EVENING THLEGRAPH-PHEADTHERES, TUTSDAY, JUNE 4, 1867.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 4 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

EUROPE. GREAT BRITAIN.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.

From the London Times, May 22. Yesterday morning the preparations at the Royal Paiace of Windsor for the christening of the infant son and first child of their Roya Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian were

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aflernoon.

IMPORTANT RITUALISTIC CASE.

The ritualistic case involving practices at St. Albans, Holborn, came on in the Court of Arches yesterday. The promoter prayed that defendant, the incumbent of St. Albans, be ad-monished not to offend against the law, and that he be coudemped in the costs. Dr. Lush-ington said he knew not with what intentions defendant carried out these practices of re-ligion. It might be that he did so with the best motives, but by doing them contrary to the Prayer-Book it was an offense, and ought to be put an end to. He directed one of the three articles containing the allegations to be amended so that the defendant should know exactly what he had to answer. The ritualistic case involving practices at St

THE YOUNG KING OF GREECE.

THE YOUNG KING OF GREECE. A Berlin correspondent writes thus about the young King of Greece:— "King George, who left us last night, has made a very favorable impression here. There is still a good deal of the boy about this young gentleman, who is full of spirits, and great at running about and seeing things. Before dia-ner on Thursday, at the palace—and a splen-did dinner it was, b sides being very lively and nuccremonious—King William gave his youth-ful guest the order of the Black Eagle, handing him the insignis propria manu. He was so de-lighted with this new decoration that he could not resist the temptation of trying it on then and there; and it was very evident through-out the evening, which was wound up at the Royal Theatre, that he thought more of his 'last thing in crosses'—Heaven knows, he must have had enough since they made him King of Greece—than he did of the perform-ance. The sturdy old King took a great fancy

nine thongs increased his punishment to five hundred and forty strokes. The humanity of the Sheriff, as it has often done in previous cases, tempered the severity of the punishment, He knew the man on whose back the scourge was failing. Till had been in his employ. "He was not a bad boy, when sober," said the Sheriff ti us, when we looked through the brist cellstwo weeks are. prist 1 cells two weeks ago.

WHIPPING FINISHED, was looback to his life-long imprisonment.

IT IS THE TESTIMONY of those who are connected with the adminis-tration of the law's penalty at New Castle, that whipping does not prevent a repetition of crime. Old offenders come back again and again, more and more bardened, to be pilloried and whipped.—Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, 1st.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ORDER REMOVING THE LEVEE

COMMISSIONERS SUSPENDED-REMOVAL OF GOV-ERNOR WELLS FROM OFFICE BY GENERAL SHERI-DAN. ETC.

DAN, ETC. New ORLEANS, June 3-Midnight,-Special Orders No. 59, extract fourth, and the following telegram, having been received at headquarters, the duties of the Board of Levee Commissioners, appointed in paragraph 3 of Special Order No. 34, current series, are hereby suspended until further instructions, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of War.

order of the Secretary of War. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 3, 1867. — Major-General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans:—Application having been made to the President of the United States, 'w the Governor of Louisiana and others, for revocasion of your order removing the Board of Levee Commis-sioners, and that the State authorities be per-mitted to proceed in the aveculion of the State sioners, and that the State authorities be per-mitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further pro-ceedings be suspended until further instruc-tions. You will please report the facts in rela-tion to your order, with the reasons for giving it. EDWIN M STANTON, Secretary of War. By command of Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Greener J. H. DESTRE Assistant Adiatant

GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

General. General. General. Several Sheridan, in answer to the Secretary of War, in reference to the Levee Commissioners, states, as the reasons for abolishing the two former Boards, that the Legislature last winter passed an act continuing the old Levee Board in office, so that \$4,000,000 appropriated might be disbursed by a board of rebellious antcee-dents. After the adjournment the Governor appointed a Board of his own, in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgment to General Sheridan that his object was to disburse the money in the interest of his disburse the money in the interest of his own party by securing for it votes at the time of election. The old Board refused to turn over its papers to the new Board, and appealed to General Sheridan to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would then have to General Sheridan to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would then have gone to the courts, and have taken a year to decide. The State was then overflowed, and poor people suffering. To abate this trouble, and afford immediate relief, which the honest disbursement of four millions would give, an order dissolving both Boards was issued. I say now, unequivocally, that Governor Wells is a political trickster and a disunionist. I have seen him myself, when I first came to this command, turn out all the Uniou men who had supported the Government, and put in their stead Rebel soldiers, some of whom had not doffed the grey uniform. I have seen him again, during the July riot of 1566, skulk away where I could not flind him to give him a guard, instead of coming out as a manly representa-tive of the State and joining those who were de-sirous of preserving the peace. I have watched him since, and his conduct has been as sinuous as the mark left in the dust by the movement of a smake. I say again that he is dishonest, and dishonesty is more than must be expected ofme.

ofme. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, J. Madison Wells, hav-ing made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867. directly and indirectly impeding the Gene l in command in the faithful execution of the aw, is hereby removed from the office of Gov-ernor of Louisiana, and Mr. Thomas J. Durant appointed thereto. Mr. Durant will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of Major-General P. H. SHERIDAN.

liams for the Murder of Mrs. Eliza M. Miller.

