

# AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

VOLUME 2.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1865.

NUMBER 24.

## The Conspiracy. TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES. THE EVIDENCE MADE PUBLIC.

REPORTERS OF THE PRESS ADMITTED TO COURT.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Early this morning it became known that if the representatives of the press would apply at the door of the Commission for the trial of the assassins, they would be admitted. Upon application we found such to be the fact, and we were admitted. The injunction of secrecy as to all that occurred prior to the proceedings of today remains, but the testimony of today, and all that may hereafter transpire during the trial is open to the public.

NAMES OF THE CRIMINALS—THEIR COUNSEL.

The criminals before the commission at this trial are Harold, Payne, Dr. Mudd, Spangler, O'Laughlin, Atzerott, Arnold and Mrs. Surratt.

Reverdy Johnson appeared as one of the counsels for Mrs. Surratt, and Hon. Thos. Ewing Jr., appeared for Dr. Mudd. The other prisoners were represented by Messrs. Stone, Cox, Aiken and Clappett.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE JOHN LEE.

The first witness called upon the stand today was John Lee, of the Washington detective police, who testified that on the night of Saturday, the 15th of April, in obedience to the order of Major J. K. O. Beirne, he went to the Kirkwood House to examine the building, its roof and upper stories, to see what way would be left open for evil disposed persons to contrive the assassination of President Johnson, who had that day been inaugurated, and was yet stopping at the Kirkwood. The witness, after making some examination, went into the sitting room and met there a clerk of the hotel, who informed him that on the day previous, the 14th, a suspicious, villainous looking man had registered his name in the hotel register as G. Atzerott, had taken room No. 126, which witness found was situated on the floor next above that on which President Johnson's room was and almost immediately over the latter's room. Witness, in company with the proprietor and clerk of the hotel, went to the room and found it locked. He bursted the door open and found the room unoccupied. Witness found there, among other things, a large navy revolver and a dark coat hanging on the wall. In the pockets of this coat he found a bank book of account with J. Wilkes Booth and the Ontario Bank, Canada, in which Booth was credited, as of October, 1864, with four hundred and fifty-five dollars. The name "J. Wilkes Booth" was written on the inside and outside of the book. In the pockets were also found seven shirt collars and four pocket handkerchiefs, one of these being marked "Mary Booth." Witness then carefully removed the clothing from the bed, and between the sheets and the mattress he found a large bowie knife, about a foot long, on which was some rust or stains. All these were produced in court.

EVIDENCE OF R. A. JONES.

R. A. Jones, clerk of the Kirkwood House, was the next called to witness-box and sworn. Witness exhibited the Hotel Register, showing the name of Atzerott. He registered his name at about eight o'clock on the morning of the 14th of April, and paid his bill for one day in advance, and went up to his room. On the same day, at about half past twelve o'clock, Atzerott came to witness and inquired if anybody had been there to see him. Witness answered, "No person that I know of." That was the last time he saw Atzerott. Witness was asked if he could identify this man. He answered, "Yes, I could if I were to see him." The witness was directed to look among the fifteen persons sitting on a bench at the end of the Court room. These fifteen persons were the eight criminals and seven guards, one of the latter sitting along with each prisoner. The witness carefully scanned each countenance, beginning with Dr. Mudd, on the extreme left, and passing on slowly to the right, until near the extreme right, when his gaze fastened upon the face of the defendant, Atzerott. After a slight pause witness said, "This is the man," pointing to Atzerott. Witness also testified that he was present when the officer examined the room, and confirmed so much of the witness Lee's testimony as relates to the things found in the room. He further stated that the bed had not been occupied on Friday night, the 14th; that the bed was undisturbed, and the chambermaid had informed him, on the morning of the 15th, that she could not get into the room to make it up.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WEICHMAN—SURRETT A STUDENT OF DIVINITY.

