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The Evening Star.

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BANKERS.

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK, corner Louisiana avenue and 7th street, Pays Interest on Deposits, Buys and Sells Bonds, Stocks, Gold and Silver. J. A. RUFF, Treasurer.
J. R. ELVANS, President. my 24-1m

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Fifteenth street, opposite Treasury,
Buy and sell at current market rates, and keep constantly on hand a full supply of all
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
Orders for STOCKS, BONDS, &c., executed, and Collections made on all accessible points.
se 1-tf

EXCHANGE OFFICE OF WILLIAM HURLEY & CO.
We are selling Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland and Scotland, for one pound sterling and upwards, at our office, 408 Pennsylvania avenue
ap 29-3m WM. HURLEY & CO.

SAVINGS BANK.
"A PIN A DAY IS A GROAT A YEAR."
Call at the corner of
19TH STREET AND PENNA. AVENUE.
FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST CO.
CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.
The Central Office of this Company is now situated as above, and is carried on in connection with the Washington Branch.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 TILL 3.
Deposits of ONE DOLLAR and upwards received, and interest paid on all sums of FIVE DOLLARS and upwards.
Investments are made in UNITED STATES BONDS AND STOCKS ONLY, under the direction of HENRY D. COOKE, Esq., of JAY COOKE & CO., Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Bank.
The Deposits are now more than $400,000.
M. T. HEWITT, of New York, President.
D. L. EATON, Actuary.
W. J. WILSON, Cashier of Branch Bank.
my 23-W,F&M.sin*

First National Bank of Washington.
H. D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
15th street, opposite the Treasury Department.
Government Securities with Treasurer United States
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
We buy and sell all classes of *GOVERNMENT SECURITIES* at current market rate
FURNISH EXCHANGE and make Collections on ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.
We purchase Government Vouchers on the *MOST FAVORABLE TERMS*, and give careful and prompt attention to
ACCOUNTS OF BUSINESS MEN and FIRMS and to any other business entrusted to us.
FULL INFORMATION in regard to GOVERNMENT LOANS at all times cheerfully furnished.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.
Washington, March 20, 1865. m 21-tf

WOOD AND COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
Best WHITE ASH at $8, by the ton. All sizes, assort customers.
Sawed and Split OAK WOOD, $10 per cord.
" PINE " $9 "
Long Oak, $8 per cord.
A ton of Coal sold by me always weighs 2,240 lbs.
JOHN R. LAIRD,
fe 28-1y Corner 4th and G streets.

COAL! COAL!!
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Gross tons of 2,240 lbs., delivered in any part of the city.
Chestnut White Ash, $7.
Stove, Egg and Furnace White Ash, $8.00.
Red Ash, $8.25.
Lehigh, $9.
Oak and Pine Wood constantly on hand.
Orders received at our Office; or at the Wharf, foot of Seventh street.
S. P. BROWN & SON,
a 25-tf 465 9th street, between E and F.

PAWNBROKERS.

475 LICENSED BY AUTHORITY. 475
B. BURNSTINE'S LOAN OFFICE,
475 13th street, 3d door south of Penn. ave.
MONEY loaned on time to suit customers, on Real Estate, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Pianos, Furniture, Mechanical Tools, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel of all descriptions.
B. BURNSTINE.
mh 5-3m*

THE OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF
S. GOLDSTEIN & CO.,
LICENSED PAWNBROKERS,
34 FOUR AND A HALF STREET WEST,
near Pennsylvania avenue,
Offer the highest cash advances on all kinds of Merchandise, to any amount and for any time desired at reasonable rates.
Interest on large sums greatly reduced.
Business strictly confidential.
Goods bought for cash and sold at private sale.
fe 21-1y

DENTISTRY.

