The Surratt Trial.

TESTIMONY OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

Upon reassembling, Lewis J. Weichmann was recalled, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Bradley—After the assassination trial I had a conversation with Mr. Lewis Carlin, relative to the testimony I had given at that trial; I don't remember any particular evening; since Court took a recess I saw Mr. Carlin, and should hardly wish him and said, "Hallooo, old fellow, I see you are to be a witness against me;" he replied, he could not help it, that it was his duty; never took a walk with Brophy and Carlin together; never went to Dubant's restaurant with him; don't remember telling Mr. Carlin that my conscience troubled me for the testimony given, and that I took me for confessional to unburden my conscience; don't remember Carlin telling me I had science; do not remember Carlin telling me I had better go to a magistrate and make a statement, don't remember telling him that I would do so; if I did not take a prosecution for perjury; do not remember telling Mr. Carlin that my testimony was written out for me, and that I was compelled to swear to it; do not remember telling Carlin that I could have given an explanation of Mrs. Surratt's visit had I been allowed to do so; I say upon my solemn oath that I never said any of these things; I never let my word against the whole world on that point; the question is not perjury surprising to me; do not remember telling Mr. Carlin about a child falling overboard and some men rescuing him; do not remember telling Carlin that I contemplated suicide; do not remember telling him I was delver and threatening suicide; don't remember telling Mr. Carlin I was going to the confessional to ease my conscience; I deny telling Mr. Carlin my testimony would have been different if it had not been written out for me; I deny saying anything of what I have been questioned about; I did not state to Mr. Carlin that on April 14th, 1865, before Mrs. Surratt and I went to Surratt ville, she spoke of getting a buggy, that I told her to send to Booth, and she said Booth was not in town; I told Mr. Carlin nothing about breaking the spring of the wagon; I deny that I ever told him so.

Re-direct examination by Mr. Stanton—I was confined in the Navy yard prison as a government witness; I was not confined there for any crime; I per cabbited; I recognize it as a copy of the order appointing a special officer; the original is in Mr. Merrick's possession.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to read the paper, and Mr. Bradley objected. The objection was overruled and Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

The paper is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, Office Provost Marshal General, Washington, North Potomac, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1865. Special Orders, No. 77. Detail Provost Marshal officers James A. McPeviti, George Holloman and Lewis J. Weichmann, of this department to proceed to New York city on important government business. Upon reaching New York, report to the undersigned, or the officer in charge of the Metropolitan Police office, for further orders, return to this city and report at these headquarters. By order of Brevet Major-General Augur, commanding. (Signed) L. INGRAHAM, Colonel and Provost Marshal General, Department, North Potomac. Colonel L. C. Baker, U. S. Army, Provost Marshal, D. C. Russell, Captain and Asst. Prov. Marshal General, Department N. Potomac.

Witness resumed—It was on the morning of April 15th, 1865, at breakfast, that Miss Anna Surratt said the news of Lincoln's death was the news of the death of a nigger, &c.

Mr. Pierrepont asked witness to state something more about his confession to Carlin, and about his going before the grand jury.

Mr. Bradley objected, and said it was opening new matter.

Mr. Pierrepont contended that the witness could be asked to state what he had told Carlin.

Mr. Bradley said the witness had denied that he ever spoke to Carlin about the confession.

Judge Fisher admitted the question, and the witness said he never had spoken to Carlin or Brophy about confession; he never said anything to them about confession.

Mr. Pierrepont—This is all, then.

Witness—Yes, sir; that is all, Mr. Bradley?

Mr. Bradley—I do not know that I am. For the present I am, but I may have something further to say to you. The witness then retired from the stand.

Dr. McMillan was called.

Mr. Bradley said he should the prosecution to postpone the examination of Dr. McMillan, as the defence had got out a subpœna duces tecum to the Secretary of State, and had to send to the Court a paper in possession of the Department of State, which the defence claim contains matter in proper cross-examination.

Judge Fisher said the cross-examination would not be reached to-day.

