Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY.....MARCH 15, 1864

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

From Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Moore-Marbourg Homicide.

FOURTH DAY.

EBENSBURG, March 11, 1864.

Court met at 8½ o'clock. The Judge delivered his opinion on the proposition to prove the adulterous intercourse between Marbourg and Mrs. Moore—ruling out all testimony of acts and conduct prior to the day on which the homicide was committed, but admitting declarations and admissions made on that day and proof of facts calculated to produce the state of mind under which the deed is claimed to have been committed. This ruling forecloses a mass of testimony on the part of the defense, and virtually dismissed a host of witnesses who had been summoned to establish the criminal intercourse existing between the accused for nearly two years.

Mr. Johnston stated that the defendant was unable to come into Court this morning, and presented his physician, Dr. Bunn, to testify to the fact. Dr. Bunn was sworn, and stated that in his opinion, the prisoner would not be in a condition safely to appear in Court for twenty-four hours. Thereupon, at the suggestion of Mr. Scott, Court adjourned until 5 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, 5 o'CLOCK.

Court re-assembled at the hour appointed. The prisoner having recovered sufficiently, was brought in, and the trial proceeded. The defense offered in writing, a proposition to prove, by witnesses named therein, that Jordan Marbourg, in September, 1863, had offered to furnish defendant's wife with poison to be administered to said defendant, and that during the following winter, the said Jordan Marbourg gave one of said witnesses a package said to contain medicine, which package was to be delivered to defendant's wife; that the package was delivered as desired, and that the defendant's wife threw it into the fire, saying that it was poison. The proposition was received by the Court and sealed.

John Geis, sworn.—Have known defendant 20 or 22 years; always knew him as a good, peaceable citizen; never heard anything to the contrary of him. [A sharp discussion sprung up here, consuming half an hour, on the question of proving previous good character, which was participated in mainly by Messrs. Childs for the defence, and Kopelin and Foster for the prosecution. The Court ruled to admit the testimony.] Never heard defendant swear, or use vulgar language; never saw him angry.

Louis Pitt, ex Sheriff Robt. P. Linton, Jacob Fond, Louis Luckhardt, Col. T. L. Heyer, Howard J. Roberts, L. M. Wolff, David R. Lucas, A. B. Petriken, and Jos. M. Bowman were severally sworn and testified to the same effect. They had known him from 5 to 20 years, and never heard him swear, or use profane or vulgar language; he always bore a good character, which fact was admitted by the Commonwealth.

During the examination of Mr. Fond upon this point, the question was asked him whether he had ever known any of the defendant's family to be insane. To this the prosecution objected for reasons submitted to be recorded; and after argument by Johnston and Childs for the defence, and Kopelin contra, the Court decided to admit the testimony, and the examination went on as follows: Witness did not know defendant's father; didn't know his brother John; knew his sister Jane; was about 20 years. She was not considered right in her mind. On cross-examination, said he could tell in some cases who were insane, or otherwise; the was about 17 ten years old when I first knew her; she is now married; had several children; married to Daniel Delany. Did not like to say she was crazy, but her actions in some things were not very sensible, according to his judgment; was married and kept house; she didn't attend to her family very well—sometimes went away and left her children. Her husband, I know nothing of her conduct that he could testify to; was not spoken to by anybody on the subject.

After Mr. Bowman, Mary Delany, niece of the defendant, was again called to the stand: but the ruling of the Court and the watchfulness of the prosecution restricted her testimony to any conversation, and what it was, she at any time had with her uncle, the defendant, or the subject of the reports in circulation in regard to his wife's unfaithfulness. The defense had proposed to prove by her that she had been Marbourg in bed with Mrs. Moore, in Moore's own house, and in his own bed; but the Court having ruled out such testimony, she confined herself to the conversation with her uncle, the defendant, on the Friday evening a week before the shooting of Marbourg, relative to the stories retailed by the public respecting Marbourg and her aunt, the defendant's wife. While she was yet on the stand we left the Court room.

It was expected that all the testimony would be in on Saturday, and that the case would go to the jury about Wednesday.

The prisoner is looking very badly this evening, and it seems like absolute cruelty to keep him in the Court room, under the torture of the repetition of a twenty times told tale.

EBENSBURG, March 12, 1864.

FIFTH DAY.

Mary Delany, continued.—I told Mr. Moore the talk about his wife and Marbourg, and gave Mrs. Pickworth as my author. Mr. Moore took aunt out on the porch, and talked about the charges. He then went to Mrs. Pickworth and attacked her. She said that Eve Kunts told her. Eve Kunts was sent for, and first denied telling, but afterwards admitted that she had told Mrs. Pickworth the police stories about Moore's wife and Marbourg, and told Mr. Moore to make his best of it. Moore didn't eat much, nor drink nor sleep that I knew of. He was greatly troubled about the matter. He was not like himself.

