Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 1860.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Republican Naturalization Committee.

ROBERT F. M'DOWELL, Chairman.

C. L. Magee, R. S. Wright, Sarah Allegir, J. G. Sackheim, John A. Sergeant, J. Sutherland, W. J. Richardson, S. Palmer, A. M. Brown, Thos. F. Wilson, W. Rees, William Owens, Jr., Kennedy Marshall.

Office, 144 Fourth Street, at which one of the Committee will be in attendance every morning at ten o'clock.

METEOROLOGICAL Observations for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth St.—corrected daily:

	IN SUN.	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	58
12 " M.	00	62
6 " P. M.		62
Barometer		29 8-10

THE IRON LOCOMOTIVE CAR.—We had a delightful trip as far as Rochester, yesterday morning, on the new iron locomotive car built by Russell & Co., of Massillon, for the use of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This car is a novel invention, combining in itself all the parts of a complete train—engine, baggage car and passenger car. It is made wholly of iron, with the exception of the flooring, seat and seat framing, and is one of the most beautiful railroad conveyances we ever saw. Light, strong and elastic, it flew over the track smoothly and swiftly, pleasing all who witnessed its movements. There were very few in the car, the forbidding character of the weather having prevented many who were invited from participating in the excursion. Had it been fair, we have no doubt it would have glided along still more smoothly.

The dimensions of the locomotive car are 77 feet in length and 10 feet in width. It contains 48 seats, each of which are 3 inches wider than those of the ordinary wooden car, and are constructed of iron. They do not revolve backwards and forwards, but are stationary. The back is supported merely by a piece of wire net work stretched between the two ends, on one side of which, as well as on the seat, is a covering of lead-colored plush, padded with hair, and on the other side leather of the same material, similarly padded. This wire net work is an admirable improvement, and contributes much to the comfort of the seats. Besides, the seats, thus constructed, are very light, the whole number weighing 1500 lbs. less than as many of the old style car seats. In the center of the car is the saloon, which, in a pinch, could be made to accommodate 3 or 4 more persons. Its central position is quite an advantage, as those who use it will not have to walk the whole length of the car to get to it. The interior of the car is handsomely finished, but one blunder has been made in the arrangement of the windows, which are so low that a grown person has to stoop to look out of them. This arose, we understand, from giving the roof an unusual pitch, and will be remedied in the next car that is made. The danger of weakness in the centre from the extreme length of the car is obviated by running an iron truss between the trucks. The sides of the car are firmly braced by rods connecting with the truss, rendering it stronger, and increasing the chances of safety in case of a collision. The driving wheels are about 36 or 40 inches in diameter, and are propelled by engines of 20 horse power. The engines are provided with a small doctor to supply water to the boiler. This is highly conducive to safety, but seldom or never met with on locomotives. There is an ordinary brake at the rear end of the car, but one of a different description has been figured out by the makers and will be introduced by them, which will be under the immediate control of the engineer.

The advantages contemplated by the introduction of this locomotive car are several. It is more economical, as it will do nearly the same amount of business as an engine and two cars, with a baggage car, and costs less than the engine alone. The expense of constructing it will not exceed $8,500. It weighs less than 16 tons, while a train of equal capacity will weigh 55 tons. It can be run 120 miles with one cord of wood, while an equal quantity would only run a locomotive 40 miles. It is much safer, both on account of its lightness and of the material of which it is made. Its momentum, when going at a high speed, will be vastly less than that of a train of cars, and it may therefore be stopped at shorter notice. Being wholly of iron, there would be no splinters flying in case of a smash up, and the ductility of the material would make the car gradually yield to a violent shock, instead of going to wreck at once. Notwithstanding its lightness, it can be run at great speed. We timed it from Courtney's to Sewickley, and found that it accomplished that distance in 11 minutes, which would be at the rate of 33 miles an hour.

PROF. LOWE'S BALLOON.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* gives the following account of a visit to Prof. Lowe's rooms to see the collossal air ship in which he proposes to make a voyage over the Atlantic:

Sitting around the stove we saw the aeronauts Sielmar and Paulin, busily engaged in discussing professional matters, while Prof. Lowe in working garb, was kneeling on the floor arranging a long strip of muslin. Some twenty-five females were busily at work, most of them attending sewing machines which were running seams along the stripe of heavy unbleached material at a rate about as fast as a man could walk. There were about five or six thousand yards of muslin visible, of which the "envelope" of the balloon will be made by arranging the material in 152 longitudinal strips sewed with ribbed seams. At the top there will be four thicknesses of muslin; some distance below, there will be three thicknesses, and near the neck the thicknesses will be diminished to two. The seams are done in such a manner as to be as stout as rope. The balloon is intended to hold 750,000 feet of gas; it will be 135 feet in diameter and 184 feet in height. The thread used in sewing is very strong, and it will require $50 dollars worth to complete the air ship. The valve at the top of the balloon will be formed of sixty-six pieces of wood, and will be four feet in diameter. The entire surface of the balloon will be saturated with varnish, which will, it is anticipated, keep in the gas as long as the aeronaut pleases. Prof. Lowe has not fixed any time to start for Europe this Fall or next Spring; his friends who are contributing their means generally wish him to wait until Spring.