Mrs. Benson (wife Mrs. Hudspeth) was recalled. [Photograph exhibited.] Witness recognized it as a resemblance to the individual who had dropped the letter in the New York street car.

Mr. Carrington exhibited a photograph of a picture of Booth.

By Mr. Bradley—The hand of the person who dropped the letter was remarkably small and delicate; I was struck toward the person because because I noticed he was disguised.

Dr. Lewis Mudd's testimony was called and sworn—I am a surgeon and am out of service now; the years ago I was in the service; I was in the Imperial Ocean Steamship Company, and from April to October, 1864, was in charge of the steamer Peruvian; we left Quebec for Liverpool on September 3, 1865, which was Saturday, and on Saturday the week after, we arrived in Londonderry, Ireland, and arrived at Liverpool the next day; I knew the prisoner at the bar; he crossed the ocean with me to Londonderry on that voyage; I first saw the prisoner on the mail steamer Montreal, running between Quebec and Liverpool, on the 15th of September, 1865; about a week or ten days previous, a man named La Pierre, a priest, who at the time lived in Montreal, came to me and said somebody was coming; and on the 15th of September, I was going from Quebec on the steamer Montreal, I there met this Mr. La Pierre again, and he said he would introduce me to his friend; he took me to a stateroom, of which La Pierre had the keys; he then opened and locked, and he unlocked it, and in the room I found the prisoner. La Pierre introduced the prisoner under the name of Mr. McCarty; I never suspected who the person was, and I passed the evening and night with the prisoner; I did not know the short and of a dark brown color; I did not perceive then that it was dyed, but I afterwards found it out; the conversation that evening was general; La Pierre went to Quebec on the same; when we got to Quebec we had breakfast on the steamer at seven or eight o'clock, and between nine and ten the passengers were transferred to the steamer Peruvian; upon reaching the Peruvian I saw La Pierre and the prisoner in Surratt's presence, that he wished me to let Surratt occupy my room in the steamer left; I did so, and he occupied my room till the steamer left the Quebec and steamer left in half an hour, and La Pierre went ashore; that day I remember that after dinner I dined the prisoner came to me, and proposed to me to go ashore, asked me if I knew who the gentleman was, and I said I did not know. Surratt said he thought the man was an American Priest, and he said he wished he knew him I thought nothing of the kind, and I asked him what he had done that he asked me if he was of an American detective; he said he had done a good deal, and if I knew and he said he would make my eyes stare; I said he need not be afraid of an American detective, that I was born in British ship and in British waters; he said he did not care if he was, for some time he thought he arrest him this would settle him, and he exhibited a pistol on the tug, going from the steamer to Montreal to the Peruvian, I was introduced to Mr. Brady; I was introduced to Surratt as a man who was connection this had with Surratt.

Mr. Pierrepont said he proposed to show that it was Beverly Tucker, Gen. Higby and others, who were in Montreal, and who were with Surratt in his flight.

Mr. Bradley asked if it was proposed to connect the men named with the conspiracy.

Mr. Pierrepont said he could tell all that was necessary, and, continuing his remarks, said that Mr. Bradley was not in all dangerous; witness was not afraid of him.

At 2.20 P. M. the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CROPS.

Wheat in the Western States.

Ohio.—Sixty counties of Ohio report a decrease of about 15 per cent. in the acreage of winter wheat, but the present condition of the crop is claimed to be at least 100 per cent. better than last year at same date—the crop of 1866 being half an average. Spring wheat covers 35 per cent. more acreage, and appears 17 per cent. better than last year, when the crop was good.

Indiana.—Fourteen per cent. decline in acreage of winter wheat, and from 40 to 50 per cent. increase in acreage of spring grain—the former 75 per cent., and the latter 15 per cent. better than last year.

Illinois.—Seventy counties report two per cent. less acreage of Winter wheat, but 25 per cent. increase of Spring acreage—the former being 15 per cent. better in condition, and the latter 12 per cent. better than last year.