Mrs. Matilda Pickworth, testified that the prisoner came to the house of her father, (John Beam) where she lived, to hunt up what he called slanders. He asked me if I told his niece that Jordon Marbourg and his wife were alone in an alley I told him I did, and gave Eve Kunts as my author. Moore was in a great rage and said that he could whip whoever raised the story if he was as big as the Allegheny mountain. I sent for Eve Kuntz at my own instance. She came. Mr. Moore asked her who was the author of these stories. She refused to answer. He said if she were a man he would *slap her mouth* and that he would not stop to slap it at any rate.

Mrs. Ann Beam, testified that Mr. Moore came to her house; came into the parlor about a week before the murder, and followed her daughter, Mrs. Pickworth, into the kitchen, in an angry manner; that they talked a good while and then sent for Eve Kurts; and that afterwards, she (Mrs. Beam) had to interfere and keep them from fighting about this report. They then came back into the parlor and Mr. Beam and Moore went away to town together.

John Beam, testified that he was at home when Mr. Moore came to his house in an excited manner, and that he had a conversation first with Mrs. Pickworth, and then with Eve Kurts and Mrs. Pickworth together about a police story, of seeing Mrs. Moore and Jordan Marbourgh together in an alley; that he not interfere, but that Moore was very angry and that his wife had made them keep quiet; that he and Mr. Moore went to town together. Moore put the blame on Eve Kurts—said that Marbourg was a gentleman.

L. B. Cohick testified—that Moore had called on him for information in regard to Marbourg and Moore's wife, and that he would not tell anything, but referred him to Thompson Kimmell. Moore said that it was impossible for his wife to act so, that she was sick. He asserted that his wife had been slandered. He asked me if I had heard any sport about Amish hill. He said if that report were true, he would settle it in two minutes with Marbourg. I told Marbourg on Saturday before the murder to keep out of Moore's way. Marbourg went for me on Sunday before the tragedy, to go and tell Kimmell to meet him at my stable; I went, and Kimmell and he met there. Kimmell would not agree to take back anything that he had said, but agreed to try and settle it. Marbourg said he would not for $500 that his family should hear of it. They then went home. I also told him to see Warden and Seigh about the reports.

Mr. Warden testified that he and Mr. Seigh took a walk one Sunday, and saw a man jump over a fence on Yoder's farm. He seemed to hide behind the palings of the fence. When we went on a little farther, we met a woman, who turned and went to Yoder's, and asked for a drink of water and something else. Yoder pointed across the field, when she started in the direction of the man we saw. We went back, and when she got near the man, he signed for her to go back, but she did not till within speaking distance. She then went back, and I went close up to her, and walked as far as this Court room is long, before she looked up. She then said, "Is that you, Mr. Warden?" I said, "Yes, and is that you, Mrs. Moore?" She said she was hunting her son John; that he went a hunting with Abel Potter that morning, and that if his father would find it out he would cowhide him. She then said she was going to Steyger's for herb-tea; we met Abel, who said he had been sick the night before. She also said that she was going to Strayer's for salve to cure an ulcer on her side. We made her come home with us, and told her to have nothing to do with that man (Marbourg), that she had a good husband and we would tell him on her if she misbehaved. She said she would have nothing to do with such an old *copperhead* and *secessionist*; that she had not spoken to him for 14 years, when he cheated her in some butter she bought, and that she had never spoken to him since.

John Seigh testified to the same things, and a Mr. Yoder corroborated the statements of the two men. Mr. Seigh also testified that the next Monday morning Mrs. Moore came to his house and threatened to prosecute him and Warden for chasing her in the woods. This was the cause of the publicity. Seigh's wife told the neighbors and Mr. Moore got to hear it.

Capt. J. K. Hite testified that Moore came to his house to get him to go with him (the prisoner) to Yoder's Hill and see the place where Marbourg and prisoner's wife were alleged to have met. Mr. Hite went along. Prisoner seemed very much depressed in spirits. When he saw the place, he said he was afraid there was too much truth in the report. Hite also testified to John Moore's insanity (a brother) and Jane Moore's simpleness, (a sister.) Also to Joseph Moore's good character. There were some other witnesses called to prove suspicious meetings of a secret nature in different places. But nothing was admitted that had not been told Moore before the murder.

