

# THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL.

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EVANSVILLE, IND., TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1867.

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## TELEGRAPH.

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Surrender of the City of Mexico.

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NASHVILLE.

Seditious Circular of Judge Gant—Proclamation of Governor Brownlow—Convass Animated and Exciting—Man Killed at Johnsonville—Politics the Cause.

NASHVILLE, July 1.—Judge Gant, Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee, recently addressed a circular to the county courts, requesting them to appoint officers to hold the State elections, assuming that the law giving them the power had not been repealed.

Gov. Brownlow issues a proclamation this morning, declaring that the county courts have no authority to act as requested; that the power to appoint officers to hold elections has been taken from them and conferred on the Commissioners of Registration.

Mr. Campbell, late United States Minister to Mexico, arrived here last night, and had an interview with the Assistant Secretary of State.

### ST. LOUIS.

Rise in the Missouri River—Overflow—Arrival of Norman Missionaries—General Custar and the Indians.

St. LOUIS, July 1.—An Omaha dispatch says the mountain rise is coming down the Missouri river, overflowing the bottoms on the Iowa side, and some places on the Nebraska side.

Fifty Mormon missionaries have arrived from Salt Lake, en route to Europe.

The Government Commissioners have accepted the last section of the Union Pacific R. R. Working parties on the road are fully protected against the Indians.

Gen. Custar, at last accounts, was at the forks of the Republican River, ready to pursue the Indians if they go South.

### N. Y. SPECIALS.

Death of Maximilian—Surrender of the City of Mexico—Vera Cruz Still Holds Out—Gen. Grant to Visit Lookout Mountain—No Peace with the Indians—Rumor of the Overpowering and Death of Gen. Custar.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The Tribune's Washington special says the following dispatch was received by the Austrian Minister Saturday evening: SOUTHWEST PASS, La., June 29th, via New Orleans.

To Count Wydenbruck: I came from Vera Cruz to telegraph you of the condemnation and death of the Emperor Maximilian, on the 19th inst. President Juarez refuses to deliver the body.

[Signed.] GROLIER TEHRFF, Captain, Austrian Sloop.

Count Wydenbruck is absent from the city at present. His Secretary of Legation sent a dispatch per cable, to the Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, and the Emperor Napoleon, announcing Maximilian's execution. The event has produced a great deal of excitement here among the foreign

ministers. The residence of the Austrian Minister has been visited to-day by nearly all of these officials, who called to condole and obtain the latest intelligence.

The following dispatch was received by the Secretary of the Navy, to-day, giving news of the event: U. S. STEAMER TACONY, Vera Cruz, June 25th, via New Orleans, June 30th, 1867.

The Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

Maximilian was shot on the 19th inst. He begged hard for his corpse for the Austrian Captain, and was refused.

The City of Mexico surrendered on the 20th. Vera Cruz holds out on account of the Foreign Legion. Diaz orders no acceptance of the surrender.

Information was received here yesterday from what is regarded as a trustworthy source, to the effect that by a decree of the Juarez Government, Maximilian was shot on the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., and that the friends of Maximilian asked the privilege of removing his body for the purpose of sending it to Europe, but the request was refused.

General Grant also received a private telegram from General Sheridan last night, containing substantially the same intelligence. The bearer of the dispatches from our Government relative to sparing the life of Maximilian, delivered his packages to Juarez. The latter informed him that he was disposed to spare the life of Maximilian, but the pressure from the Mexican leaders and people for his execution was so great that it would be almost impossible to resist it.

The Tribune's Washington special says an extra session of the Cabinet is expected to be held to-morrow, to resume the consideration of the Attorney General's opinion on the powers of the military commanders. At the previous meeting of the Cabinet no final determination of the question was arrived at, as has been stated, nor is it true that Mr. Stanton was refused permission to record his views in the proceedings, nor has he insisted on the proceedings being promulgated.

It is understood, however, that publicity will be given to the action of the Cabinet on the last opinion, as on the first opinion of Mr. Stanberry, and the proceedings may appear in the Associated Press reports on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

Quite a number of nominations were presented by the President to the Senate, should there be a quorum in Congress this week. Among these are the nominations of Ministers to Austria, Prussia, Mexico, Hayti, Consular General to Havana, Commissioners of Agriculture, and several Collectors and Assessors of the Revenue, and postmasters.

It is quite certain that Mr. Raymond will be nominated for Minister to Austria. Mr. Bancroft's name will, of course, be sent in for the Prussian Ministry, and probably that of Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith for Consul to Havana.

