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DATE: SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE - Second page: Poetry, "Obitus Sylvae"; Religious Intelligence, "Interesting Miscellany, Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports and Beer News. Seventh page: Clippings, Additional Local News, Amusements.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 87 1/2 @ 87 1/2.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53 1/2.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 138 1/2 @ 138 1/2.

FOUR coal-boats were yesterday wrecked, and lost, by collision with a Steubenville bridge pier.

THE Pacific Railway has its rails so nearly united, that the actual junction will be made on Monday or Tuesday next.

OHIO will re-build her Central Lunatic Asylum, with a capacity for four hundred patients, at a cost not exceeding \$400,000.

The latest news from Cincinnati is that the Erie road has leased the broad-gauge track of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, for ten years, on terms satisfactory to both Companies.

THE BUTLER Citizen has passed under the editorial charge of J. H. NEALEY, Esq., who thus returns to a vocation from which he retired, eleven years since. Welcoming him, the readers of the Citizen will regret to part with Mr. C. E. A. DENSON, the retiring editor.

A LEADING Democratic Journal in Ohio, the Dayton Ledger, discussing State politics, and the best nomination for Governor of that State, gives the SEYMOUR and BLAIN Convention, of last year, the following first-rate notice:

"We want no such fear and trembling, no such timidity and utter absence of common sense as the New York Convention to reject the only nomination that would have placed success within our grasp. Let us have no more such cowardice and blundering."

We take pleasure in commending the friends of Hon. A. A. PACKER, in announcing that the rumor of his withdrawal from the canvass for the Democratic nomination as Governor, is altogether discredited in well informed quarters. Indeed his friends denounce the report as a weak invention, in the interests of his rivals.

CONSIDERING the very great variety and importance of the Executive business before the Senate since the new Administration came in, and remembering the urgency with which candidates for office have pressed their claims for the confirmation of their nominations, it should surprise no one to see mistakes occasionally made. But all our charity is required, to find any satisfactory explanation of the success of the nomination of President GRANT. His nomination was promptly repudiated by West Virginia, which has filled the mails and telegraphic wires, for the week past, with its indignant protests against his confirmation. All over the West, this man CARLIZ is scorned as politically a traitor - as complete a "copperhead" as VAL-JANDROHAM or VOORHEES. How has he contrived to deceive the Administration and to humbug the Senate in this way, is a mystery for which not even a plausible explanation has appeared. The mystery is the greater, since the proper Committee had already reported upon the case unfavorably. Let us, however, give to the Senate its deserved credit for the rejection of the nomination of Mr. SARFORD, for Madrid. That diplomatist, who combines the deportment of a Turveydrop with the moral dignity of a Pecksniff, is to remain at Brussels, for the present, the Senate, in that view, declining to confirm the nomination of his successor at the Belgian Court. It is possible that General SICKLES will now be sent to Spain. His ability is beyond question, while criticisms upon his official discretion, which might have been just, ten years since, have no longer any good foundation. It is certain that the delicately critical character of our relation with the Spanish government, just now, effectively requires the highest grade of diplomatic ability in the resident representative of the Republic.

Since the above was written, we learn that the confirmation of CARLIZ was reconsidered, and so left without action when the Senate yesterday adjourned sine die. Thus, the nomination falls, and the post awaits a fresh appointment by the President.

CUBA-FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The Cable reports that the present position of the Cuban question has roused a sudden and deep interest at the English and French Courts, which are said to be in an active secret correspondence relative to their most judicious policy for the occasion. This report comes to a New York journal which is usually known to be unreliable, but which has contrived to maintain a very uncertain sort of reputation by its occasional success in the earliest publication of important news.

Whatever may seem the necessity, to the diplomatists of Paris and London, for fixing upon a common policy in regard to this question, there need be no serious fears, among our own people, that England and France will ever fire a hostile shot in the defence of the transatlantic rights of Spain, unless these shall be invaded by American aggressions entirely without the color of an excuse. Give to us a prima facie case, against the Spanish Government, and we shall find ourselves able to pursue it to results limited only by our capacity and our ambition, and without a finger of menace being lifted by the great powers of Europe.

