SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING

		217	BSCRIP TION.		
		g are t	he only Terms of Subscri	pti	on
Daily p	mper.	On Ye	Ar	10	00
	1.0	Six M	onths	5	00
**			Months		00
Weekly			Year	3	00
**	11		Months	1	50

AD VERTISING. (Ten Lines or less minion type, or one inch space, to

3		constitute a Square.)		
One	Square.	One Day	\$1	00
15	· Ones	Two Dayson communications or their	+4	55
344	10	Three Days	2	50
**	11	Four Days	3	00
0.00	200	Five Days	3	50
300	10	One Week	4	00
		Two Weeks	.7	00
900	761	Three Weeks	16	P00
44	10	One Months	12	50

Larger advertisements will be charged in exact proportion with the above, and must be paid for when handed in.

One inch lengthwise the column will count a Square, no matter what size type may be used.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the Special Notice head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every invertion.

LOCAL COLUMN. Only sport notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates: One Line, One Day Two Lines, "Three Lines, " Five Lines, " Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear. The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

J. I. PENNINGTON & CO.

MURDER!

May, 19, 1865.

Our Synopsis of the Evidence.

PROCEEDINGS UP TO THE 20TH.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.

A NORTH CAROLINA WOMAN IMPLICATED.

The Arson Plot---Jeff. Davis' Complicity.

Samuel Arnold's Letter to Booth

AN IMPORTANT CONFESSION.

MORE ABOUT DR. MUDD.

A CONFEDERATE CIPHER DISPATCH.

Particulars of the Attack on the Sewards.

&c ...

We resume the publication of our synopsis of the evidence believe the assassination and conspiracy court, giving fuller details than have been included in our hurried news abstracts of the last few days: PROCEEDINGS ON THE 18TH.

The court met pursuant to adjournment. A telegraph despatch from Booth in New York to Surratt in Washington asking for "number and street at once," was read. The relevancy of this despatch is not clear, only that it shows intimacy between Booth and Surratt

Louis A. Weichman on being recalled, testified regarding Booth's and Surratt's actions on Inauguration day as follows :

I will state that as near as I can recollect, it was after the 4th of March, and the second time that Payne visited the house; when I returned from my office one day, at half-past four o'clock, and went to my room, I rang the bell for Dan, the negre servant, and in reply to an inquiry which I addressed to him, he told me that John had ridden out about half-past two o'chek in the afternoon with six others, on horseback; on going down stairs I found Mrs. Surratt weeping bitterly, and asked her what was the matter; she said to me, "Go down and make the best of your dinner, John has gone away;" about halfpast six o'clock John Surratt came back and was very much excited-in fact, he rushed frantically into the room; he had one of Sharpe's small six-barrelled revolvers to his hand; I said, "John, why are you so much excited ?" he replied, "I will shoot any man who comes into this room; my hopes are gone, and my prospects blighted ; I want something to do; can you give me a clerkship?" the prisoner, Payne,

came into the room; about fifteen minutes afterwards Booth came into the room; he was so much excited that he walked very frantically around the room several times without noticing me; he had a whip in his hand; the three went up stairs in the second story, and they must have remained there together about twenty minutes; subsequently I asked Surratt where he had lett Payne; he said Payne hae gone to Baltimore; I asked him where Booth had gone; he said to New York; some two weeks afterwards Surratt, when passing the post office inquired for a lester under the name of James Sturdy, and I asked him him why a letter was sent to him under a false name; he said he had particular reasons for it; this must have been two weeks after this affair-before the 20th of march; the letter was signed "Wood," and the writer stated that he was at the Revere House in New York ; that he was looking for something to do, but would probably go to some boarding house in Grand street, I think West Grand street; that was the whole substance of the letter.

This witness also testified that Payne, the Seward assassio, after the 4th of March met Mrs. Surratt, to his presence and " made some excuse to ber, saying

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, SATRUDAY, MAY 27, 1865 VOL. VI. NO. 167.

that he would have been in Washington before that date but could not get there."

