THE DAILY GAZETTE.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866.

It is a matter of just exultation for Gov. Curtin, that during the canvass recently brought to a close in this Commonwealth, neither Republican journals nor orators were called upon to defend his administration. For almost six years—and covering the whole period of the war—he had occupied the gubernatorial chair; and yet for no act of his administration was he or his party arraigned at the bar of public opinion.

While it must be admitted that the popular attention was absorbed by matters of superior importance to the details of State administration, this admission does not cover the whole case. It is undoubtedly true that questions of the very highest moment entered into the canvass—questions in comparison with which all the ordinary topics of political discussion sink into insignificance—but the administration of Gov. Curtin stood correlated to these questions. It was natural that the Democrats, in resisting the continuance of the Republicans in power, should seize upon every coigne of vantage, and resist with the utmost effect they could. They made no essay on this point, feeling that on the whole the administration had been justly acceptable to the people.

COUNTY NOMINATING CONVENTIONS sometimes assume an authority they do not legitimately possess of instructing candidates for the Legislature as to what they shall do, or shall not do, on particular questions, if elected. It is now stated, that two republican candidates for Assembly — Mr. THOMAS of Philadelphia, and Mr. MARSHALL of Union—were defeated by republican votes, because instructed for whom to vote as United States Senator. Will Nominating Conventions heed the admonition, and hereafter keep within proper limits?

THE appointment by Governor CURTIN of Prof. JAMES P. WICKERSHAM, of Lancaster, as State Superintendent of Common Schools, meets with almost unanimous approbation from the friends of Popular Education. Mr. W. possesses a solid intellect, exact and thorough trained, and great experience and tact in the work of instructions. In every particular he is admirably qualified for his new duties.

IT IS STATED that Gen. GEARY will request Mr. WM. MEREDITH to retain to the post of Attorney-General which he has filled with great usefulness and honor during most of the two terms of Gov. CURTIN. Doubt is expressed if Mr. MEREDITH's age and infirmities will allow him to accept this tender.

Gov. MORTON is the only man mentioned as United States Senator to succeed Mr. H. S. LANE of Indiana.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE is dangerously ill.

CITY ITEMS.

Country Merchants

Liberally dealt with at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Best Bargains

Of the season at the Opera House Shoe Store. Come early.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store.

No. 81 Market street, for the best Table Oil in the city.

The Best

Of material put in our Boots and Shoes—Opera House Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes

Are sold awful cheap at the Opera House Shoe Store, No. 60 Fifth street.

The Largest

And most complete stock imaginable now at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 81 Market street, for the best assortment of Pure Wines for medicinal purposes.

The Word Good

Cannot fully express the excellence of our Boots and Shoes—Opera House Shoe Store.

Eye, Ear, Catarrh,

And all affections of the throat and chest treated with the utmost success by Dr. Aborn. Consulting and operating rooms 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel.

Country Merchants

When visiting the city, in want of Drugs, Patent Medicines and perfumery, should call at McClaran & McKennan's Drug store, you will always find a bargain there, try it, 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street.

Mr. Isaac Whittier,

Of Mount Washington, Pa., says: "I have used Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment. It gave relief upon the first application. I would recommend it." Prepared by A. J. Rankin, Druggist, 46 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Another Remarkable Cure.

The undersigned takes pleasure in giving publicity to the fact, that Dr. Aborn, at the Merchants Hotel, restored his hearing, in a few operations. He was also suffering severely with a throat and lung affection, but thanks to Dr. Aborn's skillful treatment, by medicated inhalations, I am once more on the road to health. Very Respectfully,

J. H. MORSE.

Alsop's London Ale.

Alsop's London Ale,
Jeffrey's Edinburg Ale,
Jeffrey's Edinburg Ale,
Byass' London Porter,
Byass' London Porter.

Of all the, English and Scotch ales and porter, the above are acknowledged to be the finest brands, persons affected with indigestion, weakness or loss of appetite, will find the above articles very beneficial and nutritious, sold by single bottle, dozen or cach.

McClaran & McKennan, Druggists, No. 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street.

Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery.

The trustees and faculty of the above Medical College have issued "scholarships" at *seventy-five* dollars each, which entitles the holders to attend lectures until graduation, or as many sessions as he wishes.

