THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Sketch of the Life of Hon. Henry W. Williams.

The following biographical sketch of our candidate for Surveyor General has been carefully prepared, and was delivered at a public meeting held in Pittsburgh a few days since, by C. B. M. Smith, Esq. It will be a gratification to every Union voter to have the pleasure of supporting such an able and pure-minded gentleman. Read the biography:

Mr. Smith was received with rapturous applause, and proceeded to deliver the following historical sketch of our worthy candidate. He said:

I come here to-night, my fellow-citizens, to perform a task is to me a pleasant duty—to join with you in giving our adherence to the platform of principles adopted by the great Union Republican party of this State, at the Convention lately held in Williamsport, and in manifesting our satisfaction and pleasure in the nomination by that convention of our fellow-citizen, Hon. Henry W. Williams, as a candidate for election to the highest judicial position of this Commonwealth.

While I shall express my cordial approval of the principles enunciated in that wise, moderate and patriotic creed of political faith, which breathes, in every line, a love for freedom and human rights, and mitred with no demand for vengeance, by saying that I would hardly add to, or detract, one word therefrom, I shall leave its discussion to those able gentlemen who may follow, and devote the hour time allotted me to my theme, which is speaking of the personal, moral, political and judicial character of our candidate; and it is, perhaps, fitting that I should do this, as I have known Judge Williams longer, and more intimately, than any person in this house.

My acquaintance with him commenced in college, in 1835, and continued at the same time I have studied with him, taught with him, and practiced in my profession with him under him. I have known him as student, as teacher, as lawyer, and as Judge; and what is more, during all that time, I have known him as an intimate, personal friend. I have known him more thoroughly than I have ever known any other living man, not excepting my own brother, and I say here to-night, in presence of this large assemblage, that, even were I so disposed, I could truthfully speak no ill of him.

Judge Williams is of the good old revolutionary Whig stock, which achieved our national independence in 1776, and from his ancestors he has inherited a sturdy love of liberty, independence, freedom and national union, which has been strengthened by the great events of these latter times. He was born in the beautiful valley of the Connecticut—a State which has given birth to such men as Henry Baldwin, Walter Forward, Garrick Mallory and William Strong—and is now in the full prime and vigor of manhood. From the people and of them, he has been mainly the architect of his own fortune. His father, a well-to-do farmer, held with most New England fathers of that day, that it was better for boys to help themselves than to be dependent upon the paternal savings, and after having furnished his son with the means of acquiring an education, he sent him forth from the paternal home, at an early age, to make his way in the world and fight the battle of life unaided, save by his own energy and talents.

In college, Judge Williams gave promise of his future success. He became at once one of the most popular men of his class, loved and respected by all for his correct deportment, his kind and social disposition, his high sense of honor, his great regard for truth, his strict integrity, and his entire freedom from envy and jealousy. He immediately took high rank, especially for his ability as a speaker, a writer, a debater, a logician and a metaphysician, which rank he maintained and increased during his college course. He graduated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in the summer of 1837, and no proof has his alma mater been of his worth or her favorite sons that she some time since honored herself by bestowing upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. After spending the intervening time in teaching, he commenced reading law in the office of ex-Chief Justice Lowrie, of this city, in the spring of 1839, and was admitted to the bar of this county in May, 1841. He practiced his profession with increasing success from the time of his admission to the bar, as a partner with his preceptor, until the latter was appointed Judge of the District Court of this county, and then with the late Wm. M. Shinn, until elevated for the first time to his present position in the fall of 1851.

As a lawyer, Judge Williams was a cautious, safe, honest and reliable counsellor, and an earnest, eloquent and generally successful advocate. He endeavored to keep his clients out of the law instead of getting them in, but when in, with a good cause, all his energies and abilities were bent to bringing matters to a favorable issue. His dealings with his clients were ever characterized by justice and faithfulness. While he would never knowingly take a bad case for the sake of the fee, he never gave up a good one because his client was unable to pay him. His intercourse with his professional brethren was always kind, courteous and honorable, never resorting to what is termed "sharp practice" to gain an advantage over his opponent. Had he remained at the bar, few would have met with greater success in that most difficult, laborious and honorable profession.