The following, implicating a Mrs. Stater, from North Carolina, is from the evidence of the same

By Mr. Aiken-Q. How did you learn anything with reference to the antecedents of Mrs Slater? A. Through Mrs Surratt berself.

Q. What did Mrs. Surratt tell you? A. Mrs. Surratt stated to me that she came to the house in company with How, and that she was a North Carolinian; I believe that she speaks French, and that she was a blockade runner or bearer of d spatches.

Q. Where were you at the time Mrs. Surratt told you this? A. I was in the house, in the kitchen, or at least in the dining mimi. Q. Are you certain, beyond all doubt, that Mrs.

Surratt ever told you that Mrs Stater was a block-ade runner? A Yes, sir. Q Had you better that time ever seen Mrs. Sh.t.; at the house of Mrs. Surratt? A. I myself saw her only one; I learned she had been to the house

Q Never mind what you learned. You saw her only once? A. Only once,

How long was sto there? A. Only one isht Q. Did you have any conversation with her yourself? A. She drave up to the door in a buggy; the bell rang and Mrs Surrate told in ... out and take her trunk; there was a young man in the lungry with her; that was all the conversation I had with her; she had her mask down-one of those short

masks that ladies wear.

On being interresal of the the Court as to the means ing of the word "mask," the witness said he intended to signify a vell of the ordinary description.

Q. Was any one beside vourself present on the occasion of this a execution? A. Not that I re-

Q. On what day was that? A. It was sometme in Feormary; I don't remember the precise day Q. Did you hear anything said about Mrs. Slater dterwards? A. No. sir. Q. What was Mrs. Surratt's exact language in

giving you this information? A. Show ill that this eman a refree North Carolina, and that if she got North there we uld be no danger for her, because being French, she could immediately apply to the Prench Cosul, that we about the oul. In guage 1 car now remember.

Mr. Aiken, one of the Carns is the the prisoners, attempted to bring out evidence showing that Weich man was a sympathiser with the rebels and that he assisted a may named S., Marie to go South through the blockade, but as no wi resea except he, himself were examined in this point, the attempt failed.

Further testimony showing that Augustus Howell known as "Spencer," and a clockade runner, with other of the conspirators, were often assembled at Mr Sarrati's h 1149

Atzerett's movements the night of the assassination were brought out in evidence. It seems that he was up till very late, and left the Pennsylvania House, where he was stopping very early in the morning.-The knife thrown away by him on that night was brought into court, and identified by several witnesses.

The Rev. W. B. Ryder, of Chicago, Ill., testified that he found the following letter in Richmond among the archives of the so called Confederate Government: RICHMOND, Feb. 11, 1865.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, President Confederate States of America:-

When Senator Johnson and myself waited upop you, some days since, in relation to the project of annuying and harassing the enemy by means of burning their shipping, towns, &c., &c., there were several remarks made by you upon the subject that I was not fully prepared to answer, but which upon subsequent conference with the parties proposing the enterprise, I find cannot apply as objections to the

First-1 he cumbustible material consists of several preparations, and not one alone, and can be used without exposing the party using them to the least danger of detection whatever. The preparatiars are not in the hands of Mr. Daniel, but are in the hands of Professor McCulleugh, and are known but to him and one other party, as I understand.

Second-There is no necessity for sending persons in the military service into the enemy's country; but the work may be done by agents, and in most cases by persons ignorant of the facts, and therefore inno-

I have seen enough of the effects that can be produced to satisfy me that in most cases, without any danger to the parties engaged, and in others but very slight, we can: First-Burn every vessel that leaves a foreign port for the United States. Second-We can burn every transport that leaves the harbor of New York or other Northern ports with supplies for the armies of the enemy in the South. Third-Burn e ery transport and gunboat on the Mississippi river, as well as devastate the country and fill his people with terror and consternation.