BANK STATEMENT for the week preceding Oct. 29th:

BANKS.	Circulation	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Pa'k Pittsb'gh	227,766	453,192	1,522,547	660,290
Exchange "	724,895	245,310	1,544,138	290,734
M. & M. "	365,987	192,299	983,444	347,749
Citizens' "	278,515	133,962	762,569	126,316
Mechanics' "	235,776	80,014	766,953	97,541
Iron City "	276,355	129,407	744,557	234,931
Allegheny "	297,695	145,320	799,957	192,175
Last week	2,424,788	1,379,504	7,109,206	1,949,736
	2,443,188	1,317,051	7,122,562	1,924,511
Increase	18,400	62,453		25,225
Decrease			13,656	

BANKS.	Treasury Notes and Notes of other Banks.	Due to Banks.	Due by Banks.
Pittsburgh	$ 90,955	$ 95,522	$220,711
Exchange	163,583	17,809	156,138
M. & M.	111,437	68,864	155,548
Citizens'	12,034	12,076	37,538
Mechanics'	56,452	28,769	26,522
Iron City	29,840		31,805
Allegheny	37,145	21,863	16,239
Last week	$501,445	$244,903	$644,488
	432,917	216,883	719,878
Increase	68,538	29,020	
Decrease			74,390

KANSAS.—The evidences of the destitution caused by the drouth to our fellow citizens in Kansas are forcing themselves on our attention from every quarter. Bishop Lee, of Iowa, who has been visiting the churches of his denomination in the Territory, urges that some immediate measures should be taken to prevent absolute starvation; and Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has issued a circular asking the Episcopalians to contribute liberally and at once to the relief of their suffering brethren. A collection is to be made in St. James' Church for this purpose on next Sunday. It has been suggested that collections shall be made in all our churches, and that a public meeting be called immediately after the election excitement has subsided, to devise additional means of relief.

SENT TO JAIL.—A man named Alfred H. Butler, who calls himself an octoroon, was sent to jail by Alderman Rodgers, in default of $300 bail, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred against him by John Gallagher. This man is the same person who had his nuptials celebrated in jail last Spring by Ald. Lewis. He married a mulatto girl, but soon afterwards gave her a severe beating, and has since not been very exemplary in his fidelity to the marriage tie. His threatened Gallagher, against whom he found cause of umbrage, in the most alarming language and thus provoked the prosecution against him.

SENT TO THE INSANE ASYLUM.—Michael Dickerhoff, who was tried at the Court of Quarter Sessions, several weeks since for committing a deadly assault on a neighbor, but was found not guilty by reason of being insane, was yesterday taken from the county prison, where he has been confined since his trial, to the Insane Asylum, there to remain until he is cured.

ROSWIN LUTHANE lectures on Thursday evening, Nov. 1st, at Lafayette Hall. From the reputation of the gentleman as a lecturer, we may secure our readers that they will be very much entertained, especially as the lecture will be on "Garibaldi and the Italian Struggles for Liberty." Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

A GRAND WIDE AWAKE PARADE is to the boroughs of South Pittsburgh, Birmingham and East Birmingham takes place this evening. The route of procession, programme, &c., will be found in our advertising columns. We trust it may be a fine display.

TAKEN OVER.—John Gruber, convicted in the Criminal Court of assault and battery with intent to kill, on Henry Yadoh, some time ago, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment, was yesterday taken over to the penitentiary.

TAKEN TO THE REFUGE.—Wm. Williams and Joseph Hornbmann, were taken to the House of Refuge yesterday afternoon by jailor Small.

CITY COUNCILS.

Councils held their regular monthly meeting last evening.

Select Council.—Present all the members except Messrs. Barbin, Bennett, Berger, Blair, Fitzsimons and Nixon.

Mr. Thompson asked and obtained leave to change his vote upon the ordinance to levy a railroad tax. Also, Messrs. Ward and Tomer, and accordingly voted in the affirmative upon said ordinance.

