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For the rules concerning Foreign Patents, Reissues, Interferences, Rules on Selling Patents, Rules and Proceedings at the Patent Office, the Patent Laws, etc., see our Instruction Book, which we mail free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park Row, New York. 541

LADIES—YOU CANNOT FIND A BETTER, or Cheaper article, for Beautifying and Embellishing the Skin than

THE BALM OF WHITE LILIES.

1. Is an article of rare virtue, and it is warranted not to injure the skin. Thousands are using it daily. for Tan, Sun Burn, Sallowness, Blackworm, Blotches, Pimples, and in fact almost all kinds of eruptive humors which appear on the face and skin, rendering the skin milky clear, soft and white, they need go no further than the first trial. It is the cheapest as well as the best, the price being but FORTY CENTS per bottle. To be had at 91 Bleecker st., N. Y., and at 49 South Second st., Williamsburgh. 539

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY

The next school year of this Institution commences on the 12th of September.

The Trustees are happy to inform the community that, during the vacation, a large building has been erected, containing a Gymnasium, a Studio, and more commodious rooms for music and dancing; also, that the former large corps of Teachers, with one exception, has been reengaged; while others, recommended as scholars and eminent in their profession, have been added to the number; among whom are Miss M. BOUTON, as Assistant in Eng lish Department; Mr. G. W. COOK, teacher of Elocution, and Mr. E. BURGESS, teacher of Louis' Gymnastics.

Circulars containing all necessary information respecting the school may be had of the Principal, Rev. D. O. WRIGHT, or

H. D. VARICK,
Secretary of Trustees.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 15, 1866. 457

P. T. BARNUM'S ELASTIC STRAP AND BUCKLES, FOR PANTS, VESTS AND DRAWERS.

This little invention consists of an elastic strap at the back, manufactured to fit the buckle at each end, and is applied to the above garments in addition of the buckle already on, and passing into it its place, holding the ends of the straps through the buckles.

IT IS VERY NOVEL,

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The following are some of its merits, viz.:

1st—It causes a perfect fit of any garment to which it is applied.

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Samples sent by mail on receipt of 25c.

AGENTS WANTED. 106

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH ARE ALL IN the SUN—2 Cents

SPRING OVERCOATS.—
$8, $10, $15, $16 AND $20
FREEMAN & BUER,
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NASSAU STS, OPPOSITE SUN BUILDING. 499

TO EMPLOYERS—ORDERS ARE SOLICITED for every description of work at the Working Women's Protective Union, located on the 2d floor of No. 105 Fulton st. Every description of clothing making and repairing will be done at the shortest possible notice. 447

WHEN THE WHOLE WORLD AND HIS wife meet together, and when the children are there, then comes the society meeting where is read THE NEW TO KNOW. Sun Venue.

THE SUN.

"IT SHINES FOR ALL"

Thirty-Fourth Year. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY MARCH 27, 1867. Price Two Cents

WASHINGTON.

MORE RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Sumner Offers Another Bill.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Action in the Senate.

Another Scene in the House.

The Butler and Bingham Controversy.

MRS. SURRATT AND J. WILKES BOOTH DEBATED.

&c. &c. &c.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.

Admiral Farragut has arrived in Washinton and is the guest of the Secretary of the Navy.

The House Committee on Public Expenditures will hear Collector Smythe to-morrow.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations recommend the rejection of the nomination of Frank P. Blair as Minister to Austria.

There are at present in this city about one hundred Indians, representing various tribes, who are without the necessary funds to carry them home, and are anxiously waiting for an appropriation by Congress to relieve their necessities.

Major G. H. Newton, chief clerk of the Agricultural Bureau, has sent in his resignation, to take effect from the first of the month.

Collector Smythe testified to-day before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. He declared that he never exchanged a word with Senators Doolittle and Patterson in relation to the Custom House.

By orders from the War Department, Brevet Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, is to relieve Gen. Van Vliet in the Quartermaster's Department at New York. The latter is to proceed to Baltimore.

The Senate yesterday confirmed, among other nominations, that of George W. Grandry, as Consul at San Juan Del Sur. A number of brevet appointments, including those of officers deceased, were also confirmed. Among the latter was the late Brig.-Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, to be Major-General. These brevets were for gallant and meritorious service. A number of nominations to post-offices, etc., were rejected.