Missouri shows an increase of over 25 per cent. in acreage of Winter wheat, and 50 per cent. in Spring wheat—the condition of the former being 35, and the latter 30 per cent. better than same date last year.

West Virginia.—About the same acreage of Winter wheat, but 10 per cent. increase in Spring wheat—the former promising over 80 and the latter 25 per cent. better than in 1866.

Michigan.—Reports show 6 per cent. increase of acreage in Winter wheat and 10 per cent. in Spring wheat—the former 80 per cent. better in condition, while the latter is about the same as last year.

Wisconsin.—Three per cent. less acreage in Winter wheat, but 15 per cent. more in Spring grain—the former being 25 and the latter 7 per cent. better than same date last year.

Minnesota.—Five per cent. increase of acreage in Winter wheat and 35 per cent. in Spring wheat—the former 7 per cent. and the latter 13 per cent. more promising than last season.

Iowa.—Four per cent. decrease in acreage of Winter wheat, but 28 per cent. increase in Spring wheat—the former slightly better than last year, and the latter about 5 per cent. above.

Kansas.—Acreage of Winter wheat 17 per cent. less than last year; Spring wheat 30 per cent. more. Condition of the former 13 per cent. better than last year, when the crop was excellent. Spring wheat is about the same in appearance as last year.

Nebraska.—Falling of 19 per cent. in acreage of Winter wheat, but 50 per cent. more Spring wheat, the former is over 20 per cent. below the crop of last year in condition, but Spring grain is doing as well as the preceding crop.

Wheat in the Shenandoah Valley.

A Shenandoah Valley correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:

The main river above is the south branch, running Along the flank of the Blue Ridge, but the waters that come down from near Harrisburg to Staunton is that of the north branch, and down that river we made our journey. And the whole way along his route is a sight to gladden the eyes of the farmer or an artist. Wheat is the staple here, and grows in a dozen of some three thousand mills, more or less, through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Northern Ohio, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia, South and North Carolina and Tennessee, we have seen nothing like unto it. I preach this rejoicing wheat crop of the Shenandoah valley. Elsewhere, what one sees is a splendid wheat field as mere child's play compared with the truly glorious fields of the Shenandoah valley. For one hundred and thirty miles, with some gaps between Newtown and Winchester, these wheat fields, on the right and left, before us and behind us, close by and miles and miles away, in the plains and the valleys, along the hills and spreading over the hillsides, are constantly in sight, in hundreds or thousands of acres. And as the gentle winds pass over these gorgeous fields of grain, they roll and shine in the sun like the silvery waves of a summer sea. This wheat stands as high as the eight-horned bucks, cut down last fall grown in northern New York, and it is set so thickly in the soil that one would think a strawberry bed might be set out in the land on the heads of the grain, as on the swell of a wave, across a hundred-acre field. Nature, and the farmer, too, of course, enraptured over the prospect of an unprecedented harvest, smiles as they modify their calculations with such remarks as, "Well, if the rust does not come," "if the bug does not bite the root," or "If no one wholesale-ing insects get into it we shall have a great crop," "That fall," one would say, "ought to give thirty bushels to the acre," and another would "think there will be a pretty extensive average in my county of twenty-five bushels to the acre."

THE CROPS IN DELAWARE.—The Wilmington *Commercial*, speaking of the crop prospects in Delaware, says:

Returning friends from the country in the vicinity of Wilmington, inform us that the wheat harvest is now in full progress. The yield is often winnowed. Altogether, the scenery below as well as above is fair, and the crop though rendered somewhat melancholy by the excess of dark green foliage, and well repays the curiosity of those who have never yet found an opportunity of traveling upon the river.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

TAXES levied in New York city for 1867, $21,000,895, an increase over last year of $1,000,000.

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JUDGE WAYNE, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is pronounced ill beyond the hope of recovery.

Two hundred and eleven colored men were recently enlisted in Savannah, Ga., to fill the colored quotas.

The Treasury Department yesterday received $1,000 from a person in Philadelphia, and $100 from Boston, to pay off the national debt.