The Fearful End of a Vagabond's Career.

The Scene of the Execution this Morning-The Prison. Within and Without.

The Drop Falls at 11.17 A. M.

As Gottleib Williams is the first of the des-As Gottleib Williams is the first of the des-peradoes who have recently afflicted this com-munity to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, there is more interest manifested in his fate than would otherwise have been the case. The great strocity attending the crime of which he was convicted, the friendliness of the victim to him up to the very morning of her death, and the wild and reckless life which the murderer had led from his cordicat, conthe wild and reckless life which the murderer had led from his earliest youth, taken in con-nection with the purely circumstantial charac-ter of the evidence brought forward at his trial, have all tended to render the case one of the most interesting in the annals of crime, and to create a corresponding sensation in the minds of the people at large. In THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon we gave a full and succinct account of the crime committed by Williams, together with his demeanor during the period of his im-prisonment. Since then the unhappy man has demeaned himself in much the same manner as before.

as before.

The Prisoner Yesterday

was visited by his brother, Mr. Henry Williams, with whom he is on the best of terms, and by whose request the prison officials rigidly exwhose request the prison officials rigidly ex-cluded from access to the prisoner every one except his brother, the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, of the Protestant Episcopal City Mission, and Mr. Thomas J. Worrall, his counsel. As an ad-ditional precaution against creating any dis-turbance within the limits of the prison, the Chief of Police yesterday instructed his Lieuten-ants not to transfer to Moyamensing any of their prisoners during the day of the execution before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Oute a num-

their prisoners during the day of the execution before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Quite a num-ber of prominent persons attempted yesterday to obtain interviews with the prisoner, and, failing in that, to get a view of the scaffold and its surroundings, but in vala. During the day the prisoner's brother, Henry Williams, and the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, were with him. He was also visited by his counsel, Mr. Thomas J. Worrall, with whom he con-versed freely concerning the testimony brought forward against him at the trial; examining it minutely and ploking out its flaws. It had been rumored in some quarters that Williams had made, or was about to make, a full confession of his guilt, but we were assured by all who had made, or was about to make, a full confession of his guilt, but we were assured by all who had conversed with him that he still persisted in asserting his innocence, although when the question was put to him—"What do you think of the verdict the jury rendered against you?" he appeared disposed to quibble over the mat-ter, and replied:— "'I do not think that the trial proved me guilty."

guilty." The question was then repeated more ex-

Now that you are so soon to die, what do you think of the verdict? Was it or was it not a righteous one?" Some of the bystanders assert that he made much the same answer to this, while others did not notice any answer at all, but declare that Williams hung his head in silence.

A LIFE FOR A LIFE! The Execution of Gottleib Wil-liams for the Murder of rible of crimes. The public notice which occurred in some of

rible of crimes. The public notice which occurred in some of the daily prints, that the execution would take place in the northwestern portion of the yard, and older persons near that place, who waited patiently for any sound that would indicate that the execution had been completed. The the police kept them at a sufficient dis-tance from the walls to prevent their hearing any sound whatever. A very large portion of those who atlended without were individuals who had, apparently, a fellow-feeling with those incarcerated within the grim walls of Magnensing. There was seen who has become well known as the most adroit burglar and mosebreaker that the stragglers around, and, not withstand-the stragglers around, and, not withstand-the stragglers around, and, not withstand-the condemned man, in a kneeling stitude, who hals seen had been consummated, and Gottleib Williams was no more. **The Preliminaries.**

The Preliminaries.

At a quarter to 10 o'clock this morning, the persons who were designated to witness the execution assembled in a room in the Assembly execution assembled in a room in the Assembly Buildings, at the corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets, when the roll was called by the Sheriff's solicitor. At 10 o'clock the party took a special car of the Tenth street line, and proceeded in a body to the prison. They were there received in the parlor, and then proceeded to the main entrance, and entered the reception room at the right.

entrance, and entered the reception room at the right. The jury having been severally sworn or affirmed by Mr. Samuei L. Clement, that, hav-ing been summoned by Henry C. Howell, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, as jurors to witness the execution of Gottleib Williams, within the walls of the Philadelphia County Prison, on this 4th day of June, 1867, declared and said that they would perform the duties required of them according to the act of Assambly in such cases made and provided. Everything was thus in readiness for the final scene.

The Prisoner During the Night

The Prisoner During the Night was entirely alone, his spiritual adviser, the feev. Thomas G. Allen, having left him at about wenty minutes before 7 o'clock in the evening. At 4 o'clock this morning Williams awoke, after a good night's rest, when he partook of a hearty breakfast. About half-past 7 o'clock the prisoner, having been brought from the third to the first floor, on account of his crip-pled condition, was visited by his two bro-thers, and subsequently by the Rev. Mr. Allen, who remained with him to the last. To his brothers he talked freely and affec-of the crime for which he was to suffer death. He requested one of them to read to him the parable of the Prodigal Son, whose case, he said, fitted his own precisely. During the reading he wept bitterly. As for his approaching death hitted his was wery affecting indeed. The the Cell.

