The Surratt Trial.

[CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

In commenting upon Dye's testimony, Mr. Pierrepont said it was no wonder Surratt should have a pallid face that night, because their great deed was about to be committed. Why should Mrs. Surratt, as Dye was passing, ask what was going on down town, unless she had known well it was indeed should be done? It was an evidence of guilt, for up in that neighborhood the night was quiet, and no one seemed to have heard of the assassination, for Dye first gave the information to the policeman. Wherever you find murders not attempted alike, and they tell the same things you may be sure the story is made up, for no two lies hear or see just alike; but as in this case, where all tends to the same end, the testimony varies a little. The witnesses are more to be relied on. Now we come to this point: that three men are Booth and Surratt before the theatre; Booth goes into the drinking-house and takes a drink, when the last time he called, and then goes in and kills the President, who is seeking relaxation from his public cares. It was the very day when he was with Gen Grant and his Cabinet, and when he was deciding the best ways of testimony to heal the people who had been conquered. Mr. Lincoln had but few moments of relaxation, and he sometimes went to the theatre. His great pleasure was to visit the hospitals and the sick soldiers, and this night, when he was sitting beside his wife in the theatre, he selected for this bloody act.

But counsel say we have had blood enough, and they say that a mere coward could with the plot should be allowed to escape. Is it not time that should put a stop to murder and assassination? No! Joy has ever yet passed upon this great crime, but it should well has condemned it. Turks, infidels, Greeks, Arabs, Christians and Pagans—all nations, from one to one and from pole to pole—send here their letters of condolence and their words of condemnation of this atrocious crime; and yet counsel say this murder is no more than that of an ordinary man. The murder is committed, and Booth and Surratt fled to the home of Mrs. Surratt, and get the arms prepared for them and let them go out with what they flee. After Mr. Seward had been assassinated, or almost assassinated, it was supposed Surratt did it; but it is now well settled that it was Payne, and after his attempt he fled back to the house of Mrs. Surratt. No jury has yet passed upon the case, but we can see to do it now, and your country, your friends and the world look on to see how that duty will be discharged.

Mr. Pierrepont then spoke of Surratt's flight, and argued that he knew what Booth had done, and was the one hired by Atzerodt, and that it was ridden away by John H. Surratt, who rode off as the man riding the horse was suspicious and nervous. This was just as he appeared upon the steamer, when he was fearful of an American detective clutching him. This horse has never been found, and all other means of escape have appeared in the case have been found.

Mr. Bradley said there was no evidence of that fact.

Mr. Pierrepont insisted that there was evidence of it. The horse has never been found, but the man who rode him has been found. Where did that man go to? We hear of him next on the Darlington road, then at the depot where his handkerchief was found; then he is recognized by Hohen as having been on the railroad train. (Testimony of Hilan and Hobart read.) Hilan found the handkerchief, and Hobart carried the man on. This was on the 17th, and while Holloway was in Washington, and before he had sold the handkerchief which the defence claim was lost. Hobart, the conductor, corroborates Hilan as to the arrival of the boat. Upon the train Surratt pretends to be a laboring man, just as Paine pretended when he went to Mrs. Surratt's, after he had done his bloody work, and the jury will remember that Surratt told St. Marie that he escaped in disguise. The witness Chapin corroborates Hilan as to the finding of the handkerchief, for he saw the handkerchief the Wednesday afterwards. He saw the handkerchief before Holloway had any chance to lose his.

Mr. Pierrepont argued that it appeared that he would not be able to finish before recess, and the Court then took a recess for half an hour.

On reassembling at 1.15 P. M. Mr. Pierrepont proceeded to argue that Mr. Hobart had shown that the train on which Surratt was reached Montreal at 1.15, was the train on which he was engaged, that Surratt, but left at St. Albans, and went in another direction and did not reach Montreal until otherwise stated. Mr. Arnold was seen here in the city of Washington on the night of April 30, and he is expected to be in Lawrence Hall at 10 A. M. on the sixth of April. He could certainly come from Montreal here in the same time that he could go from here to that place. My friend, the physical fact is all out of way again. He wanted to put on the toggery of an Englishman. He left St. Albans at once, and the next we hear of him he turns up at Montreal, where he registered in the Canadian books.