Mr. Weichman was the next witness sworn. This witness testified that he had known John H. Surratt since 1859; was at college with him; that Surratt and himself studied divinity together at St. Charles College, Maryland; that he had for some time prior to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln boarded in this city with Mrs. Surratt, the accused at the bar, and mother of John H. Surratt; that witness and Surratt had been on most intimate terms; that in January last he was introduced by Surratt to Dr. Mudd, one of the accused; that while walking down Seventh street, in February or March last, in company with Surratt and Mudd, they were joined by J. Wilkes Booth, to whom Surratt introduced witness; that Booth invited them to the National Hotel; that they went there, and into Booth's room. The latter called for cigars and wine for four. In a few minutes Booth went into the hall, and called to Surratt to follow him. They (Booth and Surratt) remained in the hall some fifteen minutes in earnest conversation. They returned and invited Dr. Mudd to join them, and these three joined in private conversation in the hall for ten minutes or so, and returned. Surratt and Mudd apologized for the seeming rudeness, but Mudd said Booth wanted to buy a farm of him. Booth then said he wanted to buy Mudd's farm, but the latter asked too much for it.

HAROLD AND PAYNE RECOGNIZED BY WITNESSES.

Witness recognized Harold as the one Surratt had introduced to him. [Hereupon, Harold smiling, nodded his head in recognition of witness.] Witness also recognized Payne as the one who came to Surratt's house in the absence of Surratt, and introduced himself as Mr. Wood. He was received by the Surratts cordially and lodged there that night. On a second visit some weeks after, Payne again called and witness observed that he called himself Payne, and said he was a Baptist preacher. [Here Payne seemed highly pleased, and with apparent difficulty suppressed a laugh.] Payne on the second visit remained some four days, and on one occasion witness had found accused and John H. Surratt sitting upon the bed, playing with Bowie knives. This was a short time before the assassination. SURRETT VISITS CANADA AND RICHMOND.

Surratt went to Canada, and on the 14th of April Mrs. Surratt received a letter from him, dated at Montreal, at the St. Lawrence House. Witness went to Canada to seek Surratt, but did not see him. Surratt, prior to going to Montreal, had visited Richmond. He returned here just after the news arrived of the evacuation of Richmond. Witness and Mrs. Surratt told J. H. Surratt of the fall of Richmond, but the latter would not believe it, for he said he had been with Davis and Benjamin at Richmond, and they told him Richmond would not be evacuated. Witness accompanied Mrs. Surratt on a visit to Surrattville to the tavern of Mr. Lloyd, on Friday the 14th inst., and heard Mrs. Surratt give some admonition to Lloyd about having those things ready to-night. They would be called for. Witness also says that Atzerott once called at Surratt's house, and the Surratt girls complained afterward to their brother for introducing such a stick as that into the family. They said Atzerott was not fit company for them.

TESTIMONY OF T. H. LLOYD.

T. H. Lloyd, being duly sworn, says he resides in Surrattville; recognizes Harold and Atzerott. Surratt, Harold and Atzerott have been there together; a short time before the assassination the two latter called and left two carbines and some ammunition, and said they would come for them in a few days, and he had them concealed between the joists. Monday before the assassination he met Mrs. Surratt near his house; at first he could not understand what she meant, but said something about the shooting irons, and said they would be wanted soon.

EXAMINATION BY HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

Question—I understood you to say on Saturday that you went with Mrs. Surratt the first time on the Tuesday before the assassination in a buggy. Do you recollect whether you stopped on the way to Surrattville?

Answer—Yes, sir; she stopped on two or three occasions.

Question—Did you stop at Uniontown?

Answer—I do not know the particular point, whether it was Uniontown or not.

Question—Did you stop at a village?

Answer—Stopped on the road at no particular village that I remember.

Question—Now do you know Mr. Lloyd?

Answer—I have met him three times.

Question—Did you know him as the keeper of the hotel?

Answer—I knew him as the man that rented Mrs. Surratt's house from her, because I copied off the instrument.

Question—Do you recollect seeing him buy a buggy on the way from Washington to Surrattville on Tuesday?

Answer—Yes, sir; we met his carriage; it drove past us. Mrs. Surratt called to Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd got out and approached the buggy, Mrs. Surratt put her head out and had a conversation with him.

Question—Did you hear it.

Answer—No, sir.

Question—Did you hear anything said about shooting irons?

Question objected to by assistant Judge Advocate Bingham. The question was then withdrawn.

Witness—I heard nothing mentioned about shooting irons. Mrs. Surratt spoke to Mrs. Aftutt about having this man Howell take the oath of allegiance and get released, and said she was going to apply to Gen. Angus or Judge Sumner for that purpose.