In the Cell.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, the Sheriff accompanied by Mr. Worrell and a delegate of the representatives of the press, waited upon the prisoner in his cell. Sheriff Howell stated to him that he had come to perform his un-pleasant duty, understanding that the prisoner was folly prepared and ready. was fully prepared and ready. Receiving an affirmative response, Mr. Wor-rell addressed a few guestions to Williams, ask-

SPEECH OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY WM. B. MANN-

Delivered at the Close of the Argument in the Trial of Gottleib Williams, for the Murder of Eliza Miller, March 16, 1867.

May it please the Court-Gentlemen of the jury in presenting to you the regular, unbroken chain of facts and circumstances which in this case has been wrought out with almost mathematical precision, I can say to you frankly, that I feel I could safely leave it to your careful consideration and calm, honest decision, without adding another word. My colleague (Mr. Dwight) has fully and fairly argued the case, Dwight); has fully and fairly argued the case, and summed it up on the part of the Common-wealth. His arguments are, as yet, unan-swered, and his appeals to your right reason and high sense of duty are not met by any counter.cting influence. The counsel for the prisoner in their addresses to you have been, as it were, answering a speech made by myself in opening the case, in which I stated to the jury what I would be able to prove, and I call your attention to the fact that they have pointed out no imperfections in the evidence as it has been proved. When at the beginning of this case I stated to you, gentlemen, what the Common-wealth was enabled to prove, I was actuated by motives of the utmost candor and sincerity, and conscientiously discharged my duty. And now, motives of the utmost candor and sincerity, and conscientiously discharged my duty. And now, when we have almost closed this remarkable trial, we find that but one single instance has been mentioned by the counsel for the prisoner wherein that which I alleged in the beginning has not been supported by the evidence. Of the has not been supported by the evidence. Of the great mass of facts I enumerated in my opening, but one solitary item remains upproved! But, bear in mind, gentlemen, that when the witness who was able to prove that single item was pro-duced by me and placed upon the stand, and I stated my offer, the evidence was objected to by the course! for the prisoner, and ruled out by the course! the Course. Now, it is very rare indeed—I may say extremely rare—that at the close of an in-vestigation like this, an opening speech can pass the ordeal of thorough criticism without more than one imperfection being detected in it. The proper and legitimate inference is, that the officers of the law who were engaged in the preparation of this case have faithfully, conscientiously, and completely discharged the duties devolving upon them.

duties devolving upon them. I have said, gentlemen, that I might safely commit this case to your care without any com-ment whatever on my part, but custom abso-lutely requires, if duty does not demand, that I sbould conclude the argument on the part of the Commonwealth. And here let me say, gen-lemen, that of all the extraordinary and mar-vellous cases which have occurred in this com-munity of late years, no one, in my opinion. munity of late years, no one, in my opinion, has been so remarkable as this one. It was a case where, in all human probability, if the offi-cers of the law had not interfered, if the detective officers had not made thorough examina-tion, and followed out in all their surroundings the apparently trivial minutize of facts as they the apparently trivial minutic of facts as the y were presented, the victim of this terrible tragedy would have been left to moulder away in her last resting place, with none to vindicate her memory from the foul and unjust aspersion of self-nurder; the evidences of guilt would never have been obtained either to disclose the assassin or even to establish the crime. In former years Eliza Miller would have been buried at the cross-roads, a stake driven down upon her grave, and the passer, as he pointed upon her grave, and the passer-by, as he pointed to the spot, would have exclaimed, "There lies a suicide!" The counsel for the prisoner ask you to believe and decide this to have been a case of self-murder; they ask you to tear away the hallowed mould beneath which she now reposes, and consign her to the cross-roads and the stake. They ask you to say

"She should in ground unsanctified have lodged

proceed with the case. Allow me, then, to call your attention, gentiemen, in the first place, to the fact that at the beginning of this trial great stress was put upon the matter of time, as ap-plied to the details of the case. The witnesses were excluded from the court-room to prevent the possibility of any one of them being misled as to time by hearing the statement of another witness, and thus being led to speak of a cir-cumstance occurring at one time which really occurred at another time. This safeguisrd has been thrown around the prisoner. We were told, as I have just said, that an essential ele-ment of the case would be the discrimination as to time in the arrangement of the details. To enable a witness to fix the exact hour at which a certain event happened, it is essential that at the time referred to there existed an association of ideas between the hour and the event. proceed with the case. Allow me, then, to call of ideas between the hour and the event.