After Mr. Moore found out so many reports he became almost distracted. He then went to Mr. Griffith, the landlord of the Scott House, and asked him if he had heard reports of his wife. Griffith said that he would not tell if he had; but told Moore to go to Stoystown and find out. Mr. Moore then went to A. J. Hawe's to hire a horse to go to Stoystown, but did not get any. He had also heard of Mountpleasant, Bistersville, Ebensburg, Greensburg and other places, Pittsburgh included, where Marbourg and Mrs. Moore had been together; also at the oyster saloons in Johnstown; and after having heated up several of these rumors, he came home in the cars so distracted as not to know his own son, who met him at the station, till he spoke to him several times and threw his arms around him, when he recognised him and said "Is that you, John?" From that time up to the murder he neither ate nor slept much, but often raved in the night—got up and walked in the garden and talked to himself. Mary Delany, his neice, who lived in the family, and his son John, sixteen years of age, both testify to these facts.

A great number of witnesses, including several attorneys and witnesses on the side of the Commonwealth, testified to Mr. Moore's good character, and that they had never heard him use protane language; and that he was a leader in the Disciples' Church; an elder at that; often preached, and was always regular in his attendance at church. A number of witnesses also testified that they were acquainted with Mr. Moore's family and his father's family; that his brother John has been insane for thirty-years; that his sister Jane was also simple and not able to attend to her own children, though married, and that Mrs. Joseph Moore had symptoms of insanity.

Dr. Bunn testified, that on Friday during the trial the prisoner was taken out of the court room sick, went to the jail, there he was absolutely crazy, tore his shirt, said the sheriff, if, who was his best friend, should protect him, and look for blood on his breast; that there were devils down stairs, and called the Sheriff to look at them; that he could not safely be taken into court for twenty-four hours, &c.

After Mr. Moore got mustard to his feet (which were very cold) and got some rest he got better and was able to appear in the Court. But the fact of his predisposition to insanity, his insanity at the time of committing the murder, and his insanity during the trial is pretty well established, and he will be acquitted on these grounds, if on any, which is more than probable.

The testimony for the defense closed on Saturday at half past four p. m., and the Commonwealth offered only one witness to rebut the testimony of the defense. This was Mr. Alexander Marbourg, brother to the deceased. He testified that John Marbourg, [illegible] in swearing [illegible] played his [illegible] of John Beam on which [illegible] were no p[illegible] Jordan Marbourg [illegible] Moore or fami[illegible] in the books of [illegible] a running account [illegible] rebutting testimony [illegible] journed to Monday [illegible] hear the argument o[illegible] to speak on each [illegible] order: 1st, upon the [illegible] three for defense; third, [illegible] wealth. The jury meanwhile [illegible] and kept together. The [illegible] their confinement easily. [illegible] diers among the number, and [illegible] leisure time in dancing. The [illegible] was said to be playing cards [illegible] during the trial. The lawyers [illegible] matter lightly. No one seems to [illegible] the prisoner, and he has suffered [illegible] agonies, before and during the trial.

It cannot be expected that the [illegible] of the jury will be; but most likely the [illegible] oner will be acquitted upon the ground [illegible] insanity.

As soon as the decision is known, which will not be before next Thursday or Friday, it will be immediately forwarded to the *Gazette*.

The Bounty Tax in Manchester.

A meeting of citizens was held in the borough of Manchester, on Saturday evening, to take action in regard to the refusal of the Council to petition the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the levy of a tax to pay bounties to volunteers. James S. Wilson, Esq., presided, and Mr. Watt acted as Secretary. Wm. B. Ross, Esq., made a few remarks, and charged the members of Council with having ignored the requests of three hundred citizens, as set forth in their petition. He hoped that the people would take the matter out of the hands of Council, or insist that their wishes should be obeyed.

Capt. James Miller discussed any intention, on the part of Council, to disregard the petition, and believed that a majority of the members was favorable to the levy of a tax.

Mr. Kirk, Also a member of Council, remarked that there were certainly two members opposed to the tax (Messrs. J. A. Hutchinson and A. Patterson), and one doubtful (Mr. J. B. Livingston) in the Council.

Mr. Patterson stated that he *was* opposed to taxing the property of the borough for any such purpose. He was willing to levy a tax to meet the $3000 still due to complete the County fund, but was opposed to a tax to pay back the $8,000 voluntarily subscribed.

After some debate, in which it was intimated that those Councilmen opposed to carrying out the wishes of the people should resign, the whole matter was referred back to Councils, giving them one week in which to come to a conclusion.

The Accident on the Panther—Condition of Johnny Mackey.