At a large and respectable Convention of the old Whig party of this county, held on the 8th of July, 1851, Judge Williams, then young in years and in his profession, and without political experience, without solicitation on his part, was nominated by acclamation for the responsible position which he now holds, and was placed upon the judicial ticket of that party with the Hon. Walter Forward, as the candidate for President Judge of the District Court, and Hon. William B. M'Clure as the candidate for President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, &c. His opponent at the election in the fall was Judge Shaler, a lawyer of eminent ability and learning, who had held the same associations for the position an experience of several years upon the bench, to which the Democratic party sought again to elevate him. The result of the election showed that the action of the Convention in nominating Judge Williams, without a dissenting voice, was peculiarly acceptable to the people. He ran ahead of his ticket in the Ward in which he lived, in "the old Democratic Third Ward," and in the county, beating his able opponent 2,245, while Judge Forward's majority over Judge Hepburn was only 1,228, and Judge M'Clure's over Judge Craft only 1,117.

So well, faithfully, impartially and satisfactorily did Judge Williams discharge the duties of his office, and so learned, upright and useful a Judge did he prove himself to be, in the estimation of all men, that at the end of his first judicial term of ten years, in 1861, he was nominated by the same party, and by acclamation, two great parties of the county, and was re-elected without opposition from any quarter. Such renewed evidences of popularity and appreciation in one's own neighborhood, and among men of all parties, are very rare, and most clearly foreshadow the very flattering vote which the Judge will receive from the people of this county on the second Tuesday of October next.

Judge Williams's manners and bearing are always pleasing. In social intercourse, he is the life of the circle in which he mingles. Cheerful, lively and witty, never by look or word, intentionally, wounding the feeling, or speaking ill of any one, he makes friends of all. His extensive reading and large information upon all subjects make his society sought for by the learned and scientific.—In history, in the classics and in the natural and metaphysical sciences, there are few more thorough and extensive students than Judge Williams.

Judge Williams's moral and religious character is beyond reproach. Temperate and chaste in all things, truthful in his words and honest and upright in all his dealings, neither by word nor by act does he ever offend public decency, or bring the cause of sound morals and true religion into reproach. Religious without Pharisaism or Bigotry, with the sectarians and cherishes his own church connections, in which he has ever been a consistent, active and leading professing Christian, and as a matter of principle, concedes the right of judging and determining for themselves to all other men. No one ever heard him denounce any man, or any sect, for differing with him upon theological subjects.

In politics, Judge Williams was at the first a Whig of the Clay and Webster school, holding with the former that protection to some extent was necessary to encourage and foster the industrial interest of Pennsylvania, and with the latter that there was no object in our politics so much to be constantly kept in mind and maintained, in every event, as the perpetual union of these States. Where his experience of the times gave him to the Republican party, its far-seeing patriotism, and his long cherished love of the Union led him to cast his votes and give his influence, so far as it was consistent with his official station, in favor of the principles and candidates of that party. During the rebellion he supported the Government and the armies of the Union by every means in his power, upholding the credit and authority of the former, and encouraging by word and deed the speedy success of the latter. Those intimate with him will not readily forget his strong denunciations against treason and traitors, and the strong and emphatic manner with which he was wont to declare that "treason is treason and should, at all hazards, be preserved. While no partisan or ultraist in politics, he is firm of independence and reform, when the changes of the time and wants of the people demand them.

The judicial position which Judge Williams has held for over fifteen years is as important and responsible as any in our State. It has been adorned by some of the best legal minds, and it is not saying too much to say that he has proved himself in every respect, the equal of any of them. During the time that he has been upon the bench he has partially tried as many and as important commercial, land and constitutional cases as any other Judge of his years in the State, and as a commercial and constitutional lawyer and Judge, he has displayed great ability, and a quick to see the real point in the cause presented before him, and prompt to decide according to the well established rules of law and evidence, he has shown himself a sound, clear and practical Judge, whose opinions and decisions have been as seldom reversed by the supreme Court as those of any other Judge of any other inferior Court in the State. These opinions, many of which have found place in the legal reports, are sound and lucid expositions of the law of the case before them. They always possess the merit of adhesion to the question at issue, of clearness and brevity. He never wanders from the point involved, and never seeks to inject his own notions of law or ethics into the decisions of the courts, which are never to be faithful interpretations of Constitutions and laws as they are. He is not a judicial lawmaker, nor a judge, in the sense of the profession, we have, but a judicial law-examiner, interpreting the law of the land as those whose business it is. In his charges to the jury, he lays down the law of the case with great clearness and force, and questions of fact fairly to their determination.

Judge Williams is emphatically an honest, impartial and just Judge. He cannot be turned a hair's breadth by prejudice, by favor, or by money, from what he believes to be the justice of the cause before him. So well is his stern integrity as a Judge understood in this community, that it would be an error over undertook to influence him in the decision of a doubtful question, save by legal testimony and sound legal argument.