Mr. Pierrepont here read from the testimony to the point, and remarked that the prisoner then went across the country and was secreted in Porterfield's house, and he was claimed that he was all this time in Elmira. Will they tell why he fled and secreted himself from observation? He read from the history of Cain and Abel, and the curse of the Almighty upon the former, making him a fugitive on the earth. He also read from the testimony of St. Marie, as to the manner of Surratt's getting away, and he was disguised, and the hard time he had of it. Disguised as an Englishman, with a scarf on his shoulders, thus did he escape, and attempted to put off his broken English on Hobart. It has always been said that a stranger than fiction; the attempt of the defence to prove that Dye was lying, and for the testimony of Gifford to show that Dye was not on that platform, was a dead failure. They had counsel, too, to show that he was calling the time, and was the person whom Dye had spoken of to them. He has here read from the testimony of Hess covering his part in the plot over a case exactly like the generates another till a thousand lies are told, and one cannot tell the difference between one lie and another. I am not afraid of a liar on the witness stand. Here, in speaking of the time of night, said he was about ten minutes, and immediately went back to the stage. He was cross-examined, and admitted that he was not required until after the play was over. This is all fiction. Dye and Dye and Cooper were not on the platform, Hess said they had been there Gifford would have made them get off.

Mr. Pierrepont here read from the Bible, concerning the searing of false witness, and saying that false testimony ought to be scourged together now kept that way. The testimony of Dye and Cooper was adverted to concerning the passing the house of Mrs. Surratt, and the attempt of the defence to contradict it, by the testimony of a Dutchman who was in a house in another street. This man was sitting on the steps, and his testimony was brought to show that the conversation, as related by Dye, did not take place. They did not place his wife on the stand. If they had she would have stated that she put her husband to bed that night, and that previously he had taken a quantity of liquor. They also brought Mrs. Lamkin to the stand, who said she came out on the porch first, and that afterwards she went to the window and that a great many were passing by. The Dutchman said no one passed. Mrs. Lamkin says it was between 11 and 12 o'clock when she talked with the soldiers, and Dye says it was 10 and stated positively the hour. The President was murdered at 10, Surratt was not in attendance at the by the time Mrs. Lambert was talking with the soldier at her window. Dye and Cooper were at home in their camps.

There was another physical impossibility attempted to be proved by the counsel, and that was the question of politics. Surratt came to Montreal to Elmira, and going over it all they finally brought him at Surratt's house at 9 o'clock at night on the 13th. Before that they had him there all the time, talking with people on the day of the trial. The government did not try to fix him in Elmira, they had him all the time in Washington.

Mr. Bradley here interposed, saying the prosecution insisted that Surratt was not at home from Albany, and the defence did not think it necessary to adhere to the Ogdensburg road.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution put forward on to train; they found him in Elmira and brought him to Washington.

Mr. Pierrepont here read from the testimony to show how long Surratt was at St. Lawrence Hall on the 18th, and said there was evidence to show what time he reached home. The fact was, he was at Elmira and came to Washington, reaching here on the 14th. He read from the testimony of Boucher, who first saw the prisoner in St. Lawrence. Why did he come to Boucher's house and go by the name of Chas. Armstrong? What occasion was there for it? A few days before he entered as John Harrison. If he was innocent why hide from public view and go under an assumed name? This man Boucher secretes him, and remains after Surratt has left St. Lawrence Hall. of the Church which Boucher so outrageously

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
No. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of BANK Street.
Large Sale of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hosiery, Notions, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will sell a large line of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, by catalogue, on FOUR MONTHS CREDIT, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.
Samples of goods will be arranged in separate lots and lots of style and fancy articles.
N. B.—Cash advances will be made on goods arranged for examination on the following days:
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hosiery, Notions, Dry Goods.
NOTICE—Included in our Sale of THURSDAY, August 8, will be 1000 DOZEN PAIRS of HOSIERY.

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
Case lots and remnants of Brown Cotton, Bleach Linen, Hosiery, White Goods, Kleppers and other brands.

All wool white and colored Flannels, Canton, fancy plaid and mixed Flannels.

Kentucky, Colored Jeans, Satinetts and twilled linen Drillings, Cotton Warp Cassimeres, Satinetts, Jeans and Jeanettes.
Cotton and Wool Hosiery, Heavy Kersey, Fancy Gingham and Linsey.
Fancy Madder Prints, Delaines, Winseys, &c.
Cotton Flannels, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels, Heavy Tickings, Denims, Jean Satinetts and Cottonades, BLANKETS.
All wool white and colored Flannels and gray Blankets.
Cases of Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Hosiery, Notions.
All wool and Linen plaids, striped and plaid silks, silks and satin Poplins, Poplins, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Merino Shawls and Scarfs, Fancy Cassimeres.
Cases of Linen Cambrics, Linen Lawns and Linen Cambrics, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings