The Booth Letter.

From the National Intelligencer of the 18th. The following communication has been sent The following communication has been sent to us by Mr. John Matthews, the only person who is able to give any information in regard to the letter written by J. Wilkes Booth, and addressed to the editor of the National Intelligencer. Mr. Matthews was a witness in the Surratt trial, but was not permitted by the Court to testify in regard to the letter alluded to. As statements have been published as Court to testify in regard to the letter alluded to. As statements have been publicly made in reference to Mr. Matthews' connection with this letter, he asks the publication of this communication in justification of himself and

Washington, July 17, 1867.—Editors Intelligencer:—Gentiemen—Much has been said in the public prints in regard to the missing jester or John Wilkes Rooth. As I am the person to whom this letter was entrusted, I know its contents and the circumstances attending its delivery into my hands better than any person new living.

I know its contents and the circumstances attending fle delivery into my hands better than any person new living.

It was on the afternoon of Good Friday, April II, 1866, at 4 o'clock that I met John Wilkes Booth (on horseback) on Pennsylvania avenue, at the triangular enclosure between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. We met, shook hands, and passed the compliments of the day. It so happened that the officers of General Lee's army had just passed up in a body, I asked Booth;—"Johnny, have you seen Lee's officers, just brought in?" He replied, "Yes, Johnny, I have;" then piacing his hand upon his torchead, exclaimed, "Great cod, I have no longer a country." Observing his paiseness, nervousness, and agitation, I remarked, "John, how nervous you are; what is the matter?" to which he replied, "Oh, no, it is nothing," and continued with, "Johnny, I have a little favor to ask of yon; will you grant it?" "Why, certainly, Johnny," I replied; "what is it?" He then stated, "Perhaps I may leave town to night, and I have a letter here which I desire to be published in the National Intelligencer; please attend to it for me, unless I see you before 10 o'clock to-morrow; in that case I will see to it myself."

At that moment I observed General Grant riding by in an open carriage, carrying also his baggare. Seeing this, I called Mr. Booth's attention to him, and said, "Why, Johnny, there goes Grant, I thoughs he was coming to the theater this evening with the President." "Where?" he exclaimed. I pointed to the carriage, This was the last time I met him notil I saw him on the stage of Ford's theater on the memorable night of the I the of April.

Time passed on. Many persons who knew Booth, or had seen him, were arrested and sent to prison. The secret of the latter was confided to a few confidential friends only; but when I saw that the editors of the National Intelligencer were suspected of having suppressed the document, and were interrogated in my duty to assume all responsibility in the matter by explaining the whole affa

of the paper, and stated all the facts to them, as stated above.

To-day, in Court, after answering a few direct questions, I endeavored to make an explanation of the matter, which was objected to by the prosecution, and refused by Judge Fisher.

The New York Herald, who first procured the news from the Judiciary Committee of my having been before them, and what testimony I had given, has spoken of a secresy of manner, and an observation, "It something should occur during the night," etc., on the part of Wilkes Booth. I desire to state all that did occur at that interview, and to say, also, that the letter was given with no secrecy of manner, nor was there any remark made about anything that might occur during the night.

Now for the contents of the letter. It was written on a sheet of commercial note raper, covering three pages. The first two pages were written in the spirif and style of the Philadelphia letter, and it was only at the concluding paragraph that anything was said bearing upon what had transpired, which was to this effect, and in these words:—

"For a long time I have devoted my energies, my

bearing upon what had transpired; which was to effect, and in these words:—

"For a long time I have devoted my energies, my time and money to the accomplishment of a certain end. I have been disappointed. The moment has now arrived when I must change my plans. Many will blame me for what I am about to do; but posterity, I am sure, will justify me.

"Men who love their country better than gold or life.

"JOHN W. BOOTH.

"HAROLD.
"ATZEROTT."

Respectfully, JOHN MATTHEWS.

THE New York Herald attacks Mr. Johnson again on the subject of his message in regard to the assumption of the debts of the Rebel States. It says, in speaking of the vote of the House on the resolution of Wed-

"By this decisive vote of the popular branch of Congress, which is especially invested with primary authority over the financial affairs of the nation, President Johnson in his official capacity, is proclaimed to the world as desperately attempting the overthrow of the national credit in a proposition which is 'abhorrent to every sentiment of loyalty, and gratifying only to traitors and their political confederates. If this does not come within the category of which the President ought to be impeached and removed from office, we should like to know what does.'

Ex-President Filimore and the Southern People.

From the Salisbury (N. C.) Old North State, July 13, This distinguished gentleman, more than any other man at the North, commands the conddence of the Southern people. His administra-tion of the Government, while Chief Magistrate of the nation, met with their almost unanimous approval. He has never, we believe, acted with the Republican party, and may be relied upon as being as warm a sympathizer with us as any man of his section. The opinions of such a man as to the course which we should now pursue cannot but weigh very greatly with our

We have been permitted to peruse a letter from a distinguished gentleman of this State, now in Western New York, to a friend in this city. He has just had a long interview with the ex-President, who gave it as his opinion that the Southern people should promptly reorganize their State Governments under the recent acts of Congress, and secure the admission of their Senators and Representatives into Congress at the earliest day possible. If the terms now offered should be rejected by the Southern people, he feels quite confident that much harsher ones will be enforced. This is the view which we have always taken. There is no hope of any change in parties North until after this question is disposed of, and this Mr. Fillmore plainly sees; hence his advice.