Judge Williams is a Christian gentleman, a rigid scholar, a sound and well-read lawyer and a just Judge, to whom the celebrated lines at the opening of the third ode of Horace will apply with as much force and truth as to any other man:

Justum ac tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

With such a candidate and in a cause so worthy, our own and the other counties of the western part of the State will be with Philadelphia and her sister counties of the east, in raising the banner of Freedom and the Union still higher, and in conducting a campaign for free principles and a united, peaceful and happy country, which shall culminate in the glorious victories of 1868, under the leadership of a Thomas, a Sheridan, a Sherman or Grant.

Imprisonment for Debt in England.

The London *Spectator* says:

"An action which came before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell, and a Middlesex special jury, for the purpose of assessing damages, on Thursday last, affords a startling instance of the way in which the power of imprisonment for debt may sometimes be exercised. A Mr. Davidson hoping to owe a sum amounting to several thousand pounds, and being, as his creditor believed, about to leave the country, the creditor obtained from the Court of Chancery a writ *ne exeat regno*, directed to the Sheriff of Surrey, and requiring him to detain the person of Mr. Davidson until security was found for the debt. The sheriff's officer, having been furnished by the attorney who instructed him with a photograph of the man he expected to was to take into custody, went, accompanied by the attorney's clerk, to a house which he was informed was the residence of Mr. Davidson. The officer having entered the house, saw a gentleman whose appearance, he thought, closely resembled the photograph, and followed out to the Mr. Charles Davidson, the eminent real-property lawyer and conveyancer. Mr. Davidson naturally denied all knowledge of the debt, and the sheriff's officer being in some doubt, called in the attorney's clerk, who persisted in stating Mr. C. Davidson was the person they wanted. That gentleman was accordingly taken into custody and conveyed to the sponging-house, and detained in custody until the arrival of the plaintiff in the proceedings, who at once admitted that the wrong person was in custody. The similarity in name and the resemblance of appearance which the two gentlemen bore to one another is not a little remarkable, but it is even more strange that the sheriff's officer should not only take the wrong person in custody, but actually go to his house to make the arrest. The removal of a man from the midst of his family to a matter for which he might reasonably desire heavy compensation, but we believe it is Mr. Davidson's intention to hand over the sum awarded to him to charity.

The Surratt Trial.

[CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

The testimony of Rev. Charles Boucher was continued. The witness said he came from Montreal; he remained with me three months; don't know by what road he came; my place was four or five miles from Montreal; I think it is a newly settled place; when he came they gave the name of the prisoner as Charles Armstrong; I was told he was coming to the country on account of his health, and on account of being compromised in the American war; I did not then know that he was accused of being one of the conspirators in murder the President; I saw it in the papers afterwards that John H. Surratt was accused of being a conspirator; when I saw that Surratt was missing, and coupled that with the accusing of the young man in my custody, I put some questions to the young man, and he acknowledged that he was John Harrison Surratt; when he was committed to my custody I had no suspicion that he was Surratt; a little after the first of May I believed he was John Surratt; he stayed with me three months; his friends came to see him at the house; people that I did not know came on one occasion to see him; four or five came in the course of the summer; some names of persons who came were given me.

Question—Did any of the St. Albans raiders come to see him at your house?

Mr. Merrick objected, as it had no relevancy to the case.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was proper to show the intimacy of this witness with the conspiracy. If he concealed a man he knew to be charged with the conspiracy to murder Mr. Lincoln, it was proper to show it, and sift the witness thoroughly. It was proper that his relations to the parties in the late rebellion—

Mr. Bradley did not see how an answer to the question about the St. Albans raiders could throw any light upon the conspiracy, the question was as to the visit of the St. Albans raiders show the temper or disposition of the witness?

The Court did not see that the visit of the St. Albans raiders was pertinent, and the objection was sustained.

