THE SURRATT TRIAL.

The Closing Scenes on Saturday.

At 12.20 Deputy Marshal Phillips came into the Court-room and stationed the officers. This was a signal for a rush on the part of the crowd that had been patiently waiting outside, and they quickly filled up the space outside the bar. A number were admitted inside the bar. District Attorney Carrington was in the Court-room at the time, and Mr. Bradley, Jr., one of the counsel for the prisoner, soon after. A moment afterwards Mr. Bradley, Sr., and Mr. Merrick subsequently entered the room, they having been sent for. There was a decided commotion in the Court-room, and it was whispered about, "The jury has agreed." "They are going to discharge the jury." "They can't agree, and have asked to be discharged, &c., &c.

At one o'clock the prisoner was brought into the court-room and assigned the seat occupied by him during the trial beside his counsel. Immediately after entering, and seated to be in good spirits, as he chatted with his counsel.

Mr. Merrick made an allusion to a report that an attempt would be made at a rescue, whereon the prisoner seemed to be much amused.

At five minutes past one Judge Fisher resumed his seat upon the bench.

Mr. Malloy, the crier, called the Court to order, and Marshal Phillips was directed to bring the jury down. By this time the room was much crowded. The jury was brought in at eight minutes past one, and by direction of Judge Fisher the names of the jurors were called.

Mr. Middleton, the clerk, addressing the jury, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon your verdict?"

Mr. Todd.—We have not been able to agree.

Judge Fisher—I have received the following from the jury:

To the Hon. George P. Fisher, Judge of the Criminal Court:—We, the jurors in the case of the United States vs. John H. Surratt meet respectfully state that they stand precisely now as when they first balloted upon entering the room—nearly equally divided—and they are firmly convinced that they cannot possibly make a verdict. We deem it our duty to the Court, to the country, and in view of the condition of our private affairs and the situation of our families, and in view of the fact that the health of several of our number is becoming seriously impaired under the protracted confinement, to make this statement, and to ask your Honor to dismiss us at once.

Most respectfully submitted.

W. B. Todd, James Y. Davis,
Robert Ball, C. Alexander,
Wm. Baker Barr, Wm. Barr,
Thomas Berry, Benj. F. Morrell,
Geo. A. Bohrer, W. Gittings,
C. G. Schneider, J. W. Birdsall.

After the letter had been read, Judge Fisher asked if anything was to be said on either side why the jury was not to be discharged.

Mr. Bradley said the prisoner did not consent, and if there was any discharge, it would be against the prisoner's consent.

Mr. Carrington said he would leave the whole matter to the Court.

Judge Fisher said he had already received two or three notes of a similar character to the one read. If there was any possibility of the jury agreeing, he would not object to keep them for a reasonable time. But as he was informed they could not possibly agree, he would discharge them.

The jury was accordingly discharged at ten minutes past one o'clock, and immediately left the court-room.

Judge Fisher then immediately read the following:

I have now a very unpleasant duty to discharge, upon which I cast no doubt, on the 26 day of July last, during the progress of the trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of Abraham Lincoln, immediately after the Court had taken a recess until the following morning, as the presiding justice was descending from the bench, Joseph H. Bradley, Esq., accosted me in a rude and insulting manner, charging the Judge with acting officiously, and in a partisan manner, in omits from the bench from the commencement of the trial. The Judge disclaimed any intention whatever of passing any insult, and assured Mr. Bradley that he entertained for him other feelings but those of respect. Mr. Bradley, so far from accepting this explanation of disclaiming, threatened the Judge with personal chastisement.

It is be understood, no court can administer justice, or live if the judge is to be subject to assaults with personal violence on all occasions whenever the inactivity of counsel may be moved by an imaginary insult. The offence of Mr. Bradley is one which even his years will not palliate, but cannot be overlooked, nor go unpunished as a contempt of court. It is therefore ordered, his name be stricken from the rolls of attorneys practicing in this court.