NATHAN at the headquarters of the army nor at the Indian Bureau has any information beyond what appeared in the telegraphic reports of massacres to General Custar by the Indians.

The Commencement of the Yale Law school commencement, June 26, conferred on Attorney-General Hoar, Benjamin H. Brewster, of this city, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The business in the Pension Office for the month of June shows that the total number of claims received was 3,852, of which 1,000 were original, 2,852 supplemental, 1,600, whole number of claims disposed of, 3,331.

A GRAND Union meeting last evening, in the House of Commons, that the government was making no exertions in behalf of emigration to the United States in regard to the Alabama case. He, however, did not think it would be wise to do so.

It is stated that a person has left Montreal to give evidence in Washington in the case of John J. Surratt bought a knife from him on the morning after the assassination of President Lincoln.

GOV. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, yesterday issued a proclamation to the people of that State to appoint officers to hold the State elections under the law which it has been recently made a power belongs to the Commissioner of Registration, and not to the civil authorities, and that the military as to the extreme Franklin law in that State, is void.

A GRAND bank cave while unloading crude oil at Oil City, Pa., on Monday afternoon, at about two o'clock yesterday, took fire, destroying three hundred barrels of crude oil. The fire was immediately extinguished. The loss will amount to about $1,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

The Confederation of the Canadas previous went into effect yesterday, and the 1st was observed as a holiday in the "Dominion." Lord Monck received the troops. The day was generally observed in a quiet manner. It is understood that Sir Narcisse F. Belleau will be appointed Governor of Quebec, Genl. Williams and Doyle will continue as Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively. General Gaspard Le Marchant is spoken of for the same position in Ontario temporarily.

Stories of Brigandage in Italy.

A correspondent of the *London Times*, writing from Naples on the 29th ult., says:—

Some very extraordinary stories have taken place in the province of Chieti, where the chief, Colujuta, long one of the scourges of Calabria, is said to have lately been killed. In spite of a premium of two thousand five hundred dollars, which was put on his head, he has hitherto escaped, but the Prefect of Sassa, Simonetti, hearing that on a certain day he would be at a certain place, with a certain band called Cianciardes, accompanied by National guards and soldiers, surrounded the place. Simonetti and an officer entered alone, and found the brigand and the priest seated face to face. The priest, forewarned, begged the brigand, who was most all disconcerted, threw himself on a little bed, and, pretending to be asleep, was shot by the officer, fearing, though missing him. The officer, fearing to use his revolver, the brigand's companion, collared the brigand, who, giving him several blows with the butt end of his musket, knocked the priest down. Here he was encountered by a soldier, who fired at him without hard results, the gun was loaded with small shot, and he himself fell a victim. Simonetti again fired at him, and killed one and wounded the brigand in the shoulder, who, refusing to surrender, fought hand to hand with his dagger and wounded Simonetti. At last it was found necessary to surround him with fifteen men, who fired at him, and he had a butt-end of their muskets. So enchanting was the brigand's courage, that the Prefect, poor soldier leaves behind him a wife and two daughters, in whose favor all who had seen him wish to have renounced the premium of $2,500 lire.

A New Life-Boat.

A life-boat of improved construction is shown at the Paris Exhibition. It is about twelve feet long, without the usual stern sections, and can accommodate, with its full crew of thirteen, nearly forty persons. It is impossible to sink it, and it is self-righting. This is effected in several ways, but mainly by concreting at each end into very large air tight, hollow compartments, supplying buoyancy enough to keep the boat, with its crew and company, and rendering it impossible for her to remain for more than a moment or two on her side, upset. It would take an enormous force to hold her down in that position. In addition to these there are two cylindrical spaces running along each side, so that submersion is out of the question with any human load she could be crammed to take. Below the deck, which is above the water-line, or close to it, are two air tanks, one for fresh water, another, alcohol ballast, while others are lamp-lockers, lockers and empty, which increase the buoyancy.