I am not slone in this opinion; but many other gentlemen are as fully and thoroughly impressed with the conviction as I am. I believe we have the means at our command, if promptly appropriate I and energetically applied, to demoralize the Northern propiin a very short time. For the purpose of satisfying your mind on the subject, I respectfully but earnestly request that you will have an interview with General Harris, formerly a member of Cangress from Missouri, who, I think, is able, by conclusive proces, to convince you that what I have suggested is perfectly

feasible and practicable. The deep interest I feel for the success of our cause in this struggle, with the conviction of the importance of availing ourselves of every element of defence, must be my excuse for writing you and requesting you to invite General Harris to see you. should see proper to do so, please signify, the time when it will be convenient for you to see him.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, W. S. OLDHAM

On the back of the letter are the two endorsements, the first being "Hon . W. S. Oldham, Richmond, February 12, 1865."

"In relation to plans and means of burning the enemy's shipping, towns, &c preparations are in the hands of Prefessor McCullough, and are known to only one party. Ask the Prest dent to have an interview with General Harris, formerly from Missouri, on the subject. Secretary of State, at his convenience please see Gen. Harris and learn what plan he has for evercoming the difficulty heretofore experienced. J. D.," Feb. 20, 1865.

Received Feb. 17, 1865.

The following letter, taken from Booth's trunk, and addressed to him, was identified as in the handwriting of the prisoner Sam Arnold :

Hookstown, Balto. Co. March 21, 1865.

DEAR JOHN-Was business so important that I could not remain in Baltimere until I saw you ! l came in as seen as I could and found that you had gone to Washington. I called also to see Mike, but learned from his mother he had gone out with you and had not returned. I concluded therefore, he had gone with you. How in considerate you have been. When I left you stated we would not meet in a mouth or so, therefore I made application for employment, an an swer to which I shall receive during the week I told my parents I had ceased with you Can I then, under existing circumstances, come as you request? You know full well the government suspicions something is going on there; therefore the undertaking is becoming more complicated. Why not for the present desist for various reasons, which if you look into you can readily see, without my making any mention thoroof You know any one can censure me for my present course. You have been its cause, for how can I now come after telling them I had left you Suspicion rests upon me now from my whole family, and even parties in the country I will be compelled to leave home any how, and how soon I care not. Not one was more in for the enterprise than myself, and to-day would be there had you not done as you have. By this I mean the manner of proceeding. I am, as you well know, in need. I am, you may say, in rags; whereas to-day I ought to be well clothed. I do not feel right stalking about without means, and from appearances a beggar. I feel my dependence; but even this was forgotten, for I was one with you .-Time more propitious will arrive yet. Do not act rashly or in haste. I would prefer your first way; go and see how it will be taken in R-D-, and ere long I shall be better prepared to again be with you. I dislike writingwould sooner verbally make known my views ; yet, you, now waiting, causes me thus to proeeed. Do not anger; peruse this; weigh all I have said, and as a rational man and a friend you cannot censure or upb aid my conduct. sincerely trust this, nor aught else that should or may occur, will ever obliterate our former friendship. Write me to Baltimore, as I expect in about Wednesday or Thursday; er if you can possibly come on, I will Tuesday meet you in Baltimore at B.

Ever, I subscribe myself your friend, SAM. From the testimony of Wm. McPhail, we learn that Arnold after his arrest made a confession, purpoffing to be a statement of all he knew of the plot. It is in the hands of the War Department. It was also shown that Arnold received money from some source, and on opening the letter containing it, ht remarked that he had found "something big, and thae t would soon be seen in the papers. When he was arrested at Fortress Monroe, the officer gave him a letter from his father, which induced him to make the confession. Inklings of the purp rt of this document, elicited in the evidence, show that a regular meeting of the conspirators was held in Washington at the Lychon House. From the letter given above. and other indications we infer that Arnold attempted to withdraw from the plot. Booth said that he would be justified in shooting him if he did. Arnold admitted that "the purpose of the party when he was a member of it was to abduct the heads of the government, so as to force the North to have an exchange in the conspiracy was to catch the Preident when he was thrown from the box of the theatre. (With the exception of O'Laughlin and Mrs. Surratt, all the prisoners joined in the laugh which the idea of Arnold's catching Mr. Lincoln in his arms naturally in-

A Mr. Thomas testified relative to Dr. Mudd as

Q. In that conversation did he speak of the President of the United States? A. He said that the President of the United States was an abolitionist, and that the whole Cabinet were such, and that the South would not be applicated, under abolition doctrine; he said the whole Cabinet would be killed in six or seven weeks and every Union man in Baltimore; he made a remark to me that I was no better than they were.

Q. Was he violent in his manner? A He was not

much excited Q. Did you have any conversation with him about politice? A. I made the remark that the war would soon be over; that South Carolina and Richmond were taken and we would soon have peace; then he went on stating that the South never would be subjugated that the President and Cabinet were all aluliti-nists and would be killed, and every Union man in the State of Maryland.

The court then adjourned until the 19th,

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 19TH. The court met at the usual hour. About twenty witnesses for the defence were dismissed until Mon-

day, when it is supposed that their presence will be A despatch in Confederate cipher, taken from Booth's trunk after the assassination, was brought

into court and identified. A portion of the evidence on the morning of the 19th probably regarding this despatch has been withheld. No new points were elicited of great importance.

Additional evidence was elicited against O'Laughlin and Spangler, the stage carpenters at Fords. The particulars of the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward and the attack on Fred Seward are given by

the colored watter, who admitted Payne into the house, as follows :-O. State the circumstances connected with his entrans into the hous ? A. When he came he rang ne belt; I went to the door, this man came in; he had a little package in his hand and said it was medcine tran Dr. Verdi; he said he was sent by Dr. Verdi with particular directions how he was to take it, and he sald he must go up; I told him he could

not go up; then he repeated the words over a good while, talking to me-must go up-must see himmust see him; I coul him no could not go up; that it was agricust my orders; that if he would give me th medicine I would tell how to take it, if he would leave me the direction; that would not do, he started to go up ; finding he would go up I slipped pass him and dent up stairs before hom: I asked him to excase me ; I throught perhaps he would say that I refused to let him come up; I thought may be be might to sent by Dr. Verdi, and that he would tell Mr. Seward I tried to stop him; he sald, "All-

right; "I noticed that his step was very heavy; I asked him not to walk so heavy; he would disturb Mr. Seward; he met Mr. Fred. Seward on the steps out the the deers and had some conversation with him to the half.

Q. Dil your hear that conversation? If you sail, state it. A. He said to Mr. Fred. W. Seward be wanted to see William H. Seward; Mr. Frederick told him he could not see him; he said that his father was as epuat the time, and the could not give him medicine, but he would take the medicine to be father; that would not the; he "must see him -be must see him -be must see him !" Mr Fred said - "You cannot see him; you cannot see him; " he kept on telling him he must see him; Mr. Fred rand "I am the proprietor here; I am Mr. Seward's on: if you cannot leave it with me, you cannot be well. at all ;" he had a little more t lk, and still hedding the little package in his hand; Mr. Fred would not let him see him any way; he started towards the steps, as if to go down; I stated to go down before him; I had gone about three steps and turned round saying: "Do to t walk roberty;" by the time I had turned round be jumped back and struck Mr. Fred; by the time I had furned clear round Mr. Fred had fallen and thrown up his mants; then I ran down stairs and hallowed "Murchy!" I would be the front door and erled "Murder!" I then ran down to tien. Anger's hardquarters; at the corner I saw no guard and the back; by that time three soldiers had come up out of the building and followed me; I had got about half way back to the house when I saw, this man run out and get on his borse; be had on a light ato the house, I had not seen the horse at alitefore: I hallowed to the soldier, "there he is getting on his horse;" he got see his chorse and started soft. followed him as far as the corner of Land Fifteen and-a-half streets; he turned up Vermont avenue and I last sight of bim there.