Question—How long was that conversation between Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt on that occasion.

Answer—That I could not say exactly. I do not think it was more than five or eight minutes; I do not carry a watch, and I have no precise means of knowing.

By Judge Holt—Question: I understand you to say you did not hear the whole of this conversation?

Answer—I did not hear the conversation between Mr. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt. Mrs. Surratt spoke to Mr. Lloyd at some distance from the buggy, and I could not hear it.

By Mr. Aiken—Question: Do you recollect whether it was raining at that time, three o'clock?

Answer—I do not think it was raining at that particular time; it was a cloudy, murky day. I cannot say whether it was raining or not; I do not remember.

The reading of the record was summed up, and being finished by half past one, the Court took a recess.

After recess Mr. John M. Lloyd was recalled, and asked if he could identify the carbine shown him as the one referred to in his former testimony.

Witness—The one with the cover on I do not recognize. I don't think the cover looks the same; it was a kind of gray cloth. The other looks like the one I saw. I recognize the fixture for breech-loading which attracted my attention, and which I answered. If the Court will allow, I wish to make a statement. When I was examined before, I stated that it was on Monday when I met Mr. Surratt at Uniontown. I was confused by my being summoned to Court on two Mondays. The first Monday I was summoned I did not go. I met Mrs. Surratt at Uniontown next day after I went to court, and consequently it must have been on Tuesday after the second Monday I was summoned.

Another statement I testified in my last examination that I was not certain whether I carried the bundle, given me by Mrs. Surratt, up stairs or not. I cannot recollect distinctly but think it likely I laid it on the sofa in the dining room.

By Judge Holt—Question: You are sure that it was the same bundle that you examined here?

Answer—Yes, sir, I am sure it was the same bundle.

By Mr. Aiken—Question: Did I understand you to say that you were in liquor at the time you had this conversation with Mrs. Surratt?

Answer—I was somewhat in liquor, as I think I told you on Saturday.

Question—And on that account is it, that you are at fault in your testimony and wish to make explanation?

Answer—I was not positive whether I carried the bundle up the stairs or not; the question was unexpected. If I had expected it I might have recollected more distinctly in my former examination.

TESTIMONY OF MARY VANTINE, EXAMINED BY JUDGE HOLT.

Question—Do you reside in the City of Washington?

Answer—I do; at 240 G street.

Question—Do you keep rooms for rent?

Answer—I do.

Question—Will you look at the prisoners at the bar and state whether in the month of February last you saw any of them, and if so, which?

Answer—Two of those gentlemen had rooms at my house, Arnold and O'Laughlin.

Question—What time in February did they take rooms in your house.

Answer—As near as I can recollect, it was on the 10th. I cannot state positively the date.

Question—Did you know J. Wilkes Booth in his life time.

Answer—I knew him by his coming to my house to see the gentlemen who had rooms there.

Question—Did he come very often to see the prisoners O'Laughlin and Arnold?

Answer—Yes; frequently.

Question—Would he remain for a good while.

Answer—As a general thing he would go into their room and I could see nothing further of him.

Question—Did these prisoners leave the city and return several times?

Answer—They left on Saturday to go to their homes, as I understood, in Baltimore.

Question—Do you know whether Booth accompanied them or not?

Howell take the oath.

Question—Were these interviews between Booth and them alone, or was Booth accompanied by others?

Answer—Never saw any one with him.

Question—They told you his name was J. Wilkes Booth, did they?

Answer—Yes; Arnold Dix, I enquired who he was, and he said, J. Wilkes Booth.

Question—Did he call for them frequently and not find them in?

Yes; sometimes.

Question—Did he manifest much anxiety to see them on these occasions?

Answer—Frequently when they were away he would call three or four times before they returned. He would seem very anxious to see them.

Question—Would he leave messages for them?

Answer—Sometimes he would request that if they came before he called again to say they would find him at the stable. Sometimes he would go into their room and write a note to them.

Question—Look at the photograph now shown you and say if you recognize it as the man you call Booth?

Answer—I do. I recognize it as Booth but it is very poor.

Question—Do you remember the last time Booth played in the city, about the 18th or 20th of March?

Answer—Yes.

Question—Did these prisoners present you with complimentary tickets for the play that night?