We have already given an account of the accident on the coal tug Panther, which resulted in the killing of young Haigh, and a man belonging to Mercer county, and the serious injury of Johnny Mackey, the "champion of the light weights." We learn to-day that Mackey was not so dangerously injured as at first reported, and that with proper treatment he will recover. He was standing close to the line, when the timberhead started, and was carried with it (as it were) instead of being struck, as the other men were. This accounts for the fact that he was not instantly killed. He was thrown from the barge, across the bow of the Panther, a distance of twenty-two feet, and so rapid was his flight that the firemen, who stood close by, did not notice him until he fell upon the deck. He was struck, by the line, near the knees, and the skin was torn from the bones, but the bones were not broken. His face was considerably cut and bruised, and his left arm, from the elbow to the shoulder blade, was severely injured. A watch, which he had in his pocket, was literally turned inside out—the works could not be found, and the case only remained.

The body of Young Haigh, we understand, has not yet been recovered, although diligent search has been made for it.

Youghiogheny Gas Coal Company.

Col. Glass, in the House, on Thursday last, read a bill to incorporate the Youghiogheny Gas Coal Company, which names J. W. Blickburn, John P. Henderson, F. Sharpless, W. T. Dunn, T. Walter Day, Austin Lane, E. H. Irish, and Jacob H. Hopkins, and constitutes them a body politic, with all the rights, franchises, powers, and privileges incident to a corporation, with power to take and hold in Washington, Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, not exceeding at any one time one thousand acres, "with power to sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, and to work, mine, transport to market and vend the coal and other minerals or products contained in said lands." Section second authorizes a capital stock of 1,000 shares, of $100 each, with power to increase the same to 2,000 shares. The third section provides that said Company shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th sections of an act to incorporate the Fall Brook Coal Company, passed April 7th, 1853.

The Adams Express Robbery Case at Uniontown.

The trial of A. P. Murphy, of Uniontown, lately agent of the Adams Express Company at that place, took place last week before Judge Lindsay. As young Murphy had previously occupied a fine position in society there, and as the amount alleged to have been taken by him was large—over $2,000—a great deal of interest was manifested, and there was a large attendance during the trial. The facts as shown by the Commonwealth, were simply that at various dates, from May, 1863, to October 26, 1863, he had received packages of money, which had been often called for, and which he alleged to the consignees he had never received. That having been discharged from the service of the company, he found himself unable to replace the packages so taken, and having delayed accounting as long as possible, devised a robbery on the office and safe, which was carried into execution on the night previously to the day fixed finally for his account to his successor. He then handed to his successor a list of all the packages he had appropriated, alleging that they were in the safe, and that they had been stolen. It was shown that he had in several ways endeavored to manufacture evidence, in view of suspicion being thrown upon him, and that on the afternoon before the robbery he had detained in his own possession the key of the safe. The safe was found nearly a mile from the office, very much abused; the bottom of it was missing, and was afterwards found in a deep hole of water. The safe showed conclusively that it had first been opened with the key, and all the treatment it had received was from the inside, after it had been opened. The prosecution contended that there was only one man on earth who had any interest in so doing with the safe, and he was the defendant. The testimony was very full and conclusive, and the jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner maintained an attitude of entire indifference during the trial. Upon the rendition of the verdict, and the remarks and sentence of the Court, although he is not yet twenty-one years of age, the Court stated to him that it was evident he had accomplices who were more guilty than he, and that if he would divulge their names the sentence would be made as light as possible. He refused to do so, and was then sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for eighteen months. No part of the money has been secured by the Company.

As the immense business of the Company is transacted through agents, it is a matter of the highest moment to them, that such crimes should meet with sure punishment, although in this case the Company would gladly have had young Murphy escape, if they could have discovered his accomplices, who beyond doubt used him as a tool.

The Commonwealth was represented by the District Attorney of Fayette county—Mr. Boyle—Daniel Kane, Esq., of Uniontown and S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., of Pittsburgh; the defence by Messrs. Patterson, Playford and Shipley, of Uniontown.

John S. Pichl, the Forger.

Our readers will recollect the adroit manner in which John S. Pichl, who formerly kept a drinking saloon on Market street, swindled a number of parties in this city and Baltimore, out of large sums of money, and then successfully escaped to Europe. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Mirror*, writing from Belfast, Ireland, under date of February 25th, gives the following interesting particulars of Pichl's arrest in Giessen, Germany:

"It appears that amongst his other victims was the Quartermaster of Baltimore, whose clerk he managed to swindle out of a receipt, on the ground of having contracted for a large number of horses, to the amount of $50,000. By this means he managed to forge the paymaster's name, and obtained an order on a bank payable in twenty days; and with this [illegible] traveled for three days and nights, until he reached Giessen, in Germany, where he was fortunate enough to find the individual whom he was so anxiously seeking for.