The Case of Rev. Mr. Merrill. The Plattsburg (N. Y.) Express, in publishing the letter from Detroit informing Mrs. Merull of the appearance of her husband in that

city, makes the following statement:-

Thus it will be seen that the whole affair of his falling into the river was a settled device on his part to get out of the sight and hearing of his former acquaintances and friends, for tear of exposure of his delinquencies. The public will readily conclude that what had been said about the intimacy with Miss Houghton, of North Adams, is not to be treated as a myth, but as reality. Indeed, if a shadow of doubt existed it has been completely removed by a letter from Miss Houghton, directed to Mr. Merrill, since his supposed drowning, and opened by Mrs. Merril, in which among other things she en-deavors to impress upon him the duty of leav-ing his family and sharing his fortunes with her, even if they have to go to the very ends of the earth. It was certainly a fit time for her to make such overtures if so disposed, for she as well as he was well aware that he was unable to rebut the accusations against him, and that his services as a preacher were about at an end. Whether he will finally carry out the plans thus set forth by her, remains to be seen."

A Woman Literally Rossted by an Explo-sion of Kerosene.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Union, July 15th. A correspondent at Coal Valley writes us :-"A terrible calamity occurred here last even-ina (Friday), attended with loss of life. About 9 o'clock there was a cry of 'fire' from that part of the town situated on the bluff, and on the arrival of the people at the place (which was almost immediately), they were horror struck to find the body of Mrs. Hennings, wite of Mr. C. Hennings, liferally roasted, lying on the road her clothes burned off, though still living There was not a single portion of her person escaped. It was so black as to be scarcely recognized. It appears the unfortunate woman took up a miner's lamp which she was lighting at the time, and attempted to put kerosene of into it from a can which contained half a a gal-lon; the consequence of which was its instant explosion, wrapping ber in flames. It so hap pened that there was no one near her at the time, her husband being in the village,"

Order from General Sheridan-Preparations for Holding Elections.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, Lts., July 10.—The Boards of Registers throughout the State of Louisiana will immediately proceed to select suitable per-

sons to act as Commissioners of Bisctions for the voting precincts of their respective parishes. Three persons will be selected for each precinct, whose names will be submitted by the Boards of Registers to their supervising officers for approval. Polls will be opened at all the places heretofore established for that purpose, as far as practicable, and in order to accommodate the largely/increased number entitled to vote, two days will be given for voting. Boards of Registers will at once proceed to make up their precinct poll-books.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.

AT DR. SCHENCE'S PLEASANT RURAL RETREAT. —The employes in Dr. Schenck's medicinal laboratory yesterday proceeded in a body to his delightful suburban residence on the Neshamony Creek, to enjoy a day's rustication about its shady groves. The number of those attend-ing this pleasant piccic was about sixty, all of whom enjoyed the fullest freedom of the fine de-mesne, and the pleasure of a social meeting. Dr. Schenck's residence is of fine architectural de-sign and relating appearance a pleasant homesign and palatial appearance, a pleasant home with every convenience and comfort that heart could wish, and an imposing ornament to our suburban precincts. It is shaped like a letter L, with large facade, upon which the vines are already attaching their tendrils, bid-ding fair to soon hide it with a curtain of ding fair to soon hide it with a curtain of green. A spacious and arbor-like piazza surrounds the building at its first story. A tower, its height 120 feet from the ground, crowns the roof, surmounting which is an observatory, bearing a flag-staff. Water is pumped to the summit of this tower for demestic purposes, and in case of fire is easily accessible. The building is illuminated with gas, which is manufactured on the premises, some distance from the mansion. from the mansion.

from the mansion.

All the apartments necessary in a first-class country-seat are here, including a billiard-room, which is rendered refreshingly cool by being immediately over the ice-house. A level lawn sweeps away from the building and merges into an immense farm of 225 acres, divided into two parts. The Doctor expects to garner two hundred tons of hay from these acres this summer. This pleasant country-seat is easily accessible, being located on the line of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, about sixteen miles from the city. By assiduity, ensixteen miles from the city. By assiduity, en-terprise, and tusiness intuition, Dr. Schenck has been enabled to win a competency for life, giving in return medicinal preparations which are as efficacious as their standard reputation is world-wide.

THE DIAMOND BEACH PARK .-- On Monday 29th of July, this Park will be formally open for the season by a grand trotting match. Ti Park is situated near Diamond Beach, that famous place and delightful resort for visitors, on the bay side of Cape Island, N. J. With great care the track has been prepared and nicely graded, and to give additional inducement and for more comfort, a large and pleasant hotel has been erected on the grounds For the grand trot, a large number of noted pacers have been entered, and Hassler's double cross and string band will add greatly to the

THE GRAND HOP which is to come off at the "surf House," Atlantic City, on to-morrow (-aturday) evening, promises to be a very at-tractive affair, and we doubt not but that there will be a large accession to the number of city denizens who are now sojourning at the "Surf." The invigorating bathing, the genial hosoitality of "mine host" Caleb, and the excellent music of Carneross & Dixey's full orchestra, when added to the attractions of a sea-side hop. are too strong for o for one's passion for city life in

GRAND FESTIVAL AT CAPE ISLAND .- There will be a grand gala night at Cape Island to-morrow evening at the Columbia House, the favorite fashionable resort. During the past week arrangements have been made for a grand musical festival, promenade concert, and soiree dansante. It will be a magnificent affair. Hassler's double orchestra and military baud will be in attendance, including the Congress Band. Three trains and the steamboat will reach the island in time to give all an opportunity to join in the festive scene.