The Hon. Mr. Campbell, late United States Minister to Mexico, arrived here last night, and had an interview with the Assistant Secretary of State. It appears Mr. Campbell had pre-emptory orders from Mr. Seward to remain in New Orleans, and no orders to go to Mexico in search of President Juarez were received by him until the first of the present month. The instructions then given him were to proceed to Mexico and take his station near President Juarez, but no method of conveyance was indicated by which he could get there.

Mr. Campbell, it seems, was ill with an attack of fever when these instructions reached him. He at once set about procuring a vessel for the journey, but was unable to obtain any.

As his orders were emphatic to join the Mexican President, and he found it impossible to do so, except by journeying overland with blanket and haversack, he telegraphed to Mr. Seward tendering his resignation, which was accepted, and another Minister appointed.

The Herald's North Platte correspondent says intelligence was brought in this morning by a party of independent scouts from the Pawnee Reservation, that a large band of hostile Sioux suddenly appeared and surrounded the Pawnee Reservation, twenty miles northwest of Columbus, Nebraska. There is great excitement, of course, among the Indians and white settlers, and the worst results are reasonably anticipated. The scouts have traveled fast, for the purpose of procuring immediate relief.

A band of Pawnee Indians, tribal relatives of the warriors on the war-path, are encamped twenty miles west of Omaha. These will be afforded every possible means of rushing to the rescue. The scouts will also aid them to the best of their ability.

The Tim's special says the usual Treasury statement will be omitted, and no exhibits made until August 1st, as the fiscal year closes June 30th. There is a decrease in the aggregate receipts for the fiscal year of forty millions of dollars. No report has yet been prepared by the Judiciary Committee.

On the impeachment matter, the four Republicans in favor of impeachment are preparing a report.

The Tribune's special says the Republican members now in Washington are agreed that a bill supplementary to the Reconstruction Acts ought to be passed, to clearly define the powers of the military commanders.

Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, lies at the point of death in Washington.

Gen. Grant, with a party of Congressmen and high officials, will visit Lookout Mountain the latter part of July.

The Tribune's special says there are no signs of a speedy end to the Indian war. Five thousand Sioux have forbidden white men to enter their territory.

The Utes threaten new disturbances, and it is reported that General Custar has been overpowered and killed.

### NEW YORK.

The Wheat Crop—Estimated at 200,000,000 bushels—Collision on East River.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Statistical reports received at the Agricultural Department up to Saturday fully confirm the previous indications of a superior wheat crop, which is now estimated at 200,000,000 bushels.

The new steamship China, for the Japan and China route, sailed to-day for Panama and San Francisco.

Brockway, the counterfeiter, and Atkins, a confederate, have been sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

The taxation in this city for the year is \$23,000,000.

The Atlantic Sub-Marine Company have purchased the bulk of the ironed New Ironsides, sunk off League Island by a burning vessel. They will at once raise her.

A cable dispatch from Gibraltar of June 30th, announces the arrival of the steamer Quaker City with excursionists for the Holy Land on board—all well. The steamer had been delayed at Fayal. There was nothing in the dispatch indicating that the trip had not been of the most pleasant character.

Interesting international games between members of various Caledonia clubs of the United States and Canada began to-day. Delegates from Montreal, Kingston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and other cities, are here. The exhibition continues for several days.

One death from sun stroke yesterday.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board passed resolutions directing every general inspector of spirits to report to the Board every inspection of liquor made by them before branding any liquor as rectified; careful examination must be made to determine whether the same has been rectified or re-steamed; any general inspector who shall brand as rectified any raw spirit, or allow any other person to use his brand, except in his presence, will be discharged.

Each revenue inspector shall immediately report to the Board in writing, of duties performed by him, and no revenue inspector shall release any property seized or detained by him without the authority of the Board.

A collision occurred on the East River, this morning, between the ferry boats Superior and Commodore Perry. Both were considerably damaged. The passengers had timely warnings and no person was injured. The accident was caused by gross carelessness.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A deplorable account is given of destitution in Wake, N. C. At least 300 families have not four days supplies. Some had no meat for weeks, no bread for days, nor flour for months, and no sugar or coffee for years.

NEW YORK, July 1.—One thousand two hundred and thirty immigrants arrived to-day.