This renders a medical education cheaper than ever proposed by any University or College in this country or Europe, possessing the same extensive facilities.

There are sixteen Professors and every branch of Medicine and Surgery is thoroughly taught.

The student holding a "scholarship" can enter the college at any time during the Lectures, attend as long as he wishes, and reenter the Institution as frequently as desired.

Persons wishing to obtain scholarships can apply to L. Oldshue, M. D., Professor of Urino Pathology in the above-mentioned College.

His office and residence is No. 123 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Aborn solicits cases deemed hopeless Consulting and Operating Rooms, 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1786

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 258. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Manchester Mills—Treaty Ratified—Saxon Alliance with Prussia Rejected—Rumored Rupture in the French Cabinet—Field Marshal Benedek Retired—Financial and Commercial.

[BY THE CABLE.]

LIVERPOOL—*Evening*—Oct. 24.—It has been decided at Manchester to work the mills only on short time.

GLASGOW—*Evening*—Oct. 24.—The steamship Britania, from New York October 6th, has arrived.

BERLIN, October 24.—The treaty between Prussia and Saxony has been fully ratified. Pursuant to its provisions Saxony is to pay ten million florins. The army of Saxony has already been dissolved.

The Baden House of Deputies has rejected the proposed alliance with Prussia.

PARIS, October 24.—Rumors are current that changes in the French Cabinet are imminent. The threatened rupture is caused by the Emperor's insisting in the negotiation of a large loan.

It is now said that the French troops will leave Rome in December.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—Field Marshal Benedick of the Austrian army, has been placed on the retired list.

LONDON—*Evening*—Oct. 24.—Consols closed at 89½ for money. The closing prices of American securities are: U. S. Five-Twenties, 68½; Illinois Central, 76; Erie, 50¾.

LIVERPOOL—*Evening*—Oct. 24.—Cotton sales to-day, 7,000 bales; market closing dull; middling uplands, 13d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—*Noon*—Cotton is quiet and steady, with an estimated sale of 15,000 bales. Middling uplands opened at 13d. The market for Tallow is firm. The Breadstuffs market is firm.

LONDON, Oct. 25—*Noon*.—The Money market is slightly easier. Consols, 89¾; Erie, 50¾; Illinois Central, 77½; 5-20's, 68¾.

LATE FOREIGN ADVICES.

Illness of the Empress Carlotta—Rumors about Napoleon's Health—The Massacred Castlin.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says of the insanity of the Empress Carlotta: The hallucination was evidenced by her insisting that she was surrounded by Mexicans and other enemies, who sought to take her life, so she absolutely refused to quit the Vatican. The Pope treated her with much kindness, inviting foreign ladies of distinction to remain with her during the night, the Empress being accommodated in the palace contrary to rule and precedent.

It is said in Paris that Napoleon's health is considerably improved. On the contrary, it is reported from Berlin that he is in quite a dangerous condition, and that his death may be looked for at any moment.

Most of the French journals give up the cause of Maximilian in Mexico. Some Paris writers, however, assert that he will not abdicate, but attempt to rule in a narrowed area of territory.

From the seat of war in Candia we have an account of the massacre perpetrated by the Turks on many unarmed Christians after the late defeat of the Sultan's troops, with official evidence of the high-toned feeling which animates the revolutionists.

The London *Times* of the 12th of October, says: The Americans have been devising fortifications and casting guns on various models, and they have now tried one of their novelties against the other. The experiment with Admiral Monroe proved more than the usual effect of unarmored granite, for it showed

FROM TORONTO, C. W.

Trial, Conviction and Sentence to Death of the Fenian Captain Lynch at Toronto, C. W.

TORONTO, (C. W.,) Oct. 25.—The Fenian trial proceeded to-day at 10 A. M. The court was densely crowded. The trial of Lynch was continued. The evidence for the defence commenced by bringing several of the Fenian prisoners to prove that Lynch was at Fort Erie in the capacity of reporter of a Louisville paper, and as far as they know had no military connection with the Fenians. They, on cross-examination, stated that they saw him at Fort Erie, with books and pencil, taking notes and having arms. They also endeavored to prove a case of mistaken identity, that it was General O'Neil, and not Lynch, that the Crown witnesses saw at Fort Erie armed with a sword, Lynch somewhat resembling O'Neil and being dressed in a similar manner.

