The Surratt Trial.

[CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

Upon reassembling, Mr. Pierrepont resumed and said he now came to a strange act in this dark drama; strange, though not new; so wonderful that it seems to come from beyond the veil that separates all governments are of God, and for strange purposes. Sometimes the great Ruler of all, by presentiments, prophecy, warning, and by dreams, sends some disastrous warning of a coming doom when a great disaster is to befall a nation. So it was in the days of Saul—when Cæsar was killed—when Brutus died at Philippi. So was it when Harold fell and was crucified. So was it when Harold fell at the battle of Hastings. So was it when the Czar was assassinated. So was it before the bloody death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. *In the Life of Josiah, by Dr. Quincey, in the Life of Pompey, by Plutarch*, are given the potents come to which Pompey. Here it is we find how Cæsar was warned. We find it in all cases, and never in the whole history has there been a single instance when the assassins of the head of a government have not been brought to punishment. The assassin of a ruler never has escaped, though he has "taken the wings of the morning and fled to the uttermost parts of the earth." On the morning of April 14th Mr. Lincoln called his Cabinet together.

He had reason to be thankful, that he was anxious to hear from Sherman. Grant was here and he said Sherman was in Raleigh, but Mr. Lincoln feared and stated a dream he had had the night before, a dream which he had had previous to Bull Run, Antietam and Stone river, and whenever a Chancellorville was to be fought, it was a disaster had happened. The president told the Cabinet what dream that relation will never forget. It a few hours afterwards Sherman was announced, the news of disaster had not been brought to punishment. The assassin of a ruler never has escaped, though he has "taken the wings of the morning and fled to the uttermost parts of the earth." On the morning of April 14th Mr. Lincoln called his Cabinet together.

He had reason to be thankful, that he was anxious to hear from Sherman. Grant was here and he said Sherman was in Raleigh, but Mr. Lincoln feared, and stated a dream he had had the night before, a dream which he had had previous to Bull Run, Antietam and Stone river, and whenever a Chancellorville was to be fought, it was a disaster had happened. The president told the Cabinet what dream that relation will never forget. A few hours afterwards Sherman was announced, the news of disaster had not been delivered; a disaster had befallen the government, and Mr. Lincoln's spirit returned to the God who gave it. The dream was fulfilled. Here, said Mr. Pierrepont, is the letter from Mr. Hudspeth, dated by Mrs. Benson, then Mrs. Hudspeth. Upon the letter is an endorsement, "Governor Parson," written by Mr. Lincoln's own hand.

Mrs. Hudspeth testified that on the November 14th, and it is proven Booth was in New York at that time. Mrs. Hudspeth's testimony read; the letters found by Mrs. Hudspeth were read. Mr. Pierrepont said these letters were sent at a time was meant by a change of plan. At one time Payne was to kill Lincoln, at another time an Englishman was to kill him.

Lastly, Mr. Booth was to kill him. The Charles Selby letter was written by Booth, as was proven, and the letter was written to Payne. They had cast lots as they did with Judas, and it fell to the lot of Payne to commit the deed. Mr. Lincoln had lived too long for his country, it was necessary to remove him. In this it appears the plan again changed, and it was stated that the cap had once failed. Who is the English gentleman, Harcourt, who is mentioned in the letter? It was not Payne. Payne was instructed to get introduced, and listen to Mr. Lincoln's stories, and he was urged not to fail. Now let us see the contents of Payne's safe's letter to him. It is the letter of an affectionate wife who did not know her husband was a plot to commit a murder. There is a truth in that letter. General Dix thought it was true, and he sent the letters to President Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln received many threatening letters, but he paid no heed to them, and kept none of them. When Mr. Lincoln received these letters he went to the War Office with them, and entered Secretary Stanton's private room.

Mr. Bradley, interrupting, said he hoped Mr. Pierrepont would confine himself to the evidence.

Mr. Pierrepont said the fact he now proposed to speak of was not in evidence, but it was proper for him to relate the history of this strange transaction. The letter made a deep impression on the mind of our Secretary of War, and after Mr. Lincoln's death he found the letter in the President's private drawer, and he immediately sent Payne's hand some connection with the murder.

Mr. Bradley said that was what he objected to. The statement of the prosecution rested upon any one.