Mr. Bradley immediately rose to his feet, and asked if the court had adjourned.

Judge Fisher—I did, sir.

Mr. Bradley—Then, sir, in the presence of the Court and this assembly, I deliberately repeat the statement just made by the Judge so utterly false in every particular.

Judge Fisher, interrupting—Crier, adjourn the court.

Mr. Malloy (the crier)—This court is now adjourned.

Mr. Bradley—Well, then, I will say now—

Judge Fisher (rising to leave the bench)—You can say what you please, sir, and make a speech to the crowd if you like.

Mr. Bradley—You have no authority to dismiss me from the bar. That rests with the three of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Judge Fisher said—Very well, Mr. Bradley, you can make the proper appeal. He then left the room, followed by a large crowd of persons.

Immediately after leaving the court-room Judge Fisher proceeded to the street and entered a car for the purpose of proceeding home, when he was followed closely by Mr. Bradley, who entered the car, and sitting by the side of Judge Fisher, handed him a note.

Judge Fisher took the note, rose to his feet, opened it, and began to read it, and Mr. Bradley turned and left, followed by the Republican and the excited crowd had gathered. It is understood that the note was a challenge. Several citizens interposed into the car, and officer McIlenry stepped to the side of Mr. Bradley, and took him in custody while he remained in the car.

Leaving the car, Mr. Bradley passed through the crowd and entered his office, and was followed by several friends. Colonel Leavenworth, a large crowd immediately gathered on the corner in front of his office. After remaining in his office a few moments, Mr. Bradley came out, arm-in-arm with his brother, Charles Bradley, Esq., of the National Bank of the Republic, and proceeded down Louisiana avenue, followed by a crowd of friends and curious persons, who evidently discussed the proceedings which had just transpired.

In the meantime Judge Fisher resumed his seat in the car, and continued in pursuit of the note, while the car moved off. A number of his personal friends had entered the car, and a great deal of apprehension was manifested of a personal encounter between the Judge and the deposed lawyer.

The order of Judge Fisher dismissing Mr. Bradley stated the most intense excitement among all classes, but the police maintained perfect order. The members of the bar generally are united in their denunciations of the Judge, and have called a meeting to be held on Monday morning. They propose to make resolutions against the Judge, who, they openly declare, has disgraced himself by using his official power to vent a personal assault. Surratt was remanded to the custody of the marshal and returned to jail.

There is good authority for stating that the jury disagreed on the question of the guilt of Surratt from beginning to end, the time of the assassination of the late President, and that they were entirely agreed upon the point that had he been indicted for conspiracy, he would have been convicted immediately on retiring to their room.

The following facts as to the nativity of the jurors may not be uninteresting to the public:

W. B. Todd, born Dec. 8, 1809, at Newburyport, Mass.

Robert Ball, born April 30, 1827, at Alexandria, D. C.

J. Russell Barr, born Jan. 7, 1812, at Northumberland Co., Pa.

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William McLean, born Dec. 1, 1820, at Elizabeth, Rockland.

Benjamin F. Morrell, born Jan. 30, 1821, at Prince George Co., Md.

Benjamin Gettings, born Dec. 31, 1808, at Montgomery Co., Md.

William W. Barth, born Jan. 11, 1808, at Washington, D. C.

It is said by gentlemen who have seen the communication handed by Mr. Bradley to Judge Fisher to-day, that it first refers to the affair in the court-room between Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley, earlier in July last, during the progress of the Surratt trial, and quotes the expression alleged to Judge Fisher, to the effect that he (Mr. Bradley) knew where the Judge lived, and that the latter would receive a communication from him at any time. It then states that the writer could give but one interpretation to the declaration by Judge Fisher, and referring to the misunderstanding between them, it suggested that Judge Fisher should appoint as early a day for conversation, that Mr. Bradley outside the District, for the purpose of meeting that difficulty.

Mr. Bradley further suggested in his communication that if they met within the District they might be interrupted.