Sergeant Geo. F. Robinson, Mr. Seward's nurse,

testified as follows: Q. State the circumstances attending the encounter between the person of whom you speak and Mr. Seward. A The first I saw of him I heard a scut-Ring in the sail; I opened the door to see what the trouble was; as I opened the door be stood close to it; as soon as it was opened wide enough the struck me and knocked me partially down, and then rushed up to the board Mr. Seward, struck him and majore L han; as some as I could get on my feet I endowered to haut him off the bed, and he turned upon me; In the scuffic a man came in the room, who clutched him: between the two of the engot him to the door, or by the dear, when to ellowhed his hand around my beck knocked me down, broke away from the other man and rushed down stairs

Maj A H. S. ward testified as follows: Q. State the circumstances attending your meeting him that evening. A. I retired to bed about half-past seven on the night of the 14th, with the understanding that I would be called at eleven o'clock, to sit up with my father, I very shortly fell asicep, and so remained until waker of by the screams of my sister ; I jumped out of bed and ran into my father's room to my shirt and drawers; the gas in the room had been shut down rather law. I saw what appeared to be two men, one trying to hold the other my first impression was that my father had become delirious, and that the nurse was trying to hold him; I went up and took hold of him, but saw at once from his size and struggle it was not my father; it then struck me that the nurse had become delirious, and was striking about the room at random knowing the delicate state of my father's bealth, I endeavored to shove the person I had hold of to the loor, with the lutention of putting him out of the room; while I was pushing him he struck me five or six times over the head with whatever he had in his left hand, and I supposed it at that time to be bottle or decanter be had seized from the table during this time he repeated with intense, not strong voice, "I am meat," "I am mad." On reaching the half be gave a sudden turn, and breaking away from the, disappeared down stairs; while in the vicinity of the door of my father's room as I was pushing him out, when he came opposite the light in the hall it shone on him, and I saw him distinctly , saw that he was a very large man, dark, straight hair, smooth face, no board. I noticed the expression of his countenance; I then went into my room, got my pistel, which had to be taken from out the bottem of my carpet bag; I then went down stairs intending to shoot the person if he attempted to return; while standing at the to r the servant boy came back and said the man had rode off on horseback; I then realized for the first time that the man was an assassin. who had entered the house for the purpose of mur-

dering my father. The manner of the arrest of Payne with which our readers are familiar, was again brought out. Mrs Surratt's house and its surroundidgs were described. Photographs of Jeff, Davis, Alex. H. Stephens, Beauregard and Booth; a "card picture" contain ing the inscription. Thus he it ever with tyrants— Virginia, the mighty. Sie semper tyrannis, were found on the premises. Mrs. Surratt, when Payor was arrested in her presence, called on God to witnees that she did not know him. Payne had on a pair of boots marked J. W. Booth when caught. Testimony, probably intending to show that Dr. Mudd attempted to secrete Payne, was elicited. After a tedious ression, in which nothing new was brought forth, the Commission adjourned until 10 o'clock outhe 20th.

DEATH OF JAMES C. JOHNSON .- James C. Johnson, well and favorably known throughout North Carolina, died at his resistence near Edenton on the 12th instant. A correspondent of the Herald, writing from Raleigh, on the 15th, thus notices the death of Mr. Johnson :

James C. Johnson, one of the wealthiest menin the South, died on the 12th inst., at his home, near Edenton, in this State. He disinherited all his relatives because they left him and identified themselves with the rebel cause. His property, amount ing to many millions of dollars, he left to a few personal friends. His immense possessions on the Roanoke river comprise the richest lands in the country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he told his slaves, numbering nearly a thousand, that the war would make them free, and that they could remain with him or go where they pleased . He was a personal friend of Henry Clay, whose indebtedness, which amounted to over thirty thousand dollars, Mr Johnson is said to have cancelled, without Mr. Clay's know! edge, who was never able to ascertain who his benefactor was. He was about eighty years ofage"when he died, and was a devoted Union man up to the hour of his death.

