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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 DEATH OF MR. DENISON, (Democrat) member of Congress for the Luzerne district, was announced some days ago. The last time Mr. D. was a candidate his competitor was Mr. JAMES ARCHBALD; the first time, Mr. W. W. KETCHUM. It is stated, and doubtless correctly, that Mr. G. W. WOODWARD, who is now in Europe, and whose place as Supreme Judge will expire next winter, is desirous of Congressional honors, and will receive the Democratic nomination. He is confessedly a man of superior abilities and personal worth, but of extreme secession politics. On the Republican side, Mr. KETCHUM is proposed as a candidate; as, also, Mr. GARRICK HARDING. The former is generally known and esteemed throughout the State. The latter was the law partner, some years ago, of the late Mr. HENRY M. FULLER, and has earned a good reputation in the profession. We think it probable he will be the Republican candidate.

The Republicans want a special election to fill the vacancy, and the Democrats do not. In the time it comparatively short, it may be considered doubtful if a special election will be held.

DURING the French occupation of Mexico the United States extended a powerful patronage to the Liberals of that country. It was in consequence of remonstrances from Washington that the French troops were withdrawn and Maximilian left to his fate. Upon the request of that personage his life was requested by Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, and this request is reputed to have been the cause of his execution. The air of superiority which our Government exhibited had become so offensive as to be intolerable.

After the reported capture of Santa Anna it was stated that the Secretary of the Navy had dispatched a war vessel to demand his delivery, on the ground that he was taken from under the American flag. It is now denied that the vessel has been dispatched, and that Santa Anna was taken from an American ship.

Most sensible men are convinced that the sooner our Government washes its hands of the Mexican muddle, the better.

THE fast town of Chicago seems determined to ruin the business prospects of its old fashioned neighbor, St. Louis. The journals of the former are constantly inventing gross falsehoods whereby to worry and torture the press of the latter. First, cruel Chicago strips St. Louis of all its merit as a trade point and scouts at the idea of its aiming to become a great manufacturing centre. Then Chicago visits St. Louis with the cholera, and relentlessly kills hundreds of persons daily with the dread disease in order to show country folks how dangerous it is to visit the town during the prevalence of the imaginary epidemic. And to crown all, Chicago develops a master spirit of wickedness in filling the water reservoirs of St. Louis with hundreds of dead infants of all ages, sizes and colors. Of course, a country gentleman accustomed to drinking pure spring water, could not visit a city where he should be compelled to swallow such a mixture of decomposed human flesh and filth. Poor St. Louis! wicked Chicago!

IT DESERVES consideration that most of the newspapers which pitched into Mr. GREELEY most savagely for going bail for Mr. DAVIS, join in condemning the execution of MAXIMILIAN by the Mexicans. They protest that whatever be the deservings of the ex-emperor his taking off is against the best impulses of the age, and tends to beget new troubles in that unhappy country. A few of them, however, are foundering about, as usual, contradicting to-day what they said yesterday, and endeavoring to prove that while the political scaffold would prove a most beneficent institution here, it is unspeakably horrible inside the territorial boundaries of our neighbor. Even the action of the House at Washington in refusing to sanction the atrocities of JAUREZ sends no ray of light to the managers of these journals. We do not blame them. When nature denies common sense to people, it is useless to blame them for the deficiency.

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS recently indulged a correspondent of the New York *Herald* with a free talk about men and matters in Pennsylvania. The correspondent dressed the conversation up, and gave it to the public without delay. When Mr. STEVENS read the talk in print he felt constrained to deny, in his place in the House of Representatives, the perfect accuracy of the version. The public, however, will be apt to think the report substantially correct, and that the Great Commoner, in an hour of confidence, discovered more freely than he afterwards found it convenient to confess. It is not unlikely he will repeat the indiscretion upon the first temptation. It "is a way he has."

THE Fenian leaders are said to attach peculiar significance to the reported note from the Russian government relative to Ireland. If this is a fact, we suspect their exultation will be brief. If Russia has sent such a note, it must be taken as an intimation to the British to stop meddling with the affairs of Poland, rather than the indication of a purpose to undertake the rectification of what is wrong in Ireland.