The letter is dated July 6th, at about the date of the previous difficulty, but was never until the conclusion of this trial.

During the entire retirement of the jury, seventy-three hours, they remained as follows on the verdict:

FOR CONVICTION.		FOR ACQUITTAL.	
Mr. Todd,	Mr. Schneider,	Mr. Davis,	Mr. Alexander,
Mr. Barr,	Mr. Berry,	Mr. Bohrer,	Mr. McLean,
		Mr. Ball,	Mr. Gettings,
		Mr. Bohrer,	Mr. Barth.

The Indian Troubles.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Fort Hays says that all the stock on the route from there to Denver has been driven off by the Indians. Who have attacked the engineers and contractors, and wounded several men. Some of the Indians have been killed.

An Omaha despatch says it is reported here today that six men were surrounded by Indians at Mud Creek, and that there were killed and wounded. The number of men killed at the Plum Creek Railroad office is not yet ascertained, but a section hand has been found five miles north of Plum Creek, scalped and flayed. Some men has gone west to examine personally the condition of affairs. He does not believe Gen. Sully has people had anything to do with the late massacre, and attributes the act to the Sioux and Cheyenne. The people of southwest Nebraska have asked permission to raise a company of volunteers for defence, but Gen. Augur has refused.

General Sully and Col. Parker report a defiant and warlike condition of things among the northern tribes. They demand possession of the country, the withdrawal of the troops, and the payment of national construction; and instead of a disposition to co-operate with the Government and aid in the effort to induce the hostile Indians to withdraw from the war path, they look Sully and Parker to do it themselves.

There have been fatal cases of sunstroke here yesterday. The report that Fort Wallace has been abandoned is contradicted by Commander Wood, R. M. Shoemaker, of the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) special despatch says Gov. Crawford has just returned from the keeping them for a reasonable time. But as he was informed they could not possibly agree, he would discharge them.

The jury was accordingly discharged at ten minutes past one o'clock, and immediately left the court-room.

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St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) special despatch says Gov. Crawford has just returned from the keeping the reports, and corroborates Gen. Kelley's statement, that the Indians had gone on the plains, assaulting and committing other depredations. Three weeks ago these Indians returned, and all the tribe except thirty immediately started back, with over 300 horses from the settlers, and killed one man. Some of the Indian agents and traders have been selling them arms and ammunition.

It is known that one thousand and a large amount of ammunition has been taken out to the Indians the last six days, and that large quantities were taken by the Indians on both tribe, and these arms and ammunition are traded to the wild Indians for government horses and mules branded U. S. Little Bear is still on the reservation, and says that he knows the Indians are on the war path, but that agents and traders of the tribe since the last fall payment, and that but a small number actually went on the war path, to goods at fabulous prices, and not in money, as their treaty stipulated. He says he cannot control his young men, because they say they can get what they want from the agents and traders, who will be reunited by the government.

Gen. Sherman has received a despatch from Gen. Sully, dated Fort Sully, Aug. 1, in which he says that two telegraph stations were burned by Indians were forced by the Indians a few days ago. It is said the Indians are burning everything their way on that route. A Fort Harker despatch says that Indians are seen among the people there in consequence of the indifference manifested by the Republican authorities, and the manner of suppressing Indian raids. It is reported there are many Indian half-breeds among the Indians, exciting them to the commission of all manner of outrages, especially plundering, out of which they expect to get rich.

A Leavenworth despatch says Colonel Leavenworth, Indian Agent, has just arrived there in company with Indian Agent Wynkoop, of the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches and the Arkansas, and reports that all are peaceable, and are anxious to remain so if possible. The Black Kettle, Chief of the Cheyennes, Little Bear, Head Chief of the Apaches, Sleeping Bear, Head Chief of the Apaches, Sleeping Bear, Head Chief of the Kiowas, Little Bear, Head Chief of the Comanches, Stumbling Bear, Head Chief of the Comanches, Stumbling Bear, Head Chief of the Kiowas, Little