For the Progress 1

Reply to Snooks - A Plea for Jeffetsen Davis "What!" exclaims the reader, "Is there a man or woman in our midst who will extensive the gigantic crime of that scoundre [2" . Is there. a person among us who dare, at this stage, apoiegize for him who was successively the repudiaor, the perjured, the traitor, the promoter of civil war, the peculator and thief, the precipitate fugitive and unwilling scatterer of the people's money, the descrator of female at iro, and final-

ly the eaged convict?" It is so, reader. I have a word of excuse for that individual. I shall accept with caution the suggestions of the high toned Snooks, for it occurs to me that that whimsical family were indnumber to a bisher latitude; and may it not be well for that ordical correspondent to ascertain. by the process of self-examination, how much of his indignation against Davis is prompted by hiown high sense of right, how much by sectional projudice, and low much by that contempt which failure and adversity commonly excite in the breast of the more fortunate

I beddly assert, that few Northernmen have estimated correctly the desires, motives, and temptarious which may have influenced the prime movers of the rebellion. Nor do many take into account how probable to them may have seemed their final success. It is easy to show how with them the desire for a separate government muhave been very natural, and its success quite promasing

U usider for a moment the time-honored sociel supremacy of the "gentleman" over the common people, which, though of itself is not an amiable intrinity, inevitably attends the institution of slavery, and as surely foster, a dangerous desirto rule

That is the motive, and one of which the Northern citizen can know nothing by experience Again, the low stat of popular enlightenment (among the poor) renders the mass s credulous, and consequently pliant instruments of evil in

the hands of designing men. In this we discover a strong temptation in the consciousness of an available war material. The neglect to cuttivate the expanse of Southern mind made the whole territory like prairie stubble, at the mercy of the incendiary torch

Again, the illiterate condition of the pour, their necessary lack of the grace of affluence rendered then mentally and externally distinct from the

This distinctness of the coasses was sufficient to exclude them from the sympathics of the riel-They were socially, and, in the presence of bord od black laborers, pecuniarily of little a count They were hence a supernumerary and superfluous class, and accordingly not only an available but a very cheep war material. Did Snooks make due allowance for these seductive and alluring indications? The question arises, "Why were the leaders not deterred by the fear of punishment?" That was to be their chief incentive and sustaining motive. It was to be plied with kill and constancy, thus " We have offended we Government of our fathers, its retribution awaits us; if we fail gibbets and axes are thirst ing for every mera's blood If we succeed, which we must, instead of being ame nable to an offendod power, we become ourselves the administra tors of justice! and the dispenser of rewards."

Who shall estimate the value of President Lincoln's humans policy in the conduct of the war ? Was it not instructively recognized by the masses. Did it and gradually relax the rebellieus arm of the rank and file of the Confederate forces, and promote the beautiful disselution of Loe's army for the past year?

I repeat, the temptations of Davisand his conspirators were greater and stronger than many suspect, but not sufficient to triumph over a just and humans man. The people were excitable and their leaders miserably corrupt. The temptations which surrounded these men are the in variable accompaniments of slavery, and proceed from a low state of popular enlightenment and caste. Let us remove the conditions which surply the temptations

Reconstruction should be based on restoration of social justice, for the rebellion was but the consummation of social disorder. It is not possible to pulliate the crime of Davis. His execution would visibleate justice, maintain the dignity of the nation, and appearse the Smooknes. X. Ranknon, N. C. May 25, 1865

AN IMPERIAL MAXBAN COMMISSIONER COMMISSIONER Mr. Elem, chief of the cases to it the Empered Maximilian of Mexico, and confidential advisor of his majesty, who arrived in Washington in Friday last, and but on Schurday on the Bayana for Europe," understood to have brought the nows that Maximir iku meana teseral a semi-diplomatic agent at once tthis country to represent his government and movagainst the schemes of the Junius's (Beart) Al-States, is named as likely of second on the Capacity

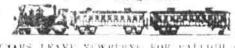
CORN MEAL. BACON. LARD, STOAR. COFFEE. BUTTER. EGGS, BLACKING: MATCHES TOBACCO, CIUALIS. SALEL

E A WHITAKER'S Family Grovery and Providen Store-

MULLETS May 26 31

WHITTAKER'S

U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS. Morehead City and Goldsbaro', and Goldsboro' and Raleigh Lines.



CTARS LEAVE NEWBURNE FOR KALLIGH AT For Morelosel City at Lat P. M.

DETUTORING A Leave did in hite ban derice at 10 A M in a MM in a MM in a hit in the late of Leave Wilmington to Understand 4 49 v. M. Leave Wilmington to Understand 4 49 v. M. J. B. VAN DANE.

May 24 ti