The Patent Office will issue 260 patents for the week ending April 24. Over 500 applications have been filed during the past week.

The general prostration of business has given a new impetus to recruiting for the regular army.

The Secretary of War, in accordance with a resolution of Congress, has appointed a Committee of Officers to determine a plan and site for a statue to General Scott.

The Secretary of War has conferred upon Colonel Wm. H. Ludlow, of New York, two brevets, first as brigadier general and then as major general, for gallant and meritorious services in the field.

The Mormons have formed a constitution for their admission into the Union, under the name of the State of Deseret, and sent it to Congress. It provides for universal suffrage, but is, of course, silent on polygamy.

Secretary Seward has officially acknowledged the receipt of an order from Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, designating the newspapers in the South to which the government advertising shall hereafter be given; but it is understood that he will refuse to furnish copies of the laws to them, as required by the act of the Thirty-ninth Congress. He claims that he has already made contracts with the legal number of papers for the ensuing year, and cannot abrogate them.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

(Telegraphed to the New York Sun.)

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Harlan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Lincoln Monument Association of Washington. It authorizes the corporation to collect money for the erection of a monument to the memory of Mr. Lincoln.

COLORADO.

Mr. Nye called up the bill to amend the organic act of Colorado territory. It provides for general sessions of the Colorado Legislature, and fixes the pay of members at $4 per day, instead of as heretofore. The bill was passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. Pomeroy called up the joint resolution to restrain the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the States lately in rebellion till they are represented in Congress. The bill was passed as it came from the House. It now goes to the President.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. Sprague called up the bill to fix the first day of June next as the day on which the Bankrupt bill shall go into effect. The bill was taken up.

Mr. Sprague moved to amend by striking out the first of June and inserting the first of January.

After debate, a motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was lost.

An amendment to strike out the 1st of June next, and insert the 1st of January next, was disagreed to.

The motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee was again put, and prevailed, and the bill was referred.

CLAIMS OF CERTAIN NORTHERN CREDITORS.

Mr. Howe reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, the House joint resolution relative to the claims of certain Northern creditors.

The joint resolution, as amended, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint a Commission of three persons, one of whom shall be learned in the law, to take and report to Congress evidence in support of the claims of the several parties whose debts were sequestered and contributed to produce the sum of $178,895, remaining on deposit in the Bank of New Orleans to the credit of the Confederate States at the time of the occupation of the city by the United States forces, together with the date at which such debts were contracted, and the interest due thereon to the date of such report. Provided, that said Commission shall give public notice of the time and place at which such claims shall be presented, by advertisements in newspapers published in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and New Orleans for three months, and no claim is to be considered unless presented within three months from the time designated, the cost of the Commission to come out of the funds named. The bill was considered and passed.

MORE RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to enforce the several provisions of the Constitution abolishing slavery, declaring the immunities of citizens, and guaranteeing a Republican form of government by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens, which, after reciting in preamble the authority conferred by the several amendments named, provides that every citizen shall have the right to vote in every State or Territory, at all elections, for Federal, State or local officers of every kind, upon equal terms, without regard to race or color, all State or Territorial constitutions or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The remaining sections of the bill for the violation or obstruction of the law, affix penalties, and give exclusive jurisdiction to the United States District Courts of offences committed against the law, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House resolution for adjournment, with an amendment by way of a substitute. The Judiciary Committee recommend in lieu of the House resolution, that the two Houses adjourn on Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

The House resolution was for an adjournment from month to month, unless the presiding officer of each should announce in proclamation that there was no need of such extra sessions.

Mr. Trumbull explained that the Committee of the Judiciary had concluded it best to adjourn without day, the Constitution providing that Congress shall meet in December.

A debate on the adoption of the Judiciary Committee's proposition followed, in the course of which Mr. Nye spoke of the necessity of Congress remaining in session to give stability and security to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Fessenden replied to this particular point by saying that he believed the present extra session of Congress had kept the business interests in the country in suspense and agitation owing to the number of financial schemes that had been introduced and were so continually kept before the country that it was difficult to tell what was going to be done. Mr. Fessenden contended that Congress had done all the business which the interests of the country required of it. The Reconstruction bill could not have a fair trial for several months, so that nothing could be accomplished by remaining in session to watch its operation. If the President did not intend to enforce it, he might fail to do so with Congress in session as well as without it.