Mr. Pierrepont said he stated the impression as part of the history of this dark transaction. These letters were dropped by Booth, and it all shows the change of plan.—In 1864 it was a plan to murder; then Payne was to get introduced, and afterwards Booth was to do the murder. It is a plan to murder from the beginning. The last plan to abduct required too many men, and they were compelled to resort to murder.

We now come to the letter addressed to Booth, and found after his death at the National Hotel. It is dated South Branch Bridge, and speaks of the oil speculation. The letter is dated April 6, 1865. In this letter Booth is ordered to stick deep and use the helpers worked. Who were Booth's helpers? We have one of them on trial now. But after sinking his well he is told to run. Why run after he has struck oil? Why stop and gather up? Why the letter speaks of putting a poor man named Purdy out of the way. He is not satisfied with hiring a girl to charge Purdy with an outrage, but he now asks he shall be silenced for ever. Who was a set of assassins have we here? Yet the counsel says we have had blood enough, and they ask a magnanimous government to let these murderers go. The letter also speaks of Jake Thompson. Jake had the funds, and he was using them in Canada, and Surratt was carrying the funds from Richmond to Montreal for Jake, and if the conspiracy succeeded the funds would have been divided.

Weichmann's testimony relative to what transpired at Mrs. Surratt's after the assassination, when the government officers came, was read. Mrs. Surratt said she expected the government officers would search the house. Why did she expect it? Because she had seen Lloyd and told him about the guns, and she had but a short time before taken the guns along with her. When Webster killed Dr. Parkman, he cut him up, and when told that the body had been found, he asked at once: "Has all the body been found?" Who else but the murderer would have asked that question? and Mrs. Surratt said she knew the guns were in secrecy, because she knew what had happened.

That night it was supposed that Surratt had murdered Mr. Seward. None then doubted that Surratt was here that night; and what does Mrs. Surratt say when informed of Mr. Lincoln's murder, and Annie Surratt begins to cry? Why, she says that she believed Booth was in the hands of the Almighty. Booth seemed to have the same idea, it appears from Pendel's testimony. These people had worked themselves up to such a phrensy that they supposed they were doing God's service. (The testimony of Major Smith, who was sent from General Augur to Mrs. Surratt's, was read.) It was at this time that Payne came to Mrs. Surratt's, and professed to want to get instructions to dig a ditch, and when Mrs. Surratt disclaimed all knowledge of the man. Major Smith also says he saw Susan Jackson there.

Mr. Merrick the other day asked why the prosecution did not show that Surratt had sold something of John Surratt on that night of the murder? The prosecution did say to bring it out, but was stopped by an objection from the defence, which was sustained. The prosecution must have forgotten when he spoke of this testimony and why it was not brought out, nor would the defence permit the fact to be brought out. Major Smith had made a written report. Major Smith's testimony is corroborated by that of Colonel Wimmersheimer, who says that Mrs. Surratt declared before God that she did not know Payne. She had risen from her knees, and then called on God to witness that she did not know Payne. Human nature is weak, and under the circumstances let us cast, if we can, a veil of charity over all this; but she did deny ever having seen Payne. (Col. Wimmersheimer was read as corroborative of Major Smith's.)

Now at this time where was John Surratt? No man can be in two places at the same time. That fact needs no proof. Surratt was somewhere. Two points are fixed. He left Montreal on the 12th, and he returned on the 18th. All these things were done between the 14th and 18th, and where was John Surratt? Was he present at every hour where John Surratt was after the 14th, but they can't tell where he was between the 14th and 18th. Why not tell this? He slept somewhere, and slept with witnesses. They can give us his place for five nights, but they can't give us his place for one night, and that is where he was. Why not? Why do they throw a veil of night over these six days? He knows where he was, and yet he does not tell us one place.

Dr. Bissell says where Surratt was, but he will be noticed hereafter. Where was Surratt? The books say they must show where the person was. Have they shown where he was, or where he stayed? They won't tell us where he was, and let us see if we can't find out. Mr. Pierrepont was sure where Surratt was, and he thought the jury would be sure when they heard the evidence read. The defence put Mr. Dubarry on the stand to show that there was no communication between Elmira and Washington. Mr. Bradley contended that it was a physical impossibility for Surratt to reach here. The prosecution did to prove that this was not so, and they had great difficulty in getting the railroad men here. Impediments were thrown in the way, and it was so stated, and that should get into the papers, and that it got into the papers is had an effect as will be shown. (Dubarry's first testimony was then read.) Mr. Dubarry told all about the schedule time, but he did not say anything about the special train, and in law a man who suppresses the truth tells as great a lie as he who tells a falsehood.