Without a case founded upon some reasonable complaints, our aggressions upon Spain might be, and ought to be, resisted by those powers, in the highest interests of public law. But the just responsibility of any European power, however weak, for unlawful encroachments upon American rights, will not be resisted, under present circumstances, by the intervention of either France or England, no matter if we were otherwise to win a half-score of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The surest way to bring about the speedy annexation of the Spanish Islands to the Republic, would be found in the results of such an intervention. A single message from England or France, jointly or separately, directed against the United States, in the matter of this Spanish business, would precipitate a war upon their alliance in ninety days, and that would end inevitably in the conquest of those Islands, and with them, of the English Bahamas and of the whole Archipelago. Such a menace would unite our people as one man; nice questions of diplomacy and even of international law would be instantly forgotten, so far as concerns the inferior power, and the Republic would look for a higher foe, and the older claims of an insulted flag. England's title to her own islands would not then be worth a year's purchase, and her Canadian domain would as speedily become a myth.

Certainly, the true policy of the Great Powers would aim to preserve the Spanish authority in her islands by every form of peaceful intervention. The pressure of Madrid will accomplish, if need be, the complete solution of the present difficulty. So far from arming on the side of Spain against us, those Powers will persuade her to satisfy our just complaints. Whatever force they may use will be exhibited at Madrid and not on the American coast. They will save Cuba to Spain by their friendly diplomacy, or not at all.

England has nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by a transatlantic war. France has as little taste for it, or profit in it. Without her colonies, Spain would have been absorbed, before this, by her powerful neighbor beyond the Pyrenees. Why should France arm for their preservation to the Spanish crown? In European politics, each six months brings its crisis which would be fatal to a French Empire involved in a great American war.

There is really small prospect of our winning the first West Indian Island, until its own people shall first win the right and the power to dispose of themselves, and shall entertain a hearty disposition for union with the Republic. In this way only, are we likely to acquire Cuba, or San Domingo. And it is only in this way that Canadian annexation will ever become a fact. We shall have no war with Spain, France or England, separately or allied, until we shall have first, ourselves, sprung every honorable concession in the interests of peace. And these concessions will be offered to us, if we evince a decent willingness to receive them.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Fifty years ago, the Order of Odd Fellowship was instituted in the States. The semi-centennial anniversary will occur on Monday next, with appropriate ceremonies in nearly every large community in the country. The sixty-five thousand members of the order in this Commonwealth will be very fully represented in the exercises at Philadelphia on that day, which are expected to attest the vast social influence and the fraternal virtues of Odd Fellowship. Of the membership in Pennsylvania, about twenty-five thousand reside in Philadelphia, and by these the most hospitable reception is pledged to their visiting brethren. One of these, Gen. T. A. ROWLEY, of Pittsburgh, has been selected as the Chief Marshal of the day.

This Order numbers, it is said, two hundred and twenty-five thousand enrolled and recognized members in this country, and more in Pennsylvania than in any other state, in proportion to total populations. There is reason to believe that the Order has never been more prosperous than now, or with brighter promise for an increasing prosperity to come. Purely a charitable and social organization, the secrecy of its ritual, and the uniformity of its interests and purposes, have never been made the

OF THE MEETING OF CITIZENS, HOLD IN ALLEGHENY, LAST EVENING.

The meeting of citizens, held in Allegheny, last evening, the proceedings of which will be found in our local columns, much anxious interest was manifested for the retention of the present Library room in the city building, as it had been intimated it would be required for municipal purposes. The privation of the present accommodations, it was clearly seen, would be much deprecated by a large majority of the citizens, and until the growing strength of the institution shall enable it to provide a suitable hall for its independent occupancy, it is sincerely and generally hoped that the Councils will find, for a few years longer, the requisite office room for city purposes, without interference with the Library, which, in its current operation, proves a most useful and beneficial organization.