the time referred to there existed an association of ideas between the hour and the event. I can better explain to you what I mean by referring to the evidence of Alice Holden. She says she saw Gottleib Williams at fifteen minutes past seven o'clock going up Williams' court, and&he fixes this time bocause she was sitting at the window waiting for a person. The ap-pointed time was seven o'clock, and she had watched and waited about fifteen minutes for that person when she saw Williams go up the court. She had been in bed sick for three months before this day. Now, gentiemen, you see that her seeing Williams was associated with her being at the window, and her being at the window associated with the hour of seven o'clock, at which time she took her seat there watching for the person whom she expected. It is, T say, almost impossible for any one to speak definitely as to the time of a transaction or incident (particularly when, as in this case, a lengthy interval has clapsed), unless there was something at the time of the occurrence testified of to associate it with some particular hour of the day. One who has an appointment at a anecided

hour of the day. One who has an appointment at a specified hour seeks the place of meeting, looks at his watch, and awaits the appointed hour, and if watch, and awaits the appointed hour, and if the appointment is not punctually observed by the other party, he chafes at the delay, and anxiously counts the minutes. In a contin-gency of that character, the attention of no witnes except that of Alice Holden had been particularly fixed or associated with any speci-fied time on the morning of this occurrence, and therefore they give their impressions, and not their distinct and positive recollection and knowledge, as she did.

There was a witness called by the defendant who spoke quite as positively as Alice Holden in reference to time, but his memory of seeing Gottleib Williams was not based upon any asso-ciation with any appointment. He recollects the hour because he saw it indicated on the dial of his clock; he saw the very pendulum of the clock in motion. He is so certain and particu-lar that you will be likely to distrust his whole statement, especially when you remember that other witnesses testified to seeing Williams about that same hour at a considerable distance from the place where this witness are here any from the place where this witness says he saw

Now, upon this question of time, gentlemen, I wish to say that I do not pretend to be able to show at what precise time the incidents which I shall relate to you transpired—I do not pre-I shall relate to you transpired—I do not pre-tend to do it. It is necessary for me, however, to state at about what time I really believe, from the evidence, this murder was committed; and I fix it in the neighborhood of balf-past 7 o'clock, probably about twenty or twenty-five minutes after 7—a little before or a little after, if you please, but somewhere about that time. There is no occasion for me to detail to you the evidence upon this point. You have the testimony that at half-past 6 o'clock, or between that and 7-about that time-the sister left the house. The deceased was then still sitting at the breakfast

table. We find that after finisbing her breakfast she

ance. The sturdy old King took a great fancy to him from the first, and treated him with that kindly jollity which is an especial char-acteristic of the warm-hearted Prussian monarch. George I is off to St. Petersburg, where they will marry him, poor boy!--he is only two-and-twenty---and where he will have to be very orderly and 'buttoned up to here.' I fancy, as he is very fond of novelty and amusement, he would like to enjoy a bachelor's freedom a little longer; however, it is certainly a noveity, of a sort, to get married, and I hear charming accounts of his future bride." ance. The sturdy old King took a great fancy

THE AMERICAN PLANETARIUM AT THE PARIS EXHI-BITION.

The Pall Mail Gazette has the following ac-count of an American invention, which has

been described in part in this country:--"One of the curiosities at the Paris Exhibition is a planetarium designed and constructed by Mr. Milton Barlow, an American gentleman, who has given fourteen years of his life to the work. In the centre of a circle about thirty feet in circumference is a brass ball which repfeet in circumference is a brass ball which rep-resents the sun, and which turns upon its axis; attached by a slender steel rod to the mechanism which moves the sun is Mer-cury, and then Venus, and close to the edge of the outer ring is our globe with its satellite. The earth is connected with the sun by a crises of wheels placed so as not to interfere satellité. The earth is connected with the ani-by a series of wheels placed so as not to interfere with the revolutions performed by the two planets which swing between us and the chief luminary. When it is desired to set the plane-tarium in motion, the operator has morely to take hold of a handle fixed to the mechanism which moves the earth and to push it round the outer ring; the sun immediately commences to turn on its axis, and the moon and planets to

escribe their peculiar orbits. "Some idea may be formed of the difficulty of functing this delicate mechanism when we nember that what Mr. Barlow had to do was avent, not an instrument which would give same result every time it was turned round. ne as true and as variable as nature. To

want

ne as true and as variable as nature. To the matter clearer to the reader, we may at there is an inner ring on which are the years of this century. If you know the position of the planets last year, you must push the if the planetarium backwards, and their position next year push it Push the earth back to December, the planet position next will be Push the earth back to December, for wards the five bodies represented will be 1865, and the five bodies represented will be seen nearly in a line, with Mercury and been nearly in opposition. Let the earth be Venus almost in opposition. Let the earth be pushed for ward to July 5, 1867, and then at full moon Mercury and Venus appear almost in eonjunction. Mr. Barlow, in short, has substi-conjunction. Mr. Barlow, in short, has substi-ted wheels for mathematics, and makes clear thied wheels for mathematics, and the reason. Several of these planetaris have been purchased by the United States Government for different universities, and the space al o:ted to Mr. Barby the United States Government for different universities, and the space al otted to Mr. Bar-low at the Exhibition was paid for by the American Commission, acting under orders from Washington. A small planetarium fit for a library might be obtained for £80, but the cost of such an instrument as the one above described is about £400."

