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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE *Commercial* thinks the execution of Maximilian was consummated "to satisfy popular clamor;" that "this stern act was but a proof of actual weakness;" that it was "a deed that shocks the civilized world;" and much more to the same effect. Is this the same *Commercial* that a month or so ago was howling because Mr. Jefferson Davis was not executed, and did its best to raise a "popular clamor" against Mr. Greeley because he resisted an act that would be as likely "to shock the civilized world" as the shooting of Maximilian? When a journal has no settled convictions on any subject, it is difficult for it to maintain even a decent show of consistency.

ASSESSOR OVERS, of Philadelphia, who lost your Colonel Wm. Riddle, is in danger of losing his position, which he never should have held. The Common Council is engaged now in investigating as to whether his official conduct on the occasion of the late brutal murder of Colonel Riddle has not been such as to warrant an impeachment by the Councils, and if the committee deem the evidence sufficient they are instructed to report articles of impeachment.

WE HAVE to record that the Democratic journals, which have genuine claims to respectability, have all spoken in terms of high commendation of the personal character and professional attainments of Judge Williams. The other sort are disgracing their party by malignant and groundless assaults upon his reputation. If the Democratic party is so demented as to allow this barbarous warfare, the Judge need not scruple to be advantaged by it.

THE NEW Orleans *Republican* has changed its opinion of General Sheridan. It will be remembered that journal, just before the removal of Governor Wells, spoke out against the intrepid soldier, charging him, among other things, with incapacity. It now thinks that he is not only a hero of admirable qualities, but a statesman of rare penetration and ability. The country agrees with the last verdict.

A POLITICAL riot took place at Nashville on Saturday night. A large number of black and white Conservatives and Radicals came together and two volleys were fired, killing four men and wounding twenty-six others. The responsibility of the disgraceful affair is not positively charged to either party by our telegrams, but the matter will probably be fully investigated.

MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL STANBERY'S OPINION is properly regarded by the Southern people only as an opinion, without any of the force of law until adopted and promulgated by the District Commanders, and hence those of them who are disqualified under the Reconstruction Acts make no attempts to register as voters under it.

DR. F. E. MUHLENBURG, one of the oldest and most worthy citizens of Lancaster, died last Friday evening. He had attained the ripe old age of seventy-five years, fifty of which he practiced as a physician. He served with much credit in the war of 1812, and during the late rebellion was fully identified with the Union cause.

THE Republican State Convention of Texas was held at Houston, on Friday last. The majority of delegates were colored. The platform adopted embraced the settled principles of the party, sustained Congress and Sheridan, and declared the State officers hostile to reconstruction.

IT is rumored that the President has re-considered his resolution to send in no message to Congress, and will to-day furnish that body with a voluminous history of the workings of the Reconstruction act, together with his correspondence with the commandants of the various military posts.

THE telegraph did gross injustice to Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, in crediting him with offering the resolution endorsing the Liberal party of Mexico for executing the unfortunate Maximilian. Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, should have figured as parent of the resolution instead of Mr. Schenck.

THE TREMONT HOUSE in Chicago has reduced its fare to four dollars per day. Even that figure is too high for the present condition of things. The hotels throughout the country should follow the example, as fares have during the past year been nothing short of extortion.

THE painful intelligence of the accidental drowning of the gallant patriot and soldier, and brilliant orator and scholar, Major General Thomas Francis Meagher, is announced in our telegrams this morning.

THE *Enquirer* and *Examiner* newspapers of Richmond which have both been running to poor advantage, have been consolidated, and will hereafter be published by a joint-stock company.

IT is highly probable that Congress will adjourn at the close of the present, or beginning of next week, as the majority of the members are in favor of making the session as short as possible.

THE crop reports from the Carolinas are more encouraging, the damage sustained by the recent heavy and continual rains proving less than at first anticipated.

IT is said that most of the pork which finds its way into the Cincinnati market is unhealthy, being the flesh of hogs fattened by animal food.

COLORED candidates for Mayor and Council have been placed in nomination by the negroes of Richmond, Va.

THE King of Egypt has arrived in London, and has been welcomed in a style befitting his royal rank.

AUSTRIA has dispatched a fleet to Mexico to carry home the mortal remains of Maximilian.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX NEW patents will be issued to-morrow from the Patent Office.