BUTLER HOMICIDE TRIAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

were written on both sides of the paper; the words were the conditions; remember the words, the language, some of it.

was examined - First letter received in '67, the last of March or early second in the winter following; her father brought the last one, Emma Zilla the second letter, the one which she received them. Was in the kitchen when she read them; saw the writing; when she read them, she was not certain whether she burned or not; she searched to see if one was left; not certain how long since she went to school with Taylor; took the letters to her writing; cannot say if the letters were on one page or two pages; do not know how long she had them; did not write; did testify before the inquest about these letters; suppose she told all she remembered; may remember more than she said; cannot say what she can say; does not suppose she can tell which letter was the original; cannot say of both letters what she can mind; when she states what was in one letter she cannot tell which letter it was in; some of the words she heard, and which letter they were in; if asked what was in the second letter she could not say.

Mr. Thompson asked that the same rule which applies to reported conversations, in the case of the witness, if given or none, should apply to this case; the witness does not say she can give the substance of the letters.

Mr. McCandless argued that even if witness can remember but one word of these letters, they have a right to require its production. Charles McCandless followed for the defence, arguing that the witness must be able to state the words she heard, and the contents of the letters, and the prosecution is required to rebut the presumption that these letters were fraudulently destroyed.

He was followed by Mr. McJunkin, who argued that if witness had heard a portion of the letters, she should testify to the same, in which he had threatened her life, she would not be required to give the contents of the letters, as the prosecution was to prove threats on the part of the prisoner, they are not required to prove the contents of the letters.

Witness was asked to state the contents of first letter. Said the letter commenced with the words, "I have written you a letter, you are the only one I love, but I fear you care nothing for me, and for that reason I lie in my hands. You may think it is a poor consolation, but it is the best that I have got; before another shall have this, I will end thy life, and let me know how the truth had better be known before it is too late."

It was dated at the top, but witness cannot remember what the date was; the letter given was the second letter; the first letter winter a year ago. The first letter commenced "Ann McCandless, I love you as much as I can, but I am a happy man; but if not thy fate lies in the hand of the one that loves thee. I will end thy life, and let me know how the truth had better be known before it is too late."

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tended down under his chair he had a hatchet in his hand, and came within a few feet of witness; he asked me if the man on the house was at home; I said he was not.

Defense objected to hearing conversations. Witness continued - The man, to the best of her knowledge, had a false face on; it was black, at all events; his hands were black; had a hatchet in his hand; the shawl was close over his head and hung down to his knees. There were socks or stockings on his feet; they were blue, or on the blue cast; he was a pretty big sized man, was pretty tall, good size in height; took it to be a false face he had on; did not see his hair; could see his pants below the shawl; they were pretty well soiled, and dark; his hand was black; could see it when he went to break open the door; he came up the steps on to the porch; she was in the kitchen on the end of the porch and the door was open; he came within two or three steps of her, passed the hall door, and sat still until Ann opened the hall door, and then shut it.

Witness went into the dining room; he looked round when he heard the door shut, wheeled round, took the hatchet and pointed a revolver at her. She turned round; understood that she was in the dining room door, witness shut and bolted it. He opened the door from there where she came back, but the man was gone; did not look to see what he had done; had seen defendant several times with Taylor; did not know his name, not much; did not recognize the voice on Sunday; was not so bad scared; did not know something was going on that was not right; saw the hatchet; it looked bright; the shawl was black, large shawl, woolen, plain, with fringe; remembered with Mr. McCandless until after the murder, six weeks save one day after the occurrence.

This witness repeated the incidents of the murder just as they were detailed by the former witnesses. She took a bit of the glass from the broken window out of the top of her own head next morning. A hatchet was shown to witness. She thinks it is like the hatchet used by the man that day, but it is not so bright.

Dr. McCandless, sworn - In practicing physician and surgeon; lives in Unionville, about four miles from the house of Geo. C. McCandless; made a post mortem examination of the body of Mary Ann McCandless; the wound was on the left side of the head; the left eye was destroyed; on the top of the head portion of the scalp and skull had been carried away; witness never saw them; the internal organs were visible; on removing the scalp, several fractures were seen; the most extensive fracture was on the left side of the skull; one of which several sharp points of lead were protruding; on removing the skull, parts of the lead were found fastened on the inner side of the skull and lodged there; it was also discovered that portions of the skull had been carried into the brain; the most extensive fracture passed in a transverse direction; backwards, large enough for witness to pass his hand; several portions of the skull and witness had then here; witness on Friday evening last, saw the death; in the examination a portion of the skull about the size of a half dollar fell out; the indentation of the wounds and death would be occurrence of same moment; the corpse was shrouded; it was on Monday morning, just before the funeral, and having ascertained the cause of death, did not pursue; the examination, or see wounds said to be in the shoulder; [He here presented portions of bone taken from the skull.] There were from twenty-five to thirty perforations; cannot say whether the bits of lead were shot or slugs; it would appear that they were of a different size, else they would have been likely to move together; can form no opinion of the kind of gun used in projecting the lead; it was not the thicker portions of the skull that were fractured.