DR. LEWIE'S DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
No. 260 PENN'A AVE.
Between 12th and 13th streets.
Teeth extracted without pain by administering Nitrous Oxyde or Laughing Gas. Dr. LEWIE has recently purchased the best Chemical Apparatus in the country for making pure gas every day; also, an improved Valvular Inhaler. The Association is now prepared to make Teeth on Gold, Silver and Rubber at New York, Philadelphia and Boston prices. All persons wishing dental work done can have it as cheap as in the above-named cities. All work done in the neatest and best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. Persons will do well to call and examine our work. de 24-tf

TEETH. M. LOOMIS, M. D.,
The Inventor and Patentee of the MINERAL PLATE TEETH, attends personally at his office in this city. Many persons can wear these teeth who cannot wear others, and no person can wear others who cannot wear these.
Persons calling at my office can be accommodated with any style and price of Teeth they may desire, but to those who are particular, and wish the purest, cleanest, strongest and most perfect denture that art can procure, the MINERAL TEETH will be more fully warranted.
Rooms in this city—No. 338 Penn'a avenue, between 9th and 10th sts. Also, 907 Arch street Philadelphia. oc 20-1y

YOUNG LANGFORD, the thorough-bred Racing Stallion, procured from the estate of the late Commodore R. F. Stockton, of New Jersey, will make the season of 1867, commencing April 24, and ending November 24, at "Glen Ellen" farm, about two miles northwest of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, at $50 for the season, payable at the time of service. For pedigree and further particulars see hand-bills.
C. W. TURNER,
ap 20-12w Manager.

PARIS AND NEW YORK MILLINERY.
Mrs. A. G. GASTON has just returned from New York with a large and elegant assortment of the French, English, and American Straw Bonnets and Hats for ladies and children, Crystal, Amber, Pearl, and Straw Ornaments. Also, a general assortment of fine French Flowers. Bonnet and Hat Frames in great variety. Ribbons, Silks, Crapes, Tulles and Real Laces, &c.
Particular attention given to all orders.
Rooms, 446 8th street, near Pennsylvania avenue.
mh 13-3m

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.
The largest and best stock of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Newel Posts and Balusters, Door and Window Frames, and Building Materials generally.
Builders' Depot, 562 Seventh street,
Opposite Centre Market.
my 21-1m H. W. HAMILTON & CO.

JUST ARRIVED—
50 bbls. Pure Country CIDER VINEGAR, at
CLARK & PEARSON'S.
Wholesale Agents and
jel4-dtf Commission Merchants.

JAMES GUILD, DEALER IN NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Old Furniture repaired, Reupholstered and Varnished. 12th and B streets, (near the canal.) Highest price paid for Second-hand Furniture jo 1-1y*

NEW BOOKS—The Invincibles, an explanation of the phenomena commonly called Spiritualism. Elsie Magoon, by Mrs. Frances Dana Gage. Over-Soul, by Henry Morford. May-Day, and other Poems, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Prudentia, Diamond Edition; illustrated. Brinton on Intestinal Obstruction. Harrison on the Steam Boiler.
my 29 FRANCK TAYLOR.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1867.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. James B. Andrews, the Consul of the United States at Valencia, Spain, of the death (date not known) at Valencia of Peter Dean, an American seaman, aged thirty-three years.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1867.

Information has been received at this department from Mr. Victor Beauboucher, the Consul of the United States at Jerusalem, of the death, on the 27th of November last, at Jaffa, of Mrs. Phebe P. Norton, aged forty-two years. Mrs. Norton was a native of the United States.

Information has also been received from the same source, of the death, on the 4th of May, 1867 at Jaffa, of C. R. Higgins, M. D., aged forty-seven years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAY HAIR
Restored to its original Youthful Color by the use of that Scientific Discovery called
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
It will make Hair grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported.
It will prevent the hair from falling out, and does not stain the skin.
No better evidence of its superiority need be adduced than the fact that so many imitations of it are offered to the public.
IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists. je 18-eo2m

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests. If its use is persevered in. Dutcher's Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for DUTCHER'S, which is old and reliable. je 15-eo1m

FREE TO EVERYBODY.
A Large 6 pp. Circular giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.
It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.
No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail. Address P. O. Drawer 21
ap3-d&weoly Troy, New York.

KNOW THY DESTINY.
MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send, when desired, a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By inclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and inclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications strictly confidential. Address, in confidence, MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y.
ap 3-D&Weoly

LAW OF HUMANITY,
IN RELATION TO SOCIAL EVILS.
AN ESSAY FOR YOUNG MEN, on Physical Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure. Sent in sealed envelope, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. my 18-3m

SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT is the most certain, safe, and effectual remedy—indeed, the only vegetable remedy ever discovered. Cures in two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No mineral, no balsam, no mercury. Only ten pills to be taken. If it fails you will receive your money back, and a friend to those who do not want to be exposed. Male packages, $2; female, $3.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES.—A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. Price $1.25 per bottle. Sold by S. C. Ford. See advertisement. my 8