A riot occurred in East Newark yesterday. Some thirty persons were engaged; fists, knives, stones, and clubs were used, and several persons were severely injured, including one of the police. Darkness only brought quiet. Threats were made of a renewal of the riot next Sunday.

An Irish letter to the World dated June 18th, states that apprehensions of another and more formidable Fenian outbreak are entertained.

NEW YORK, July 1.—A Washington special to the Express says orders were issued to-day by the President, respecting the removal of the Levee Commissioners in Louisiana.

### WASHINGTON.

Meeting of Congressmen—The Surratt Trial—Gas Explosion at Clarendon Hotel.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Horace Greeley arrived to-day, having been summoned to testify before the Judiciary Committee, in relation to the bailing of Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—So far, only thirty members of both Houses of Congress arrived. About one hundred properly apportioned will be necessary to secure a quorum. Officers employed in the Capitol are confident, from letters and verbal communications, that a quorum of both branches will answer the roll on Wednesday.

No Presidential Message or Department reports will be submitted to Congress.

Thad. Stevens declines the invitation of the City Council of Baltimore, to become the guest of that city, for want of time.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs to Gen. Grant, confirming Maximilian's execution.

The gas explosion at Clarendon Hotel, this morning, was occasioned by searching for a leak with lanterns. It shattered the walls and severely injured the engineers and two watermen.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Judge Carter discharged nineteen grand jurors, feeling convinced that the irregular manner of their summons would vitiate any indictment they should bring.

The trial of Surratt was resumed, Judge Fisher presiding.

Dunn testified to employing Surratt in the military freight depot, of the Adams' Express, December 20th, 1864. January 13th Surratt asked leave of absence, which was refused, witness expressing surprise at application being made after such short time employed; Surratt said he had business in the country. Next Mrs. Surratt came, and witness refused her also; Surratt then left, and never came back for his pay.

Weichman was again re-called and cross-examined by Mr. Bradley. Considerable of his testimony given on the assassination trial was read to him, certain portions of which he corrected. He did not give himself up to Mayor Richards, but to one of his officers, when in Canada; there was such a detective as McDewitt, and was named as a special officer in the War Department; did not tell John Ford that I told Stanton that I knew where Surratt was at the time of the assassination; on the forenoon after the assassination met Hallahan on the street; went home to breakfast; said I believed Atzerott assassinated the President; said I would disclose all I knew; remember hearing the remark at the table, that the death of A. Lincoln was nothing more than the death of a negro in the army.

Anna Surratt said that she did not testify that before, on account of sympathy for the poor girl; would tell it now, because it was drawn out of me, and because I have been hunted down and persecuted two years on account of these people; did not tell Mr. Carlin that the testimony at the assassination trial was written out for me, and I compelled to swear to it; did not tell Carlin I could give an explanation for Mrs. Surratt's visit, had I been allowed to do so; did not tell Carlin I contemplated suicide; did not take a revolver and threaten suicide; did not say I was going to make confession to ease my conscience; Mrs. Surratt did not say Booth was not in town April 4th, 1865; I never said that she so stated.

[An official document, over Gen. Auger's signature, was read, showing Weichman as a government detective, April 16, 1865.]

Witness denied having ever spoken to Carlin or Brophy about confession; never said anything to them about it. This ended Weichman's testimony.

Mrs. Benson, (late Mrs. Hudspeth) recalled—[Photograph exhibits.]—Witness recognized it as a resemblance to the individual who dropped the letter in the New York street car; it was the picture of Booth; the person who dropped it was remarkably small and delicate; was attracted towards him particularly because I noticed that she was disguised.

Dr. Lewis Joseph Archibald McMillan sworn: from April to October, '65, was surgeon of the steamship Peruvian; left Quebec for Liverpool, September 16th; knew prisoner; he crossed the ocean with me on that voyage to Londonderry; first saw prisoner on the mail steamer Montreal, running between Montreal and Quebec, on the 15th of September, 1865; about a week or ten days previous, a man named Lapierre, a priest, who, at the time lived in Montreal, came to me and said somebody was coming; and on the 15th of September I was going to Quebec on the steamer Montreal, and there met this Mr. Lapierre again; he said he would introduce me to his friend; he took me to a state room, of which Lapierre had the key; the state room was locked, and he unlocked it; in the room I found the prisoner at the bar; Mr. Lapierre introduced the prisoner under the name of McCarty; I never suspected who the person was, and I passed the evening and night with him. The prisoner's hair was short then—of a dark brown color. I did not perceive it was dyed, but afterwards found it out in conversation that evening. Gen. Lapierre went to Quebec with us, and when we got to Quebec, we had breakfast on the steamer at seven or eight o'clock, and between nine and ten o'clock the passengers were transferred to the steamer Peruvian. Upon reaching the Peruvian, Lapierre said to me in Surratt's presence, he wished me to let Surratt occupy my room till the steamer left, and I did so, and he occupied my room until the steamer left. The steamer left in half an hour, and Lapierre went ashore. That day, I remember, either after lunch or dinner, the prisoner came to me, and pointing to one of the passengers, asked me if I knew who he was; I said I did not know. Surratt said he thought the man was an American detective, and was after him; I told him I