The mother of John Ryall, who turned Queen's evidence, was put in the witness box and gave her son a very bad character. She said she would not believe him on oath.

Mr. Murphy, defendant's counsel, then made an able speech. Solicitor General Cockburn replied, reviewing the evidence for the defense. He said the evidence must convict the prisoner, and although witness said he believed the prisoner to be a newspaper correspondent, not a particle of evidence was adduced to show that such was the case. The proprietor of the paper had not been summoned.

The Judge then charged the jury who retired about an hour and brought in a verdict of "guilty." The Judge then passed sentence of death.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Treasure Recovered—Dastardly Murder Sugar Crop of Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—Private letters say that the treasure of the Brenen barque Stelbelle, burned on Wake Island has been recovered and sent to Hong Kong.

Prime wheat is quoted to-day at $1.77½ per 100 pounds.

A Salt Lake telegram says: Dr. John King Robinson, formerly Assistant Surgeon at Camp Douglas, was decoyed away from his home at a late hour on Monday night under the pretext of his services being professionally required, and murdered within half a block of his own house. His funeral took place to-day under the direction of the Order of Odd Fellows. An investigation into the murder has elicited nothing except that five or six persons were concerned in it.

Honolulu advices state that a few plantations were grinding sugar. The crop this year is estimated at 14,000 tons. The cotton crop was better than last year, and the staple finer and longer.

The volcano on the Island of Hawaii was very active.

Mining stocks are advancing: Choliar, 130; Ophir, 99; Yellow Jacket, 680; Savage, 122; Legal Tenders, 71.

TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

Eight Hundred Houses Destroyed—Terrible Loss of Life and Property.

HALIFAX, October 25.—The schooner Victor makes the following report: Turk's Island, on the 8th of September, (Sunday) was visited with a terrific hurricane, destroying over eight hundred houses. Twenty lives were lost, and a number of persons were crippled and otherwise injured. Over three thousand persons were rendered homeless, penniless and almost naked. The whole laboring portion of the Colony is in the most destitute condition. The government houses and public offices were shattered. One hundred and twenty thousand bushels of salt were swept away. Six foreign and twelve Island crafts were lost, with twenty of their crews.

At Salt City the ruin is equally severe—five vessels are ashore.

At Cockburn harbor the ruin is quite as great—scarcely enough houses remain to shelter the destitute. Four more vessels were lost.

Trial of Jeff. Davis Postponed.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed to next spring. The further delay is attributed by Chief Justice Chase to the stupid blundering of the last Congress in meddling with the geographical boundaries of the judicial districts without making the proper allotment of Judges.

Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The race between the yachts Vesta and Halcyon was won by the former. The Vesta came in ahead one hour and one minute and thirty seconds. The time allowed the Halcyon, according to the rules of the New York Yacht club, was forty-seven minutes and thirty seconds. The Vesta is the victor by exactly fourteen minutes.

Bark Ashore—Rumored Conviction of the Fenian Capt. Lynch in Canada.

BUFFALO, Oct. 25.—Bark P. C. Sherman, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, is ashore at Hoisblane Island, near the straits of Mackinac.

The report in town this evening is, that the Fenian Capt. Lynch had been found guilty at the trial in Toronto, and would be hung in November.

Constitutional Amendment in South Carolina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—A *Herald* Charleston correspondent says: The prominent leaders of South Carolina are aiding Governor Orr to carry the Constitutional amendment through the Legislature as a measure of relief to President Johnson.

Aid for Quebec.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A meeting of merchants and others will be held this afternoon to aid the sufferers of the Quebec fire.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SECRETARY BROWNING'S LETTER.

What the New York Times, Tribune, World, Herald, Post and Express Say Regarding that Paper.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—All the morning journals devote considerable comment to the letter of Secretary Browning, making an elaborate argument against the pending Constitutional Amendment, which is accepted as explaining the President's views.