CLOTHING, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT BARGAINS.
AT CENTRAL HALL. AT CENTRAL HALL. AT CENTRAL HALL.
MEN'S WHITE SUITS. MEN'S BROWN SUITS. MEN'S CASS SUITS.
BOYS' WHITE SUITS. BOYS' BROWN SUITS. BOYS' CASS SUITS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SHIRTS, TIES, COLLARS,
and a full assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Don't fail to call before purchasing elsewhere.
460 SEVENTH STREET,
Opposite Post Office.
je 29-1w

EDWARD DOLAN, MERCHANT TAILOR corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, has received from Boston and New York an elegant assortment of French and English CLOTHS, FANCY CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and WHITE DRILLINGS for the Spring and Summer, which he offers to his friends and the public at the lowest reduced prices. Also, a splendid stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods. His style of Garments are of the most tasty and fashionable, not to be surpassed. Give us a call before purchasing at other places. ap 16-2m

M. LOSANO, MERCHANT TAILOR, corner of 9th and D streets, desires to return his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him during past seasons, and at the same time invites his friends to visit his store and inspect his new and choice selection of Goods, which he has just purchased for the Spring and Summer Trade. Mr. R. HARDON, his associate, continues to give his constant attention to the style and general appearance of all garments made at the establishment. The best work and moderate charges is our motto. ap 8-3m*

F. J. HEIBERGER,
(Successor to H. F. LOUDON & Co.,)
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Metropolitan Hotel, (late Brown's,)
ap 5-tf No. 362 Penn. avenue, Washington.

JAMES T. WALKER,
MEN'S MERCER AND TAILOR,
484 SEVENTH STREET, 484
Near Odd Fellows' Hall,
Begs leave to inform his former patrons and the general public that he is almost daily receiving additions to his now beautiful stock of Goods, adapted to
MEN AND YOUTH'S WEAR,
which must be seen to be appreciated.
None but the most skillful artists are employed, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed, both with regard to
STYLE, MATERIAL, AND WORKMANSHIP.
Always on hand a complete assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS.
Give me a call before purchasing. ap 5-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.
NEW STORE.
The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened the NEW CHEAP STORE, No. 502 7th street, under Odd Fellows' Hall, where he has on hand a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boy's Misses and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Remember the number, 502 7th street, under Odd Fellows' Hall. The New Cheap Store, formerly K. F. Page's store.
de 18 GEORGE B. WILSON.

CARLIN'S SPRINGS.
This delightful place of resort has recently been thoroughly renovated and improved, and is now open for the reception of the parties who desire to spend a day at this delightful spot. The proprietors have spared no pains in order to render it attractive, and pledge themselves to do their utmost to add to the pleasure and comfort of those favoring them with their patronage.
For pleasure parties, pic-nics for schools, orders of associations, the Springs possess advantages claimed by no other place. The spacious Pavillion, delightful water, the shady groves, its picturesque scenery, all tend to render it a charming place.
The Springs are 7 miles from Alexandria, immediately upon the line of the Alexa., Loudon & Hampshire Railroad, with the Superintendent of which arrangements can be made at any time for the running of trains to accommodate parties desiring to visit the place.
The terms are low, and the proprietors pledge themselves that on all occasions good order will be maintained; and that for no consideration will they permit alcoholic liquors to be sold in the vicinity.
For further particulars apply to WM. H. CARLIN, Alexandria, or JNO. D. EDMOND, 319 7th street Washington. je 3-eo1m

TELEGRAMS, &c.

An investigation into the reported robbery of the steamer F. W. Brooks at the levee, in St. Louis, Sunday morning last, of $8,069, has disclosed the fact that the owners, Henry A. Huffner and W. A. Ritter, and her captain, J. A. Johnson, had entered into a conspiracy to rob and burn the boat and defraud the insurance companies. All the parties have been arrested, and $6,850 of the stolen money recovered. Johnson and Ritter have confessed their connection with the affair.

The New Orleans *Times* says the receipts at the city treasury average $5,000 per day. Since the Mayor's repudiation was published on Saturday there was such a demand for city notes of the class denounced as illegal and fraudulent by the Mayor, that a premium is offered for them. The proclamation has had the effect of unusually stimulating the taxpayers.