Mr. Yates opposed the proposition reported by the Judiciary Committee, and favored the House resolution to adjourn to stated times. He argued that Congress ought to be in session, so that if the President failed to execute the Reconstruction bill he could be impeached immediately.

Mr. Saulsbury, replying to the allusion on the subject of impeachment, said that in his opinion, if the President allowed himself to be impeached and removed before conviction, he ought to be impeached.

The question was then taken on Mr. Trumbull's proposition that both Houses adjourn on Thursday next.

Several amendments were offered and all disagreed to.

The question was then taken on Mr. Trumbull's proposition, that both Houses adjourn on Thursday next at 12 o'clock. The ayes and nays were demanded, and it was adopted. Ayes 21—nays, 17.

The Senate then at 5:40, P. M., went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

On motion of Mr. Eldridge, the Clerk of the House was directed to furnish to Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, a certified copy of the testimony of David A. Hull, taken before the Committee on Public Expenditures.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY.

Mr. Donnelly offered a joint resolution in reference to the mode of payment of mileage and compensation of Members and Senators.

Mr. Brooks suggested that, by its terms, and under the resolution adopted yesterday for adjournment to May, June, August, September and November, there would be seven sessions of Congress, and as many mileages to be paid.

Mr. Donnelly denied that it would have that effect, and the Speaker stated that he would not certify to more than two mileages for each Congress, unless the law was changed. The joint resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Schenck introduced a joint resolution authorizing the employment of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Seth Eastman in the decoration of the Capitol. Passed.

Mr. Covode offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure the prompt payment of bounties to soldiers, under the law looking to the increase of the clerical force in the Second Auditor's office. Adopted.