Robbing a Sailor .- Annie Johnson and Joseph Rheinar, living in a miserable retreat In Pine alley, induced by many wiles and enticed by promises of good draughts a sailor to enter into their abode. Whisky and spirits ran high, and the sailor sent Annie out with a \$20 note for more. She failed to return; he made complaint, and both of the parties were arrested, and held in default of ball to answer a

FOR THE SEASIDE.—The 2 o'clock express train which leaves Vine Street Ferry to mor-row afternoon for Atlantic City reaches the seaside within two hours after leaving Camden. This is quick time, and the point of destination is one of the most attractive at this time of the year. Those who cannot get away from busi-ness on Saturday afternoon can take the halfpast 7 o'clock train on Sunday morning.

DICKENS .- We have received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers the sixth volume of the handsome green and gold edition of the works of Charles Dickens. It is the inimitable "Little Dorrit." The edition, for beauty and cheapness will compare most favorably with any issued by any of the houses of America. It makes valuable and ornamental addition to every

A FEMALE Sor, named Catharine Bell, alias "Dublin Kate," works spasmodically at a place down in the "Neck." With clock-work regu-larity, she has an annual drunken spree, during which time she haunts the vicinity of Water and Spruce streets with her drunken carcass. Last night she was taken in custody by Detective Reeder, and sent to prison by Alderman Hurley.

A VIOLENT INDIVIDUAL named John Fergu son, while in a dwelling known as the "Bon on Seventh street, below Girard avenue forcibly entered a room wherein three ladies were busily employed, by smashing the door. He then violently assaulted the women, named respectively Sarah McFadden, Josephine Gibson, and Annie Williams. Alderman Fitch held him in \$800 bail to answer at Court.

PETTY LARCENIES .- James Maney was taken in custody while taking away a pitcher which he had obtained surreptitiously from a store at Fifth and Washington streets,
James Jourdan was caught last night with a
quantity of bed clothing which he had stolen
from a house at Sixth and South streets. Alder-

man Tittermary committed him to answer. BADLY BRATEN .- About 9 o'clock last even ing, John Rowley was beaten by two men named McMullen, in the Girard Park. They followed him to Twenty-first and Race streets, and stabled i im a ministering another beating. Rowley was taken to his home, No. 2107 Cal-lowhill street. The McMullens are still at

AN ALLEGED ROBBERY .- About 9 o'clock last night, it is alleged that William, 2 lias "Dominie" Wilson assaulted one Mr. McLaughlin at Eleventh and Filbert streets, and stole from him \$70. Upon this charge Wilson was taken in custody, and held by Alderman Jones in default of \$1500 bail to answer at Court.

AN OWNER WANTED .- Lieutenant Bowers has in his possession at the Fourth District Station House, on Cherry street, between Fourth and Flith street, a pocket-book, containing money, which was picked up by a little girl out at Washington Retreat, on the day of the great

PICKPOCKETS .- Geo. A. Kockersperger, Benamin Wells, and Edward Penck were arrested for being implicated in the stealing of a watch from the pocket of a German on a car on Girard avenue. Alderman Fitch held the first in \$500 avenue. Alderman Fitch held the first in \$590 ball, and the two latter each in \$1000, to answer at Court.

A WRONG-DORR.-Joseph Grinner, for enticing a sailor into his den on Pine street, there plying him with the ardent, and, as alleged, depriving him of his money, was held by Alderman Tittermary, in default of ball, for a further

A VIOLENT ASSAULT. - William Harrington and George W. Smith violently assaulted a man named William Pollick, at a late hour last night, near Sixteenth and Filbert streets. Alderman Jones held them each in \$1000 bail to

FALSE PRETENSES .- Edward Conway is the name of another person arrested for obtaining money of citizens in aid of destitute firemen's families, under the alieged authorization of the Franklin Engine Company. Alderman Beitler held him in \$1000 ball to answer.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER SMITH.—Yesterday afternoon George W. Knight was charged with executing a fraudulent ware-

house bond.

James W. McDermott sworn-I live at Chesnut

house bond.

James W. McDermott sworn—I live at Chesnut Hill: was in December, 1868, and still am, bond clerk in the effice of the Fourth District. (Warshouse bond produced, shaped by Washington, Horier, Frank Brown, and Aeron Klaine, dated December 19, 1868, from files of bonds in the office of the Collector.) This bond was witnessed by myself and B. W. Marcy: I know the defendant: the person bere as defendant signed this bond as Washington Horter: I remember that Frank Brown and Adam Klaine were present: I was not the person who took the bond: I don't remember whether this bond was taken before Captain Harwood or Mr. Hencock, the Collector: I was merely a wines; I saw the defendant once or twice about the office: It was mbent 150 barrels of whisky before that; I don't remember that he called there afterwards: I don't remember that he called there afterwards: I don't remember that he called there afterwards: I don't remember that be called there afterwards: I don't know the defendant's proper name. I only know him as Washington Horter.