Witness resumed—One of Surratt's visitors was Arthur Lapierre; others came with Mr. Lapierre; a man named Lackey came with him; they stayed at a private house; I did not know of any other visitors; I saw Surratt in Montreal; I saw him three times; I saw him at the house of Lapierre; I went to Montreal; I met him at Lapierre's father's house; Father Lapierre's father lived at a town and village called St. Paul street, Montreal; his residence was in that village; I was there; I saw Surratt there; I expect I generally visited Surratt in Montreal on Mondays and Thursdays of each week; the place he was in a second-story rear room of Mr. Lapierre's house; I have also seen Surratt in Lapierre's dining-room; never saw Surratt on the street in Montreal. Cemetery street is near the bishop's palace in Montreal; have met strangers in Montreal; I have met Canadians there; I know their names; on one occasion I met a lady and her two daughters; I visited Surratt every time I went; I made the acquaintance of Surratt; I generally visited Surratt in Montreal on Mondays and Thursdays of each week; the place he was in a second-story rear room of Mr. Lapierre's house; I have also seen Surratt in Lapierre's dining-room; never saw Surratt on the street in Montreal. Cemetery street is near the bishop's palace in Montreal; have met strangers in Montreal; I have met Canadians there; I know their names; on one occasion I met a lady and her two daughters; I visited Surratt every time I went; I made the acquaintance of Surratt; I remember having missed a week; when I made these visits I stayed over night, and generally slept at the house of Mr. Lapierre's father; father Lapierre; I went to see and to visit Surratt; I saw his father; I saw Surratt the day he left Montreal; I went to Quebec with him; I did not attempt to get on the ocean steamer; I saw Surratt there, but do not remember the day; he was ordering the grounds not to let me on the ocean steamer; I parted with Surratt on the ocean steamer; did not see Surratt in a room there on the ocean steamer; I understand he was in prisoner in a cabin in ocean; Father Lapierre was with me in the room; some Canadian boys were there, but I remember no one else; Surratt was not with me in the room; some Canadian boys were there, but I remember no one else; Surratt went from Lapierre's house to the boatin a carriage; Father Lapierre and I went with him; I think there was another, but I cannot recollect the name; I was sure there was another person, and I think on reflection there was but the carriage; we stopped at the sides; upon arriving at the steamer Surratt remained on board the deck, and then went to the cabin; Surratt was not disguised, except that his hair was dyed and he had a mustache; I did not observe any other disguise; don't remember that his hair was dyed while he was with me; his hair was dark brown; I think I came out of the cabin and left Surratt there; I did not see Surratt on the steamer coming from Montreal to Quebec; did not see McMillan talk to Lapierre; at this time Mr. Lapierre was dressed as a civilian; I am not as a priest; it is not customary in Canada for a priest to dress as a civilian; I was on that occasion dressed in my clerical garb; last summer I dressed in clerical garb; I went to a watering place called Old Orchard; I remember where I stopped; many other priests were with me; Father Beauregard and Father Bevery; I did not register my real name there; I registered my name as Jarvy; I was not dressed with the exception of clerical dress worn in Canada; I did not wear the priest's dress; I wore a dark coat and pantaloons; I did not get into a difficulty there; I did not say I was a priest; they supposed I was a lawyer, and I did not disabuse their minds; I believe the profession of lawyer was honorable enough; I was not specially attentive to any young ladies there; I am not ashamed of my profession; I was not unwilling they should think me a priest, but I did not disabuse their minds that I was a lawyer.

Re-direct by Mr. Bradley—I took the name of Jarvy at Portland, because I found that I was known I knower of Surratt's escape in Montreal; I did not say at Portland that I was Father Beauregard's son; priests do not generally have sons; I never knew of a case; when I found the person at my house was Surratt I did not report him to the authorities of the United States, because I believed him innocent; I suspected that the man was Surratt on account of his absence and the mystery that was around the young man's presence at my house; when I told him my suspicions he acknowledged he was Surratt.

Witness was asked if the papers in relation to the examination were not kept from Surratt, but the Court refused to admit the answer.

Witness resumed—The trustees of the church I was collecting money for never objected; the collection was made by myself, and my brother is trustee; I was not removed from Iberville on account of complaint to my bishop; the request for removal came from myself; I had been asking to be removed for four years, on account of ill health.

Mr. Queen was again called, but did not answer.

Mr. Carrington said the prosecution was ready to proceed with rebuttal.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said another witness had arrived, and he asked the privilege of examining him.

Mr. Carrington reminded the Court that the agreement on Saturday was, that only one witness was to be examined this morning.

Mr. Scott, the witness referred to, was called, but did not answer.

Judge Fisher directed the prosecution to proceed with the rebutting testimony.

Mr. Merrick said before that was done he asked a ruling upon the motion to strike out the entire testimony which they had heretofore asked should be stricken out.

Mr. Pierrepont said this was not the time to argue this question. It would be time after all the testimony is in.

Mr. Merrick argued that this was the time, in order that it might be known what evidence was to be stricken out. Now that the leading testimony of both sides is closed, it is the proper time to get rid of the superfluous testimony.

The Court said they would first get through with the testimony.

At 12.30 the Court took a recess until 1 o'clock.