THE Fourth was appropriately observed by Americans in foreign countries.

IT is reported that Juarez will resign the Presidency of Mexico.

—Railroads that go through desolate sections are generally anxious to get inhabitants to settle there, for it helps along their trade. The most novel method of adding to population, however, is that proposed by a railroad in New Jersey, the directors of which are said to have offered to parties who will build on the line of their road a free pass over it from three to five years.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

Opening for the Defense.

WHAT THEY WILL OFFER.

Surratt to be Proven Innocent and His Mother's Fame Pure.

BOOTH'S MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1867.

The prosecution announced their case closed. They have been unable to find Mr. Duell, who they desired to examine relative to the cipher letter. They closed without prejudice to their right to submit a motion hereafter for the admission of Duell's testimony.

After a protracted discussion it was agreed that Mr. Rhoads should be recalled; also Susan Jane Jackson, to whom the prosecution put some questions.

Mr. Bradley moved to strike out all evidence relative to Jacob Thompson, as he had not been connected with the case.

Judge Fisher said it was not worth while to cut the case to pieces now. Let the defense go on and examine witnesses, and all these points will come up for argument hereafter.

Mr. Bradley submitted objections to interpolations of the testimony.

The Court ruled it was not a proper time to make objections.

Mr. Pierrepont said all the evidence would be connected before the trial was over.

Judge Fisher said as an application to put in additional testimony could be made at any time before the trial was closed, the decision of the Court. The defense accepted the ruling of the Court.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Bradley then opened the case for the defence. They expected to prove the innocence of the prisoner, and that he was a loyal man. They would contradict Joe M. Lloyd as a witness, and show that he is a perjured villain. In many important particulars Lloyd would contradict his statements from a sober stand point. As to Weichman, a man who was treated as a son by the murdered woman, a fellow who blasted her name with a smoke for his position; it will be proven that a conspirator who called at Mrs. Surratt's, and that she did not answer the door at night. She never said the murder of Lincoln was a punishment on the North for their licentiousness. That conversation detailed by Weichman as having taken place at the breakfast table, Anti Slavery, it will be proven that Weichman was in Washington and not at his mother's at Brookville, and it will be proven that Weichman was a spy and a scoundrel. His confession will be made with the conspirators. That the information he collected and gave to the government, which could be of benefit to rebels, was communicated to blockade runners. The man's character will be fully shown. As to the testimony of Joseph M. Dye, the witness will produce the man who looked in the carriage, and the man who called the coachman to Ford's Hospital. Dye's testimony is an audible voice. We will further show that Dye's testimony was procured by a counterfeiter, and that he never had conversation with Mrs. Surratt as sworn to. As to David Herold, a gambler of twenty years, if allowed, we will convict him out of his own mouth and show he is guilty of a criminal offence, and that he is unworthy of belief. Conger's testimony is so indistinct, that it is unnecessary to contradict him. We will contradict John Lloyd, showing that he never saw or knew John Surratt before testifying, that he is not entitled to any credit upon his oath. Another witness, William Lloyd, clerk in Ford's Theatre, will be produced, who, in manner of a little girl, who after manipulation for that wheel of criminals, met John Surratt, sworn he saw Surratt here on April 14th. A worthy successor to Clever is Jack Vanderpool, who will be shown to be utterly infamous. We will prove he could not have seen the afternoon performance at Metropolitan Hall, because none took place. As to the testimony of Wood, the detective, it will be shown he is mistaken.

Mr. Bradley reviewed the testimony of other witnesses and concluded with the assertion that Surratt came from Richmond in March, 1864, to near Washington, and never went back into the Rebel Capital. We will show that Surratt was on the 14th of April, and that he was not within four hundred miles of Washington. It will be shown he went to a certain town and registered his name as "John Harrison," and stated that there he stayed a mission he was entrusted with, and was there on Friday night. It will be shown the register of that hotel has mysteriously disappeared. We will be followed back to Montreal, where he arrived April 18th. Facts and circumstances will be shown to conclusively demonstrate Surratt could not have got to the places named for the purpose of covering up his tracks. It will be shown that while Surratt was in Montreal, after the assassination, he was not allowed to read a newspaper in his place of concealment, and was not aware of his mother's perril until the event of her execution, and then started to return to Washington to give himself up, but was not permitted. It will be shown he first heard he was implicated in the assassination in Liverpool, and then hurried back to Montreal. He did not flee for fear, but because he knew justice dropped her scales when she entered the hospital for the foot of my client. As to the bankerchief, of which so much had been said, it will be shown it was it was not dropped by Surratt, but by an officer of the Government, who was in pursuit and carried the bankerchief with him for a purpose. It will be shown the Government knew the officer dropped it, but did not choose to divulge it. The defence would also show by an agreement between the conspirators, signed by John Surratt and others, that neither the name of Mrs. Surratt nor John Surratt appeared. That agreement will be produced as it came direct from the chief conspirators, in which they pledge themselves to commit the act of assassination, and after these things are shown the jury cannot be scared to say the prisoner is guilty, of the charge preferred against him.