The *Times* remarks: "In many respects we apprehend that the document will operate mischievously, and that its publication is a mistake, that will add to the difficulties of the President's position. If it has any significance it is equivalent to a declaration on his part, that, notwithstanding the action of Congress and the determination of the North, he refuses to continue his opposition to the amendment, and his efforts to prevent its adoption. There would be valid cause of regret in the mere fact that in the circumstances that the attitude and aims of the President have undergone no change. It is very bad enough to known that the irresistible action of Northern opinion in favor of the amendment has neither convinced him of the rightfulness of his opposition nor taught him the inutility of further resistance to it, but the latter becomes a grievous error, when it is considered as a causeless gratuitous expression of opinion by the Executive on a grave question of policy at a time, and in a form, which can only prove to aggravate existing difficulties and intensify the bitterness, which unfortunately characterize their discussion. It cannot have been deemed expedient to make known the views entertained by the President touching the amendment, since these were long ago communicated to Congress, and taken together with those upon which they are based, nor has aught occurred that could afford a pretext for the revival of an opposition, which recent events have shown to be bootless. The President's inexplicable speech seemed to have at last fathed him of the futility of his endeavors to stem the polar current and win the controlling elements of his party. The reasonable presumption is that inasmuch as the Executive, by his persistent opposition to the settled resolves of the Northern people, rendered them firmer than before. This manifesto of Mr. Browning's is a signal, it is to be strengthen the position of Congress and make more determined the demand for the amendment as the ground work of a national compromise. The more judicious friends of the President the hope that the reason of the people, as heard in the recent elections, would induce him to reconsider his decision and to recommend the Amendment to the favorable consideration of the Southern States. When the President, yielding to the behests of his parent, a desire prevailed among many who would faithfully adhere to him that he should, at any rate, waive his hostility to the Amendment and allow the issue to be fought out without his interference in any manner."

The *Herald* says: "His appeals are groundless and unfounded, says Mr. Browning, another blow, which the President aims at the power of the Government which our fathers founded. It is distinctly rejecting the representation. What are we to understand by the Government our fathers founded? This is where we stand; we are in the Union of the Government which our fathers founded. It ceased to exist with the abolition of slavery. We cannot plead the Constitution as it was, we must take it as it is and deal with things, not as we would wish them to be, but as we find them, Mr. Browning."

The *World* asks, "Urge South to ratify the Constitutional Amendment, and he succeeds to say: 'A point of considerable interest to the South, and one on which we can speak with more authority than any other Northern journal, is the position of the Northern Democracy in respect to the Amendment. If the Democratic party of the North should counsel Hold to the Union by rejecting and thereby making the North unanimous in demanding ratification, the unanimity could not be disregarded by the Southern people.'"

The *Times* publishes two weeks we have, with much pains and no small editorial ability, attempted to gage the sentiment of the party on the point, the result is a conviction that the Northern Democracy will never inform the Amendment as a condition of restoration. If we might take retrace to or advise our Southern fellow-citizens, we would counsel them to let go that proposed amendment, to yield quiet obedience to all constitutional law, to maintain order, to protect and encourage the freedmen (equal law and to abstain as carefully from agitating questions of federal politics as if they had no concern in them. Their only hope of retress is in Northern justice, when it becomes evident that they are determined to await this with dignified reserve, that they will neither humiliate themselves by clamoring for peace of the country, that they will furnish no pretext for agitation, but quietly demean themselves as law abiding citizens, patiently and hopefully waiting, and that nothing will snake their resolution not to be parties to their further humiliation."

The *Tribune* says "The President and Mr. Seward seem to be said except to affirm that we will save the government. To this the American people enter an indignant denial. The dread which Mr. Seward and his advisers affect, that the government is in danger of destroying, is not felt by the people, and still less do they fear that their Executive will seriously ask Congress to sacrifice the existence of the Union to prevent a similar illegical outgoing." The *Express* approves it heartily as "a state smanlike paper."

Free Press in Austria—Insanity of Empress Charlotte Confirmed.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The government of Count Bismarck has expressible "Wide Club" inct of Vienna of the publicity given to the protest "Jeffry Knot," and the "Circle of the Heath" against the Austrian Minister replied that he did not recognize in any body the right of controlling the acts of government. If a sovereign placed under the protection of Austrian hospitality, can moreover the princes was free throughout the Empire, and no wise dependen upon an administrative director, and that anybody that counsel the contrary by it could have recourse to the ordinary tribunals of the country.