Bennett W. Marcy sworn—Lilve No. 1325 N. Fifteenth street; have been Deputy Collector since the 18th of February, 185; have been employed in the office from the 4th of October to the present time. (Bud referred to in McDermott's testimony was shown to winness, and he testified that the name of Washington Horter was written by the defendant.) I know blot by that name; I think he paid an income tax in the name of Washington Horter before that time: I don't think I was ever introduced to him: I think Mr. Montjoy was with him; I saw him there afterwards once—about that time several times; he had his papers drawn up by John R. Manderfield Jr., No. 03; Library street; i sent a note to the defendant, to No. 1830 Wallace street; he answered in person; I met him in the evening on Chesout street, and spoke to him as Mr. Horter, I don't know who he was with; there was nothing said; he just spoke and passed on; I don't remember ter: I don't know who he was with; there was nothing said: he just spoke and passed on; I don't remember meeting him since: I never knew nim under any other name than Horter, I don't know of any other Mr. Horter,

name than Horter; I don't know of any other Mr. Horter.

The defendant was committed, in default of \$25,000 ball, for a further hearing. (The bond purported to have been issued in the Third District, and was arrettes for \$65,74728.)

This morning the defendant was brought up again, Alexander P. Wield sworn—Am book-keeper at the 5t. Lawrence Horel; know defendant by sight; he has bonroed at the hotel since January 28, 1907; have known him as George W. Knight since June 7, which was the data I went to the hotel; know him by no other name.

Washington Horter sworn—Reside at No. 434 North Styteenth street (the bond above alluded to shown to witness; that is not my signature; never executed a warehouse bond in the Fourth District. have known the defendant under the name of George W. Knight for alout six months; he knows me; I formerly resided No. 1850 Wallace street; I moved from there in Sentember last; it is in the Fourth District where I have made income returns.

To-day another bond of the Third District, signed Washington Horter, was produced, and Assistant District Atorney Valentine wates! that he expected to

Washington Horter, was produced, and Assistant Dirict Attorney Valentine stated that be expected prove that the defendant signed it. It was sureties it the amount of \$6,879.88. The defendant was held \$25,000 to answer at Court.

Alpaca and Drap & Ele Sacks.

Lines and Duck Sacks, While and Colored,
White and Funcy Lines Vests,
White Marselles Vests.
Lines Dusters, large assortment,
All kinds, styles and sizes of Summer Goods generally,
Hay way between BENNETT & CO.,
Fifth and TOWER HALL,
Sixth streets No. 518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.-Those who are in want of fine steel-plate engravings, and at the same time would obtain them at fifty per cent, below the usual retail price, would do well to examine the different varieties which are now being given away by the Washington Library Company to the purcassers of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute, a home for soldiers' and sallors' orphans. The stock is sold at one dollar per share, each share being accompanied by a handsome engraving, which, at retail, can nowhere be purchased at this sum. There are also two, three, four, and five dollar engravings given to those who purchase two, three, four, or five shares. The five dollar engraving, entitled 'The Marriage of Pocahontas," is now retailing in this city at seven and eight dollars. Besides obtaining an engraving at this great deduction in price, each share of stock guarantees to the holder some present in the great distribution, to take place in Sep tember next. The principal office of the Washington Library Company is at No. 1225 Chesnut

THE DISEASE OF AMERICA.-Dyspepsia issaid to be the disease of America. Its victims may be found in all stations of life. The poor as well as the rich are sufferers from its life-destroying influence. The symptoms of this disease vary greatly in the different stages of the complaint. It generally commences with a sensation of fullness after eating, and a changeable, diminished, or lost appetite. In some instances the appetite is voracious, and when-in obedience to its promptings-a large portion of food is taken into the stomach, pain follows in that region, with general distress, nervousness, and nausea. Flatulency and heart-burn invariably attend this disease. For all these symptoms

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will be found an invaluable household remedy, as its alterative, corrective, and restorative properties are derived exclusively from roots and plants, the virtues of which are acknowledged by pharmaceutists and physicians. Separately they have often been prescribed by the profession, but were never combined until Dr Hostetter gave to the world his

HEALTH-RESTORING EITTERS, which has proved a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia and its attendant evils.

MERCUTIO said of his wound:-"It was not as deep as a well, or as wide As a gate, but it would do." PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead, But they cure the sick, exait the depressed, And render life a thing to be enjoyed.

We believe there are millions of living witpesses to this fact. Dyspepsia is a horrid disease, but Plantation Bitters will cure it. It is a most invigorating tonic of weakness and mental despondency. Those who are "out of sorts" should try Plantation Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER .- A delightful tollet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR., AND HIS TEN WIVES IN TOWN.-This Latter Day-Saint has left New York city, on his way to Sait Lake City, treating the Gentlies on his way with envious glances at his connubial state. He would have arrived in Philadelphia yesterday to get a com-plete outfit for his suite at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental, only his body-guard did not wear clothing of the make sold at this House,

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE. - The best table Cho colate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Cho-colate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

REIMER's Second Street Gallery is famous for Photographs. One photo-miniature ould 1; 6 cards, or I large picture, \$1; 12 Ferrotypes,

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Deck street. 220 Dock street. DEPOT FOR THE SALE Of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Ster Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia J. S. Lase & Co.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for kill ing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Burn. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigt rators, prices from \$7 upwards. E. S. Farson & Co., Manufacturers, No. 230 Dock street, below

SEA-SIDE NECK-TIES only 25 cents. at 25 cents. at 25 cents. MCINTIRE & BROTHER, 1935 Chesnut street.

## THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

Washinoton July 19 - The trial of John H. Sur-rait was resumed this moreing in the Criminal Court Judge Fisher presiding. Mr. Bradley, Sr., said that one or two of the will

Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Bradley, Br., said that one or two of the witnesses, lustene of coming themselves, had sent certified copies of time tables, showing that in April, 1985, a trein on the New York Central Road len Albany, N. Y., at 9 A. M., and reached Syracuss at 120 P. M. The train left Syracuse at 120 P. M. The train left Syracuse at 120 p. M. The train left Syracuse at 120, and arrived at Canandaigus at 452.

Mr. Pierrepont argued that the time-tables should be admitted in evidence, but he would not agree that the trains actually ran at the times apecified, in the absence of further proof.

Mr. Merrick said that before going further in the case he desired to call the attention of the court to the re-opening of the Webster House Register at Canandaigus. He then referred to a decision in 12 Howard's United States Supreme Court. The case was one in which a letter written by a defendant was admitted in evidence to show where the defendant was admitted in evidence to show where the defendant was on a day stated.

Judge Fisher did not deem the cases analogous, the letters were never admitted unless they have a postmark, and the fact of mailing the letter was evidence of the presence of the party at the plaze of mailing. The sydence of Surraty's signature upon the Webster House register, it will be remembered, was raied out because there was no proof that it was actually written upon the day indicated upon the face of the register.

The witnesses appeared very slowly this morning.

written upon the day indicated upon the face of the register.

The witnesses appeared very slowly this morning, and at 11 o'clock Judge Fisher suggested that the counsel proceed with the trial.

Mr. Bradley said that of the witnesses waited for yesterday the principal one was Father Boucher, who had left for this place on Tuesday, and had not yet arrived. Since the Court adjourned yesterday the defense had discovered the whereabouts of a gentleman, a material witness, for whom they had been looking. The gestleman referred to was a man of respectability and character, and the defense expected to prove by him that Surratt was at the Branerd House, Elmira, on aprili4, 1855. As soon as this winess arrived from New York, where he had been telegraphed for, and Boucher was examined, the defense would close, as under the ruling of the Court much evidence that the defense proposed to offer was ruled out, Mr. Merrick said the time had now arrived when all original evidence was in, and the prosecution could not now offer in rebuttal any evidence which might have been offered in culef, and be would therefore now move the Court to strike out from the record some evidence that did not appear to be connected with the case at issue. This evidence was ilust which related to Jacob Thompson, to the allege murder of Union soldiers excaping from Rebel presens, and to the Deel letter. He moved that Itsi allege: murder of Union soldiers escaping from Rebei prisons, and to the Duell letter. He moved that it all

be stricken out.

Mr. Pierrepont said he would not now discuss the question of striaing out this testimony, as there were matters that would yet be connected. He could not agree with Mr. Merrick as to what could be admitted in evidence. itted in evidence. The defense had attempted to prove that Surratt

The defense had attempted to prove that Surratt was in Eimira, and it would be proper for the prosecution to offer original evidence to show that he was not there. The prosecution had shown that Surratt was not absolutely necessary to show that fact.

Mr. Merrick argued that it was necessary to show surratt's presence at the Theatre and was proceeding to discuss that point, whese Mr. Carrington suggested that the only question before the Court was as to the elimination of certain testimony. He thought the matters saked to be stricken out had been connected, but he doubted whether this was the proper time to discuss that question, and it was best to wait untilisit the evidence was in. When it was discussed he would show that the proper connection had been made.

Mr. Richard Sutton was sworn, and examined by Mr. Bradley, not estified that he had had very large experience to examining and comparing handwriting. Mr. Bradley, and testified that he had had very large experience in examining and comparing handwriting. (Papers exhibited.) Witness did not think the Torrey letter, addressed to Atzerott, was in the same handwriting as the letter writes to Welchman by Atzerott; he did not think Booth's telegrams and the Selby letter were in the same handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Witness did not think the Selby letter was written in a juntural hand; witness did not profess to be an expert, nor had he made it a practice to compare hand-writing; his experience had been more in the way of deciphering handwriting.

dwriting.
r. Pierrepont asked that the testimony be stricken out, as the witness did not profess to be

stricken out, as the witness did not profess to be an excert.

Judge Fisher ruled the testimony out.

Mr. Bradley suggested that the prosecution go on, with the unders anding that the defense be allowed to put in the evidence of the two witnesses, if they shall arrive in a given time.

Judge Fisher said that such a course would be agreeable to the Court if the prosecution had no objection. It was a matter, however, for the counsel to decide between themselves.

jection. It was a matter, however, for the counsel to decide between themselves.

Mr. Carrington said that the prosecution would certainty have to hold the defense to the same rule they had applied to the United States in this case. A imiliar proposition had been made by the presecution at another stage of the case, which the defense had refused, and they must now abide by it.

The Court said that the defense must close their testimony if the Court had no sit by candislight. This was the fitth or sixth week of the trial, and there had been a great deal of delay.

Mr. Merrick desired to know what decision the Court women make on a molion to strike out certain testimony.