Yes. I expressed a wish to see him and O'Laughlin gave the tickets.

Question—Did there seem to be any difference in the intimacy of his association with these men; if so, with which was he most intimate?

Answer—I cannot say. He would sometimes inquire for one and the other, though I think he more frequently inquired for O'Laughlin.

Question—Did you ever see any arms in their room?

Answer—I saw a pistol once, and but once.

Question—Do you remember at any time seeing a man call—a rough looking person, a laboring man or a mechanic?

Answer—Not a laboring man. There was a man who used to come sometimes. I think he passed one night with them, from his coming out early in the morning.

Question—Do you know his name?

Answer—No; I would know him if I saw him. He was what you would call a respectable looking mechanic. Not what you would call a gentleman.

Question—Could you describe him at all?

Answer—Not very minutely. His hair looked as if it had been exposed to the weather.

Question—Do you recognize him among the prisoners at the bar?

Answer—No.

Question—Did these prisoners seem to have any business transactions with J. Wilkes Booth, and if so, of what character?

Answer—They said they were in the oil trade.

Question—Did they seem to have an extensive correspondence; did many letters come to them?

The witnesses examined this evening in the Court martial proved the intimacy of Booth, Arnold, and O'Laughlin. Mr. Cox, for the defense, objected to the whole of this evidence on the ground that the mere fact of intimacy was not evidence of conspiracy.

Judge Advocate Holt said they had fully established the intimacy of the parties in Washington, and he simply proposed to show that the intimacy existed in Baltimore.

The Court overruled the objection, but ordered it to be put on record. It appeared from the testimony of David Stanton, that on the night of the illumination, the 13th of April, O'Laughlin was prowling in the house of the Secretary of

War, but having no business there he was ordered out. Gen. Grant was in the parlor at the time. The Court remained in session until seven o'clock. A number of witnesses were examined as to the occurrences at the theatre on the night of the assassination.

After recess to-day, Mr. Lloyd was recalled. He identified one of the carbines produced in Court as one that was left at his house by Mrs. Surratt.

Mary Vantine was called and testified she lived at 240 G street, and that Arnold and O'Laughlin took rooms at her house in February last. Booth frequently came there to see these men, and sometimes on calling appeared very anxious to see them. Arnold told her it was J. W. Booth, and she identified photograph as Booth's. Booth called for O'Laughlin more frequently than for Arnold. Both of these men told her they were interested with Booth in the oil trade. Arnold and O'Laughlin left her house on 20th of March, and said they were going to Pennsylvania.

Henry Williams—colored—testified that he knew O'Laughlin; met him in Baltimore some time in March, having carried a letter to him from Booth; carried one to Arnold at the same time but did not have an opportunity to see him.

Prisoners counsel objected to this testimony, which the Judge Advocate said was introduced merely to prove the intimacy of the parties. The objection was overruled.

J. P. Early testified that he came from Baltimore with O'Laughlin on the Thursday previous to the assassination. They stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, and in the morning O'Laughlin went up stairs to see Booth and staid some time. Did not see him again until evening. O'Laughlin went to Baltimore in the afternoon of Saturday after the assassination. He did not show much excitement over the assassination, but his brother said they would be after him on account of his intimacy with Booth. At the time the party came down from Baltimore, on Thursday, it was arranged they should go back on Friday; saw no difference in the conduct of O'Laughlin from his usual appearance. He thought it was liquor that caused them to stay later than they had intended. When they reached Baltimore on Saturday, O'Laughlin's brother told him (O'Laughlin) that parties had been looking for him and would probably arrest him. Witness remembered he remarked he did not want to be arrested at home, as it would be the death of his mother and announced his intention of going elsewhere.

Witness testified that while in Washington on Thursday night, they were together most of the time, and he did not know of his going elsewhere that evening.

Lieut. Henderson testified that he was acquainted with O'Laughlin, and that he told him on Friday morning he was to see Booth. He did not know whether he saw him or not, and would not tell what his business was.

Gen. R. D. Story testified he had known O'Laughlin for several years, and saw him with Booth early in April. The association between them appeared to be of an intimate character. Saw them at one time talking earnestly. Another person whom he did not know, being present. Witness thought one of the prisoners was the person talking with Booth, and O'Laughlin, but would not point him out as he could not swear to him.