Mr. Quinn also asked and obtained leave to record his vote in the affirmative upon said ordinance.

Mr. McAuley presented a communication from P. Simpson and others relative to the grade of Try street, and setting forth that there is a large and fine lot on that street, and the holder is in favor of the new grade.

Mr. Brown also presented a petition for establishing such a grade for Try street as will enable the Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. to connect with the Pennsylvania R. R. Both of which were referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Blair presented a petition from the Allegheny Valley R. R. asking leave to use a locomotive in drawing its cars from Mechanic street to the Canal.

Also, a petition from citizens of Pitt, Peebles and Wilkins township, asking Councils to prevent the Connellsville R. R. from filling up or obstructing the Braddock's Field plank road. Referred to Street Committee.

A communication from the Controller covering bill of John McCargo, for $78 75, for stone posts for corners of streets, with resolution to pay the same and charge Contingent Fund. Resolution read three times and passed.

Mr. Kincaid, from the Water Committee, reported upon the subject of extending water pipes for Centre Avenue, recommending that the pipes be laid in Minerville, at the cost of the parties asking for the same, provided they shall agree that the pipes shall revert to the city when that portion of Pitt township is added to the city. Report accepted and committee instructed to enter into the proposed arrangement, as recommended.

Mr. Quinn from the special committee on Fire Engines and Hose and City Property, made a report recommending that the following appropriations be made: Eagle, for repairs, $326 90; Relief for do. $250; Neptune for do. $200; Vigilant for do. $300; Niagara and Good Intent for do. $100; and also, that in the next annual appropriation bill, $1,000 be appropriated to each Steam Fire Engine Co. Report accepted.

Mr. Kincaid presented an Ordinance authorising the trustees of the Liberty st. M. E. church to put up an iron railing on Hay st., 18 inches outside of the line of their lot.

Mr. Blair moved to add a provision that nothing therein contained should be construed as conveying any title to the ground enclosed. Agreed to.

Read three times and passed.

Mr. Phillips called up the resolution for the relief of John Taggart, former clerk of the Market.

On the final passage the yeas and nays were as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Blair, Brown, Duncan, Morrow, McCargo, Phillips, Quinn, Tomer and Pres't. McAuley—9.

Nays—None.

Mr. Ward presented an ordinance for the construction of a public sewer from the jail, along Ross st., to the Monongahela river, the cost to be assessed upon the property benefitted thereby.

After the ordinance had been read twice, Mr. Ward asked and obtained leave to withdraw the same.

Mr. Ward also presented an ordinance as a substitute for the one offered at previous meeting, to fix the grade of Try street so as to afford the Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R. the opportunity of using it to the point at which they propose their tunnel. Read a first and second time and referred to Street Committee, with power to have it published at the expense of the Railroad Co., in the papers authorized as city printers.

Mr. Blair presented an ordinance authorising the Allegheny Valley R. R. to use locomotive engines on Pike street.

Mr. Quinn moved to amend the ordinance so as to impose a penalty of $25 for each offence of running at a greater speed than 4 miles an hour. Agreed to.

There being objections to its third reading, the yeas and nays were called on the motion to suspend the rules, as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Blair, Duncan, Kincaid, Morrow, McCargo, Phillips, Reed, Tomer, Ward and Pres't. McAuley—10.

Nays—Messrs. Brown, Quinn and Thompson—3.

The question recurring on its final passage the ayes and nays were as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Blair, Brown, Duncan, Kincaid, Morrow, M'Cargo, Phillips, Quinn, Reed, Tomer and Pres't M'Auley—11.

Nays—Messrs. Thompson, Ward—2.

In C. C. there being objection to concurrence, a motion was made to suspend the rules, on which the vote was as follow:

Ayes—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Chadwick, Hayden, Petrie, Rees, Jas. Robb, Robbins, Taylor, Wills and Pres't M'Candless—11.

Nays—Barnhill, Beurmann, Dain, Floyd, Fryer, Hill, Long, Lutton, Miller, Ross, Rowbottom, Siebert, Tibby—12.

There being less than two-thirds the rules were not suspended.

Mr. Quinn offered a resolution directing the Controller to certify warrants for the sums recommended by the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose and Committee on City Property. Read twice, and objection being objection, on the question to suspend the rules the ayes and nays were as follow:

Ayes—Duncan, Morrow, Phillips, Quinn, Reed, Tomer, Thompson, Ward—8.

Nays—Brown, McCargo, and Pres't M'Auley—2.

The resolution was then read a third time and passed.

In C. C. laid over under the rules, there being objection to concurrence.

Mr. Ward offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby transferred from the Relief to App. No. 7 for the use of the Street Commissioner of the 2d District for cleaning streets.