THE BUTLER-BINGHAM QUARREL CONTINUED.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked and obtained unanimous consent to make a personal explanation, the time being limited to fifteen minutes. He stated that he had caused to be placed on the desk of each member a copy of Mr. Bingham's speech the other day in the personal discussion with himself, showing in parallel columns the speech as it appeared in the manuscript of the reporters, and the speech as published in the Globe. The speech as written contained five hundred and eighty-nine words—as printed it contained one thousand and forty-seven words—and in the reporter's manuscript there were two hundred and seventy-three erasures and alterations. He (Butler) had understood the rule to be that in a personal debate a member had no right to make any changes unless they were submitted to the member appealed by them. That rule had been violated in this case. In the matter thus interpolated was this sentence, "What does the gentleman (meaning Butler) know of the evidence in the case, and what does he care for the evidence when he thus assails the official conduct of those men who constituted the Court?" He (Butler) would state the evidence on which he had made, the other day, the statement that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted. He held in his hand the printed report of the trial, and had examined it with great care, because this was no sporadic thought of his. It was the result of careful, anxious investigation for another and different purpose—to see who were in the great conspiracy. The gentleman (Bingham) had said that he was the advocate of the United States at that trial. That was a great mistake. He was the special Judge Advocate, whose solemn duty it was to protect the rights of the prisoners as well as those of the United States, and to sum up the evidence and state the law. But there was one piece of evidence within the gentleman's (Bingham's) knowledge which he had not produced on that most momentous trial. When Booth was captured by Lieut. Col. Conger, there was, said Mr. Butler, not the gentleman's dearly like the one I now hold in my hand (holding up a small morocco covered diary), in which he (Booth) set down day by day his plans, his thoughts, his motives, and his excuse. That diary was put into his possession by the government, but it was not laid before the Military Commission, although the gentleman (Bingham) did lay before the Court Booth's tobacco pipe, whisky bottle and other articles found on his person. That last year's report to our Judiciary Committee did not let me say here that I did not obtain my information from that committee, with the eighteen pages of entries made in the diary, prior to the time of Mr. Lincoln's assassination, absent. The reports show that these pages were all cut out. What I want to know is this: First, Was that diary whole when it came into the hands of the government? Second, Whether it was good judgment on the part of those who were prosecuting the assassins of Abraham Lincoln to put in a scrap purloined in Booth's pocket as evidence against the prisoners, with the diary in Booth's own handwriting, telling all the particulars of his plan, was withheld? Did not the charge to the military judges and jurors, who sat on that court, with any wrong? They did not see the diary. They did not know of its existence. If they had they might have given a different account of the matter. Who spoilated that book? Who suppressed that evidence? Who caused that innocent woman to be hanged, while he had in his pocket the diary which would have shown, at least, what was the plan and what were the motives of the conspirator? There is still remaining in that diary a memorable instance, written but a few hours before J. Wilkes Booth's death. I quote from memory: "I have endeavored to execute the Project five times, and failed. I propose to return to Washington and give myself up, and clear myself from this great crime." How clear himself? By giving himself up and disclosing his accomplices? Who were they? Who spoilated that book after it came into the possession of the government? If it was not spoilated, why was not Lieut. Col. Conger allowed to go on and state what had been found on Booth's body? The questions were carefully put to him so that he should not tell about the book. He identified the knife, pair of pistols, holster, tobacco pipe, cartridges, a bill of exchange, etc., but he was no where asked "Were there all the articles that were found on Booth?" If he had been asked that question he would have answered that he had taken Booth's diary from his pocket as he lay gasping in death. I do not know what would have been the verdict of the military commission if that evidence had been produced. That evidence found on the person of Booth should have been produced. I understand the theory to be that the reason it was not produced was lest Booth's glorification of himself should go into the case. I think that a most heinous excuse for assassins can glorify himself let him do so—but there is no danger of it. Therefore, I again say here, it was a most remarkable circumstance that a piece of evidence found on the body of the great conspirator should be one relied. I will ask that back—I mean that it was not put forward—not brought before the great public mind. I believe that piece of evidence would have shown what, in my judgment, the whole case now shows—that Booth, up to a certain hour, meant a capture and abduction of Mr. Lincoln, and that he changed his purpose and resorted to assassination. Mrs. Surratt may or may not have known of the change of purpose. What I find fault with in the Judge Advocate, who did not sum up for the prisoner, is, that there was no notice by him brought to the mind of the Court, in his very able but very bitter argument against the prisoner, of this change of purpose. If Mrs. Surratt did not know of this change, she won't have had no knowledge of the intended assassination, and therefore could not have been convicted. These are the reasons why I say that I am glad the blood of that woman, whether she were innocent or guilty, is not on my hands. I mean by no intendment to say a word against the officers who composed that Commission. They were men who relied for the law upon the Judge Advocate—who thought they had all the facts before them, but before whom all the facts were not put. I do not mean to say that they judged wrongly under the light which they had. The point which I make and the point which should stand made before the country and history, was not laid before that tribunal. If all the testimony had been presented we should have been able to pursue the accomplices, and to find out who it was that changed Booth's purpose from capture to assassination; who it was that was the spiritual adviser of Booth, and that would not profit by the capture of Mr. Lincoln; who it was that should succeed to Mr. Lincoln in case the bullet made a vacancy. In some aspects of the case that diary might not have been of any value, but in moral evidence it would have carried conviction to the minds of everybody, because it was the lying declaration of a man, assassin though he were, who was telling the truth between himself and God. How was Booth, by coming back to Washington, going to clear himself of the great crime? That question still remains. Were the eighteen pages of Booth's diary gone when it came into the possession of the learned Judge Advocate? If so, why did he not inquire what became of them—whether Lieut. Col. Conger gave the book to somebody—whether it went from his hands into other hands, and whose knife it was that cut out those leaves? I should not have spoken of this matter further, except that the gentleman [Mr. Bingham] charged me with having made the assertion I did without an examination of the evidence. He has chosen to bring the matter here, not I, and I desire now that in some form this matter may be freely and thoroughly investigated.

Here the fall of the hammer indicated the termination of the fifteen minutes allowed to Mr. Butler. A proposition for an extension of time was made, but Messrs. Van Wyck and Broomall objected.

Mr. Bingham asked leave to reply to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Broomall inquired as to the length of time he desired.

Mr. Bingham said he only wanted the same time that was given to his assailant and accuser.