Advices from Matamoras, of the 19th inst., confirm the previous report that Gen. Gomez, who had espoused the cause of Santa Anna, capitulated on the 5th instant to Gen'l Peron, commanding the Liberal forces before Tampico. The Liberals occupied Tampico on the 9th instant.

Late advices from Idaho state that the Indians continue their depredations. General Crook's expedition starts for Stiers' Mountain on July 1. It is composed of four companies of cavalry and one of mounted infantry. Hard fighting is expected.

The Governor General of Canada is at Ottowa, C. W. By his request the addresses usual in receptions are deferred till Monday. On that day the Ministry of the Dominion will be sworn in.

A large meeting was held in Richmond last night and addressed by prominent citizens. All were urged to register, and assured that their rights are not affected by the Alexandria constitution.

Lieut. Dewey, of the 28th cavalry, arrived at New Orleans Sunday from Indianola with yellow fever. He died the same night. This is the only new case reported.

The remains of General A. P. Hill were brought to Richmond yesterday, and interred in Hollywood Cemetery.

Five freedmen were appointed on the police force of Mobile and sworn in by Mayor Horton yesterday.

The first lot of new wheat was received in Richmond, Va., yesterday.

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 1—Evening.—In the House of Commons this evening Lord Stanley, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated that his Government was making slow progress in its negotiations with the United States in regard to the Alabama case; but he said he did not despair of achieving a happy result. The Foreign Office would soon lay before the House all the documents and correspondence in the case. Large numbers of English claims against the United States have been filed.

PARIS, July 1—Evening.—The distribution of prizes took place at the International Exposition to-day in the presence of a vast multitude of spectators, who filled all the aisles and circles of the great building, and overflowed into the garden of Champ de Mars. When the initiatory ceremonies were concluded the Emperor rose from the throne and said: "Peoples and Kings have come here to crown the idea of peace and conciliation. France is proud to be great, prosperous, and free. Yet she is not unnerved by her material joys. The thoughtful can see the national fibres vibrate for the honor of France, but this noble susceptibility should not create fear for the world's repose, as we here prove our anxiety for peace." The Emperor closed his speech by saying: "This Exposition marks an epoch of harmony and progress and the triumph of grand moral principles, which, with justice, can alone establish thrones and ennoble humanity." Great enthusiasm followed the Emperor's speech. Cries of *vive Napoleon! vive L'Empereur!* continued for some minutes. When the excitement had subsided the Imperial Commission proceeded to announce the distribution of prizes.

ROME, June 29.—The religious ceremonies in celebration of the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's martyrdom, and in reverence of St. Paul, and the canonization of 25 Dutch, French and Spanish martyrs, who died in Japan, as saints, was one of the most gorgeous religious ceremonies witnessed in the world since the days of King Solomon. The observances were commenced yesterday evening with a general illumination of the city of Rome. St. Peter's shone like a great church on fire. At 7 o'clock this morning there was a grand procession of prelates, priests, monks, and soldiers from the Vatican to St. Peter's. His Holiness, the Pope, was carried on his throne. St. Peter's was most magnificently decorated with cloths of gold, silver tapestries, paintings, and two hundred thousand yards of crimson silk. The building was lighted with many millions of wax candles. There were 100,000 people inside its walls, including 50 cardinals, archbishops, and bishops, and many thousands of clergymen, priests, friars, and monks. Pope Pius the Ninth celebrated the Gregorian mass in Latin and Greek. The curtains of one of the windows of the church caught fire at one moment, but they were speedily torn down by the guard and no damage occurred. After this, a man who had become crazy from excitement produced by the pomp and glitter and lights, cut his throat, and died just under the bronze statue of St. Peter. The Pope at once proceeded to reconsecrate the church stained with the blood of the suicide, and then proceeded with the service of the altar. It was a most sublime scene when at the elevation of the Host the prelates, priests and nobles, peasantry and soldiers, who were spectators, knelt to earth to do reverence to the Higher than the Highest and who had become for the Lowlier than the Lowliest of all those present. The city illuminations, fireworks, races and general festivities in honor of the centenary anniversary will continue during a week.

VIENNA, July 1.—Baron Von Beust has received the appointment of Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, an office formerly held by Prince Metternich.