Judge Fisher said be would hold the matter over, and in the meantime he would review the question, and if not connecting the prisoner he would rule

and if not connecting the prisoner he would rule it out.

Mr. Merrick said he thought the question ought to be disposed of before the final argument of the case, as suggested by the gentlemen on the other side. They had made many statements about this maxical chain of evidence, but though he could not see it, he

chain of evidence, out though he could not see it, he beard it rattle very often.

Mr. Plerrepont said it was only an iron chain, an ordinary iron chain; that was all there was in it.

Mr Bradley—Yes; but there are several links to be forged to it yet.

At 11:40 the Court took a recess until to-morrow at 10 of clock.

## MEXICO.

Cortinas in Search of Lozado, the Neutral Chief of Jalisco-Ortega to be Released, and Form One of the Proposed Congress -Rumors of Further Executions at Queretaro.

NEW ORLEANS, July 18 .- The Boletin Oficial of Matamoras, under date of July 11, states that Juarez left San Luis Potosi on the 1st Instant, Juarez left San Luis Potosi on the ist instant, and was expected at the capital on the 10th, where preparations were being made for his reception. Private letters from Juarez to parties in this city, dated July 1, and from San Luis Potosi, mention that the President would leave on the afternoon of that day for the City of Mexico. Liberal advices officially received here claim that neither Gomez nor Corlinas have described the cause of the President Corlinas in deserted the cause of the President. Cortinas, it is stated, is waiting orders with an apply of 1500 men to attack Lozado, who, with the last remnant of the imperial army, had his head-quarters at Acapulco. The number of Lozado's forces cannot be ascertained, his army being scattered among the mountains in the vicinity. Ortega remains quietly at Saltillo, a prisoner at large, though it is understood that he will be liberated in a few days, to take part in the com-ing Congress to be called by Juarez upon his arrival at the capital. Ortega discislins any wish to be President of the republic of Mexico, unless constitutionally elected, and will take no leadership in any revolutionary proceedings, though he is willing to contest with Juarez, in a legitimate manner, for the Presidential office.

dential office.

Advices of late date have been received from San Luis Potosi to the effect that three or four of the remaining Imperial Generals have been condemned to be shot. The names of the victims have not been promulgated.
Captain Ames, of the English barque Adem,
from Liverpool for New Orleans, reports that on the afternoon of July 9 he signatized a couple of transports flying the ensign of France and bound for Vera Cruz. It was not ascertained

whether any forces were on board. Important Mexican Disclosures,

During the last few days a new movement has come to light, which has for its object the annexation of Mexico to the United States. The facts concerning it are as follows:—It seem that a Mr. Abbott, brother of the historian J. s Abbott, has been engaged for two years past in of Mexico. He has travelled extensively through that country, put himself in commu-nication with its leading men, including Juarez, and made overtures to them, with the lacit sanction of prominent parties in the United States. Until lately he met with but little encouragement in Mexico. Since the little encouragement in Mexico. Since the capture and execution of Maximilian, however, capture and execution of Maximitian, however, his propositions have been more favorably considered. A few days ago Mr. Abbott succeeded in getting together a number of prominent Senators and Representatives, to whom he made a statement of his labors and prospects. The meeting was held in the Vice-President's room at the Capitol. There were present Senators wade. Sumner, Chandler, Nye, Howard, Earnsey, Cole, and Representatives Banks, Butler, and a few others of lesser note. Mr. Aboutgave a detailed account of his plans, and laid before them maps and surveys of the territory proposed to be annexed to the United States. He stated that since the success of the Liberals posed to be annexed to the United States. He stated that since the success of the Liberals there were fears entertained by the leading men of Mexico of a new invasion of that country by the European powers, who were enraged at the death of Maximilian, and also of a fresh repetition of the intestine strikes which have torn the republic for so many years. Under these circumstances, Junges and the better class of Mexican leaders

entertain serious propositions of placing Mex-ico under the protection of the United States on certain conditions, the most vital of which is that they shall be taken care of in the way of securing good positions in their native country. Abbott urged that our Government should enter into negotiations with Juarez, and improve the opportunity to annex Mexico to the Union. He expatiated upon the advantages it would secure to us commercially, and in a territorial point of view. The Senators and Representa-tives present listened to him attentively for nearly an nour, when each one gave his views

on the surject.
Mr. Summer, who was the first to speak, and Mr. Summer, who was the first to speak, and who as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, was naturally looked to for his opinion, disapproved the project, fearing that if it was adopted it might entangle us with the nations of Europe. At some future time he thought it might be well enough to entertain the idea, but at present he did not consider it practicable.

practicable.
Schatter Chandler and Nye were warmly in Senators Chandler and Nye were warmly in favor of it, so, a:so, was Senator Cole. General Banks did not think it practicable. He feared the Mexican leaders were not in earnest in making the offer. The other parties present did not express an opinion.

Mr. Abbott iordined his proposition with new

arguments, answering the objections of Sum-ner and Banks. No definite conclusion, how-ever, was reached, and the interview closed with the understanding that another meeting should be held at some future time. Mr. Abbott has since been busily engaged in talking to other Senators and members on the subject, with what success I have not been able to learn. —N. Y. Herald.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 19 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

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KUHN-CRAWLEY.—On the 17th instant, by Rov. A. Atwood, Mr. GEORGE KUHN to Miss ALLETTA CRAWLEY, all of this city.