A NUMBER of gentlemen are desirous of the appointment as Minister to Mexico. It is most desirable that a man should be selected whom the Government has need of—one who has sense, courage and promptitude.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* devotes a column to discussing the question "Do we live as long as we might?" A good many people, as matters go, live much longer than it is worth while to have them.

IF COL. ORNEY did not start off with his European letters as brilliantly as was anticipated, he is making ample amends by increasing in quality as he settles down to the work.

THE Democrats of Iowa have nominated as their candidate for Supreme Judge, Mr. John H. Craig, formerly of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Railroad Collision—Fatal Result.
(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
CHICAGO, July 12.—A collision occurred last evening on the Chicago and St. Louis road, two miles north of Gardner, in Grundy county, between the express passenger train going south and a freight train coming north. One brakesman was instantly killed, and a baggage man fatally injured. The baggage car, caboose car, the tender and one coach were burned. The two engines were demolished and several passengers slightly injured. The freight train was running out of its regular time, and should have waited at Gardner until the passenger train had passed.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

CONGRESS
In Extraordinary Session.

SENATE RECONSTRUCTION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Maximilian's Fate Discussed.

HIS EXECUTION JUSTIFIED.

CONFERENCE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.

SENATE.

NEGATIVE VOTE LOST.

Mr. DIXON stated that he was unavoidably absent yesterday when the vote on the Reconstruction bill was taken. If present he should have voted against it.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—MAXIMILIAN'S EXECUTION JUSTIFIED.

Mr. CHANDLER called up his resolution on Mexican affairs, and made a speech justifying the execution of Maximilian. He hoped Congress would not adjourn without expressing, not only of sympathy, but aid, if need be, to Mexico. If any European country should attempt to dictate, it must fight the United States also, and when the time came he hoped the world would whip the United States on American soil.

FRONTIER DEFENSE.

Mr. WILSON asked that the resolution be laid aside to allow him to offer a bill establishing the Second Regiment of Regular four regiments of volunteers for frontier defense, and appropriating $150,000 to pay troops already called out for frontier service.

Mr. TIPTON obtained leave to offer a bill to a similar purpose.

Both bills were ordered to be printed.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS RESUMED.

The consideration of the resolution of Mr. CHANDLER was resumed.

Mr. FOWLER spoke against the policy of this government toward Mexico during the rebellion, and quoted from the history of the Mexican troubles, and the French invasion of Maximilian.

Mr. JOHNSON could see no practical result likely to flow from this resolution. It was mere inquiry, without practical direction. As he understood the facts, they were not a set form in the resolution. The decree of 1865 was only intended to apply to Frenchmen and sympathizers. There would have given Mexico a better government than she had before.

Mr. KYE spoke in favor of the resolution. He regarded Mexico as naturally belonging to the United States. He enlarged upon it. He was a great and good man, who, though not a warrior, had the vigor enough to use armies to victory. He (Mr. Kye) had no sympathy with those imported monarchs that come to subjugate and not to invigorate a country. The enlightened world would say amen to the fate of Maximilian. Among many others, Napoleon, who endured his bravery, could not deny his rate was a just one. He advocate kind and fraternal policy toward Mexico, and substantial aid if necessary.

Mr. HOWARD thought it fair to preclude the Court Martial before which Maximilian was condemned acted fairly, in accordance with the laws of war. He spoke of the decree of October, 1865, as most inhuman and barbarous, the murderous decree of a temporary usurper without any power. In his opinion Maximilian met a just and deserved fate. As the friends of Mexico and the independence of Mexico, it became the Senate of the United States to stand by Mexico in her struggles against European aggression, which she has just overthrown.

Mr. YATES thought the subject deserved more discussion than it had received, and therefore moved to lay the resolution aside to be postponed, and Senate go into executive session.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. ROSS offered a joint resolution for the suspension of Indian difficulties. Ordered to be printed.

GUARANTEEING REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

Mr. POWELL offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the enforcement of the Constitution, requiring Congress to guarantee a Republican form of government to each State.

Objected to, and lies over.

RESERVE OF DEBENTURES.

After the Executive session, Mr. WADE asked that the House bill designing that the reserve of debentures to the payment of the rebels should not be deemed security, be taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected.

Mr. WADE moved to take up the resolution, which was agreed to—yeas 19, nays 17.