Read a first and second time and there being objection, it was laid over under the rules, the vote on suspending the rules being 7 to 4.

In all which action not otherwise noted C. C. concur. Adjourned.

Common Council—Present, all the members except Messrs. Bindley, Carroll, Dignam, Fulton Wm. B. Hays.

Prayer by Mr. Robb.

On motion of Mr. Barnhill, the members who were absent have leave to record their vote on the passage of the ordinance passed at last meeting relative to Railroad tax. Messrs. Miller and Mr. Hayden recorded their votes in favor of the ordinance.

Mr. Hill presented a petition for a culvert at Penn and Mechanic streets, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner of the First District and Recording Engineer be respectfully instructed to notify the City Passenger Railway Co., to have the culverts put on the intersection of Penn and Mechanic streets forthwith.

The petition was read and received, and the resolution read three times and passed. In S. C. laid over under the rules.

Mr. Dain, a communication from Rev. R. F. Garland, relative to the assessment for grading and paving. Read and referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Siebert, the following:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago and Pittsburgh & Cleveland R. Rs. Companies are now using Liberty street from Washington street to the Outer Depot of the Penna. R. R. without law or ordinance from Council of the city, and are running most of the time at a speed of about twenty miles an hour, to the great danger of citizens and travelers on said street; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets, in conjunction with the City Solicitor, be instructed to have the same stopped until the said companies receive liberty from Councils, under proper restrictions, to run on the same.

Read three times and passed.

Mr. Rowbottom offered the following:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, That a warrant be drawn on the Contingent Fund for $711, the amount of costs in mandamus case—R. G. Hamilton vs. Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Siebert moved to amend by striking out the amount.

The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended read three times and passed, by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Barnhill, Beurmann, Chadwick, Dain, Fryer, Hayden, Hill, Long, Lutton, Miller, Rees, Jas. Robb, Robbins, Ross, Rowbottom, Siebert, Tibby, Taylor, Wills and Pres't. McCandless—22.

Nays—Mr. Floyd—1.

Mr. Floyd offered the following:

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to certify a warrant in favor of J. P. Penney, Esq., for $460 in part payment of his claim for professional services rendered the city in railroad cases, and charge the same to Contingent Fund.—Read three times and past.

Mr. Chadwick offered the following:

Resolved, That the costs of suit of R. G. Hamilton against the city of Pittsburgh be refunded to the City Treasury out of the tax collected to pay interest on railroad bonds. Laid over till next regular meeting.

In all which action not otherwise noted S. C. concurred. Adjourned.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

"The King of the Mountains." From the French of Edmond About. By Mary L. Booth, with an introduction by Fred Sargent. Boston: J. R. Ticknor & Co., publishers.

This is a work from one of the cleverest and most sprightly of French authors, and is said to be among the best of his romances. Mr. About's entertaining book on the "Roman Question," has given him a world-wide reputation as an agreeable and fascinating writer, and has accordingly created a desire on the part of the public to read more of his productions. There is a great amount of wit, comic adventure and graphic description in the "King of the Mountains." An American character—John Harris—is introduced, and is capitally drawn. The English and German national characteristics are also represented in the personages who figure in the story. For sale by Kay & Co., No. 55 Wood street.

"Winnie and Walter's Evening Talks with their father about old times." Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co., publishers.

"Thanksgiving." Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co.

"Minnie and Walter's Christmas Stories." Boston, J. E. Tilton & Co.

These are stories for young people complete in three beautifully bound volumes. They would make a neat and acceptable holiday present to the juvenile members of the family circle. For sale by Kay & Co., No. 55 Wood street.

STORE ROBBED.—The grocery store of J. D. Davis, corner of the Diamond and Union street, was entered early on Sunday morning by three boys, one of them named Faulkner; who stole about $3 in change from the till. Being discovered, and in endeavoring to escape, one of them got on the roof and jumped down through a sky light into the daguerrean gallery over Richardson's jewelry store, on the corner of Fifth and Market streets. He succeeded in escaping before he could be arrested.

Faulkner escaped from the policeman McIlwain, at the Tombs, yesterday (it is alleged,) the assistance of a man named John Smith, whom the officer called to help him put the boy in the cell. Smith was arrested last evening and held to answer for aiding a prisoner to escape from the police.

HEARING OF THE COUNCILMEN BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court room was crowded yesterday morning with a large concourse of people assembled to witness the arraignment of our city fathers before the Supreme Judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth. The matters in reference to which they were to answer were several. The first was a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them for contempt in refusing to obey the mandamus of the Court requiring them to levy a tax to meet the interest due on the bonds issued by the city to the Chartiers Valley Railroad.