PARRY-GEDDES.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, B. FRANKLIN PARRY, of Morrestown, N. J., to EMMA E. GEDDES, of this city. No caros. city. No caron.

MARRIED.

DIED.

COLLINS.—On the 18th Instant. JAMES ANDER C.N., injunt son of James A. and Juliet Collins, aged The relatives and friends of the family are respect fully invited to attend the inneral, on Sunday morn-ing at 9 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 1921 Shackamaxon strees.

Shackamaxon street.

DOUGHERTY.—On the 18th instant, ANNIE, daughter of William P, and Bridget Dougherty, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the inneral, from the residence of her parents, S. W. corner of Sixth and Shippen streets, on Sunday afternoon at 20 clock.

GODDARD.—On the 17th instant, JOHN L. GODDARD.—On the 17th instant, JOHN L. GODDARD. In the 54th year of his age.

His male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3568 Locust street, on Saturday, the 70th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Services at Church of the Savionr, Interment at the Woodlands.

LENFESTEY.—On the 18th instant, GEORGE EDGAR LENFESTEY, son of Louisa A. and the late George S. Lenfestey, aged 6 years 3 months and 17 degys.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect tully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his steplather. Thomas H. Dawson, No. 636 Carpenter street. Second Ward, on Sunday, the list instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SEELEY -On the 18th instant, DAVID, son of The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the fameral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1829 N. Thirteenth street, on Monday sternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Computers.

WILDEY.—On the 17th lostant, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Richard Wildey, in the 41st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1421 Mariborough street, on Monday, the 22d Instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

\*\*EF\* MASONIC HALL, PHILADELPHIA, JULY 18, A. L. 5867.

The officers and members of the GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging will assemble at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, at 3½ o'clock SATURDAY AFTERNOON, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN L. GODDARD, late R. W. Grand Master. JOHN THOMSON, Grand Secretary. Ry order of the R. W. Acting Grand Master. Special Notice.—Masonic dress.

WITH FLEXIBLE METAL GUARDS V riveted to its under side, which proteons it from carning or wear Coates' Fatent Flatiron-Holder, it is haimed, will list six times as long as any of the usual lind. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Right Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth. TAPANNED TIN WARE, COMPRISING TEA Canisters, Dust Pans, Spice and Cake Boxes, Match Safes, Lamps, Candiesticks, Paper and Dredge Boxes, Notineg Ornters, etc. For sale, with a general

assortment of Housekeeping Hardware, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 825 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth, FOR CHILDREN'S SWINGS WE HAVE A I special article of strong Staples; and Rings, which will not give way and perhaps break their backs, and also strong Ropes.

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## FOURTH EDITION

The President's Veto Message.

Washington, July 19 —Towards the conclusion of the message the President says:

This interference with the Constitutional authority of the Executive Department is an evit that will inevitably say the foundations of our Federal system; but it is not the worst evil of this legislation.

It is a great wrong to take from the President powers conferred upon him alone by the Con-stitution, but the wrong is more flagrant and more dangerous when the powersso taken from the President are conferred upon subordinate ex-coutive officers, and especially upon military

Each of the five District Commanders though Fach of the five District Commanders though not chosen by the people or responsible to them, exercise at this hour more executive power, military and civil, than the people have ever been willing to confer upon the heads of the Executive themselves. The remedy is in the hands of the people, and is to be found in the ballot, and it is a measure if not controlled to the first of the people of

the ballot, and it is a measure if not controlled by fraud, overawed by military power, or from a paltry fear on their part.

With abiding confidence in their patriotism, wisdom, and integrity, I am still hopeful of the future, and that in the end the rod of despot-ism will be broken, the armed heat of power lifted from the necks of the people, and the principles of a violated Constitution preserved.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Washington, July 19.—A message was received from the House, announcing the action of that body on the bill of the Secate to further secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

The House resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment in certain cotton claims adjudicated in the Court of Claims, until further ordered by Congress, was taken up.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) said there was an error of fact in this resolution. It asserted that the claims amounted to three millions of dollars. He had been credibly informed that the cuttre amount of the cotton claims allowed by that court did not exceed \$120,000.

credibly informed that the cutire amount of the cotton claims allowed by that court did not exceed \$120,000.

Mr. Trumbull (III.) was astonished that the House should have passed such a measure. The Judges of the Court of Claims were personally known to him as gentlemen of great legal ability and the highest integrily. The Court of Claims was a protection to the Treasury; the danger to the Treasury came from claims which were passed upon by Department clerks, and amounted to hundreds of millions.

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) regarded this resolution as the natural result of legislation conducted under the previous question, as was the rustom in the House of Representatives. He believed this would continue to be the case until some retorm was effected in the mode of doing business in the House.

Pending the consideration of this subject Mr. Fessenden (Me.) moved an executive session, which was adopted.

adopted.

The doors were reopened at l'ib P. M.

The joint resolution for the extension of the mall steamanip service between the United S ates and China and Japan, by the introduction of additional vissels, without increased expense, was taken up and

passed.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) introduced a joint reschilon placing the Missouri militia on equal footing with other troops, as to bounty, etc. This resolution was passed at the last session, by both Houses, but failed to reach the President in time. It was referred to the Military committee.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution expressive of sympathy with the suff ring people of Crete, and directing the President to communicate a copy of the resolution to the Government of Turkey.

of the resolution to the Government of Turkey, passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to a resolution inquiring whether any legislation was necessary to expedite the payment of bounties. Ordered to lie upon the table.