Mr. Dubarry said he did not know that any train left on April 13th, and he did not know that he was in Elmira on Saturday night. He was not fact without testimony leaning upon it. Mr. Dubarry said there was no special train running specially, but he did not know that no train had left.

We made the time perfect by producing the engineers who ran the trains. (Dubarry's testimony when called a second time was read.) We brought Surratt to the ferry, and Dreham, who ferried a man across, identified Surratt as the man. It was expected the defence would cross-examine him, but they did not. They acted wisely and well, for if they had examined him he would have brought out and clinched the fact. Mr. Dubarry was called again, after it was stated in the papers that a railroad was throwing all impediments in the way. Mr. Dubarry was the witness for the defence, but we called him, and when Mr. Dubarry's memory was refreshed he told all he knew, and he then recollected that he was in Elmira on the 13th and 14th. Mr. Dubarry, on this second turn, testified that the train leaving Elmira on the 13th would reach Baltimore at 4 or 4.30—and the gentleman said it was impossibility varnishes into this air. All physical impossibilities vanish when the facts are proved to truth. Now, Mr. Koontz testifies that the train got here that morning at ten o'clock.

Mr. Bradley—Now get him to the barber shop and have him shaved and trimmed. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pierrepont—We will get him to the barber shop and have him shaved and trimmed. We will give him such a clean shave that he will never be recognized.

Mr. Pierrepont then resumed and examined the testimony of Mrs. Slater, who was the great truth on April 13, and he illustrated the route followed by a map fixed upon the wall. In coming down, Slater meets Rogers going up, and they have a conversation. Mrs. Dutchy, Mr. Rogers, who was going up, corroborates Slater's story to a point. Mr. Rogers, five miles south of Williamsport, Mr. Gilmore, who had charge of the ferry, testified that on the night of the murder, on April 13th, and Mr. Hepburn, the trainmaster, testifies to the fact of a special train being ordered and men was read. Dreham's testimony read, relative to the ferrying of Surratt across the river. Wilhelmsport.) Dreham's face did not look like that of a man who told a lie, and he was ready to produce to show that he ever did tell a lie.

How did the defence meet the witness? Mr. Bradley says to him: "That's all, get down from that stand; we want no more of you." Mr. Carrington calls that action. He (Mr. Pierrepont) did not know whether it was or not, but it is certain they now have Surratt upon a train which could bring him to Washington. The witnesses did not come here willingly, but they were brought here, and they told what they knew, and their testimony will stand the test of truth when we all stand before the bar of God.

Now we come to Burke's testimony. Mr. Wood was put upon the stand early in the trial, and the defence could have found out all about him if they had desired to do so. They probably did find out who he was, but they did not desire to question his character. [Wood's testimony was read.] This witness identified the prisoner positively.

He was the prisoner was dirty and travel-soiled, and he was, because he had just come from Baltimore. He told the truth when he was the stand, and they know his appearance was that of a man who had just come. He went into minute particulars and gave a correct account. We have now got all of his movements, and we have proven, and now come to the moral of the case.

Mr. Pierrepont here stated that he expected to close very shortly, but would not be able to do so to-day, as he had been beginning, for he thought he would be through in almost an hour to-morrow.

The Court then took a recess until to-day.

CITY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA, CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 5th.—The Cattle market was better this week, and prices were unsettled and higher; about 1,700 head arrived and sold at 17@18½c extra; 15½@16½c for fair to good, and 13@15 cents for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

Cattle.		
78 Owen Smith, Western	15	@17
20 A. Christy & Bro., Western, grs.	16½	@18
20 John McCleese, Western, grs.	17	@18
87 R. McFillen, Western, grs.	17½	@18
82 P. Hathaway, Western	15	@16
82 James S. Kirk, Western	15	@16
80 B. McFillen, Western	17	@18
80 J. McFillin, do.	17	@18
80 E. S. McFillin, Western	17	@18
105 Uhlman & Bockman, Western	8½	@9½
105 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, grs.	16½	@17
105 Mooney & Smith, Western, grs.	16½	@17
105 Mooney & Smith, Western	8½	@9½
105 A. Mc. Mooney & Bro., do.	8½	@9½
105 H. Chain, Western Pa., grs.	6	@8½
105 H. Smith, Western, grs.	16½	@17
105 J. Frank, Western, grs.	15½	@16
105 J. Frank & Schamberg, Western	8½	@9½
105 J. Hope & Co., Western	11	@16
105 J. Blum & Co., Western	8½	@9½
105 B. Baldwin, Chester co.	15	@16
105 A. Chenoch, Western, grs.	16½	@17
111 Ben. Hood, Chester co.	14	@17
125 J. Sellendriffe, Ohio	11	@12
125 D. W. Gemmill, Delaware, grs.	16	@16
79 John Latta, Chester co., grs.	15½	@16

