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J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
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that he would have been in Washington before that date but could not get there.
The following, implicating a Mrs. Slater, from North Carolina, is from the evidence of the same witness:

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

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 room.

Q. Are you certain, beyond all doubt, that Mrs. Surratt ever told you that Mrs. Slater was a blockade runner? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you before that time ever seen Mrs. Slater at the house of Mrs. Surratt? A. I myself saw her only once; I learned she had been to the house twice.

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

Q. How long was she there? A. Only one night.

Q. Did you have any conversation with her yourself? A. She drove up to the door in a buggy; the bell rang and Mrs. Surratt told me to go out and take her trunk; there was a young man in the buggy with her; that was all the conversation I had with her; she had her mark down—one of those short marks that ladies wear.

On being interrogated by the Court as to the meaning of the word "mark," the witness said he intended to signify a veil or the ordinary description.

Q. Was any one beside yourself present on the occasion of this conversation? A. Not that I remember.

Q. On what day was that? A. It was some time in February; I do not remember the precise day.

Q. Did you hear anything said about Mrs. Slater afterwards? A. No, sir.

Q. What was Mrs. Surratt's exact language in giving you this information? A. She said that this woman was from North Carolina, and that if she got North there would be no danger for her, because, being French, she could immediately apply to the French Consul; that was about the only language I can now remember.

Mr. Aiken, one of the Counsel for the prisoners, attempted to bring out evidence showing that Weichman was a sympathizer with the rebels and that he assisted a man named S. Marie to go South through the blockade, but as no witness except he, himself were examined in this point, the attempt failed.

Further testimony showing that Augustus Howell, known as "Spencer," and a blockade runner, with other of the conspirators, were often assembled at Mr. Surratt's house.

Atzotti'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 Arson Plot—Jeff. Davis' Complicity.
Samuel Arnold's Letter to Booth.
AN IMPORTANT CONFESSION.
MORE ABOUT DR. MUDD.
A CONFEDERATE CIPHER DISPATCH.

Hookstons, Balto. Co. March 21, 1865.

DEAR JOHN—Was business so important that I could not remain in Baltimore until I saw you? I came in as soon 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 consideration you have been. When I left you stated we would not meet in a month or so, therefore I made application for employment, an answer 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 thereof. You know any one can ensnare 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 writing—would sooner verbally make known my views; yet, you, now waiting, causes me thus to proceed. Do not anger; peruse this; weigh all I have said, and as a rational man and a friend you cannot censure or upbraid my conduct. I sincerely trust this, nor ought, else that should or may occur, will ever obliterate our former friendship. Write me to Baltimore, as I expect in about Wednesday or Thursday; or 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, purporting 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, he remarked that he had found "something big, and that it would soon be seen in the papers. When he was arrested at Fort Monroe, the officer gave him a letter from his father, which induced him to make the confession. Inquiries of the purport of this document, elicited in the evidence, show that a regular meeting of the conspirators was held in Washington at the Lyceum 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 of prisoners, or something to that amount; his part in the conspiracy was to catch the President when he was thrown from the box of the theatre. (With the exception of O'Laughlin and Mrs. Surratt, all the prisoners named in the laugh which the bias of Arnold's catching Mr. Lincoln in his arms naturally induced.)

A Mr. Thomas testified relative to Dr. Mudd as follows:

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 subjugated 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 politics? 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 abolitionists 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 Monday, when it is supposed that their presence will be needed.

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 Ford's.

The particulars of the attempt on the life of Mr. Seward and the attack on Fred Seward are given by the colored waiter, who admitted Payne into the house, as follows:

Q. State the circumstances connected with his entrance into the house? A. When he came he rang the bell; I went to the door, this man came in; he had a little package in his hand and said it was medicine from Dr. Verdi; he said he was sent by Dr. Verdi with particular directions how he was to take it, and he said 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 him—must see him; I told him he could not go up; that it was against my orders; that if he would give me the 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 past him and went up stairs before him; I asked him to excuse me; I thought perhaps he would say that I refused to let him come up; I thought may be he might be sent by Dr. Verdi, and that he would tell Mr. Seward I tried to stop him; he said, "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 outside the doors and had some conversation with him in the hall.

Q. Did you hear that conversation? If you did, state it. A. He said to Mr. Fred W. Seward he wanted to see William H. Seward; Mr. Frederick told him he could not see him; he said that his father was asleep at the time, and he could not give him medicine, but he would take the medicine to his father; that would not do, he must see him—must see him—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 said—"I am the proprietor here; I am Mr. Seward's son; if you cannot leave it with me, you cannot leave it at all;" he had a little more talk, and still holding the little package in his hand; Mr. Fred would not let him see his way, he started towards the steps, as if to go down; I started to go down before him; I had gone about three steps and turned round, saying, "Do not walk so heavy;" by the time I had turned round he jumped back and struck Mr. Fred; by the time I had turned clear round Mr. Fred had fallen and thrown up his hands; then I ran down stairs and hailed "Murder!" I went to the front door and cried "Murder!" I then ran down to Gen. Anger's headquarters; at the corner I saw no guard and ran 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 horse; he had on a light overcoat and no hat; he had on a hat when he came into the house; I had not seen the horse at all before; I hallooed to the soldier, "there he is, getting on his horse;" he got on his horse and started off; I followed him as far as the corner of Land Street and a-half street; he turned up Vermont avenue and I lost sight of him 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 scuffling in the hall; I opened the door to see what the trouble was; as I opened the door he stood close to it, as soon as it was opened wide enough he struck me and knocked me partially down, and then rushed up to the bed of Mr. Seward, struck him and missed him; as soon as I could get on my feet I endeavored to haul him off the bed, and he turned upon me; in the scuffle a man came in the room, who clutched him; between the two of us we got him to the door, or by the door, when he clutched his hand around my neck, knocked me down, broke away from the other man and rushed down stairs.