The report of the in-anity of the Arch Duchess Chirlotte, of Mexico, seems to be confirmed by the latter's note from Miramare is at Miramar. A correspondent writes that she is very fond of conversation with the Pope, she has given evidence of an exalted mysticism, and a feverish piety. Sholnan remarked that in spite of the fatal heat of Pius the Ninth, and implored his protection against attachment of the monarch, who himself surrounded by a shore, the character of her insanity is to believe herself continually harassed by family ties and traitors. She offered jewels to touch any food which is offered her, as she imagines that even the persons of her suite have a desire to poison her. Her medical attendants still hope that repose and care will restore her reason.

The Tribune on Wendell Phillips.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The *Tribune* has the following this A. M.: Mr. Phillips is to lecture this evening in our city. His theme, as announced, was "The Treachery of the Republican Party." He has changed it to "Reject the Amendment; Depose the President." The although he may not like it, we expect Mr. Phillips as a counselor in such great matters until he shall have at least once voted for its candidate. He may reasonably be expected to impeach the President, but they will only because it is their imperative duty. We fervently trust that the necessity may be avoided, for our impeachment of the President, no matter how just and necessary, will almost certainly plunge the country afresh into convulsion and civil war, just when its need of peace and thrift is most urgent. If the Republican shall ever be driven to such impeachment, it will follow therein the counsel of no less patient and implacable as Wendell Phillips. We deprecate Mr. Phillips' published invective against everybody and everything only as calculated to inflame the lingering prejudice North and South against impartial suffrage, and thus postpone a final all embracing settlement of our remaining differences.

Interviews with the President—Another Counterfeiter Turned Loose.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The President to-day had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of the Navy, and Attorney General upon business of an official nature. Audience was also given to Representative Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, and delegates Good win, of Arizona Territory. Besides there were, at the White House, Hon. J. S. Black, of Pa., Judge Rice, of Maine, Nick Taylor, of Louisiana, and Judge Gilmore, of Indiana.

The President has ordered the pardon of Johnson Winn, convicted in November, 1861, before the United States District Court, of New York of passing counterfeit U. S. fractional currency and sentenced to the Penitentiary for four years and six months.

Dedication of the Baltimore Peabody Institute—Investigation of Evening Star Disaster.

New York, Oct. 25.—The *Post's* special says: The Peabody Institute in Baltimore was dedicated to-day with appropriate ceremonies. Governor Swann welcomed Mr. Peabody, who briefly replied.

A private investigation by Captain Frew, special agent of the Treasury Department, of the Evening Star accident, was commenced to-day. So far as is publicly known the vessel was shown by seventy witnesses to be first class in every respect.

Vermont Congressional Nomination.

MONTPELIER, VT., October 25.—At a Union Convention held in Hyde Park, to nominate candidates for Congress, in place of Messrs. Hoyt and Baxter, who were voted for by the Republicans, September last, Worthington C. Smith, of St. Albans, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving sixty-five votes.

THE BALTIMORE EMBROGLIO.

Examination of Police Commissioners to be Held To-day at Annapolis.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—The examination of witnesses in the case of the Police Commissioners will commence to morrow before the Governor, at Annapolis. Some fifty witnesses have been summoned to sustain the charges of official misconduct against the Commissioners. It is understood that the council of the Commissioners whilst denying the jurisdiction of the Governor to try the charges, have determined to be present to watch the progress of the case. Whether they will take part in the examination of witnesses, as they have been notified to do, is not yet determined.

There is much speculation as to the course the affair will take. Some think the case will be abandoned for the want of sufficient evidence. On the other hand, it is claimed that new evidence has been procured, and it is designed to vigorously push the affair to a speedy conclusion.

The President's Cable Message.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The following message from President Johnson was sent to Liverpool by the cable on the night of the banquet:

To the officers of the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition:

The President of the United States reciprocates the friendly congratulations of the banquet at Liverpool, and trusts that the people of Great Britain may henceforth and forever remember that in the history of human progress they will be held to have been not alien and hostile powers, but kindred nations springing from one root and portions of one race, extending the common principles of liberty and humanity.