Judge Shaler opened for the relator, and made an earnest and lengthy argument. He admitted had invariably voted for the levy, and that this fact was set forth in their sworn answers filed in Court. But he alleged that the ordinances passed by the councils was contrived in such a manner as to evade the order of the Court. He read the ordinance to the Court, by which it appeared that the tax was to be assessed as a railroad tax; that it was to be kept separate from any other taxes, and a record made of it. This was giving public notice to tax payers, of the purpose to which the tax was to be applied, and inviting a hostility to it which the people were but too ready to maintain. It was unusual for ordinances to be framed in this way, and it was done with the view of encouraging opposition to the payment of the tax.

Mr. Penney, counsel for corpondents, demanded what action the gentleman wanted?

Judge Shaler replied that he desired respondents be enjoined to answer a number of interrogatories which he read in the hearing of the Court, and asked permission to file.

Mr. Penney replied with great warmth and ability. He characterized the course pursued against his clients as most extraordinary. The Court had issued their mandamus, and an order had been served on them, to which they had answered that they were willing to comply with the order, but being in the minority, were unable to do so. In June; subsequently to this answer, the rule now about to be disposed of, was granted. Had they refused to obey the order? Their answer was on record, in which they alleged on oath that they had always vote in favor of levying the tax, and had shown the sincerity of the allegations by procuring the passage of an ordinance directing the tax to be levied. The Court now had this ordinance before them.—Though it provided for the payment of the tax, yet the particular terms in which the ordinance was drawn, were objected to! The mandamus directed the levying of a special tax for a particular purpose. In setting forth this purpose in the ordinance, they were only following the language of the order. The tax was an unusual one and must be levied in a corresponding way. The ordinance, in his view, covered everything required by the order, and Court had no right to compel Council to alter it to suit the notions of the relator. Such a course would be a gross infringement of the privileges of that body.

In reply to a question put by Judge Woodward whether council could refer the Court to any ordinance of the councils similarly framed. Mr. Penney observed that the only one he could instance was the paving tax. There might be others. He had paid very little attention to the manner in which councils were accustomed to draw up their ordinances.

Judge Woodward inquired if it was customary for councils, in framing their ordinances for the collection of taxes, to set forth the purpose to which the tax was to be applied.

Mr. Penney replied that in administering the city government they had thought proper to frame the ordinance in this way. They had a right to do so. Moreover, it was a case of extraordinary legislation, and if Councils departed from the usual method, no objection could be made to the ordinance on that account.

Judge Lowrie remarked that the paving tax was the only case of an ordinance similar to the present one and the Court did not require any extraordinary departure from the ordinary form.

Mr. Penney rejoined that it was the interest of the people to know what the tax was levied for; was it the intention of the Court to oblige the people into the payment of the interest on these bonds by concealing what the tax was levied for? Would Councils be justifiable in passing an ordinance to levy a tax for the payment of this debt, which did not disclose the purpose to which the money was to be applied, and putting in a position to the tax might be thereby prevented? Was this carrying out the order of the Court? Were Councils to be punished for contempt because they did not palm off a school tax on their constituents? If the Court so adjudge, be it so! He did not know what was to become of his clients. He would certainly not advise them to resist their ordinance, but to abide the action of the Court upon it as it stood.

Judge Thompson here interrupted Mr. Penney, observing that he was travelling out of the Record. The question was whether the ordinance was framed with the purpose of evading the Court's order under a specious pretence of obeying it. At first sight it appeared to him an evasion, but now he was inclined to believe otherwise. His reason for stopping Mr. Penny he stated to be that he did not wish to hear it said that the Court desired Councils to frame an ordinance that was a cheat.

Mr. Penney dashed attributing to the Court any such intention. Judge Woodward prevented him from proceeding with his argument by saying that the Court did not wish to hear argument but evidence. If he had evidence to show that in contriving the ordinance, Councils had not departed from the ordinary form, let him produce it.

Mr. Penney replied that he had none of this description. Some further passes occurred between the Court and counsel after which the Court determined to discharge the rule, Judge Woodward dissenting. His opinion will be given shortly containing his reasons for so doing. We shall give it to the public as soon as it is announced. His objections are those which were urged by different members of the bench during the argument, but will be more elaborately stated in his opinion.

The case of the Councilmen brought in on attachment last Monday was next introduced and, after consultation, postponed until Thursday next. The interrogatories filed last Monday were directed to be answered in the meantime. They are the same as those offered by Judge Shaler. The following is a copy of them:

Mr. Penney asked to be heard in the form of the interrogatories.