Upon resuming the prosecution called Mr. George W. Strayer, who was sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont.—In April, 1865, I was an engineer on the Northern Central Railway; on April 15, 1865, I was at Elmira in the morning, and left there about 10 o'clock or 10.30; I left Elmira with a special train and ran to Williamsport, directly south of Elmira; the distance between Elmira and Williamsport is seventy-eight miles; I met the up mail train twenty-five miles south of Elmira; at that place there was a long switch to Susquehanna at Williamsport; I arrived at Williamsport between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning; I was coming to the country on account of his health, and on account of being compromised in the American war; I did not then know that he was accused of being one of the conspirators in murder the President; I saw it in the papers afterwards that John H. Surratt was accused of being a conspirator; when I saw that Surratt was missing, and coupled that with the accusing of the young man in my custody, I put some questions to the young man, and he acknowledged that he was John Harrison Surratt; when he was committed to my custody I had no suspicion that he was Surratt; a little after the first of May I believed he was John Surratt; he stayed with me three months; his friends came to see him at the house; people that I did not know came on one occasion to see him; four or five came in the course of the summer; some names of persons who came were given me.

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LUMBER.

KEELEY & BROWNBACK,
LUMBER YARD,
SAW AND PLANING MILL,
North Sixth Street, above Jefferson,
PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELS
PICKS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, &c.
The largest assortment of Wood Moulding in this city constantly on hand. 3m8-26tf

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AND
HARD WOOD.
R. A. & J. J. WILLIAMS,
BROAD AND GREEN ST
3m8-26tf
F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets.
1,100,000 FEET
WALNUT LUMBER
1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE
ALL THICKNESSES, CLEAR.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 and 10-4.
CHOICE PATTERNS, 1 TO 4 INCHES, 16 FEET LONG
4-4 & 5-4 FLOORING, 1 & 2 FACE.
MAPLE, BEECH, BIRCH, ASH.
1867.—BUILDING BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT FLOORING.
WALNUT WAINSCOT.
CEDAR, WALNUT, MAHOGANY,
SYCAMORE, &c.
CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
SPANISH CEDAR FOR CIGAR BOXES.
No. 1 CEDAR POSTS.
MAPLE, BEECH, BIRCH, ASH.
MAPLE, BEECH, BIRCH, ASH.
1867.—LEAF AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
SASSAFRAS, CEDAR POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR POSTS.
MAPLE, BEECH, BIRCH, ASH.
1867.—CEDAR, ASH, WALNUT, PINE.
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR FOR CIGARS.
MAPLE, BEECH, BIRCH, ASH.
1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY PLANK, ALL WIDTHS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY WALNUT, ASH, BIRCH, OAK ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
ROSEWOOD AND SATINWOOD.
MAPLE, BEECH, BIRCH, ASH.
1867.—CEDAR FOR MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR FOR CIGARS.
MAPLE, BEECH, BIRCH, ASH.
1867.—SPANISH CEDAR—SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 26 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE JOIST, 3 INCHES WIDE.
SUPERIOR SPRUCE PLANKING.
SPRUCE JOIST, 3 INCHES WIDE.
No. 2000 SOUTH STREET.

LUMBER CHEAP FOR CASH.
D. HENLOCK, Sixth, Shedaker and Lee sts.
Offers for sale Hemlock Boards and Scantling.
Hemlock Joist, Spruce Joist and Timber for fitting stores.
Plank, Shingles, Lath, &c.
Yard open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, Shedaker above Sixth street.

LUMBER.—THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to furnish Builders' Lumber of every description, at St. Mary's Mill, Germania, or Incurable Depot, Ann Street wharf, Delaware Ave. Orders left at Lumber Dock Street Wharf. m2-2tif

LUMBER AFLOAT—SCANTLING AND Joist of length from 14 to 2 feet long, assorted sizes, for sale by WORKMAN & SON, No. 124 Walnut street.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER TRAVEL
Via
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
LAKE MAHANOY,
MAUCH CHUNK,
BLUE MOUNTAIN,
MOUNT CARBON,
ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM,
HAZLETON,
LEHIGH, SAHANOY and
WYOMING VALLEYS.
Trains leave Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Express Mail, at 7.30 A. M., for Mauch Chunk and Intermediate points.
Accommodation, at 8 A. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland and Shamokin.
Accommodation, at 4 P. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for Sunday only, at $4 50.
Through Tickets to Niagara Falls, Saratoga, Lake Ontario, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Long Branch, Cape May, Atlantic City, Niagara, Cape May, Atlantic City, Niagara, Cape May, Atlantic City, Niagara