Mr. DRAKE moved to take up the resolution providing for the payment of the Government of the Missouri militia. This bill passed Congress, but failed to reach the President, in the pressure of business.

Considerable discussion ensued on points of order, when the vote was—yeas eighteen, the Senate refused to take the resolution up.

Recess from 4 to 7.30.

EVENING SESSION.

The action of the House on the Reconstruction bill was announced.

Mr. SUMNER said he would up his bill for universal suffrage in all the states.

Leave was granted, and the bill was read.

The Reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. THUMBULL moved to refer it to the Judiciary Committee.

Disagreed to: 15 against 29.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to non-concur in the House amendments and a call for a Conference Committee.

After a long discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the following Conferees were appointed: Messrs. THUMBULL and HENDRICKS were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for carrying the Reconstruction bill into effect, that being the sum estimated by the War Department for the purpose.

Objection was made, and the bill lies over.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. SUMNER called up his universal suffrage bill, and on motion of Mr. CONKLING, it was read at length.

Mr. EDMUNDS raised a point of order that Mr. SUMNER's bill was out of order.

Mr. SUMNER defended his bill at some length.

The Senate voted the bill out of order.

Attempts were then made to take up several House bills, but objections were made.

At 10 o'clock the Speaker of the House announced the agreement of that body to the conference called for by the House on the Reconstruction bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TO FORFEIT LAND GRANTS.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to introduce a resolution declaring forfeited to the United States lands granted by Congress in 1856, to States in the South for railroad purposes, which grants expired by limitation.

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules, and said there were 500,000 acres of the best land in the South tied up in the hands of rebel corporations, at a time when scores of poor men, without claims, will should have some for their homesteads.

Mr. BANKS, as a member of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, stated that the question of the rebuilding of these roads in the Government was still under investigation, and that the Committee asking for the resolution would be premature.

Mr. JULIAN expressed his willingness to modify his resolution so as to make it one of inquiry merely.

Mr. CHANDLER argued that it was a special question, and should be referred to the special committee having anything of the kind in charge.

The rules were suspended—ninety-nine to thirty-three—on the resolution, modified to confine its operation to the States in question, Mr. BANKS explaining, and referring it to the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, was adopted.

NEW ORLEANS LEVEES.

Mr. BUTLER asked leave to offer an elaborate preamble and resolution, reciting that the government of Louisiana had been organized illegally, and that, if proper efficient means can be taken by the authorities for repairing levees, or levying bonds for repairing the same; therefore resolving that the district commander shall have power to issue coupon bonds to the amount of four million dollars, at 7-30 per cent., and that the authorization of such debt shall be a condition precedent to the admission of the States.

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended, there being but twenty-four votes in the affirmative.

SENATE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the Senate Reconstruction bill with several amendments, mostly verbal, as a substitute for the first section, declaring the true intent and meaning of the act of March 2d, 1867, to have been that the government established in the rebel states were illegal, and therefore such governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders and the authority of Congress. Among the new sections reported is one directing that none of the officers of registration shall pay any regard to the decisions or directions of the Attorney General, or any other officer of the Government, except as directed by Congress. The bill was debated until half past three o'clock, when Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question, calling for a vote on the various amendments.

The amendment substituting the first section of the House bill for that of the Senate was adopted.

The amendment referring to the Attorney General's decision was modified to read "No District Commander or officer of any Board of Registration shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States," and agreed to.

The preamble and resolution were agreed to, and the bill as amended goes back to the Senate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with resolution of March 6th, a statement of the number of officers of Customs removed, names of the new appointees; also as to the expenses of the collection of customs during the year, 1866 and 1867.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with resolution of the 8th of July, a report of the Adjutant General relative to the assessing and administration of the reconstruction acts.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 8th July, a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, as to the amount of revenue received from the tax on distilled liquors.

From the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of July 8th, a report of the Paymaster General relative to necessary further legislation to facilitate the payment of additional bounties.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

At a quarter past four recess till eight o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Secretary of War was instructed to inform the House what additional appropriation was requisite to carry out the provisions of the reconstruction act.

A BOUNTY BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOLMAN, the rules were suspended and the bill providing that the widow, minor children or parents of any soldier who shall have died after being honorably discharged, shall be entitled to receive the additional bounty, read three times and passed unanimously.