LONDON, June 25.—The Government says that the state of Ireland at the present time forbids the adoption of any reform bill in her behalf.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The duties hitherto collected by the Russian Government on the export of wooden articles, bark, mats, and tar from Russia and Poland are abolished.

The Indians.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA, June 24.—Intelligence was brought to this town this morning by a party of independent scouts just from the Pawnee reservation, that a large band of hostile Sioux had suddenly appeared and surrounded the Pawnee reservation, twenty miles northwest of Columbus, Nebraska. It must be remembered that the majority of the Pawnee warriors are now scouring the country two hundred miles west of their villages, in search of hostile bands of Indians, under Major Frank North. Viewing the Pawnees as their enemies, because in the employ of the pale face, the hostile Sioux took a wide detour, and made for the rear of the columns. The old warriors and the women and children of the Pawnees left behind on the reservation are thus exposed to slaughter and wholesale destruction by the hostile Sioux, who are now in large force, congregated apparently with that intent. There is a great excitement, of course, among the Indians and white settlers, and the worst results are reasonably entertained. These scouts have been created fast for the purpose of procuring immediate relief from these hostile demonstrations. A band of Pawnee Indians, tribal relatives of the warriors on the war path, are encamped about twenty miles west of Omaha. These will be afforded every possible means of rushing to the rescue. The scouts will also aid them to the best of their ability.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.—The Pole who shot at the Czar is, it appears, the son of a pianist, who strictly warned him not to engage in revolutionary projects. He had worked in Paris as a gunsmith, received an allowance of £1 12s. a month from the French Government, and seems to have been actuated by a frantic idea of relieving Poland from an oppressor. It is believe that the first consequence of the attempt will be the final incorporation of Poland into Russia as an integral portion of the Empire.

TEXAS JOURNALISM.—There are six Republican papers in Texas, viz.: The Austin Intelligencer, the Messenger, the San Antonio Free Press, and Express, Galveston Bulletin and Seguin Journal. A Democratic sheet in Northern Texas is about changing hands prior to a change in politics. The number of republican journals now published in the Southern States is not far from fifty.

☞ A Mr. Fulmer, of Brown county, New York, fell into a slumber recently, and notwithstanding every effort was made to rouse him, he died in the lethargy.

☞ Some medical authorities affirm that the "Black Death" now common in Ireland, much resembles what is called spotted fever in the United States.

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

The excitable Witness again on the Stand—Surratt's Admissions to Dr. McMillan—Examination of St. Marie—Says Surratt told him he left Washington after the Assassination—Personal Difficulties in the Court Room.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed in the Criminal Court this morning before Judge Fisher; Messrs. Carrington, Pierrepoint and Wilson for the prosecution. The Messrs. J. H. Bradley and R. T. Merrick for defense.

As usual the Court room was crowded long before the opening of the Court, a large number of the visitors being ladies. At ten o'clock the prisoner and the jurors were brought in. Judge Fisher did not arrive until half-past ten o'clock, he still being very weak and feeble and looking badly, but there will be no session on the 4th; and it is to be hoped a day's recreation will improve his health.

The Jury having been called,

Mr. Bradley said he desired to call the attention of the Court to an incident which occurred yesterday where the witness made an attack on one of the counsel, and he respectfully requested that the reporter read the same, as the Court was much engaged at the time and no doubt did not hear what was said. He thought there was no provocation to bring forth such an attack and he thought the Court upon looking into the same and hearing the notes read would see there was no provocation which led to the attack and there should be some observation taken of it by the Court. It was due to members of the bar that the Court should notice such things and counsel should be protected.

The proceedings were then read by Mr. Clephane, the official reporter.

Judge Fisher said he did not hear the language of the witness in regard to gun-boats. He was at the time reading a note, but supposed when the witness made the remark to Mr. Merrick that he had been worried by counsel on the cross-examination. Now, he did not see anything said by Mr. Merrick to provoke the reply made by the witness, although on one occasion Mr. Merrick did say something about the penitentiary. It was not the place of the witness to take exception to any remarks made by the counsel in the court-room. He cautioned this witness and all other witnesses that they must make no remarks insulting to counsel. Judge Fisher said though it was proper for him to say that he had never seen a case where there was so much trouble about the examination of witnesses, and so much bitterness of feeling, he had never seen witnesses cross-examined so, and he would say that it was no wonder that witnesses become worried, and such remarks as witnesses being in the penitentiary should not be made, especially when there were some of the most respectable people witnesses in the case, among whom were Gen. Grant, Assistant Secretary Seward; and he could not see how it could be helped that witnesses should come here prepared to avenge themselves. He deplored it, and would stop it. It was altogether wrong in the witness to attack the counsel, and it must not be repeated. If the witness felt aggrieved, it was his place to call upon the counsel out of court, or if he was treated with any disrespect he could call upon the Court.