Mr. A. H. Seward testified as follows:

Q. State the circumstances attending your meeting with 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 asleep, and so remained until wakened by the screams of my sister; I jumped out of bed and ran into my father's room in my shirt and drawers; the gas in the room had been shut down—rather low. I saw what appeared to be two men, one trying to hold the other; my first impression was that my father had been murdered, 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 health, I endeavored to shove the person I had hold of to the door, with the intention 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 a bottle or decanter he had seized from the table, during this time he repeated with intense, not strong voices, "I am mad," "I am mad." On reaching the hall he gave a sudden turn, and breaking away from me, 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 beard; I noticed the expression of his countenance; I then went into my room, got my pistol, which had to be taken from out the bottom of my carpet bag; I then went down stairs intending to shoot the person if he attempted to return; while standing at the door 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 murdering 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 surroundings were described. Photographs of Jeff. Davis, Alex. H. Stephens, Beauregard and Booth, a "card picture" containing the inscription, "Thus he set ever with tyrants—Virginia, the mighty. Sic semper tyrannis," were found on the premises. Mrs. Surratt, when Payne was arrested in her presence, called on God to witness 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 seduce Payne, was elicited. After a tedious session, in which nothing new was brought forth, the Commission adjourned until 10 o'clock on the 20th.

DEATH OF JAMES C. JOHNSON.—James C. Johnson, well and favorably known throughout North Carolina, died at his residence 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 men in 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, amounting 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 knowledge, who was never able to ascertain who his benefactor was. He was about thirty years of age when he died, and was a devoted Union man up to the hour of his death.

For the Progress.]
Reply to Snooks—A Plea for Jefferson Davis.
"What?" exclaims the reader, "Is there a man or woman in our midst who will extenuate the enormous crime of that rascal?" "Is there a person among us who dare, at this stage, apologize for him who was successively the repubblican, the perjurer, the traitor, the promoter of civil war, the pecculator and thief, the precipitant fugitive and unwilling scatterer of the people's money, the desecrator of female attire, and finally the caged 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 not genuine as a higher standard; and may it not be well for that critical correspondent to ascertain, by the process of self-examination, how much of his indignation against Davis is prompted by his own high sense of right, how much by sectional prejudice, and how much by that contempt which failure and adversity commonly excite in the breast of the more fortunate.

I boldly assert, that few Northern men have estimated correctly the desires, motives, and temptations which 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 must have been very natural, and its success quite promising.

Consider for a moment the time-honored social supremacy of the "gentleman" over the common people, which, though of itself is not an anti-intimacy, inevitably attends the institution of slavery, and as surely fosters a dangerous desire to rule.

That is the motive, and one of which the Northern citizen can know nothing by experience. Again, the low state of popular enlightenment (among the poor) renders the masses 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 cultivate the expanse of Southern mind made the whole territory like prairie stubble at the mercy of the incendiary torch.

Again, the dilapidated condition of the poor, their necessary lack of the grace of affluence rendered them mentally and externally distinct from the aristocracy.

This distinctness of the classes was sufficient to exclude them from the sympathies of the rich. They were socially, and in the presence of bond and black laborers, pecuniarily of little account. They were hence a superfluous and superfluous class, and accordingly not only an available but a very cheap war material. Did Snooks make due allowance for these seductive and alluring inducements? 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 piled with skill and constancy, thus—"We have offended the Government of our fathers, its retribution awaits us; if we fail gibbets and axes are thrusting for every man's head. If we succeed, which we must, instead of being unable to an offend of power, we become ourselves the administrators of justice! and the dispenser of rewards!"

Who shall estimate the value of President Lincoln's humane policy in the conduct of the war? Was it not instinctively recognized by the masses, did it not gradually relax the rebellious arm of the rank and file of the Confederate forces, and promote the beautiful dissolution of Lee's army for the past year?

I repeat, the temptations of Davis and his conspirators were greater and stronger than many suspect, but not sufficient to triumph over a just and humane man. The people were excited and their leaders miserably corrupt. The temptations which surrounded these men are the inevitable accompaniments of slavery, and proceed from a low state of popular enlightenment and caste. Let us remove the conditions which supply 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 palliate the crime of Davis. His execution would vindicate justice, maintain the dignity of the nation, and appease the Snooks. N.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 25, 1865.

AN IMPERIAL MEXICAN COMMISSIONER COMES.—Mr. Eber, chief of the consulate of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, and a substantial adviser of his majesty, who arrived in Washington on Friday last, will set out on Saturday for the Bay of Mexico, and is understood to have brought the news that Maximilian means to send a semi-diplomatic agent at once to this country to represent his government, and to assist the schemes of the Juaristas. (Herald Atlantic Monthly, formerly Mexican minister to the United States, is named as likely to receive the appointment.)

CORN MEAL.
FAMILY FLOUR.
BACON.
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AT THE SIGN OF THE
E. A. WHITAKERS
Family Grocery and Provision Store.

MULLETS.
May 26th.
WHITAKERS.

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

CARS LEAVE NEWBURN FOR RALEIGH AT
11:30 A. M.
For Morehead City at 1:30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Raleigh for Newburn at 10 A. M.
Leave Newburn for Morehead City at 1:30 P. M.
Leave Morehead City for Goldsboro at 1:30 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro for Morehead City at 1:30 P. M.
Leave Goldsboro for Raleigh at 1:30 P. M.
J. B. VAN DYKE,
Superintendent.