When Mr. Maguire told him the charge, and stated that he would have to return across the Atlantic, he replied he hoped not, and expressed a wish to settle the affair, if possible, without the alternative of going back to America. He then communicated to the detective some information relative to the five bonds of $1,000 each, which he alleged were stolen from him by his father whilst at Potschan. On procuring this information, Maguire proceeded to the latter place, and succeeded in obtaining the five bonds of $1,000 each from him. Next day Maguire proceeded to Giessen, and in about two hours, bonds, gold and silver to the amount of $20,000 were found over to him by Pichl, whom he then set at liberty, and on Monday morning returned to Liverpool after his exciting and successful chase.

The Duke Case.

Hon. J. P. Sterrett, President Judge of the Common Pleas, appeared in Court this morning, for the purpose of announcing his decision in the matter of the application of Mrs. D. M. Duke, for a writ of habeas corpus, to compel Mrs. Holmes and Dr. Cuthbert to produce the body of her husband, Dr. Duke, alleged to be held in restraint at the house of Mrs. Holmes.

At the request of the counsel in the case, and in view of so amicable settlement between the parties, the judge withheld his decision. It is fully believed, however, that the case can be arranged to the satisfaction of both parties, without the aid of the Court. If not, the decision will be announced on Wednesday morning.

There is an intimation, but how it obtained currency we do not pretend to say, that the doctor, under the decision of the court, would have been remanded to the custody of his wife and children—a conclusion, we may say, which has been generally anticipated by the public, and which, without regard to legal points and technicalities, will be regarded as eminently just and humane.

THE PICTORIAL, LITERARY AND OTHER PERIODICALS, weekly newspapers and monthly magazines, etc., regularly received by express at J. P. Hunt's, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at J. T. Sample's, 84 Federal street, Allegheny. Amongst those received to day are—"The Waverly Magazine," "The American Flag," and "The Flag of our Union," for March 26th, and "The New Nation," of Saturday, which is the second number of an able new political, military, and literary journal, understood to be especially in the interest of Major General J. C. Fremont.

THE SUPERS OIL PAINTINGS, now arranged on the second floor of Davis & McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, Fifth street, for free examination of the public, are well worthy a visit, and careful examination, by connoisseurs. The collection is in itself a rare Gallery of Fine Arts; composing pictures from the Dusseldorff, and works by eminent artists, both of Europe and America, as well as faithful copies of celebrated productions by the masters. Catalogues furnished, and the sale takes place on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock.

MILLNER ARRESTED.—Three milkmen were arrested on Sunday and taken before Mayor Lowry, charged with vending milk after nine o'clock in the morning, in violation of the city ordinance. They stated to the Mayor that they had been detained on account of the bad roads, and were unable to serve their customers within the prescribed time, but that in future they would endeavor to guard against similar infractions of the ordinance. After an admonition from the Mayor, they were discharged upon payment of costs.

SACRED CONCERT.—Prof. Clement Teisdoux and pupils, together with volunteer amateurs, design giving a Sacred Concert in Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening next. Forty gentlemen and ladies will join in the chorusses, and most of the pieces to be sung will be entirely new in this locality, a number having been translated purposely for the occasion.

FIRE.—Mayor Lowry fined thirty persons this morning for leaving their vehicles in the street, contrary to the city ordinance.

Highway Robbery.

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, as Mr. Edward Connor was crossing the Railroad bridge on his way to Allegheny city, he was met by a man named James McTiernan, who demanded his money, at the same time exhibiting a large dirk knife, and making demonstrations of a hostile character towards him. As Mr. Connor was alone and unarmed, he surrendered his pocket book, containing a small amount of money, and was allowed to depart. An information of the robbery was made before Mayor Lowry, and a warrant issued for the arrest of McTiernan. This morning it was ascertained that McTiernan had been arrested and was in the custody of Mayor Alexander, of Allegheny, on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. McTiernan is an old offender, there being several charges of assault and battery and surety of the peace lodged against him within the past few days. He committed an aggravated assault upon his father, an old gentleman residing on Second street, on Friday last, and on the same evening assaulted his wife and threatened to take her life. He will probably now receive his deserts.

Citizens of Lawrenceville, Attention.

In pursuance of a call, the citizens of Lawrenceville met at Robinson's Hall on Saturday evening, March 12th, 1864.