L. S. Sprague, clerk at the Kirkwood House, testified to being present when the room was broken open after the assassination, and saw the revolver which was found there.

David Stanton testified he saw O'Laughlin at the house of the Secretary of War the night before the assassination. Asked him what his business was, and he enquired for the Secretary of war. Requested him to go, and he went. This was about half past ten o'clock. O'Laughlin did not say what his business was and did not appear to have any. There was a large crowd of people there, and a band serenading the Secretary and General Grant.

Peter Slaterwell testified that he kept a restaurant near Ford's theatre. About ten o'clock on the night of the 14th of April Booth called for some whisky, and after drinking went out hastily. About eight or ten minutes afterwards he heard the President was assassinated. Either on that night or the night before Harold stopped in and inquired for Booth.

Jos. M. Dye testified he saw several suspicious looking persons in front of Ford's theatre at half-past nine, on the 14th of April. One was elegantly dressed, and the two others somewhat rough in appearance. About the end of the second act, the well dressed one said to the

others, "I think we will come out now." Soon after, this man stepped into the saloon and took a drink. When he came out he whispered to the rough looking man, and then went into the passage leading from the stage to the street. The smallest of the three called out the time, and the well dressed one appeared. He called it again, and finally a third time, louder than before, called ten minutes past ten. The best dressed man then went into the theatre. The small man started up the street on a fast walk. Soon after this a man came running out, saying the President was shot. The witness identified the well dressed person as Booth, by comparing with the photograph. He thought if Spangler had a mustache he would exactly resemble the rough looking man he saw at the theatre.

J. Buckingham, doorkeeper at Ford's Theatre, knew J. Wilkes Booth. On the night of the 14th of April saw him enter Ford's Theatre and soon afterwards saw him jump on the stage. Was certain Spangler did not enter the Theatre from the front on that night.

The testimony taken in the assassination case last Friday and to-day shows the conspiracy dates back to the summer of '63, and that Booth was then engaged in it. The conspiracy contemplated the capture of President Lincoln and his murder the burning of Northern cities, throwing dissatisfaction among Northern people at the commencement of the war and the bringing of a resolution in favor of the Confederacy. Booth was one of the leading agents visiting various parts of the country; holding select meetings in Canada, with George N. Sanders, who has since said he did not know Booth, Clay, Thompson and others. Booth was furnished with money from Richmond, and was the hired agent of others. An actor named Chester refused to have any thing to do with the affair, though Booth promised him \$2,500. He was only to see that the back door of Grover's Theatre, where it was at first contemplated to commit the murder, was kept open for exit. Booth at first coaxed him, and afterwards threatened him with death if he divulged the plot.

General Harris had read the letter written by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, on which he based his objection to his acting as counsel. In the letter Mr. Johnson takes the ground that the oath prescribed by the Constitution Convention was illegal and no moral injunction would be violated by disregarding it, because the execution of the oath was beyond the authority of the convention, and, as a law, therefore void.

Wm. Williams testified as to the pursuit of the assassins, with Major O'Beirne. He went to Surrattville. They went to Dr. Mudd's April 18th. I asked Dr. Mudd if any strangers had been that way, and he said, "No." He denied that two men had been there, one with a broken leg. He said he had heard of the assassination first in church, on Sunday morning. He appeared uneasy and unwilling to give us information. I saw him again on Friday, the 21st. We went then to arrest him. I asked about the two men, and he then said, he had seen two men, but he said they were not Booth and Harold. We showed him Booth's picture, and he said at first he did not recollect features, but that it looked like Booth across the eyes. We searched the house. Mrs. Mudd said one of the men left a boot up stairs, which was brought, and had J. Wilkes Booth written in it. Mrs. Mudd said the Doctor had set the leg of his own. Dr. Mudd said they left between three and four o'clock in the evening, and that they came about daybreak. Dr. Mudd said they left on foot. I believe Dr. Mudd said the injured man went off on crutches made by one of his men.

The Court here took a recess.

After the reassembling of the court, G. Garrison testified as to an interview with Mudd. He was one of the party who went in search of Booth to arrest Dr. Mudd. The testimony was similar to that of the other already given by Lieutenant Loret, who was in charge of the party.