No cross-examination. Dr. Milton Richardson called, but did not answer. Daniel Graham next sworn - Is acquainted with defendant; came to live with witness the 5th of April; had seen him sometimes before when he lived, with Mr. McCandless; he remained with him, with the exception of a few days, until he was arrested; paid him off once, and did not need him, but he came back and rather pleased to be taken, and was; heard of the circumstance of a man breaking into Mr. McCandless' house; that day he ate breakfast with witness, who noticed him afterwards go to the barn and come back again, and go a second and third time to the barn, about 10 o'clock; did not see him again until after dinner or until two o'clock or after; the last time he went to the barn he was carrying my hatchet in his hand; [identified the hatchet] set down to Mrs. Graham the same prisoner was carrying; did not hear him use the hatchet, and wondered who he was taking it out for on Sabbath morning. This was six weeks wanting but one day before the murder; he was sure of the time. There was nothing to do at the barn that morning, and did not know of any errand he had there. He had a shotgun, an old rifle which had been bored out, and he had a small pistol; it was a breech-loading pistol, as small as one as witness ever had in his hands. These were the only arms witness knew him to have. On that morning, when he went around the barn, he was wearing a blue shirt and pantaloons and a chip hat; he wore blue or blue-grey socks, woolen; wore no suspenders, a leather belt was used; it had a buckle on it; he wore it at his work generally. Did not see him go into the barn; he went around the house; witness had a box of blacking in the house; put it in a book-case in his house; but it was himself; did not know where Taylor; Taylor Hockenberry came in, and asked him; he said he did not know, but said it was up there, pointing to where it had been; told him it was not there; did not see the box again until after the arrest; he had a hearing before the Justice; witness was there; set down beside the defendant, who took the box of blacking out of his pocket; handed it to witness; witness was out of his pocket; he handed it to him under his hand; said "here is the box of blacking you were hunting for this morning; take it home with you." There had been just two small pairs of shoes blacked out of it before it was mislaid, and when he handed it to witness it was just as it is now, the blacking nearly all out; (showing marks by fingers) and is nearly empty. Witness' daughter had a large black woolen shawl with fringe; she is insane, and was tearing her clothes; witness' wife brought that shawl down stairs and put it into a clothes-press; it is missing; witness does not know the occurrence on Sunday, at Mr. McCandless' house; probably the Spring, before. The shawl sets in his hands had been seen upon the porch, in his stocking feet, with a big black shawl over his head, and

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last, but it was after the arrest of prisoner; the shawl had been torn up when the time he fed the horses; it was usually carried to the barn; was in a room sticking between the siding and weather-boarding, the prisoner kept the shawl, and it was not there; this was the first time it was mislaid; on that day defendant came for dinner, and witness told him; had missed his dinner, and that he E. being sent to the barn for him. Defendant said he would not have found him, for he was asleep; took of witness; witness remarked that he had been washing himself. He said yes, that eyes were stiff when he awoke, and went to the coal bank spring and washed himself. This spring is thirty rods from the house. The spring where he got water came from the well where they usually washed. A gun; showed and identified by witness as E. then looked for the shawl, and it was not there; the time of the Sunday afternoon. He had an old cloth sack, which he kept his clothes; identified pick to and sack; prisoner had a hat on himself, up stairs, at the back of the house; a south room. He had his gun and carpet sack in that room; there were two beds in it. He came through front room to come down stairs. The room was not used as a bed room, and was not furnished. There is a window which one can get out of prison; room without coming down stairs. The window was going through a window; down a ladder going out, and in the way he would not go through any part of the house; witness said he got out in that way. One could readily get out in that way without being seen, and one could easily get a gun out that way. At evening the case is understood; minute descriptions of places and distances. On that Sunday witness had a man named Long living with him; the prisoner had been hauling lumber for witness; he got done and came home before dark; when it came time for preaching, he said he was going to preaching, and he went in that direction; back. When witness saw Mr. McCandless, he had on clothes good enough; it was getting dark when he started; one could go walking through the woods. Mr. McCandless' house.