THE SCOURGE AND PILLORY. BARBABIC JUSTICE CLOSES HER ENTERTAINMEN -THE FINAL SCENE AT NEW CASTLE.

-THE FINAL SCENE AT NEW CARTLE. Only one man (!) was publicly pilloried and whipped to-day at New Castle. Those of our readers who have enjoyed the reports of the previous similar occasions, and those who have had their sense of humanity outraged by the continued axistence among us of the law of the scourge, are alike informed that the barbaric deeme has been oursely bet here drama has played its last scene. TILL.

a whitish black man, who in a fit of drunken rage (who gave nim the liquor7) killed his brother, after the latter had struck and kicked him, was convicted of his drime on Monday.

HIS SENTENCE, yesterday pronouced :--"That you pay a fine of five thousand dollars; stand in the pillory one hour; be whipped with sixty lashes; and be im-prisoned for life,"

TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, the whipping took place. He stood, a public spectacle, the mark for the meanest man's taunts, with his head thrust forward, his arms fixed in the pillory, under this broiling June sun, one hour. He was then taken down, stripped to the waist, and his wrists pinloned to

THE WHIPPING-POST. He underwent the sixty blows of the oat. Its

GEORGE L. HOOD, Asst. Adjutant-General. The newly appointed Governor is a native of ouisiana, a prominent lawyer and a stauch Union man.

Major-General Sheridan also issued orders to night removing the Street Commissioner, and appointed William Baker in his place. The cause of the removal is neglect of duty and the uncleanly condition of the city.

MAXIMILIAN.

HAS HE BEEN OR WILL HE BE SHOT ?- LETTER FROM THE MEXICAN MINISTER, M. ROMERO.

We publish below a letter from M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, to a friend in New York, in which the reader will find a statement of the reasons which appear to Mexican view to make mercy towards Maximilian inexpedient:—

WASHINGTON, May 31. – Please accept my heartfult thanks for your kind congratulations on our success in Mexico. It has been, indeed, most complete and gratifying to us. We have scepted no humiliating terms from the French; we are not embarrassed by treaty stipu-tions with any foreign nower which would Litions with any foreign power which would be likely to give us trouble; all our leading enemies are conquered and in our hands. We will have, so to say, a new start in life.

We have achieved our victory with our own scenty means, without assistance from any foreign nation, but on the contrary against the moral influence of all Europe, and the mate-rial strength of France and other continental powers,

To this gigantic combination we have only been able to oppose the endurance and pairlot-ism of our people, and the steadfast sympathy of the people of the United States. The remem-brance of that enlightened sympathy will be everlasting in Mexico. I shall try to do full justice to it in a memorandum of my solourn in the United States during the war, which I in-To this gigantic combination we have only

brance of that enlightened sympathy will be evertasting in Mexico. I shall try to do full justice to it in a memorandum of my sojourn in the United States during the war, which I in-tend to write at some future day, as a contribu-tion to the history of that eventful period. I have perused with interest your remarks about the way in which we ought to treat the enemies of Mexico. I do not know what dis-position President Juarcz may make of Maxi-milian, but I am afraid that if he is allowed to go back to Europe with kmpunity, he will be a constant menace to the peace of Mexico. He will continue to style himself, to our shame, Emperor of Mexico. All dissatisfied and designing Mexicans will keep up an active correspondence with him about his supposed popularity there, and these people may induce him to return at some future time, as they did with Iturbide. Such of them as can afford it will go over to Austria and form a Mexican court for Maximilian at Miramar, and he will have enough of them to organize a "Mexican Government." there, as the ex-King of the Sicilies did at Rome after he was expelled from Naples. Some European powers will continue to recognize him as the Emperor of Mexico, as Spain did with the ex-King of the Sicilies. Whenever we may have complications with any European nation, the first step faken by the interested party will be to intrigue with Maximilian, and to threaten us with "giving aid to our lawful sovereign, to recover his authority from the hands of the usurpers," If we decline to accept terms. Besides, if Maximilian is pardoned and is sure, will give us credit for magnanimity, as weak nations are not supposed to be magnani-mous, but, on the contarr, it will be as it that we did so through fear of public ophnion in Europe, and because we would not dare to treat harshity a European prince and "our sove-reign." T do not mean this to say that Maximilian moust proventive from the hands of the arshity a European prince and "our sove-reign."

harshiy a European prince and "our sove-reign." I do not mean this to say that Maximilian must necessarily be shot. What I mean is that the power to do further mischief in Marico must be utterly destroyed before he is allowed to depart. The United States is a great country and a perfectly well-organized power, and therefore they can afford to do what would not be pra-dent for a country like Mexico. I have full faith in President Junfoz's ability to treat Maximilian in the way most beneficial to the interests of Mexico. We have sacred duties to fulfil towards our own country, and their dis-charge must be the first consideration that we should have in view in attempting to resolve any question. any questio

In great haste, I am, my dear friend, most ruly yours, M. Rommero.