Mrs. Offott, sister-in-law of Jno. Lloyd, testified. Was at Lloyd's house on the 11th, and in a carriage with him. Saw Mrs. Surratt somewhere near Uniontown. Lloyd and Mrs. Surratt talked together. Lloyd went to her carriage, where a conversation took place. Was at Lloyd's house on the 14th, saw him and Mrs. Surratt talking together, but did not hear them at all.

Nothing was elicited in cross-examination, except that Lloyd made no statement of his business with Mrs. Surratt.

Wm. Jett testified that he only recognized one of the prisoners, Harold. Since the 25th of October he had been in Caro-

line county, as commissary in the Confederate service. When on the way, in April, to Fauquier county, to report, and on the 18th of April, saw a wagon on the wharf there. One of us rode down on the wharf, and before we reached the wagon we saw a man get out of it, and it seemed to us he put his hand in his bosom. He came to where we were and said, "What command do you belong to?" Ruggles said "Moseby's command." Then he said, "where are you going?" He said, "it is a secret where we are going." He said, "he belonged to Hill's corps; his brother was wounded below Richmond, and asked if we would not take him down to the lines." Harold then asked us to drink. We declined. Harold came and touched me, and said, "I suppose you are raising a command to go south, I would like to go with you." I said, "I could not go with any man." I did not go. He made this remark: "We are the assassins of the President." I was so shocked that I made no reply. Lieut. Ruggles was near watering his horse. I called him. Booth came up, Harold introduced him. We went across the river. Booth said he wanted to pass under the name of Boyd. We went to a lady's house and asked her if she could take a wounded soldier. She at first consented, and then said "she would not." We then went up to Garrett's, when we left Booth. Harold and all of them went to within a few miles of Bowling Green. The next day Harold returned towards Garrett's, and that was the last of him until after he was captured.

The Tribune's special says:—The counsel defending the conspirators are to be paid if paid at all by money raised in Baltimore for that purpose. On a visit to the theatre, close inspection of the excavation behind the door in which a bar was inserted to prevent ingress while the assassin was doing his work, revealed the fact that it had been made out some time before, and concealed by neatly fitting pieces of wall paper over it. Nothing has been changed in the theatre since the assassination. The stage scenery for the "American Cousin" is yet just as it was, with red curtains recess in the center, used by Asa Trenchard.

On cross examination Jett said Booth was not present when Harold said, "We are the assassins of the President." He and Bainbridge came up after; was agitated and did not intend telling it. A few minutes after his first remark, Harold said "Yonder is the man—J. Wilkes Booth, who killed the President."

Lieutenant Colonel Conger testified to finding Sett in a hotel in Bowling Green in bed. He put on his clothes. I asked him "where are the two men who came with you across the River from Port Royal?" Jett said, "can I see you alone?" I said, "yes," and Lieutenant Baker and Dougherty went out of the room. Jett said, "I knew who you wanted. I can tell you where they are now. They are on the road to Port Royal about three miles from there, at the house of Mr. Garratt. I will show you where they are now, and you can get them." I told him I had just come from there, and he seemed for a moment considerably embarrassed, and said he thought we came from Richmond. But if we passed by Gorratt's he could not tell whether the men were there or not. I told him it did not make any difference. We could go back and see. Just before we got to the house, Jett, who was riding with me, said, "we are near where we go through the gate. Let's stop and look around." Jett went with Lieutenant Baker and myself to find the gate, while I went back for the cavalry. We returned rapidly and a guard was stationed around the building. When I went to the house Lieutenant Baker was telling some one to strike a light and come out. The first individual I saw was said to have been Garrett. I said to him where are the men who stopped at your house?" "They are gone." "Where gone?" "They are gone to the woods." "Well, whereabouts in the woods?" He then commenced to tell that they had come there without his consent; that he didn't want them to stay. I said, "I don't want any long stories from you; I just want to know where the men have gone." He commenced to tell over again the same story. I told some of the men to bring a lariat, and threatened to hang the man to a tree unless he told what he knew; but his sons came in and said if I would not hurt the old man they would tell me what I wanted to know. One of the boys informed us that the men were secreted in the barn, and I went to the barn and heard some one walking around the hay. I stationed the men around the barn, and told one of the young Garretts to go in and bring out their arms." He made some objections, but Lieut. Baker said he must go. He went in, and came