Mr. Merrick said he deemed it to be due to himself to say that the Court had misapprehended him. The remark made by him as to witnesses being in the penitentiary was not intended to apply to General Grant and Assistant Secretary Seward. He did not intend to embrace all the witnesses. He had the highest respect for General Grant and Mr. Seward, and he thought it was perfectly well understood among the witnesses as to whom that referred and to whom it did not refer. No sane person would for a moment suppose that he intended to include General Grant, Assistant Secretary Seward, or any respectable witness.

Judge Fisher said he entered into the trial of this case without knowing anything of the testimony; but this he did know that there were certain rules laid down in the text books to discredit witnesses, which must be followed by the counsel.

Mr. Merrick said that the attention of the Court had been called to it by Mr. Bradley, who did it at his own instance. So far as he (Mr. M.) was concerned he did not care, as the witness could not insult him; but he did think the dignity of the Court had been insulted.

Judge Fisher directed the counsel to proceed with the examination, and

Dr. L. J. A. McMillan was then recalled, and the examination resumed by Mr. Pierrepoint. Witness remembers that Surratt said at the beginning of the week in which the assassination took place he was in Montreal, and had arrived there within a few days with despatches from Richmond. He said they were important despatches. He said he was there at the beginning of the week. He said he received a letter from John Wilkes Booth, dated New York, ordering him immediately to Washington that it had been found necessary to change their plans, and to act promptly. He said he started immediately, and at Elmira he telegraphed to Booth in New York. An answer came back that Booth had already started for Washington. He said that he arrived on his way back to Canada at St. Albans one morning a few days after the assassination. The train was delayed there some time, and he took advantage of it to go into the village to take his breakfast. While sitting at the table with several others, he saw there was much excitement among those at the table. He asked his neighbor what was all the excitement about. His neighbor said don't you know Mr. Lincoln has been assassinated. The prisoner said he replied "Why the story is too good to be true." The man then handed him a newspaper containing an account, and as he was looking in the paper he saw his own name among the assassins, that so unnerved him he ate no more breakfast. When going out he heard a crowd of persons say Surratt must be in St. Albans, as his handkerchief had been found on the street bearing his name. He put his hand on his pocket and found his handkerchief gone, and he then made his way to Canada as fast as possible. In Montreal he said he stopped at the house of Mr. Porterfield, the Confederate agent, but it was soon suspected by detectives that he was there, and he had to leave; he said that one evening two carriages drove to Mr. Porterfield's door, and he (Surratt) with another dressed like him got in, one in each carriage, and the two carriages drove in opposite directions. Surratt said he was taken to the foot of the island of Montreal. A man had been engaged to take him across, and did so in a small canoe. After reaching the other side, he said a young boy guided him across the country to a village on the Grand Trunk Railway, called St. Le Moire. He said he stayed in the house of a priest named Chas. Busher. He said one day, the priest being absent, he was lying on a sofa in the priest's bed room; in the partition there was a stove hole; some of the women servants wanted to see who was in the priest's house, and looked in; he jumped at her to frighten her; the story was immediately circulated that the priest had a woman hiding in his bed room; the priest told him he could keep him no longer, and he must find other quarters; he said for four-and-a-half months he was secreted in a dark room, and never came out except late at night, to take a walk; when witness first met the prisoner he was very pale and thin, nervous and care-worn; his general conduct was gentlemanly, but he would show signs of nervousness if any one came suddenly behind him; he landed between 12 o'clock Sunday night and 1 o'clock Monday morning; about 11½ or 12 o'clock on the night of the landing, witness was called from a brother officer's room by a steward, who said a passenger wished to see him; found the prisoner standing on the outer square. He asked witness whether it was best to land at Ireland or Liverpool. Witness told him he would give him no advice. When witness came to the after square found the prisoner ready to land. He said it was dark and no chance to be seen. Witness asked him his own name. He looked about to see if any one was near, and whispered, "My name is Surratt." Shortly after he went ashore; before doing so the prisoner, barkeeper and witness had a glass of brandy in the bar room. The barkeeper placed the bottle on the table and told us to help ourselves; the prisoner took a large half tumbler full of raw brandy; within a few minutes asked him to take another and he did so; again in a few minutes the barkeeper said it was his time to treat; and we took a third glass. Witness saw the prisoner was becoming rather worse on account of the drink; by this time had arrived at the place where the passengers and mails were taken off, and the prisoner left the ship. Saw the prisoner on the Wednesday following, in Birkenhead, opposite the city of Liverpool. He asked wit ness to go with him to Liverpool to find the house to which he had been recommended. Witness went with him, called a cab, and told the cabman where to drive him. Gee-day on the ship he stated that Booth and others had planned the abduction of President Lincoln, and said they could not carry out the plan, and had to abandon it.