The Final Arrangements for the Exccution

were made yesterday afternoon, under the personal supervision of High Sheriff Howell. The scaffold was then placed in position on the same spot which it occupied on the 8th day of June last, on the occasion of the execution of Anton Probst. This is the northwest corner of the prison yard, and in such a position that not one of the involuntary inmales of the prison was enabled to witness the final scene. The scaffold is the one that has been in use in this city since the time when Langfeldt was hung, several years ago. The case of Probst was the last in which it was employed in this city, but during the past winter it has been loaned to the authorities of Montgomery and Bucks counties, on the occasion of the execution of Jacob Haddopp and Albert Teufel.

The Witnesses of the Execution,

by the strict rule always observed by Sheriff Howell, were few in number, and those only who are provided for by the express terms of the statute of the State of Pennsylvania. They consisted of the Sheriff's Jury, a few of his depu-ties, the spiritual adviser of the condemned men the Sheriff's physicians and mine repreman, the Sheriff's physicians, and nine repre-sentatives of the press. Many persons who have a morbid enrice ty to

Many persons who have a morbid curiosity to witness such unnatural scenes have beset Sheriff Howell for days past, to obtain permission from him to be present, and all such applications have been steadily and wisely refused. Among others who applied for admission to the execu-tion was Mr. Milo Miller, the husband of the murdered woman. He expressed a strong de-sire to be present on the occasion, but his request was regarded as so improper under the circumstances that it was peremptorily refused. The Futile Attempts of Many Friends.

During the early part of the day many friends requested a final interview with the condemned. Some claimed their right as relatives, others as near and dear friends; but all importunities proved futile. To one and to all, with the ex-ception of those who had been with Williams the day previous, came the decided answer,

It was well that the last hours of one who was about to be enter upon eternity should not be interrupted; that the conversations with be interrupted; that the conversations with friends and sorrowful partings should not draw the thoughts of Williams from his approaching end, and the necessity of deep and fuil repent-ance. Among those who claimed an interview were many indices, who, with others, had put off a visitation, living in the hope that a re-prieve would stay the hand of the executioner for a time. for a time.

The Scene Without the Prison.

As might have been expected, the execution had a magnetic influence upon a large number of individuals, whose strong desire to witness anything terrible or exciting naturally drew them to the vicinity of Moyamensing, al-though the grim and formidable walls of that prison effectually closed their vision to what

prison effectually closed their vision to what was transpiring within. As usual in such cases, the police regulations were effectual. Lieutenants Fuiler, of the First Police District, and Hampton, of the Second, were detailed to guard the prison without, with a force of one hundred and eleven men-com-posed of sixty-six from the First and forty-five from the Second District. These men were stationed on every side of the prison, at the base of the towering walls, except on the eastern side of the front, where they stood without the fence. Upon the door-steps of neighboring houses,

Upon the door-steps of neighboring houses, on either side of the prison, leaning against trees, and standing upon fences, in the vain hope of being able to look over the walls, were those individuals who had congregated, to be, at least, in the immediate vicinity of the exe-cution.

cution. The number was not large, however, for the perampiory orders of the Sheriff, prohibiting them from an entrance, gradually decreased the various mitherings. Those who did remain, however, were all intent on canvassing the trial, the demeanor of the prisoner, how he would conduct himselt on the scaffold, and whether there was any probability of a respite. All the late murders were touched upon by these persons, and full details of horrible butcheries were cannestly depicted, while all

butcherles were earnestly deploted, while

ng him pointe lly if he had adm to any one. The answer was, "No." Williams then expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the manner in which his trial had been con-ducted. He then passed out of his cell through the keeper's office, shaking hands, as he passed

the keeper's office, shaking hands, as he passed, with Dr. Halnes, the prison apothecary. He was dressed in a white shirt, brown vest, and dark pants, and wore a black cap drawn down over his eyes. He was so feeble that from his crippled condition it was necessary to assist him upon the scaffold. Notwithstanding this, he hore himself up wonderfully well, and ex-biblied no emotion or fear.

The Procession to the Scaffold

was then made up in the following order:-William B. Perkins, Superintendent of the County Prison. Henry C. Howell, High Sheriff. The prisoner, Gottleib Williams. Rev. Thomas G. Allen. the prisoner's spiritual

hibited no emotion or fear.

dviser. homas J. Worrall, the prisoner's counsel. . Gale Smith, M. D., the Prison Physician.