Judge Shaler objected. The Court had already passed on them.

Mr. Penney asked whose interrogatories they were? They had been filed by relators counsel!

Judge Lowrie replied they were the interrogatories of Court.

Mr. Penney replied that they had adopted those of the relator.

Judge Thompson replied they had done so as a matter of convenience, but that they had adopted them after a careful examination of them.

Mr. Penney then proceeded to comment upon the interrogatories. He showed up the absurdity of four of them—the fifth, sixth, eighth and ninth—in such strong colors that the Court abandoned them and they were stricken out. In the second, the words "specifically each and every" were also stricken out. The balance are to be answered on Thursday next, which day was appointed by the Court for the hearing.

The care of the parties adjudged guilty of contempt at Lancaster was last called up. Mr. Bakewell, relators counsel, stated that he had no desire to see these gentlemen punished, if they had done everything towards carrying out the orders of Court. He therefore asked permission to file an interrogatory requiring them to state what action, if any, they had taken since the proceedings at Lancaster.

Permission was granted by the Court, and the hearing postponed until Thursday, at which time the interrogatory is put for answer.

The case of the City Councilmen was conducted with spirit and skill by Mr. Penney. His defence of their ordinance was so able and fearless that the Court was forced to recede from its extraordinary position that it was evasive and compelled to treat it as satisfactory. Thursday will probably decide the fate of the Councilmen adjudged guilty of contempt. From Mr. Bakewell's mood, we should judge that the way is to be opened for some moderation on the Court's part.

Interrogatories to be propounded to each of the following defendants, viz: Abraham Fryer, James Reed, Joseph Ross, James Dignam, Jas. Dain, Wm. H. Sutton, Theodore Robbins, Conrad H. Beurman, Jacob J. M. Miller, Wm. Bailey and W. W. Miles:

Interrogatory First: Have the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh made full and ample provision for the payment of all the interest due, at the date of the issuing of the peremptory writ of mandamus in this case upon the bonds issued by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh in payment of their subscriptions of $150,000 to the capital stock of the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company by the *assessment* and *collection* of such taxes as may be necessary for the purpose?

Interrogatory Second: Mention specifically each and every step taken by the said Select and Common Councils, with a view to perform said duties above mentioned?

Interrogatory Third: Furnish or identify a copy of any ordinance passed by Select and Common Councils with a view to comply in whole or in part with the above mentioned duties?

Interrogatory Fourth: Did you vote for said ordinance?

Interrogatory Fifth: Did said ordinance make provision for the assessment and collection of such taxes as in other ordinances heretofore passed by said Select and Common Councils for the purpose of raising money; if so, specify and refer to any of such former ordinances?

Interrogatory Sixth: If said ordinance was passed in a form different from said ordinances, why was it so passed?

Interrogatory Seventh: Have the said Select and Common Councils paid the costs of this suit?

Interrogatory Eighth: To what way have you individually performed or aided in performing the duties mentioned in the two foregoing interrogatories.

Interrogatory Ninth: Mention each and every act or step taken by you individually with a view to secure the collection of said tax forthwith?

Interrogatory Tenth: Mention each and every step taken by you individually with a view to secure the assessment and collection of said tax forthwith?

Interrogatory Eleventh: Mention each and every step taken by you individually with a view to secure the payment of said costs?

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Before Judges M'Clure, Adams and Parke.

Monday, Oct. 29th.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Frew and Joseph Daffy, Supervisors of Chartiers township, indicted for misdemeanor in office, the jury were charged, and after an absence of about an hour, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Com. vs. Andrew Snider and Henry Yadoh, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John Gruber.

It will be remembered that an account appeared in our columns last August of a deadly assault, committed with a hatchet, by the prosecutor on the defendants, in the First ward, Allegheny, and subsequently his (Gruber's) conviction and sentence to the penitentiary for assault and battery with intent to kill. At the time he was arrested he made an information against the above defendants for assault and battery, and alleged that he only used the hatchet in self defence. The bill going before the Grand Jury they returned it to Court. The case came up yesterday for trial, and the prosecutor, not having been sent to the Penitentiary, was brought into Court. Being placed upon the stand, he testified that the defendants came to his house on the night in question and called him out, he being in bed at the time. On going to the door they made an assault upon him, and he was obliged to use the hatchet in self defence.

Several other witnesses were sworn and testified, one of whom thought that the assault was made by Yadoh on Gruber, because he (Yadoh) was very familiar with Gruber's wife, and had said he would kill her husband when he got a chance.