Cross examined by Mr. Merrick.—Did not remember when it was, he said they had planned the abduction. Did not know it came off; had failed before the fall of Richmond. He said he went directly from Richmond to Montreal. He said he there received a letter from Booth directing him to return to Washington, as it had become necessary to change the plan and act promptly, and immediately after receiving the letter he left Montreal. He said he was in Elmira on Thursday, before the assassination; he said he telegraphed that day to Booth, and an answer came back that he had already gone; he said he was in St. Albans a few days after the assassination; he never said anything of having been to Washington, or any incidents of the assassination in Washington; he did not say what was in the telegram. Witness had made an affidavit on this subject, made that affidavit in Liverpool, about the 25th or 26th of September, 1865. The next day after landing witness went to Mr. Wilding, the United States Vice Consul at Liverpool; he sat down in his office and wrote out the statement, and asked witness if he would swear to the same. Surratt did not say what Booth's plans referred to, and witness did not ask him; never stated that Surratt told him he first heard of the assassination while in Elmira; made an affidavit before Justice Merley, in Liverpool, and was called here before the Judiciary Committee; had received money from the State Department to pay his board; had been in the city since January, after the Peruvian was put in dock. Witness was transferred to the Nova Scotia; then to the Belgian, and then on the Damascus, when he left the company by his own accord; witness was in business two years; did not fail; left that business because he did not like it; began studying medicine when he was 23; began to practice when 26 years of age, in Lenoxville; did not know a man named Jas. Fuller, a police officer; lived there three or four months; had no trouble in Lenoxville; went from Lenoxville to Mansonville; lived there fifteen or eighteen months; left there at the solicitation of a medical friend, and went to Waterloo; did not recollect a man named Joseph Dutillee; never offered his services for foticide to Mr. Dutillee. Witness had a wife; she was in Washington; the State Department knew nothing about his wife being here; had received from the State Department $350, and $100 from the Marshal; had never been promised any money; left the steamship company in Canada; went to Chicago to look for a place, and made arrangements there to open an office, but was called away to come down here. Was summoned by the Marshal of Chicago. Was not summoned to appear before the Judiciary Committee. Went to the Capitol one day; was introduced to Mr. George S. Bourwell; he asked witness to testify before the Judiciary Committee. Did not remember when it was that Surratt told him about shooting Union prisoners. On the day before landing, Surratt called witness back of the wheel house, and told him things related yesterday, and taking out his revolver said he hoped to God he would live two years longer, and he would serve Andrew Johnson the same way that Abraham Lincoln had been served. Never asked him his name before getting to the end of the voyage. Did not remember of asking him a half dozen questions. During the whole passage he was quite free, and seemed to be overflowing on the subject. He seemed to be afraid some one would catch him. He did not say how many men were in the small boat when they fired into it. He did not say the gunboat fired into them in return. He said when below Fredericksburg with a lady on the cars, some escaped prisoners were seen. The lady said shoot the d—n Yankees, and they fired at them and went on their way. He said they stopped the cars to shoot at the prisoners. Mr. Wilding, the vice consul, said the Government was not going to prosecute the case, and advised him to keep out of what he had been told. He said one evening during his blockade running he and some others were in an orchard and while eating fruit they heard the ticking of a telegraph machine. A number of men were detailed and searched the house; found a Union soldier, and he said they either shot him or hung him, witness did not remember which. Witness thought the prisoner was guilty of a crime against civilization, and thought it was his duty as a citizen to deliver him up to the authorities. Made up his mind after finding out positively who the prisoner was that he would give him up. Never knew there was a reward for him. Had since stated he expected a reward. Went to Mr. Wilding and told him he had a secret of of importance to confide, but his (witness') name must be kept out of the matter. Mr. Wilding, after the affidavit was made, said there was a heavy reward for him. Had stated since he was arrested that he was entitled to a reward, and would claim it. Said it was one was entitled to the reward, he (witness) was as much entitled to it as any one else. Did not mention the amount. Did not say he intended to claim it. Did not reply to any one that he intended to claim it. Never stated that Surratt told him he was in Elmira on the night of the 14th of April, and discovered on the next day that the President had been assassinated. Never said that Surratt told him he first learned of the assassination in the State of New York, and immediately turned his face towards Canada. Never stated he felt no scruples in extending aid to Surratt. Never stated to any one that Surratt said the whole plan for the abduction of the President was one laid by Booth as an individual enterprise, and Booth furnished the horses, spending therefor $4,000. Did say that the prisoner and Booth had planned the abduction, and that they had expended $10,000 in the affair. Never said to any one that he had never communicated to any one what Surratt had told him. Never said he had not stated any of the conversations with Surratt. Made no affidavit in Montreal. Had made his affidavit before Mr. Wilding on the day before Surratt called upon him (witness) at Birkenhead. Said nothing to him about the affidavit. Wanted to have him arrested. Did promise to bring him remittances of money from Montreal. After returning to Montreal saw him twice; he came to witness and asked if he had anything for him. Said he was hard up for money. Had never stated that he had no belief in a future state of reward and punishment. Did not give to Consul in Montreal a copy of the affidavit made in Liverpool. Witness knew Stephen F. Cameron; he crossed in the Nova Scotia with witness.