The House amendment to the Senate bill further to secure equal rights in the District of Columbia was concurred in, with an amendment authorizing the Criminal Court to draw grand and petit jurors for the June term of that Court.

The Senate at 125, on motion of Mr. Grimes, took a recess for one hour.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Barnes (N. Y.), the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to jurnish a statement of the amounts received in the different collection destilets from distilled spirits for the several fiscal years since 1852, and for the separate quarters of the last fiscal year, so far as received; also of the amount of expenditures on the part of the Government for prosecuting offendors against the law; also the quantity of whisky seized, the amount received for confiscated spirits and for fines, etc.

Mr. Boyer (Pa.), rising to a personal explanation in reference to his objections yesterday to the reference of a protest presented by the Speaker, from Arkansas, disclaimed any intention of disrespect to the Speaker, and said that the reason of his objection was that he had desired to have the protest read in the House, It could not have been his intention to show any disrespect to the Speaker, in view of the fact that he (the Speaker) had been repeatedly thanked by the unanimous vote of the House for his impartiality.

The Speaker intimated that he had not regarded the gentleman's objection as any mark of disrespect. The gentleman had a right to object, and the Speaker

The Speaker intimated that he had not regarded the gentleman's objection as any mark of disrespect. The gentleman had a right to object, and the Speaker took no exception to it.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), referring to a newspaper extract purporting to give a remark of Mr. Lowe in the English House of Commons. to the effect that the Republican party, in order to have a two-thirds majority in Congress, had expelled innocent members; stated that that was impossible, as it required a two-thirds vote to expel a member; that since the Republican party came into power only two members had been expelled from the House, and that was for treason, they being at the time in the Confederate service; and that, if the statement was meant to extend to the ac-

they being at the time in the Confederate service; and that, if the statement was meant to extend to the action of the House in contested election cases, it did not become the House now to enter on a review of the facts for the satisfaction of any member of the British Parliament.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) suggested that though the Republicans had a two-thirds majority, they could not always rely on some weak-kneed members of the party.

Mr. Dawes replied that the Lord has had the country in his keeping, and has always furnished means and power enough to meet every emergency through the instrumentality of the Republican party.

Mr. Pruyn (N. Y.) suggested that what Mr. Lowe alluded to was not simply the exclusion of members by votes of the House, but the great general principle of refusing representation to such parts of the Union as were not in accord politically with the majority of the House.

of refusing representation to such parts of the Union as were not in accord politically with the majority of the House.

Mr. Judd (Ill.) offered a preamble and resolution reciting that about a year since a stone commemorating the virtues of Mr. Lincoln had been transmitted by the people of Rome to the President of the United States, bearing the following inscription in Latin:—"The citizens of Rome dedicate this atone, taken from the tomb of Servius Tullius, to Abraham Lincoln, President, for the second time, of the United States of America, by which the memory of either brave defender of liberty may be joined to that of the other." He said that this beautiful memorial has been allowed to remain in the cellar of the White House, surrounded by rubbish, requesting the President to cause the stone to be sont to the House of Representatives, that it may have a conspicuous place in the National Capitol, and if it cannot be found, directing the officer in charge of the Public Buildings to have search made for it, and to have it placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Builer (Mass.), the Committee on the Assassination of the President was authorized to conduct the investigation by such sub-committee as the Committee may appoint, and at such places as may be convenient, with authority to administer oaths.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M. [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 19. Arrival of the President's Vote. The veto arrived at 2 o'clock. Congress will most probably adjourn to-day.
The Senate, in executive session, is finishing

up nominations. Confirmations.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed Benjamin Thompson to be agent for the Sioux Indians at Dakotah; Henry P. Dean to be Surveyor of Customs, Portland, Maine; Frank Cowan, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary to the President to step land patents; Daniel D. O. Surveyor of Customs, Portland, Maine; Frank Cowan, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary to the President, to sign land patents; Daniel D. O. Hitchcock, to be Pension Agent at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation; Jefferson J. Works, of Nevada, Receiver of Public Moneys at Auslin, Nevada; John Cleghorn, of Iowa, Register of Land Office of Sioux City; and Edward S. Davis, Register of Land Office at Austin, Nevada.

The House have ordered a committee of five to investigate the frauds in the Pay Department, including Loenthal's operations in New Orleans in forging colored soldiers' papers, on which a haif million dollars was paid. The resolution caused an animated discussion, during which some members made assertions which, if true, establish the fact that the most outrageous frauds have been committed by Claim Agents and others against Union soldiers. Investigation of Frauds.

Personal. Hon. Mr Cave, the British M. P., left Washington this morning. He visits this country in the interests of some of the Western Hailroads, in which he has stock. He gave a dinner last night to some of the members of Congress.

The Turkish Minister is expected in Washington soon. It is reported in diplomatic circles that he is to live in great style here, to counteract the influence of the Greek Minister.

Spoken.

New York, July 19.—The steamship Deutschland, arrived this morning, spoke on the lith instant the barque Jonathan Chase, from Liverpool for Philadelphis. The Turkish Minister.