On motion, A. J. Harbaugh was called to the chair, and Jonathan Longstaff was chosen Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as stated by the chairman, was to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Borough Council to issue bonds, in amount sufficient to pay bounty to volunteers to fill our quota, and levy a tax to meet the same.

After considerable discussion the matter was laid over until Tuesday evening, March 15th, at seven o'clock, at [illegible] general turn out of all the [illegible] nestly requested.

On motion, the Sec[illegible] authorised to publish a notice of [illegible] in the papers.

On motion, the [illegible] preamble and resolutions were u[illegible] unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Some t[illegible] hundred and twenty-five of the enrolled and able citizens of Lawrenceville have contributed to a bounty fund by which two-thirds of the quota under the 300 calls for 500,000 men has been furnished the Government. And

Whereas, The number of enrolled men of said Borough is some seven hundred and sixty-nine, the entire burthen has fallen on less than one-half of those liable to the draft. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Bounty Fund Committee of Lawrenceville be requested to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States through the Honorable representative of the 22d congressional District, requesting that they take such action as may exempt from the next draft all the enrolled men of Lawrenceville who have contributed the above twenty-five dollars and upwards, by which district has been enabled to furnish the volunteers put in the field.

Resolved, That the said Committee be requested to solicit the co-operation of the Bounty Fund Commissioners of the several subdistricts of the 22d Congressional District. 2t.

FURTHER HEARING.—The four young men who were arrested yesterday by Mayor Alexander's police, for assaulting Mr. Shearer, in Reserve township, on Saturday, had a further hearing before the Mayor this morning, which resulted in their being committed to jail for trial, in default of $500 bail each. Two others, named August Mail and Mark Jenni, who are implicated in the assault, have been arrested and committed to jail. The injuries sustained by Mr. Shearer are severe, but may not prove fatal.

COL. THOMAS E. ROSS, of the 77th Pa. Vols., was one of the Union officers who escaped from Libby prison, but was so unfortunate as to be recaptured. A correspondent writes that he was within sight of Williamsburg when taken. He snatched a musket gun away, fired it off, and then ran, but, unluckily, came upon two other scouts, who, after beating him on the head with one of their pieces, recaptured him.

DISORDERLY.—Jacob Kray was arrested last evening for acting in a disorderly manner in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny. He resisted the officer who arrested him, striking him with an umbrella, and endeavoring to prevent his being taken to the lock-up, and why did all they can to discourage others from countenancing this part of the Fairchild business.

The majority of the dealers have come to the conclusion that both Crude and Refined oil must be taxed, and the efforts lately put forth to deter Congress from imposing any tax, seem not to have been purtic. The friends of the Refiners tell us that the Crude taxed of the Producers to have Refined taxed, have some their natural point—to wit—caused, in all likelihood, a tax to be imposed on both.

The sales of Crude oil during the week, comprise about 40,000 bbls—nearly all at 31½@32c for regular gravity, but including some sales at 32½c; extra gravity has sold in a small way at 33c and 34½@35c. Refined, of the above date, about 20,000 bbls were for all March and April delivery, at 31½ to 32c, chiefly 32c to 32½c, buyers and sellers option. The market today was scarcely so firm. Sales were at 31½@32c for March, 32c for March, and 32½c for April.

Of Refined, the sales were about 12,000 bbls, chiefly at 46½@46c for prime light straw to white, an prime white of which about 5,000 bbls at 46½@46c for all March, and April. Of Naphtha, 2,000 bbls were sold, chiefly. The market to-day was less buoyant. The sales were at 50c@51c for prime light straw to white, and 52c for white.

In Free oil there has been a large movement on speculation, and the sales on the spot and for prompt delivery, comprise about 18,000 bbls, nearly all within the range of 67@68c, on the spot and to arrive, the latter rate an outside price, paid and freely offered, for March, April and May delivery.

The market to-day was dull and lower. Sales were made of Castle for light straw to white at 67c, and for white.

Of Naphtha, the sales include three lots 2,000 gallons high gravity at 26c, 100 bbls Western Refined (66deg. gravity) 22c, 500 do do (64 gravity) 24c, and 14,000 gallons (70 gravity) in lead cans 30.

Whisky.

Illinois manufacture more gallons of spirituous liquor than any other State. Illinois manufactures 20,000,000 of gallons in a year, while Illinois and Ohio manufacture only fifteen millions annually. The city of Peoria is manufacturing daily about 40,000 gallons of spirits. A tax of sixty cents per gallon would yield to the Government a revenue of $24,000 per day, or $7,200,000 per annum. Sixty cents per gallon is forty cents per week; can be increased to double the amount at a slight expense. Storage for both Crude and Refined Oils, with easy access. Terms moderate.