thought nothing of the kind; asked him what he had done that he should be afraid of an American detective; said he had done a good deal; if I knew all he had done it would make my eyes stare; I said he need not be afraid of American detectives because he was on a British ship and in British waters; he said he did not care if he was, for if he attempted to arrest him this would settle him, and he exhibited a pistol. On the tug, going from the steamer Montreal to the Peruvian, I was introduced to Bradley; objected to, unless it was shown what connection this had with Surratt.

Mr. Pierpont said that he proposed to show that Beverly Tucker, Gen. Ripley and others were in Montreal, and who were with Surratt during his flight.

Bradley asked if he proposed to convict the men named with the conspiracy?

Pierpont said it was proper to show who were on the tug and were engaged in conversation with Surratt.

Judge Fisher said it could be shown what men spoke with Surratt.

Witness resumed—Said he saw one speak to Surratt on the tug, or voyage to Liverpool; saw Gen. Ripley talk with Surratt of my own knowledge; I don't know who General Ripley was, but the prisoner said that he was General Ripley, of South Carolina; among the passengers was Correl Jewett, and one they called Colorado Jewett; was also a colored man, who said he had been in Jeff. Davis' employ; knew Beverly Tucker; was introduced to him that morning on a tug going from the steamer Montreal to the Peruvian; he went on board the Peruvian with a prisoner, called McCarty, we sailed about 10 o'clock, A. M.; after we got on board the steamer, I perceived Surratt's hair and mustache was dyed; he wore a pair of spectacles; said he did not wear spectacles because he was short-sighted, but because they aided in disguising him; I had conversation with the prisoner every day until we arrived at Londonderry; our conversation took place generally on quarter-deck, sometimes behind the wheel-house; remember that Surratt told me he had been in the habit of going to Richmond with dispatches, during the war, and bringing dispatches back to Washington and Montreal; he stated that he one time was told in Montreal that he would meet a lady in New York, or that he met a woman in New York, and came to Washington, and started to Richmond with four or five others; that after much trouble crossed the Potomac opposite Fredericksburg; were driven on platform car, and as they were drawn along, they seen some men approaching, and found out that they were escaped soldiers, and were most starved to death, and women said, "Let us shoot the damned Yankees," and they shot them; then went on; he told me the name of the woman, but I can't recollect; I cannot remember the woman, and would not like to say it sounded like Slatka; the woman was conspicuous in Montreal during the trial of St. Alban's raiders, carrying messages; the soldiers referred to were uniformed.

Mr. Bradley said he could not see where the evidence was tending.

Judge Fisher said he could not see to what it tended; it was not Pierpont they would connect with the conspiracy; witness resumed, and said that Surratt told him he received money from Benjamin, the Confederate Secretary of State; the amounts he named were \$70,000 and \$30,000; he said he was in Richmond a few days previous to its fall; he said one day that several of them went to crossing the Potomac in a boat, when they were pursued by a gunboat and ordered to surrender or they would be fired upon; a small boat was sent to them, and they fired into the small boat as soon as it came alongside.

Witness was asked to repeat this, by defence, and retorted by telling Mr. Merrick that he (Merrick) could understand it if he would keep his ears open; he (McMillan) was not to be insulted, as all witnesses had already been, and he thought the insulting of witnesses was the act of a coward and a sneak. Merrick asked if that was proper language for a witness to use in court. Court said it was not, but counsel must not worry and annoy witnesses; witness said Mr. Merrick had said the other day that all the witnesses ought to be in the penitentiary, and he wanted it understood he was as good as Merrick.