The Physician's assistant,

The Physician's assistant. The Sheriff's jury, consisting of Messrs. Wil-liam H. Kern, Samuel P. Hancock, Hiram Hor-ter, F. Blackburn, George H. Roberts, Samuel Daniels, Robert P. King, John Thornley, Wil-liam Eiliott, Joseph M. Cowell, William Vogdes, and John G. Butler. J. E. Salter, the Sheriff's Solicitor. Samuel L. Clement Notary Public. The Sheriff's Deputies, William R. Leeds, William Andress, H. J. McIntire, R. B. Ott, James Bain, Jr., Samuel Scheide, Joseph S. Allen, Joseph Watt, and Samuel S. Money, The only others who were present wore nine

The only others who were present were nine representatives of the press. On the Scaffold.

Ascending the scaffold, the prisoner seated himself, and the Rev. Mr. Allen made a touch-ing address to the persons assembled. He stated that Williams still declared his innocence, but expressed a willingness to die for the many offenses which he had committed in the past. Being asked to reneat the text of Scripture

offenses which he had committed in the past. Being asked to repeat the text of Scripture on which he relied for salvation, Williams did so, in a clear voice, as follows;---"God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whose believeth in Him might not perich, but have everlasting life." Mr. Allen continued, saying that Williams acknowledged the first murder laid to his charge, but this was the only time he had im-bued his hand in blood, knowing nothing whatever of the crime for which he was to die. Still he blessed God that he had been brought within the prison walls, for it had brough him to a sense of his guiltiness and of the justice

to a sense of his guiltiness and of the justice and mercy of God. When the death warrant was read to him in his cell, the prisoner had assured the Sheriff that he was then prepared for death. But as soon as Mr. Allen had visited and talked with him afterwards, he said to him that he had then told a lie, for he was not prepared. This had been changed, and he now met his fate, trusting

in his Saviour Jesus Christ. Mr. Allen then offered a feeling prayer, be-seeching mercy for the man who was this day to die by sentence of the law.

The Last of Earth.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock the prisoner's vest was removed, his hands were plnioned behind his back, the noose was adjusted, and the white cap drawn over his face, Williams exclaiming, during these operations, "Goodbye, Mr. Wor-rell," addressing himself to his counsel, who stood below.

All the others upon the platform then de-scended, and Williams repeated after Mr. Allen

"God be merciful to me a sinner! God be merciful to me a sinner! God be merciful to me, a sinner! for Jesus Christ's sake, amen!" The Sheriff then pulled the rope, at seventeen minutes after 11 o'clock, and the body of Gott-elb Williams fail five for the traches in the beir. minutes after 11 o'clock, and the body of Gott-leib Williams fail five feet six inches into the sir. The hands and limbs twitched nervously a few times, but in about five minutes all vitality seemed to be extinct, and the body swayed slightly in the air. It was permitted to hang for about twenty-five minutes, and on being then cut down, was found by the physicians in attendance to be quite dead. It was then formally delivered by the Sheriff's Solicitor to Mr. Perkins, the Prison-keeper, who accepted its custody in behalf of the family, none of whom were present. In due time it will be delivered over to Mr. Henry Williams, the brother of the unfortunate arimi-nal, who stood at his side during the trial, and from first to last was unremitting in his efforts in behalf of the prisoner.

in behalf of the prisoner.

Till the last trumpet; for charitable pre-Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her,"

It, therefore, devolves upon me, gentlemen, not enly to vindicate the outraged law, but to defend the memory of the voiceless dead.

It is true that the Coroner's jury were about to render a verdict of suicide, when Chief Detective Franklin came upon the ground, and, com-prehending the whole subject at a glance, said. "There must be a mistake here; this is no sul-cide, it is a murder." The cap is then taken from the woman's head, and the wounds, which have been described to you here, were found upon her skull. Then on that Wednesday night further investigation is made, and Franklin orders the arrest of Gottleib Williams, and he is accordingly sought for on Thursday. "Oh. these detectives cannot find him," you are told; "why boast of these detectives-why boast of the zeal of the Chief, amounting," we are told, "to madness? Why boast of the instinct" (supe-rlor to human reason) "displayed by Taggert and Smith in all their investigations." "Why boast of all this, when they cannot find this man who is known to everybody, who is se his daily walks- you cannot find him on Wed-nesday, and yet you boast of your detectives, and the perfection of their system." Why, gentlemen, the facts here speak for themselves. is clear now that the reason they not find the prisoner was, because on Wednesday he went to a lone place, a place unire-quented by men, and there drank his laudanum to take his life away, and remained there in a state of stupor all day on Thursday, and the next morning left his hiding-place, went to his barber-shop, and was arrested just after he left it. I answer the couusel for the prisoner-The detectives could not discover the prisoner on Thursday because they knew not of the lone place in which this man could go and sleep all day long - this hiding-place - this covert where the prisoner slept from Wednesday night until Friday morning. This is the only reproach, gentlemen, save one, that it was possible for them to utter against the detectivo officers, or to which they did give utterance—that they failed to find this man on Thursday. Yet while the prisoner was snugly stowed away in an unsuspected locality, these officials patiently sought for him in the streets, through the market-place, in the tavern, and in every place to which he had been in the habit of going, and no Gottleib Williams was to be found. The other reproach they cast upon these detectives was that they did not per-mit anybody to see the prisoner immediately atter his arrest. Gentlemen, they were busily ferreting out a criminal; they were carefully examining, investigating, and inquiring into details, as their duty imperatively required of them to do. They did not send after the pri-soner's brother and his counsel, and ask them to come and interfere with their investigation, and explain how Gottleib Williams could be convicted or acquitted of the crime with which he was charged. You can imagine, gentlemen, how much assistance the officers would have derived from the presence of counsel. The Constitution of the State allows the prisoner counsel at his trial; it does not authorize the counsel to thrust himself in the way when the officers are exa-mining the clothes of a prisoner, or inquiring into the state of his mind, the character of his declarations, and using their best efforts to discover evidence that will lead them to the truth and further the ends of public justice. In all human probability, if the prisoner had been represented by counsel immediately upon his arrest, and counsel had been allowed to prompt him, Gottleib Williams would never have opened his fips concerning his whereabouts at the time of the murder. His counsel would have said to him:-"Let them prove everything; you say nothing."