Hogs were more active, 5,500 sold at 12½@12½c for 100 lbs. net.

Sheep were dull, 6,000 head arrived and partly sold at from 7½@7½c. P lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged; 300 head sold at $50@$70 for Springers, and $70@$90 P head for cow and calf.

A FINE INSTRUMENT.—Messrs. H. Knauff & Son are well-known organ builders, and they have just completed a fine instrument for the Zion Reformed Church of Allentown, Pa.

The organ has been constructed with special reference to the church in which it stands. It is supplied with all the modern improvements in instrumental details, and in every respect a fine-toned organ of its class. The case is Gothic, from an original design, of bold proportions, and finished in imitation of chestnut. It presents a striking and handsome appearance. The front pipes are tastefully ornamented in gold and colors, worked upon a white metallic ground, a style of finish original with the builders. The voicing is musical and effective, furnishing considerable fullness and brilliancy to the tone, while each stop possesses in itself a distinctive character, especially adapted to the class of music. In point of variety and character of tone, richness and consistency of effects, we learn that this is in all respects fully equal to many organs of a much larger capacity. The instrument is arranged as follows: It contains 26 draw stops; two sets of manuals, with compass of 58 notes from CC to G, for the Great and Swell organs respectively; a set of pedals of full two octaves, from CCC to D, 25 notes; and three "Combination Pedals," operating upon the stops of the Great organ.

The handsome instrument was placed in the church office last week, and on Friday, night a grand concert was given, at which several gentlemen and ladies from Philadelphia participated. Mr. D. D. Wood, the blind organist of St. Clement's Church, Messrs. Henry Kinsell and H. W. Squall, presided at the organ. The performances gave the greatest satisfaction to all present, and especially to the members of the congregation. The cost of the organ was $2,700, and it is in every way worthy of the high reputation of its builders.

THE NEW AMERICAN VARIETIES THEATRE.—The rebuilding of this structure on Walnut street, opposite Eighth, by Mr. Robert Fox, is progressing rapidly. The building is to be 80 feet front on Walnut street, by 135 feet deep, with a dome over the parquette 50 feet in diameter. The front is of brick rough cut, and the front wall is 16 inches thick on the first story, and 13 inches thick on the second story. The rear and side walls, including pilasters, are 22 inches thick. The interior is to be highly ornamented, with moulding and fresco painting. The theatre, it is expected, will be opened to the public about September first.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Opinions of the Southern Press—The Political Situation of the South.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

A Northern man, who has had personal observation, cannot fightly judge of the political condition of the South. The South has the great Republican party, believing that the South willfully held out against all terms of reconciliation, are anxious that their own opinions and principles should succeed, and urge Congress to extreme, if need be, that they not reconstruct the States. It is true that their only evidence of the condition of the South leads them to make such conclusions, for while the great mass of honest, willing Southern gentlemen are silent, those who meet Hill and Trombs make incendiary speeches, which are read at the North as representations of the feeling of the South. The copperhead press also leads to this opinion, for whenever a true Southerner broaches his sentiments, those ignorant censors publish them as radicals for expressing reasonable opinions, and the North thinks the Southern loyalist an exception in politics, and considers him virtually a Republican and hates him and the South fails to get the credit.

At the same time, there is no respectability in the South, many of them from the Confederate army, bearing the buncombe of Hill and Trombs, and also believing that the North hates them, are restrained from taking such action, and expressing such sentiments, as their loyalty would inspire. The state of affairs is greatly aggravated by the indecent actions of some radical politicians here, who, in hopeful of office for the brief few years during which they may survive, use means to intimidate and deceive the North better than themselves.