The Court took a recess until Monday.

BOOTH'S MYSTERIOUS LETTER.

A special says: I am informed that one of the chief points on which the defense intend to base their theory of innocence will be their ability to prove the contents of Booth's mysterious letter to the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, of this city. That letter, it will be remembered, was taken from the hands for which it was destined, and its contents were never laid before the public. On Monday last, Matthews, who was at one time a member of the assassination, was before the Judiciary Committee, and left a wave testimony which cleaks away all the mystery attached to the letter which Booth wrote to the *National Intelligencer* that fatal morning. Matthews testified that he saw Booth, who was on horseback; that Booth called him and gave him a letter, which he requested Matthews to leave that morning at the *Intelligencer* office. If he (Matthews) learned of Booth's having left the city, or if any astounding event occurred during the night, Matthews took the letter which was given him, hurriedly and with some secrecy and manner, and had no time to think about the strangeness of the request. That night, when the excitement grew to madness, Matthews bethought himself of the letter, and went to his room and opened and read it. It contained a statement signed by Booth, Atzerot and Harold. The statement was that they had tried all their best powers to slay the President, but had failed, and that they had resolved that they would sacrifice their lives for the welfare of the country, and would remove by death the President, whom they considered the cause of all the evil. It will be noticed that Surratt's name is not signed to the letter, and the inference the defense intend to use as proof that he had no knowledge of, or instrumentality in, procuring the assassination.

OTHER MATTERS OF DEFENSE.

The *Herald's* Washington special states, regarding Surratt's defence, that three members of the Dramatic company will swear one of their number called in the town to others, who were waiting the moment they would be needed on the stage, for a patriotic chorus to be sung at the end of the piece in honor of the fall of Richmond, and the visit of the President. The barber's testimony will be used by the defence, if he can, it is said, will swear that Booth breakfasted with him at the National House a few minutes later than the time named by the barber. He shaved Booth at his shop, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. The handkerchief at Burlington is to be accounted for as having been dropped by Halliday, who accompanied the Government detective, Weichman, to that place. It is represented he had the handkerchief of Surratt, and showed it to his companions before reaching Burlington; that he threw it down a street, where the handkerchief was found by the keeper of the depot. Weichman's testimony is to be met. It is said, by proofs that he was in Carroll Prison, that at the time he said in his dent's blood was on his [illegible] John Wilkes Booth's. The defense will also offer evidence to prove that after his first day's testimony at the assassination trial, Weichman was brought to Winder's office, questioned, and if he did not then and there say he was implicated in the assassination, he was not allowed to read a newspaper in his place of concealment, and was not aware of his brother's peril until the event of her execution, and then started to return to Washington to give himself up, but was not permitted. It will be shown he first heard he was implicated in the assassination in Alexandria, and then hurried back to Montreal. He did not flee for fear, but because he knew justice dropped her scales when she entered the hospital for the foot of my client. As to the bankerchief, of which so much had been said, it will be shown it was it was not dropped by Surratt, but by an officer of the Government, who was in pursuit and carried the bankerchief with him for a purpose. It will be shown the Government knew the officer dropped it, but did not choose to divulge it. The defence would also show by an agreement between the conspirators, signed by John Surratt and others, that neither the name of Mrs. Surratt nor John Surratt appeared. That agreement will be produced as it came direct from the chief conspirators, in which they pledge themselves to commit the act of assassination, and after these things are shown the jury cannot be scared to say the prisoner is guilty, of the charge preferred against him.

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