Now, gentlemen, having said thus much at the outset in simple justice to the detective offi-cers—a class of men whose labors in an arduous and highly honorable profession deserve the re-cognition of every good citizen—men of honest purposes who have discharged their whole duty, and who have had the experience of years in their peculiar sphere of labor—having said thus much in their behalf, as was my duty. much in their behalf, as was my duty, I now

had washed and wiped the dishes and place them upon the cupboard, put down the table leaf, and replaced and arranged the cloth upon the table; had put the chairs in their proper places; the dish pan containing the dish-water, with the dish-cloth in it, was upon the stove; her sun-bonnet, that she usually put upon her head when she went out into the yard, had been placed upon the table. The length of time consumed in these avocations we cannot tell precisely, but she must have been occupied in them until after seven o'clock. In all probability she was about to step to the door to throw the dish-water out when the intruder appeared and interrupted her work.

It was after 7 o'clock when the neighbors in the house next door, who were seated at their table, heard the screams that were evidently uttered by Mrs. Miller in the extremity of her distress. Those in the court also speak of the screams being beard a little after 7 o'clock. This murder, then, was committed after 7 o'clock, and we think we will show you beyond all doubt not after half-past 7 o'clock.

Now, gentlemen, the man who went into that Now, gentlemen, the man who went into that house and committed that murder, must have been animated by a desire for plonder; you cannot conceive of any other motive. Mrs. Miller had no enemies. She was advanced in lite, being nearly sixty years of age. She was not connected with the animosities of every-day life, but went about doing good and dispensing her charity. All who knew her were her triends, and she had not an enemy in the world. Her husband is a respectable edizen world. Her husband is a respectable citizen, an excellent, good man, one who holds himself aloof from all excitement, and one not hkely to make enemies. But this peaceful and happy household is ruthlessly invaded, this woman is slaughtered in cold blood; and there could be no earthly reason for the deed but the hope of plundar for it was the momen that no earthly reason for the deed but there was a small amount of money in the house. The circumstances of this family were known to but a few, but Gottletb Williams was among that few. This murder, then, was committed for plunder, and I think that a careful considera-tion of the evidence will satisfy you exactly how it was done. You will remember that the bonnet of the deceased was upon the table. In all probability she put the bonnet on her head, intending to go out into the yard, to take the dishpan and throw the dish-water out, and then come in—in all probability she had the bonnet in her hand, and was about to do that when the intruder entered the house. What did Mrs. Miller very naturally do 7. Why, she put

Wrs. Miller very naturally do? Why, she put her bonnet down upon the table where it was alterwards seen. Her bonnet was not upon that table when they were eating. When the back-door was opened, and the man, whoever he was, came in, what would she naturally do? She would put her bonnet down on the table, and table abait and place it for him to til do? take a chair and place it for him to sit down; and we find that in front of that table, which is on the east side of the room, a chair is placed with its back to the table, as if placed for some one to sit upop. Then this intrader put his hat upon the table and sat down, remaining there talking I do not know how iong. If he came there at ten minutes after seven, be remained there till twenty five minutes after seven, when this bloody deed was done, and then left by the front way, for no man or being was seen to go out the back way after these screams were heard. Now, gentlemen, he was there sitting in the chair, and Mrs. Miller may have stood over by the stand, while this man, whoever he was, was talking to her. For the sake of the argument, I will call this man Gottleib Williams. She stood and listened to him He had been the stood and listened to him. He had been there the morning before for a purpose. What was the purpose i The ostensible purpose was to get his breaklast, but his real purpose, gentlemen, was to accer-tain whether the sater had gone away that week, as she had expressed her intention of doing. The week before he had heard her say that the tollowing week she would resume her avocation in another part of the city, and she would con-sequently be required to leave the house early in the morning. He came on Tuesday, and found that Mrs. Miller was not alone. The next morning, after having waited a sufficient timefor the husband and sister to leave, he came