The House granted him fifteen minutes.

Mr. Bingham commenced by calling on Mr. Butler for the book.

Mr. Butler (holding up the report of the Assassination Committee) said that was the book.

Mr. Bingham.—"No, sir; I mean the diary."

"Oh," said Mr. Butler, "the gentleman cannot have that."

[Mr. Bingham supposed that Mr. Butler had Booth's diary, while he only had one which he said looked like it in outward appearance.]

The misapprehension caused Mr. Bingham to say, yes, sir, that is another exhibition of fairness and smallness.

Mr. Butler tried to explain, but Mr. Bingham would not permit him, and requested that he should sit down. If he had not the diary, he said, he should not have said a word about it.

But, interposed Butler, I know who has.

Mr. Bingham said—And I do not.

He then went on to say: As to the report furnished to me of the hurried and excited debate which took place between myself and the gentleman, and which was provoked by an unjust and improper remark made by him in the last fifteen minutes, and discreditable because he selected the sacred word in the language.

The Speaker intimated that the word disreputable was not a proper word to apply to another member of the House.

Mr. Bingham.—I beg the Speaker's pardon. To say an accusation is disreputable is not unparliamentary. I do not say that the gentleman is disreputable. I am only sorry that the Speaker did not interpose in season to prevent the use of any accuser. But I take it back, under the direction of the Speaker, and perhaps I am not be permitted to say anything.

The Speaker intimated that Mr. Bingham might proceed.

Mr. Bingham, continuing, said: In the excitement and hurry of the time it so happened that the report of my reply to the gentleman was the most imperfect report that was ever sent to me of a speech made by me in the House. Any gentleman may examine it, and he will find in the corrections that I made a single accusation that is not by express words, or by necessary implication, in the reporter's notes. I charged the gentleman with being the accuser of Mrs. Surratt, the accuser of those who constituted the Court, and I charged him with having assailed the official conduct of men who were his peers in the field. And yet the gentleman is driven to such straits that he has undertaken to make my words fit to get out of the difficulty into which he has put himself or getting up this minutest report of my remarks and printing it. He is entitled to all he can gain by any such course of procedure, and therefore I leave him, simply adding the remark that in the condensed reports in the morning papers I find substantially every word that is recorded in the Globe, even down to the very last word that I uttered, which the reporter has the kindness to put down, saying "I defy his calumny." The charge is he complaining of? That I said he had condemned without knowing or caring for the evidence? I say so yet. If he is the lawyer he is reported to be, then he is to be pitied for coming here and arraigning his peers for not consenting to admit the testimony of a man accused made after the fact. I defy him by any investigation which he dare institute, here or anywhere, to show that any communication from Booth's hands, or any, and what, could be cared for the evidence when he thus assails the official conduct of those men who constituted the Court?" He (Butler) would state the evidence on which he had made, the other day, the statement that Mrs. Surratt was improperly convicted. He held in his hand the printed report of the trial, and had examined it with great care, because this was no sporadic thought of his. It was the result of careful, anxious investigation for another and different purpose—to see who were in the great conspiracy. The gentleman (Bingham) had said that he was the advocate of the United States at that trial. That was a great mistake. He was the special Judge Advocate, whose solemn duty it was to protect the rights of the prisoners as well as those of the United States, and to sum up the evidence and state the law. But there was one piece of evidence within the gentleman's (Bingham's) knowledge which he had not produced on that most momentous trial. When Booth was captured by Lieut. Col. 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What I find fault with in the Judge Advocate, who did not sum up for the prisoner, is, that there was no notice by him brought to the mind of the Court, in his very able but very bitter argument against the prisoner, of this change of purpose. If Mrs. Surratt did not know of this change, she won't have had no knowledge of the intended assassination, and therefore could not have been convicted. These are the reasons why I say that I am glad the blood of that woman, whether she were innocent or guilty, is not on my hands. I mean by no intendment to say a word against the officers who composed that Commission. They were men who relied for the law upon the Judge Advocate—who thought they had all the facts before them, but before whom all the facts were not put. I do not mean to say that they judged wrongly under the light which they had. The point which I make and the point which should stand made before the country and history, was not laid before that tribunal. If all the testimony had been presented we should have been able to pursue the accomplices, and to find out who it was that changed Booth's purpose from capture to assassination; who it was that was the spiritual adviser of Booth, and that would not profit by the capture of Mr. Lincoln; who it was that should succeed to Mr. Lincoln in case the bullet made a vacancy. In some aspects of the case that diary might not have been of any value, but in moral evidence it would have carried conviction to the minds of everybody, because it was the lying declaration of a man, assassin though he were, who was telling the truth between himself and God. How was Booth, by coming back to Washington, going to clear himself of the great crime? That question still remains. Were the eighteen pages of Booth's diary gone when it came into the possession of the learned Judge Advocate? If so, why did he not inquire what became of them—whether Lieut. Col. Conger gave the book to somebody—whether it went from his hands into other hands, and whose knife it was that cut out those leaves? I should not have spoken of this matter further, except that the gentleman [Mr. Bingham] charged me with having made the assertion I did without an examination of the evidence. He has chosen to bring the matter here, not I, and I desire now that in some form this matter may be freely and thoroughly investigated.