The charge that the white race and the black are at war is wholly untrue. Georgia is not Tennessee, where the contest is carried on principally by white people. We have heard gentlemen of Savannah, ex-Confederate officers, say that the conduct of the negroes are good men, and that most of the arrests made are of fugitive rascals, and we have every reason to believe that the people of Georgia have great respect for the white gentlemen of the South. There will be no war of race here, however much sensation politicians may rant about it.

Generally Rejoicing.

[From the Jackson Citizen, Citizen.]

A paper has been circulated for reelecting in the opinion which it has formed, that "middle Georgia will vote against holding a convention." We are informed that "This is very cheering news," quoth the unreconstructed Knight of the Quill. We are not so sanguine that the State will be saved from the dishonor and curse of a convention.

For this unseemly exhibition of joy the New Orleans *Picayune*, a sterling and able journal, administers to the Georgia paper a wholesome lesson, saying "no matter how the whites of Georgia may vote, however, we all Georgia vote, we do not believe they can prevent the eventual holding of a convention. It is the time for the South to do, to do, provided a majority of the registered voters will do it. But how they think you, with the poor privileges of the Sherman act be allowed the contumacious? Just long enough for the Congress of Southern States to meet and giving the control of the South to those who were the leaders in the rebellion. We should be punished with an enactment embodying all the odious features of the late President's veto and rotten reconstruction scheme. We should be ruled by the most dangerous, ignorant, reckless, intolerant elements of society—enfranchised negroes, mercenary demagogues from the North, and base ones of home growth. Congressmen and legislatures so made up would indeed be dishonoring to the people of Georgia, or any other Southern State, the citizens of which make them possible through their apathy, or sentimental dallying with principles of honor or recollections that how pure and ennobling soever can have no more weight in the issue than the dreams of the Rosicrucians. A convention so built would be a dishonor, because it would be self-imposed, and only so. That it would be a curse, and that of the most intolerable character, we can scarcely *sufficiently state*, from our experience in this State."

Mischief of the Northern Democracy.

[From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 3.]

Irrespective of the political questions involved, we think we have to act in any matter of difference between themselves and others. We see this in the Northern Democratic party, it is as bitter as gall; it is loaded with venom, and it is ready to use it on the slightest provocation. It urges the non-acceptance by the South of the reconstruction bills. But the South, which feels that it is the victim of a conspiracy of intemperate language, which has to weigh the vital business—and it is a serious question affecting its very existence, is quiet and silent. The same fact is illustrated within our State. Some years ago, we had to welcome our South Carolina. The press of the valley is much more bitter against the South than of the East. The Staunton papers, excepting the *Vindicator*, call on the people to vote against a convention. Why? Is this? At the North the Democracy can afford to be bitter against the South, for so up a race of martyrs. The radical storm can only burst on their heads in the shape of an election. Our Democracy will not let those holds; no regrets will upturn their social structure. In the valley there are few negroes. This explains why they are not as much disturbed as the people south of James river. This is why Mr. Baldwin is so fearfully at Mr. Flournoy. Mr. Flournoy has to deal practically with a great social problem. Mr. Baldwin only looks at it like an astronomer, through a glass. It is the difference between playing the martyr and writing on martyrdom. It is the same thing in Maryland and Kentucky. They are the only Confederates left now. If Congress takes them and rules them they will become as mellow as the Charleston *Mercury*. This is the reason why our ladies and the clergy have been so violent. They do not have to act (the clergy are comparatively withdrawn from practical life) The ladies merely give vent to generous sentiments, and they are now either in tears in his wrath at a base desertion, in the misery of the utter and unmitigated ruin that has overflowed with tears, he flung himself face foremost on the earth, sobbing aloud. To be sure, it were cruelty to blame the poor lad, for one who should have helped him, he, with the rest of his kind, had left to shift for himself, marched across the Continent; he had done a thing hitherto achieved by no white man, it was a feat, a marvellous feat, and he back, almost within the pale of civilization even a few years ago, he was left without a mouthful of food.

Gloomily the explorers encamped, and Burke's spirits sank lower and lower. The brave, clever Devonshire man, of about seven-and-twenty, the son of an old country surgeon at Totnes, had no fits of hysterical passion like that of Burke, but, as plainly as the sun shone in the sky, his heart was dead, clear and bright, but his bodily strength failed him so completely that he urged Burke and Wills to leave him to die, and try their chance. Not without much persuasion and remonstrance could he be induced to do so