Witness resumed and said that Surratt stated that he had frequently traveled to Richmond under the assumed names of Haversond and Sherman. Upon reaching the coast of Ireland, Surratt called me behind the wheel-house, and remarked that he saw foreign land at last, and putting his hand upon the pistol in his pocket, he said he hoped to live to see the day when he could return and serve Andrew Johnson as Abraham Lincoln had been served. He said also that if an English officer attempted to arrest him, he would shoot him. I told him if he did, he would meet with very little mercy in England. He replied he knew that, but he would do it nevertheless, for he would sooner be hung by an English jury than a Yankee one, and that if he went to the United States again he knew he would swing.

Bradley asked that the latter statement be repeated by the reporter.

The witness was about to reply.

when it was stated that he was not asked.

Witness said he could tell all that was necessary, and concluding his remarks, said Merrick was not at all dangerous—he was not afraid of him. At 2-20 p. m. the court took a recess until to-morrow.

### TOLEDO.

Disruptive Conflagration—Loss \$28,000.

TOLEDO, O., July 1.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the curtain factory of Hall & Evans, 212 Summit Street, which, together with the confectionery establishment of S. S. Fox, and the hardware store of C. Ballard, were totally destroyed.

B. Meilik & Co.'s furniture buildings and stock were badly damaged by fire and water. The flames spread to the block on the opposite side of the street, occupied by Rigby & Co., furniture, Scheffer & Co., groceries, J. Van Baalen, clothing, J. Johnson, auction and commission; contents and building considerably damaged. Total loss will probably reach \$28,000; insured for \$20,000.

Suits have commenced against C. L. Meader and Meader, Lohr & Co., to recover \$68,759, money loaned and protested drafts.

Late advices from Idaho state that the Indians continue their depredations. Gen. Crook's expedition started from Stein Mountain, July 1st. It consists of four companies of cavalry and one company of mounted infantry. Hard fighting is expected.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

Heavy Shipment of Specie—Late Advances from Idaho—Indians Still Hostile.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The steamer Montana, from Panama, sailed to-day with \$1,724,386. Total since January 1st \$20,805,000.

The steamer Oriflamme, from Portland, arrived with \$135,000 in treasure.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrest of Persons Charged with Making Spurious Coin—Death of Rear Admiral Pearson—Destruction of the Washburn Homestead.

BOSTON, July 1.—Two Italians, giving their names as Romenira and Salvador Geraggio, were arrested this morning, charged with making and circulating spurious coin of the denomination of five-cent pieces. They resisted their arrest. One fired several shots from a revolver at the officers, but fortunately hit no one.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 1.—Rear Admiral Geo. F. Pearson died this morning, aged 68 years.

A boat containing a sailing party, on the Pestaloga River, upset yesterday afternoon, drowning Michael Cousa, a resident of New Market, and a young lady whose name is not given. Six others were rescued.

NASHVILLE, July 1.—The County Court of Davidson County met to-day, and in view of Governor Brownlow's Proclamation of this morning, declined to appoint officers to hold the elections to take place next month.

It is understood that Judge Gault, Chairman of the Conservative Central Committee, advised this course. A collision is thereby avoided.

LEWISTON, Me., July 1.—The Washburn homestead in Livermore, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. The house had been fitted up in fine style by Ex-Governor Washburn and Congressmen E. B. and C. C. Washburn, and they were accustomed every summer to make a pilgrimage to their place of birth.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 1.—The break which occurred in the Erie Canal, six miles West of here, will be repaired to-day.

HALIFAX, July 1.—The steamship Java, from Liverpool, June 22d, arrived this afternoon, and sailed for Boston, where she is due Wednesday morning.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE and GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT. No. 5 First Street. TRUNTZ & MENTZEL, Proprietors. The choicest Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand; and special attention will be given to the RESTAURANT.

where all the delicacies of the season will be served in the most approved style—making it a pleasant resort for the MERCHANTS and BUSINESS MEN of the city. A liberal patronage is solicited. oc21 dim

SOUTHERN HOTEL, Water Street, between Main and Locust, EVANSVILLE, IND. E. M. WHITE, PROPRIETOR. A Watch kept at all hours for Boats. The best of fare at moderate prices. Free conveyance from the depot to the House. my20-im

PIONEER COAL-YARD.—PRICES TO SUIT THE PEOPLE.—I will deliver the best quality of Pittsburg coal to any part of the city at 18 cents per bushel; and also a good quality of Pittsburg Coke at 15 cents per bushel, delivered. Coal Office and Yard, corner Fulton Avenue and Water Street. A. J. HUTCHESON & CO. jan18 dsm