my Maker this man is innocent of any crime whatever," or words to that effect; further words followed, in which Harold seemed to tell Booth that he would not surrender, he was told to take his arms and come out; Harold declared he had no arms; Booth also declared that this other man was unarmed; that the arms belonged to him; immediately after this, Harold having been taken out with arms, detective Lieut. Col. Conger came over to the side where I was and directed the barn to be fired, I had been previously standing below a crack in the boards large enough to put in your hand; I knew that Booth could see us, and could have picked us off, and he in fact once made the remark "I could have picked three or four of your men off, just draw your men off fifty yards and I will come out," he used such words many times; when the fire was lighted (which was almost immediately after Harold had been taken out of the barn), I could see him in the middle of the middle of the barn; he started, at first towards the door, and I had a full front view of him; I could have shot him much easier than at the time I did, but as long as he made no demonstration I did not shoot him; I kept my eye on him steadily, he turned toward the other side, he brought his piece up to an aim, and I supposed he was going to light his way out; I thought the time had come, and I took steady aim upon him, and shot him, the ball entered his head a little back of the ear and came out a little higher on the other side of the head, he fell I think until about seven o'clock that morning, perhaps two or three hours after he was shot; I did not hear him speak after he was shot, except to cry out when he was shot; others stated that he did utter words after that, but I did not hear any after I shot him. Q. State whether you recognize the prisoner as the man you took out of the barn? A. Yes, that is the man. Q. Did you know Booth before? A. No, but I was perfectly satisfied from the first, when Booth said his leg was broken, and also from his desperate replies, that he would not be taken alive, that he was the man; I knew that no other man would act in such a way. In his cross-examination the following was brought forth: Q. You say that you judged from the conversation between Booth and Harold in the barn that Harold was anxious to surrender? A. Further brought up. Q. But that after Booth refused to surrender, Harold seemed to speak as if he desired to stay with him? A. Yes, sir. Q. And it was after that, that Booth made his declaration? A. Yes, he declared before his Maker

that the man with him was not a rebel, and I also wish to state, with the permission of the court, that improper motives have been attributed to me; that I offered twice to Lieut. Col. Conger and Lieut. Baker to go with the horse and take these men, telling them that I had other things to do, that they were less dangerous, for while I could not see them they could see us. I did not fire the ball from fear, but because I was under the impression at the time that he had started for the door to fight his way through, and that I thought he would do harm to me if I did not. Atterott's attempt on the life of the Vice President is referred to in the evidence of Fletcher, for even at Naylors' liberty stable, in Washington, Atterott took a horse from the stable that night, and in passing remarked to the witness that "if anything happened to-night he would hear a ferret." It was shown by the testimony of John Greenawald that Booth and Atterott were very intimate. The following is from Greenawald's testimony: Q. Did you at any time hear the prisoner Atterott speak of expecting to have plenty of gold soon? If so, state what you heard? A. He and some other young men whom he met came into my house, he had been drinking, and said, "Greenawald, I am pretty near broke, though I have friends enough to give me near money as will keep me all my life. I am going away one of these days, but will return with as much gold as will keep me all my life." Before the assassination, Atterott left Greenawald's house but returned again on the 15th of April when he asked for a room again. He had another man with him who left on the train next morning. In the cross-examination the witness stated that he did not remember having made or having heard any remark preliminary to that of Atterott's with respect to his expectation of having enough gold and silver to keep him all his life, the man Thomas who came to the hotel on the morning of the 15th with Atterott did not seem to be intimate with the prisoner, though he judged them to be acquaintances, Atterott did not refuse to put his name on the register, nor did he say he would not like to do it, he did not seem sleepy or in liquor. The witness having been asked if he could identify the man Thomas from among the prisoners at the bar pointed out the prisoner Spangler as having some resemblance to that person. Thomas, however, had a moustache, which the prisoner had not, and his hair was longer and his complexion darker. The witness stated that he did not see Atterott and his companion enter the house, and therefore, could not tell whether they entered together. Herakiah Metz of Montgomery Co., Md., in answer to a question whether he had ever met Atterott before, replied "I recognized the prisoner at the bar; on the Sunday after the death of Mr. Lincoln, he was at my house and ate his dinner there, he was just from Washington, and was inquiring about the news. Some conversation took place about General Grant having been shot, and we understood that he had been shot on the ears; he then said that if the man who was to have followed him had followed him it would have been so; I so understood him. No further evidence of importance was brought out. The court adjourned until 10 o'clock on the 18th inst. GEN. JOHNSTON PARTING WITH HIS ARMY. A Greensboro' letter in the New York Herald dated 4th inst., says: This morning General Joseph E. Johnston broke up his headquarters near this place, bade farewell to the members of his staff, except his personal aids, and proceeded to Charlotte. The scene was an affecting one, and all who witnessed it regarded it in that light. In the midst of a woods, at a distance of two miles from Greensboro', were a few tents, some wagons and a number of horses. No longer the headquarters guard paced to and fro. There was no bustle and no excitement; no hasty utterances and no startling exclamations; none of the liveliness pertaining to active field service. The countenances and actions of both officers and orderlies bespoke an occupation gone. Soon after sunrise the General and staff rose and partook of a frugal meal. A camp chest served them as a table, and the ground was used in lieu of chairs. The dishes were not of china, nor were the spoons and forks used, but both were of the most inexpensive kind. The meal over, their appetites appeased, orders were given and received, the units struck, personal property packed, the wagons loaded, and everything got in readiness to be moved. This accomplished, the General gathered his staff a round him, and made a few remarks. He thanked them for their services, the aid they had rendered him, and hoped the future would be brighter than the present or the past. Few as the words and actions were, they embraced the parting scene. By noon the wagons moved, and the General and those of his staff who proposed to journey his way, placed their horses and baggage on the cars and left for Charlotte, and as they did so the headquarters of the rebel Army of the Tennessee ceased to have an existence—commencing its journey to history and posterity. General Johnston in a manner is dignified and affable; in conversation, easy and agreeable, and in personal appearance, attractive. His ability as a soldier and a scholar is eminent. How THE BLACK BARBERS IN RICHMOND. The Way, speaking of the behavior of the freedmen in Richmond, says: The transformation of the negro from the condition of a slave to that of a freedman, has not, as far as we can see, broken the bonds of society, or upset anything. The social world was as usual, if the political is a little changed and in commotion. The freed negro does not presume on any extra, newly-acquired importance; does not take his former master or mistress by the throat, and demand back pay for a life spent in servitude. Nothing of the sort has occurred, nor is expected to occur. The negroes who have chosen to leave the bonds of their former owners—have gone about their own business, while those who prefer to remain are receiving the pay of hired servants. They will not be allowed to eat the bread of idleness. Freedom, though a great thing, does not constitute a negro a white man, after all. On the afternoon of the 11th inst. as the westward mail train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was approaching Greenspring Run, the engine exploded, killing the engineer and firemen. Louisville, May 13.—A guerrilla, supposed to be Quantrell, of the Lawrence massacre notoriety, was wounded by Terrell's scouts, near Taylorsville on Wednesday, and lodged in the military prison to-day.