For further information address

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

mh8:10t P. O. BOX 93, Wellsville, O.

FOR SALE—Two Cast Iron BLAST CYLINDERS, to work perpendicularly 8 inches stroke, are best suited, (available for a Charcoal Furnace or Refinery) all complete and in good order. Enquire of

COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new HOUSE in East Liberty near the Railroad Depot, containing ten rooms, well finished. Possession given on first of April.

Enquire of S. SCOTT,
(Of the firm of S. Dull & Co.),
No. 148 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A Book and Stationery and Notion Business, in a good location, with large city and doing a fine business. To a person with about $2,500 capital, it will be an excellent opportunity for engaging therein. For particulars call at JOHN F. HUNTS,
Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, on Gibbons street, in the Eighth Ward. Five and twenty feet front by two hundred deep. Terms easy.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON, Attorneys,
No. 82 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

McCARGO'S MARBLE WORKS,
135 LIBERTY STREET,
A beautiful and varied assortment of
MARBLE MANTELS,
Monuments and Grave Stones,
ALSO,
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Keeps constantly on hand a large and thoroughly seasoned stock of DECKING, BOAT AND BOTTOM PLANK, WINDOW FRAME STUFF, LINTELS, SILL, JOISTS, SPOUTING, LATH, PALINGS, &c., &c., &c.

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BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
New and second-hand
Seamless, Burlap & Gunny Bags,
FLOUR AND SALT BAGS,
All sizes, printed to order, by
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UPHOLSTERING.—Having purchased a large stock of goods, we are now prepared to offer great bargains at extremely low prices, viz: HEATHER BEDS; Hair, Husk and Spring MATTRASSES; a great variety of SHADES, TABLE & FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, EMBOSSED TABLE COVERS; Adilaide, Green, Cocoa and Manilla Textured MATS, of the best quality, and cheap as unsurpassed.

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STUCCO WORKERS—JAS. OWENS, STUCCO AND MASTIC PLASTER, PAPER HANGER AND PAINTER, CENTERS AND ORNAMENTS of all kinds furnished on short notice. All orders left at No. 52 CONGRESS STREET, adjoining Gross Style, or at Palmer's Wall Paper Store, No. 81 Wood street, will be promptly attended to.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

[Reported Expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONDAY, March 14, 1864.

GRAIN—There is but little Wheat offering, notwithstanding which the market is dull, the demand being limited we quote at $1.20 for Red from wagon and $1.30 for White. Corn is quiet and unchanged, sale of car Shelled at $1.05. New Corn in Ears may be quoted at $1.00@1.05 on track. Barley is nominal at $1.25@1.30. Rye $1.00 for Spring and Fall Oats—small sales from store at 72c at Market.

FLOUR—Continues dull, inactive and nearly lower while prices are nominally unchanged. Small sales from store at $6.50 for Extra, and $7.00, $7.25, and $7.37 for Extra Family, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm with a good jobbing demand at full price. We quote at 12c@12½c for Shoulders, 13@13½c for Ribbed and Clear sides, 14@14½c for Plain Hams, and 14½@15c for Sugar Cured. Lard is dull but firm at 10c for city rendered. There is not enough doing in Mess Pork to establish quotations.

GROCERIES—Sugar is firm with sales at 14@15c for Island, and 15@16c for New Orleans. Coffee is selling at 37½@38c. Molasses may be quoted at 68 to 70c for old, and 80 to 85c for new. Syrups range all the way from 70c to $1.10.

FISH—There is a continued good demand for Mackerel, and we note small sales at $10 per bbl for Medium No 3's and $12.50 for Large No. 3's. White Fish are very firm at $7.50 per half bbl—we hold to asking $7.75. Lake Herring may be quoted firm at $5.00.

BUTTER & EGGS—There is an active demand for Roll Butter and the supply is light, we note sales at from 25 to 30c for fair to choice. Eggs firm, with sales at 17@20 per dozen.

METAL—is very firm and advancing. Sales of pig iron No 1 Allegheny Charcoal at $65, 6 mos, and Hematites on Saturday—at same figure.

HAY—Loose Hay is quiet and unchanged; sale of 3 tons from scales, at $23.50 per ton.

LARD OIL—is firm at $1.15 per gallon.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady, with small sales at 9@9½c for apples, and 16@17c for Peaches.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is dull, with a drooping tendency. Flax Seed is in demand at $2.30@2.35. Timothy Seed is nominal at $4.00.

POTATOES—Sale on track of 1 car Peach Blows at 90c per bush.