RESOLUTION TO CONSTRUE.

Mr. ELA moved to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a joint resolution construing the tenth section of the act of March 2d, so as not to prevent printing in connection with the issue, transfer or assignment of Government bonds, notes, official envelopes, or confidential circulars used in the Executive Department, by their own employees.

A vote taken on suspending the rules resulted yeas thirty-four, nays forty-one—no quorum.

A call of the House was made and ninety-nine members answered—more than a quorum.

So the rules were not suspended.

The joint resolution, by unanimous consent, was then introduced, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution for the printing of thousand copies of the forms of proceedings in bankruptcy was laid on the table.

Mr. FARNSWORTH introduced a militia bill. Referred.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial of the Arkansas Assembly for the appropriation of money to aid in the construction of levees on the Mississippi river.

Mr. INGERSOLL objected to its reception.

Considerable debate ensued.

A message was received announcing that the Senate had passed the House joint resolution to the Reconstruction bill, with amendments, and a Conference Committee was ordered to. Messrs. STEVENS, BOUTWELL, and BANKS were appointed on the Committee.

The consideration of the legal status of Arkansas was resumed by Messrs. KELLY, NILLACK and others.

Pending a vote, the question of the memorial, at 9:20 the House adjourned.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Important Testimony for Defense.

SURRATT AT ELMIRA, N. Y. ON ASSISTING DAY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1867.

Detective Clever testified to facts concerning the arrest of Mrs. Surratt and her conversation with her in which she said she saw Booth at two o'clock that day, had not seen John Surratt or two weeks, he was in Canada, and she got a letter from him; that a colored woman in her house also said she had not seen Surratt for two weeks; also testified to seeing Lloyd in Surratt's house the second second time, and that any men passed there, for he had been up all night, and seeing no other men, she did not see the men. Witness went to Weichman's room, and he said he was acquainted with the prisoner's name, and told Weichman to take possession as he might have occasion to use it; he went to Weichman's office next morning, and to consider himself under arrest. Witness took Weichman to Lloyd's.

Lieutenant Charles Kappen corroborated this testimony. The colored woman said she had not seen Surratt for two weeks.

Dr. L. H. Wyvill, residing in Prince George's county, Md., testified that he purchased any horses home from Mrs. Surratt's house; never saw the prisoner in his life.

Miss Honora Fitzpatrick recalled—Witness was acquainted with Mrs. Surratt and saw her; remember the night of the assassination; did not see Booth that night; knew that John Lloyd; he was home about two weeks before that. John was out at intervals; at the time of the assassination; took no supper. Witness used to see at John Lloyd's Mrs. Surratt's house; saw Weichman's company; he used to wear Wheelbarrow clothes; knew a man named Wiemann; witness did not know the name of Payne; witness first knew him as Wiemann; witness dated was in Lloyd's house; spoke to witness by Weichman as Wood. During supper on the night of the assassination, witness heard footsteps going up stairs; they did not go into the parlor; after supper she went to Weichman's room; Payne, who was not well, but went to bed. In the night she heard a noise generally. Weichman remained some time in witness's room; Payne was sitting in witness's room; Payne was sitting in witness's room; witness's parlor. Witness did not leave the room during that time. Weichman did not come out; witness did not go up and down with her beads in her hand, and at Weichman's door she said to him, "I pray to God that you may be free from crime." Witness did not hear Weichman say what they were; Witness and Miss Jenkins did not hear him pass the room door. Witness did not hear Weichman say he had suspicions of the assassination. Witness remembered the night Mrs. Surratt was taken to the Old Capitol Prison; came home about 10 o'clock and took her away. Miss Jenkins, Miss Annie, Miss Ward, and others were present; don't recollect that Weichman said to Mrs. Surratt, "Let us go home." Witness did not see Mrs. Surratt whisper to Annie; did not see Mrs. Surratt give her a bundle of letters; did not hear Mrs. Surratt say to Annie, "Be careful with the letters;" Did not hear Mrs. Surratt say to Annie, "Be careful with the letters;" Did not hear Mrs. Surratt say to Annie, "Be careful with the letters." Witness was not a conspirator;