In certain seas, however, even a life-boat will upset. In such a case, the best provision is made in this boat. She has a keel, or ballast, for the moment. Self-acting valves or scuppers running down right through immediately open and drain off the water, and the boat right herself, and pump out them. The water, in fact, carries itself off in the sea sight, and is then locked out, supposing the men flung out, there are catchlines for them to seize, or to hold fast by during the peril approaches, and each weara a life belt on a new plan, which deserves particular mention. It is cut and fitted so as slipped on and off as easily as a fisherman slips on his jacket; it is no way impedes the rowing, and the wearer can sit down and take a wreck are supplied each with one immediately, should the occasion for it offer, and two new hoses are in the process of erection. The old sugar refinery, seven miles below the city, still stands as a melancholy landmark, and above it is the battle ground, whose appearance has recently been changed by the establishment upon it of a soldiers' cemetery.

At one point on the river front a hedge is to be seen, formed of a sort of palmetto tree, bearing upon its extreme top a pineapple-shaped white flower. A gigantic fence hedge extends continuously in front of several estates for the length of a mile, the sight was well worth seeing, and was such as is not often witnessed. Altogether, the scenery below as well as above is fair, and the crop though rendered somewhat melancholy by the excess of dark green foliage, and well repays the curiosity of those who have never yet found an opportunity of traveling upon the river.

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Horace Greeley and Jeff. Davis Testimony before the Judiciary Committee.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday resumed the taking of evidence, and Horace Greeley relative to the trial of Jefferson Davis and his connection therewith. The following is a full report of the evidence:

WASHINGTON, D.C., Monday, July 1, 1867.—Hon. Horace Greeley sworn and examined by Mr. Boutwell.

Question. Have you at any time had a conversation with Jefferson Davis, late President, or with any member of the Cabinet, in reference to the trial of or release of Jefferson Davis?

Answer. No, sir, not directly; I once talked with, or rather heard a conversation with Mr. Speed about the case, but with no other member of the Cabinet.

Q. When did that conversation take place?

A. In the spring of 1866; I do not recollect the date; it was the day before you (Mr. Boutwell) offered a resolution about the case of Jefferson Davis in the House of Representatives.

Q. Who else was present at that conversation?

A. Mr. George Shea was the only third person present; he was counsel for Jefferson Davis.

Q. What was the nature of the conversation so far as it related to Jefferson Davis?

A. The object of Mr. Shea was to ascertain whether, if an amplification was made of the Supreme Court decision, it would be pleasant.

Q. What views on that subject did Mr. Speed express on that occasion?

A. None at all; he was very non-committal; I could not make out anything from his conversation, that he was anxious, or not anxious to the party.

Q. Did you ever hear any communication with any other member of the Cabinet?

A. No, sir. Mr. Speed is the only member of the Cabinet by whom I remember having heard the name of Jefferson Davis mentioned.

Q. Do you know who went to his bonds on bail, in May last, did you have any conversation with any member of the Cabinet?

A. No, sir; on my way to Richmond and back, I did not stop at Washington.

Q. Do you know that Jefferson Richmond had any previous information as to what the policy of the Government would be in reference to the release of Mr. Davis?

A. I had none; I had no information until I received a letter from him. In what he (Government would do; I did not know whether the Government was going to resist the application for bail or not.

By Mr. Eldridge—

Q. At whose suggestion or request was you sent to become bail for Jefferson Davis?

A. Mr. George Shea's; he was a very old and intimate acquaintance and friend of mine.

Q. You had no communication with any government officer soliciting you to become bail for Jefferson Davis?

A. No, sir; nor any intimation that it would be desirable.

Q. You had no communication on the subject with the President or any of his advisers?

A. No, sir.

Q. Prior to your arrival in Richmond, solicited by any officer of the government to go bail for Jefferson Davis?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was Mr. Shea present at the time you signed the bond?

A. Yes.

Q. Is Jefferson Davis?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had any communication with Jefferson Davis about going bail for him?