GREEN APPLES—Firm, with sales at $3.00@4.00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Sales of 60 bxs E Dairy 60c.

HONEY—Firm at $28.50 per bbl.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market.

MARCH 14.—There was a better feeling manifested to-day on the part of holders of Petroleum, and the general tone of the market was firmness. The operations in Crude were comparatively large, and in some cases a slight advance was obtained. We note a sale of 1,000 bbls, in bulk—to arrive—at 31c. 250 do on the spot at 31½c; 125 do at 31c; 245 do—bbls included—at 32c, and 575 do at 27c. The receipts, as yet, are light, but an improvement in this respect may be looked for before many days elapse. Refined is quiet but very firm, and the only obstacle in the way of business, is the extreme views of holders. Quotations may be fairly given at 46c in bond and 53c, free, though some holders are asking 47c and 55c. Naphtha is in fair demand at 16c for deodorized. Residuum is firm at $1.00@1.25 per bbl.

New York Petroleum Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The market for Refined in bond is very firm, and holders are asking higher rates; sales on the spot at 53c@55c, and 48@50c for future delivery. There is a fair demand for Free Oil, and prices are firm; sales on the spot at 67c@68c, and 62½@63c for April delivery. The steamers have had no perceptible influence on the market, for Crude, and it remains steady at previous prices. Naphtha is quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Weekly Review of the New York Petroleum Market.

[Reported Expressly for the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 12, 1864.

The market for Crude and Refined oil has been excited during the week past, in consequence of the recommendation of Secretary Chase to impose an additional tax on both articles, which, if adopted, is generally expected, will be done. During the first part of the week, there was a very active speculative demand, and the sales were heavy, both for immediate and future delivery, at a considerable advance in prices. The demand during the past two days has been less active, yet a good inquiry has prevailed, and full prices have been realized for all kinds. Refined oil has been quiet during the entire week, and the sales have been comparatively small. The European advices received by the Australasia were of a more favorable tenor, but in view of the high price prevalent here, exerted no influence on the market. An immense gambling trade sprung up during the first few days of excitement, and some of the daily papers of this city, daily included them in the sales. There have been some fears that Congress will have nothing to do with oils, and why did all they can to discourage others from countenancing this part of the Petroleum business.

The majority of the dealers have come to the conclusion that both Crude and Refined oil must be taxed, and the efforts lately put forth to deter Congress from imposing any tax, seem not to have been purtic. The friends of the Refiners tell us that the Crude taxed of the Producers to have Refined taxed, have some their natural point—to wit—caused, in all likelihood, a tax to be imposed on both.

The sales of Crude oil during the week, comprise about 40,000 bbls—nearly all at 31½@32c for regular gravity, but including some sales at 32½c; extra gravity has sold in a small way at 33c and 34½@35c. Refined, of the above date, about 20,000 bbls were for all March and April delivery, at 31½ to 32c, chiefly 32c@32½c, buyers and sellers option. The market today was scarcely so firm. Sales were at 31½@32c for March, 32c for March, and 32½c for April.

Of Refined, the sales were about 12,000 bbls, chiefly at 46½@46c for prime light straw to white, an prime white of which about 5,000 bbls at 46½@46c for all March, and April. Of Naphtha, 2,000 bbls were sold, chiefly. The market to-day was less buoyant. The sales were at 50c@51c for prime light straw to white, and 52c for white.

In Free oil there has been a large movement on speculation, and the sales on the spot and for immediate delivery, comprise about 18,000 bbls, nearly all within the range of 67@68c, on the spot and to arrive, the latter rate an outside price, paid and freely offered, for March, April and May.

The market to-day was dull and lower. Sales were made of Castle for light straw to white at 67c, and for white.

Of Naphtha, the sales include three lots 2,000 gallons high gravity at 26c, 100 bbls Western Refined (66deg. gravity) 22c, 500 do do (64 gravity) 24c, and 14,000 gallons (70 gravity) in lead cans 30.

Whisky.

Illinois manufactures more gallons of spirituous liquor than any other State. Illinois manufactures 20,000,000 of gallons in a year, while Illinois and Ohio manufacture only fifteen millions annually. The city of Peoria is manufacturing daily about 40,000 gallons of spirits. A tax of sixty cents per gallon would yield to the Government a revenue of $24,000 per day, or $7,200,000 per annum. Sixty cents per gallon is forty cents per week; can be increased to double the amount at a slight expense. Storage for both Crude and Refined Oils, with easy access. Terms moderate.

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List of Rates to secure the payment of $1,000 at the death of the assured. Premium to be paid annually.

Age.		Age.	
20	$14 70	40	$25 70
25