For the defence, it was proved that the defendants were sitting on the door step next door to Gruber's house, and that he seeing them, and being drunk at the time, picked up the hatchet and made at them, wounding Yadoh badly.

The jury, after being briefly charged by the Court, retired, and almost immediately returned, bringing in a verdict of acquittal.

Com. vs. Wm. Fairburn, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of John Fairburn.

The prosecutor is an Englishman and is father of the defendant. Having saved up a couple of thousand dollars, the old man, who was a carter in this city, bought a small farm in Sharp Clair township, several years ago, where he went to live. His wife dying soon afterwards, the old man determined to give the place to his son on condition that he should support him during the remainder of his life. This the son promised to do, but unfortunately he was married to a young woman who disliked his father very much, and as soon as he had received the deeds, she commenced a series of petty annoyances which finally ended in the son telling the father that if he did not behave himself better he would be compelled to leave his house. Feeling naturally grieved, he endeavored to reason with the young man, but he would not listen, and as the old man says, struck him in the face several times.

For the defence it was alleged that the old man was in the habit of drinking very hard when the son was sober, and while drunk, abusing his drughter-in law. On one occasion the abuse was such, that she was obliged to go to a neighbor's house for safety. The young man coming in soon and finding his wife in tears, inquired what the matter was, and was informed by her that his father had been abusing her. Endeavoring to remonstrate with the old gentleman, he was reminded that he owed the place to him. He was finally compelled to tell his father that if he did not behave better he should be compelled to find some other place for him to live. Out of this grew the prosecution.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Judge McClure then proceeded to sentence the prisoner, which was to pay a fine of $5 and the costs of prosecution, and in default to be imprisoned 10 days in the county jail.

Com. vs. Elisa Delancey, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of a Mrs. Hannah Gallagher.

The suit grew out of a difficulty the parties had about the right of way through an alley leading out of a court off Prospect street, where they resided, on which the defendant pulled the prosecutrix's hair and otherwise ill treated her. A verdict of guilty was rendered.

BOLD ROBBERY.—The house of Capt. Grazey, corner of Logan and Clark streets, in the Sixth ward, was entered early last Sunday morning by two youthful burglars, who proceeded to explore it. They first entered the room occupied by a young lady named Stephenson, where they succeeded in finding a lot of jewelry, consisting of a gold watch, some bracelets and a pin, which they took. From this they went down stairs and were heard by waking the fire in the parlor.—Miss Stephenson, who had been awake during their visit to her room and had been watching them, was horrified at seeing in one of them her own brother. As soon as they had left her room, she awakened Mrs. Grazey, who opened a window and called to a policeman who was passing, and told him there were burglars in the house, and asked him to come in and arrest them. This he declined doing until he could procure assistance. In the meantime the boys heard the noise, and guessing what was the cause of it, slipped. Young Stephenson was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police, and held to bail to answer. The other has not yet been caught.

AMUSEMENTS.—The Grand Republican Concert in City Hall, last evening, was attended by a large and fashionable audience. The concert was got up for the benefit of young Smith, who was severely injured by the premature discharge of the cannon on Boyd's Hill, the night of the Republican celebration. About $900 will be raised, which will be a munificent donation to a worthy but unfortunate young man.

Hamblyer.—In spite of the unfavorable state of the weather and the number of amusements elsewhere, Masonic Hall was a perfect jam last evening, to witness the wonderful performance of the Royal Wizzard. Many were compelled to go away, but they can have an opportunity to night, if they go early.

Theatre.—Mr and Mrs. Waller appear in the Duchess of Malfi this evening, supported by the "Old Pittsburgh's" excellent company. Go early, or secure seats during the day if you would have a sight.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED AT THE DAILY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The steamer Asia has arrived with Liverpool and London dates of Saturday, the 13th inst.

The Sardinian Chambers have adopted the law of annexation. M. Cavour made a speech, containing a menace towards Austria. France is stated to have supplied Sardinia with 50,000 muskets and eleven millions of percussion caps. The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash of millions of francs, and an increase in the bills discounted of nearly twenty-one millions.

It is stated that the Garibaldians would not attack Capua before the 20th of October.

Garibaldi is said to have been wounded at the battle of Volturno. His total losses at that engagement are stated by the Paris Pairie to have amounted to 4,500 men, while that of the Royalists was not so great.

Among other incidents of the battle it is recorded that at the most critical moments of the day, Garibaldi, asked for one hundred resolute men, and among those who rode forward with the General was Count Arnheim, heir to one of the first Milanese families, and acting as correspondent to the Daily News. The Count was not seen afterwards, but was hoped that he was among the prisoners. A great many of the wounded on the field of Volturno for the want of ambulances.