Court adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at half past eight o'clock.

TRUSTEES' MOVING.

Prisoner this morning looks pale, but more collected than yesterday, when his agitation was pitiable, especially while Mr. McCandless detailed the contents of the letters.

Court met and proceeded with the testimony in chief of Daniel Graham. He wished to correct two statements made yesterday. It was on the evening after the funeral that they searched for the shawl and found it missing. Although defendant testified from his house for church on the morning of the murder, after the others had gone to church, instead of before, as he had stated yesterday, the witness was asked the conduct of prisoner; on Friday morning. That was previous to the murder. Defense objected, and the objection was stated in writing.

Mr. McJunkin stated the object was to prove the fact of Friday evening last, and to show that he was going to church, and that before church was out he came back. When asked if he had gone to church, he said he had, but he was engaged in bleeding. The testimony was not received.

TESTIMONY RESUMED.

On the evening of the murder defendant did not come home with the crowd. Witness was out on the road unloading a team when he returned and helped to put the horses away. Witness went into the house. After a short time defendant came with Wm. English, and had driven the team. His mother, Mary Jane Hooley, Harriet Ann Graham and Elizabeth Scott came in to see him from church. Witness was sick and stayed at home. Defendant came up the road from the direction of the church; witness was on the porch. He came in and fifteen minutes he came into the house, but soon went out and came in again. Witness gave a piece of soap and gave defendant one with the rest; he ate it and went out again. When he came in witness's wife told him to go to bed. Witness told him to go to bed with him. He stayed in the room a while, then went up without the boy. After about fifteen minutes witness took the bed to put him to bed with defendant, who was standing in the room and had no clothes on. Witness told him to go to bed, and he went to bed with witness. Witness said "very well." Witness asked if he should leave the candle; defendant said not. After a little Wm. McCandless rode up, and witness that Mary Ann McCandless was shot, and wanted witness to go over. Could not get up stairs; witness called Taylor up and sent him over. Went to his room. He was laying on his back, apparently asleep. Said to witness, "Taylor, are you asleep?" He said "yes," sleepy like, then "no, I am not." Told him Nancy McCandless was shot dead. He said "Is she dead?" Told him "yes." Told him "Is she killed dead?" Witness said "yes, she was killed dead, and was lying on the floor." Told him "he ought to get up and go over. Did not get up." Told him "she ought to get up and go over. He did not get up and started. This was about eleven o'clock, and between two and three o'clock he came back and asked witness to go out and give word. He had a horse and went away. Came back again not long before daylight, and had Nelson Davis was going with him.

THE PRISONER AFTER THE MURDER.

After he came back he was sitting talking about the girl being killed. Asked him if McCandless had heard any one run away. He said he had not asked. Prisoner then asked witness if they could arrest any one for the crime when no one had been seen. Told him they could take any one they suspected. Asked what they could do with him if they did. Told him if he could give satisfactory evidence where he was they might acquit him. He held his hand down and said nothing for some time. Witness said "Taylor, you seem fatigued; better go to bed and get some sleep." Defendant said "Could any person who had done such a thing sleep? Witness told him it was not likely of that kind went up stairs; did not lay down. Defendant was out before witness, which was after sunset; defendant started after breakfast; went in the direction of the church, the way he had went the evening previous. No place witness saw him in; George McCandless' house, where he got the box of blacking. Did not see defendant make slugs. Heard a ruffling slugs; found marks of lead in the room. It was after defendant was arrested that these were found. Squid Shannon and witness examined the marks together. Had been marked all round over a space of about a foot. It was few days previous to the murder the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)