Here the fall of the hammer indicated the termination of the fifteen minutes allowed to Mr. Butler. A proposition for an extension of time was made, but Messrs. Van Wyck and Broomall objected.

Mr. Bingham asked leave to reply to Mr. Butler.

Mr. Broomall inquired as to the length of time he desired.

Mr. Bingham said he only wanted the same time that was given to his assailant and accuser.

The House granted him fifteen minutes.

Mr. Bingham commenced by calling on Mr. Butler for the book.

Mr. Butler (holding up the report of the Assassination Committee) said that was the book.

Mr. Bingham.—"No, sir; I mean the diary."

"Oh," said Mr. Butler, "the gentleman cannot have that."

[Mr. Bingham supposed that Mr. Butler had Booth's diary, while he only had one which he said looked like it in outward appearance.]

The misapprehension caused Mr. Bingham to say, yes, sir, that is another exhibition of fairness and smallness.

Mr. Butler tried to explain, but Mr. Bingham would not permit him, and requested that he should sit down. If he had not the diary, he said, he should not have said a word about it.

But, interposed Butler, I know who has.

Mr. Bingham said—And I do not.

He then went on to say: As to the report furnished to me of the hurried and excited debate which took place between myself and the gentleman, and which was provoked by an unjust and improper remark made by him in the last fifteen minutes, and discreditable because he selected the sacred word in the language.

The Speaker intimated that the word disreputable was not a proper word to apply to another member of the House.

Mr. Bingham.—I beg the Speaker's pardon. To say an accusation is disreputable is not unparliamentary. I do not say that the gentleman is disreputable. I am only sorry that the Speaker did not interpose in season to prevent the use of any accuser. But I take it back, under the direction of the Speaker, and perhaps I am not be permitted to say anything.

The Speaker intimated that Mr. Bingham might proceed.

Mr. Bingham, continuing, said: In the excitement and hurry of the time it so happened that the report of my reply to the gentleman was the most imperfect report that was ever sent to me of a speech made by me in the House. Any gentleman may examine it, and he will find in the corrections that I made a single accusation that is not by express words, or by necessary implication, in the reporter's notes. I charged the gentleman with being the accuser of Mrs. Surratt, the accuser of those who constituted the Court, and I charged him with having assailed the official conduct of men who were his peers in the field. And yet the gentleman is driven to such straits after making this assault upon me, and trying to get out of the difficulty into which he has put himself or getting up this minutest report of my remarks and printing it. He is entitled to all he can gain by any such course of procedure, and therefore I leave him, simply adding the remark that in the condensed reports in the morning papers I find substantially every word that is recorded in the Globe, even down to the very last word that I uttered, which the reporter has the kindness to put down, saying "I defy his calumny." The charge is he complaining of? That I said he had condemned without knowing or caring for the evidence? I say so yet. If he is the lawyer he is reported to be, then he is to be pitied for coming here and arraigning his peers for not consenting to admit the testimony of a man accused made after the fact. I defy him by any investigation which he dare institute, here or anywhere, to show that any communication from Booth's hands, or any, and what, could be cared for the evidence when he thus assails the official conduct of those men who constituted the Court?" 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