MORE DISCLOSURES ABOUT THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

Washington, Oct. 26 -- The fact that the special committee charged with the investigation of all the circumstances attending the assassination of Mr. Lincoln has not been in session in Washington during the recess has given rise to the impression that nothing was being done in the matter. This, however, is a mistaken idea, as not only was the committee divided and the character of the work each part was to perform agreed upon, but General Butler as chairman, has been actively prosecuting the investigation through correspondence and by the aid of detectives from his place of sojourn in the east. Strange difficulties in the way of prosecuting the investigation in the midst of the secession population of this city and district began to manifest themselves very shortly after the committee was organized -- the existence of an organized corps of detectives engaged in watching the movements of different members of the committee, and particularly in attempting to discover the persons from whom information was received. In almost every instance where a person was discovered whose evidence was thought important, it was ascertained that soon after he was tampered with through the detective force to which reference has been made. This began, too, before the committee had really organized for active operations, and had much to do with the course which has been pursued in the matter during the summer.

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All who have been in any way concerned in the trials, or in the partial investigations which have been made, as well as the nation at large, have become convinced that the conspiracy against the life of Mr. Lincoln and various officials of his Administration extended far beyond the little circle of those who were tried for the crime.

The following summary of facts elicited, and of partial clues obtained, are based wholly upon the authority of those engaged in working up and arranging the two trials which have taken place; and in view of the report expected at the coming session of Congress from the special committee having the matter in charge, they cannot but prove of interest.

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Back of the assassination lie the various plans which were concocted for

abduction. The evidence collected on this point is not very full, but leads to the conclusion that a larger class, composed possibly of more prominent persons, were directly and indirectly identified in these schemes than were really implicated in the final murder.

Long before this the authorities obtained knowledge of what was believed to be a plot for Mr. Lincoln's abduction, and an officer in the Union service, and on duty in the fortifications near this city, was summarily desmissed for alleged complicity in the plan, to the extent, at least, of allowing a party from Washington to pass out toward Richmond, through his portion of the line, upon a certain night.

There are papers in the possession of the government which show a plan for the capture of Mr. Lincoln while on his way from this city to the Soldiers' Home. In this Booth, Surratt and their party figures. The overpowering of the driver and of any other parties who might be in the way seems to have been intrusted to the stronger member of the band, while Surratt was to do the driving, he being considered the most skilful horseman. The carriage was to be turned off the turnpike at a certain point and driven through open fields to another road. It will also be recollected that certain of the movements of Port Tobacco, only a short time before the murder, had the appearance of an attempt at abduction. However, when the assassination took place, it had the effect to put all these various attempts in the background, and turn public attention to the more tragic features which were so unexpectedly developed.

Traces of three distinct persons, other than those arrested, appear in the evidence given at the military trial. Sergeant Dye, in his testimony, described a party of three conversing together, in low tones, in front of Ford's Theatre on the night of the murder, one of whom was supposed to be Booth, another Surratt, and a third a "ruffianly-looking fellow" who has never been identified.

Little was known regarding the man who, after midnight, between two and three o'clock, appeared at the Pennsylvania House with Atzerodt, took a room, and left, going toward the Baltimore depot, about five o'clock the next morning. He gave his name as Samuel Thomas. He was poorly dressed in dark clothes, and the proprietor of the hotel gave his opinion that the clothes were worn as a disguise. The opinion from later

developments is that this man's name was Young, that he was one of the principals in the plot, that prominent rebels in Baltimore were aware of his movements, and that he was secreted by them in Baltimore the day after the murder, and subsequently was aided to escape. At the time, though considerable information was obtained, the investigation was given up and those arrested put on trial.

At third unknown party, but believed to be engaged in the conspiracy, appears in the evidence upon the Surratt trial. This man was on the avenue opposite Willard's with Harrold, about five o'clock inthe afternoon preceding the murder.

These are the only persons brought out very clearly by the evidence used on either the first trial or that of Surratt. Of that which came into possession of those preparing the trials, and not made public, are the following:

Soon after midnight a cavalry picket on the Baltimore road, several miles from the city, was fired upon by a party, who kept up a scattering skirmish fire for some time, and finally drove the picket off. Toward daylight it returned reinforced, and was again fired on, but the party gradually withdrew, and before daylight disappeared altogether. There were probably a dozen men in this mysterious company, and the object of the attack was supposed to be to open the Baltimore road to Surratt. There is also evidence, which, though not positive enough for legal conviction, is not quite convincing, that a man, who is known, waited by agreement, near the city for Surratt, to aid him in his escape. On another part of our line outside the city, a sergeant on duty with his guard, knew of the murder ten minutes after it happened, and what rendered the matter more suspicious he had intimated a desire to his guard that parties passing on the road that night should not be stopped. This clue was, for some reason, not followed.

Numerous houses were searched, the results of which have never been made known. In one of these, a well-known establishment, a rebel mail was discovered, which had not been followed. There were also letters to and from Surratt, and one from a prominent rebel in Baltimore, introducing Surratt to the parties occupying the house searched, as a person every way to be trusted. When the searching party entered, the man was in one room engaged with these letters, while his wife was writing a parody

upon the lines "Alas, poor Yorick,"&c., in which Mr. Lincoln was made to appear as an ape. The whole paper showed the malignity of a fiend.

There was also evidence taken which led to the belief that a certain James or John M. Clestino was one of the principals in the conspiracy, but traces of him and of his participation were rather vague for present use, and further investigation of his case was given up.

So many traces were found of a previous knowledge that the President was to be murdered, in all parts of the north, as to establish the fact that many parties in the north were accomplices -- at least so far as to be aware of what was contemplated. Some of these have been already published. Among those not given out are the following:

A surgeon, well known, and of high standing, who was connected with the enrolment in New England, wrote as follows to General Butler, after the appointment of the Special Committee on Assassination:

"------Mass.

"My dear Sir: ------

During the whole operation of the conscription act I was Surgeon of the Board of Enrolment, in the ------District.

"We received a telegram, about eight o'clock on the morning after the President was murdered, stating the fact. Our office was closed immediately, and I went to my home, where I found the death of the President had been currently reported since noon the day previous, some ten hours before it actually occurred.

"I traced the report to -----, and then reported the facts to the Ass't. Provost Marshal General. He immediately sent one of his deputies, and a large number of affidavits were taken, showing that parties here were so sure the President would be shot, that the report became public some fourteen hours in advance of the sad catastrophe. -----

Evidence exists to show that certain parties in Middletown, N. Y., had knowledge that murder was to take place. A Maryland gentlemen heard, in New York City, in February, that Mr. Lincoln was to be assassinated at his inauguration. No clue,

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however, was found to the man who made the assertion.

A man, in York, Pa., made a bet at the time of inauguation, that the President would not live a month, and that he would be murdered.

A citizen of Bolivar, Mo., predicted that Mr. Lincoln would be murdered within a few days of the time it really happened. In the above cases the names of the parties are known.

The Judiciary Committee, when investigating the complicity of Jefferson Davis, obtained a great deal of evidence of this sort, which has been turned over to General Butler's Committee.

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