There was a cannonade under the walls of Capua, on the 9th, and the Garibaldians gained fresh positions. Hostilities were afterwards suspended for 24 hours to bury the dead. The cannonade re-commenced on the 10th and continued till the 11th. A decree is published ordering a rate on the 21st of October by universal suffrage on the following questions: Do you wish Italy to be indivisibly united with Victor Emanuel as constitutional King and his legitimate descendants. The statement that Prussia and Russia have issued protests against the Sardinian policy, identical with that of Austria is denied, but is nevertheless adhered to by some authorities.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald alludes to the probability of a Congress on the affairs of Italy. In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, the order of the day, proposed by the committee, being drunk at the time, picked up the hatchet and made at them, wounding Yadoh badly.

The Roman Journal announces that the sum contributed by the faithful to the Holy See, was 1,600,000 crowns, and that it had been expended.

Victor Emanuel entered the Neapolitan town of Giulanova amid great enthusiasm. Massini had refused to leave Naples. The diplomatists at Gaëta had protested against the decree relative to Milazzo. The ambassadors signed the protest.

The whole Venetian shore was being armed and connected with an electric battery.

The election vote will be taken in Sicily on the 21st. The Russian ambassador will demand passports if no attention is paid to the Russian and Prussian protests.

China.—The Allied troops reached Peihoo on August 1st. They found the Northern and Southern forts evacuated. They attacked the Taku forts on the 12th and were opposite the Takua forts when the Allies arrived. The rebels had attacked Shanghai and were repulsed. All trade was stopped. The Swiss troops had mutinied at Samarang. Eight were killed and 35 subsequently hanged. A similar mutiny has been discovered in Java.

COMMERCIAL.—*Liverpool.*—Cotton: the sales for two days amounted to 30,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and for export. American advanced one eighth and Surats and other descriptions have further increased. Some stocks were withdrawn from the market.

Manchester advices were favorable.

Sheffield.—Flour dull and partially declined 6d; American 28s@30s; Canadian 24s@26s; Wheat firm and advanced 1d@3d, particularly for red western, which is quoted at 11s 6d@12s 6d; white Southern 14s. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 35s@37s; white 39s@41s. Beef and Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard quiet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 29.—The steamship Felton, from Southampton, on the 17th inst., for New York, passed off Cape Race on Sunday, and was intercepted by the news yacht.

The Neapolitan Princes had ordered a renewal of the attack on the Garibaldians. It is asserted that great consternation prevails among the Turin Cabinet, as the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors have remitted the formal protest of their Government against the Sardinian invasion of Naples.

China.—Advices from China state that the allies had attacked the Tartar camp, and the Chinese fled in disorder. The grand attack on the Taku forts was to take place on the 15th of August.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Mr. Yancey was cordially received this morning. He will speak to-night.

Tampico dates to the 19th state that Gov. Gaona has issued a decree declaring that all does at the Custom House at Tampico and Matamoras shall be paid in gold and silver.

Mr. Yancey is addressing a monster meeting on Canal street. Two Union representatives were elected to-day.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Col. Curtin will leave for Providence this afternoon, and will address the Republicans of that city in the evening. He is in good health.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Bank statement for the week ending Saturday, shows an increase in loans of $1,459,000; increase of specie, $683,000; increase of deposits, $150,000; decrease in circulation, $139,000.

ATTENTION, WIDE AWAKES!

THE MARSHAL'S & OFFICERS of the Wide Awakes and other associations will meet the Executive Committee this day at 4 o'clock, at Lafayette Hall. (oc30:1) ALEX HAYDEN, Chief Marshal.

Republican Barbecue!

A GRAND REPUBLICAN BARBECUE will be given at LAWRENCEVILLE, in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, November 1st, 1860—on which occasion there will be a WHOLE OX ROASTED WHOLE. The roasting will commence on the evening before (Wednesday,) and the ox will be served up on Thursday Afternoon and Evening.

SPEAKING will commence at one o'clock on Thursday Afternoon, and will be continued throughout the Day.

In the Evening, there will be a GRAND TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, headed by the Wide Awakes, Rail-Splitters, Lincoln Guards, &c., of the cities and the surrounding boroughs, who are invited to attend, without further notice, in all uniform.

All friends of LINCOLN, HAMLIN and the CONSTITUTION are cordially invited to join us on this occasion, when we promise them a hearty "Wide Awake" welcome.

The following Speakers have been invited and are expect to be present to address the meeting:

Hon. A. G. Curtin, John H. Campbell,
Hon. Edgar A. Cowan, J. P.