At 15 minutes before one o'clock the Court took a recess for 30 minutes.

On reassembling at 1.10 o'clock,

George D. F. Barton was sworn.—He testified that he was paymaster in the United States navy; was last year attached to the Swartara, in the European squadron, and in December was in the Mediterranean. Witness knows that the prisoner was on board the ship; first saw him at Alexandria, Egypt, on the 21st of December, when he was brought on board of the Swartara as a prisoner. After receiving him on board the vessel went to Port Mahone, then to Villa Franca, then direct to this country, stopping at Madera for coal, arriving in Cape Henry on the 15th, and a few days afterwards he was delivered at Washington. The prisoner was dressed in the uniform of the Papal Zouaves, similar to that worn here—blue pants, with red trimmings, fez cap, sash, &c. Left Civitta Vichia on the 11th or 12th of December for Malta, where they arrived in two days, and from thence to Alexandria, arriving in about five days.

There was no cross-examination of this witness.

Capt. W. M. Wormersheresch sworn.—Witness now resides in New York. Was in the army in 1865. On the night of April 17th, of that year, witness was at house 541 H street, with Major H. W. Smith and two detectives, Rosche and Sanson. Witness saw Mrs. Surratt on that occasion, and afterwards during the trial at the Arsenal, and also saw the man called Payne, or Powell, at the house, where they had been about 45 minutes. He had a gray coat and pants, ordinary boots, with pick ax on his shoulder. His boots were muddy, and his pants looked as if he had been digging down some wheres. When he came to the door he was asked to come in, and was confronted with Mrs. Surratt, who said, "Before God, I have never seen this man," raising her hands. Payne said he came there to dig a gutter. Major Smith questioned Mrs. Surratt about knowing him. Witness did not overhear all that took place. Heard Major Smith say that he arrested Mrs. Surratt, and the other ladies, and Mrs. S. asked permission to get her cloaks. Miss Anna commenced to weep, and was chided by her mother. Mrs. S. expressed opinion of Payne, and knew Booth. It was at the time that they passed out to the carriage that Mrs. Surratt saw Payne. Did not hear her make any remark as she passed Mr. Morgan. After they left witness remained at the house with Major Smith and Mr. Morgan. Found a colored woman in the house at the time; her name was Susan Ann Jackson; she was 30 or 32 years of age. Found in the house pictures, *cartes de visite*, against mantle, &c. Witness was handed photographs of Genl. Beauregard, Mr. Davis and others; and another with those found and others; members of secret service were of Order in uniform, mostly persons prominent in the rebel service—Davis, Surratt,