A. No, sir; I never had any communication with Jefferson Davis, not know him until I saw him in court.

Q. Did you see him, after it was known that you promised to go bail for Mr. Davis, apply to you not to do so, or write to you about it?

A. Well, sir, there was a hubbub about it at the time it was known that I have been Weld and Senator Chandler talked with me about it. I think Senator Creswell, of Maryland, was in the room. I do not recollect any other person.

Q. On what ground did they advise you not to go bail for Jefferson Davis?

A. There was a conversation of half an hour between me and the subject. I cannot state definitely what particular reasons they gave; I recollect they said it was a bad policy, and that it would have a bad influence.

Q. That it would have a bad effect upon the public mind?

A. I believe so; that was the impression I had.

Q. Were there any other persons endeavoring to prevent your going bail for Jefferson Davis?

A. I do not recollect; there may have been one or two other persons; I recollect that it was not generally known that I intended to go bail.

Q. Did they put their objections by any grounds slowly.

A. General grounds.

Q. There was no principle involved in it?

A. I do not recollect; they made no impression on my mind that it would be injurious to the party.

Q. Did you tell them it was a party question to bail Jefferson Davis, he having been imprisoned so long?

A. I did not; in the first place, I was desirous to bring on the trial the first year. I thought we could compel the Government to bring the prisoner to trial by a writ of *habeas corpus*. Finally, I thought the time for a trial to any good purpose had passed.

Q. Did you go bail for Jeff. Davis with a view of serving the party?

A. No; I wished to have him tried if the government should see fit to try him.

Q. I understand you as saying that you thought the time for trying him to any good purpose had passed?

A. That was my judgment.

Q. Is that your opinion now?

A. Yes, so far as I know the facts. It has had anything to do with assassinating Prof. Lincoln or anything to do with hanging prisoners, I wish him to be tried. I do not know any fact that justify either charge.

Q. You know of no facts on the subject of his connection with the assassination of President Lincoln?

A. No, sir; none that would know him.

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

INVESTIGATING Autographs.—A Londonsection has been just completed the sale of large and curious collection of autograph letters. Among the curiosities were one of the following: Letter of Richard Baxter, £4 7s. 6d.; letter of Sir Thos. Browne, £1 1s.; letter of Daniel De Foe, £13 15s.; signature of Sir Francis Drake to an official document, £7; letter of Sir Richard Grenville, £6 10s.; letter of Erasmus, £9; letter of Garrick, respecting Pope's "Dunciad," £5 5s.; letter of Edmund Gibbon, £6 10s.; letter of John Locke, £5; letter of William Penn, £5 5s.; letter of Madame Roland, £5; letter of Lady Rachel Russell, £7; letter of Sussilet, £6 10s.; letter of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, £8 5s.; letter of General Wolfe, £5; letter of Sir Thomas More, £3 15s.; letter of Louis XV., £4 10s.; letter of Catherine de Medicis, £4; letter of John Locke, £7; 1,605-1,617, letters of Sir Walter Scott, £40 10s. 6d.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIDGLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE, CHOICE SEATS.

To all places of amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock after evening.

MAGNOLIA DREWR ARCH STREET THEATRE. LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY. Author of "Ingomar," "Lady Tartuffe," "Fair Vestal, Ida." Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. JACK AND HILL. JACK AND HILL. FIRMAN—LAST EVENING OF THE SEASON. LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. S. S. Gerrity of NEW YORK AND PARIS. TUESDAY AND EVERY EVENING. WHO IS SPY? Or, The Days of Washington. Mr. Harlet Newton's celebrated novel. ENGLISH COMEDY. LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY. Uncle Tom's Cabin. Sam Gerrity. Mr. Harlet Newton. Shakspeare Fairy Spectacle. A BIRTHDAY NIGHT'S DREAM.

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT SUCCESS. Mr. Wm. Stark's Celebrated Comedy, THE GIRLS. The celebrated and original STAR SONGS. Mr. Wm. Stark. Mr. Wm. Stark. Mr. Wm. Stark