Arrest of a Murderer at New Orleans—Conflict of Civil and Military Authorities.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Mathew Gibson, a citizen, charged with murdering Sergt. Shuck, 6th United States Cavalry, at Park county, Texas, has been arrested by the civil authorities and held for trial under bonds. He is now afterward arrested by a military order from the Department of Texas, on the duty barm, and kidnapped, is executable, thereon. Wheeler, 219-20-22; Wright, 252.

Third—That in estimating the reasonable apprehension, the jury must consider the physical condition of the parties. Wharton, Homicide, 232-3.

Fourth—That if the jury believe, that Roberts was killed under circumstances, then the rule as to self-defense and reasonable apprehension will apply. Wharton, Homicide, 236.

Fifth—That if the jury believe the shot was fired by the prisoner while laboring under an excitement produced by sufficient provocation, then the killing is but manslaughter.

Sixth—If the jury believe that the killing was in defense of his family or property, the prisoner was not bound to retreat, and the killing is excusable. Wharton, 232-3.

At the conclusion of Mr. Swartzwelder's somewhat prolonged remarks, the Court adjourned, on the part of the Commonwealth, Mr. Roberts, District Attorney, who was more lively than his usual manner, opened the argument in this case, and cited the law bearing upon the case, and that stein himself was responsible for whatever of wrongs the deceased had done in his house on that night, as he held out a general invitation to all, and that, by accepting, they, and after they had assembled, they treated them with intoxicating drink. He therefore could not claim for the deceased Roberts to be was only exercising the right of an orderly citizen, in ejecting his house from unlawful disturbance, insomuch as the unlawful disturbance, if unlawful disturbance there was, was not committed in the defendant's house. Again, there was no premeditated disturbance on the part of the party to which Roberts belonged—no fight as caused by the difference between the nationalities. Whatever fight there was, was a sudden and unexpected one, incidental to the initial difficulty between Roberts and Stein about the clear, which difficulty was certainly sufficient to justify the first shooting, and had entirely terminated long before the shots, the third, fourth, and last, seemed in danger of falling. It was evident that he expected a verdict of acquittal. At or the verdict had been recorded in this form, the prisoner was remanded to jail, and left the room, preceded by his wife and children. Court then resumed its routine of other business.

Held to Bail.

A young German named Edward Jenni, appeared before Alderman Humbert, yesterday, and made oath, charging Edward Day with having perpetrated an unprovoked assault and battery on the person of the deponent. It appears the prosecutor was employed by Day to attend a pair of horses. On Wednesday the accused visited his stable to examine the condition of the animals, which, not being as he desired it, he struck Jenni ten times in the face with his clenched fist, injuring his "mug" in a serious way. Day was held in $300 bail for a hearing, to be had in the case this evening at seven o'clock.

Celebration.—A grand Union Republican jubilee was held in Wheeling on Wednesday evening in honor of the recent election triumphs. The city was gaily illuminated and decorated with flags, mottoes and transparencies. A procession, consisting of the Fire Department, a number of military and civic organizations, and citizens in common, marched through the streets. The festive scene was continued almost to the midnight hour.

THE TEMPERANCEVILLE HOMICIDE.

Conclusion of the Trial—Arguments of Counsel and Charge of the Court—Verdict of the Jury—"Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree."

TUESDAY, October 23.—Court opened at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the trial of Charles B. Stein, for the killing of David Roberts, was resumed. As on the preceding days, the family of the defendant were present in Court, Mrs. Stein sitting with apparent coolness except when the counsel for the defense made some peculiarly affecting point in his argument, when she would weep silently, or when the District Attorney made some strong point for the prosecution or some uncomplimentary allusion, when she would look a keen displeasure which she could not express. She sat close beside her husband throughout the trial, and the two little children sat with them. The little girl did not seem to comprehend the situation of her father, but the boy clung close to his mother's side and wept nearly all the time. The defendant himself seemed more deeply interested in the case as an interesting and exciting contest than as a matter of life and death for him. The only circumstance that seemed at all to overcome him was the silent crying of his child, which seemed partly to annoy and partly to grieve him. Most of the time he listened with strong apparent emotion, and watched keenly the course of the argument.

M. M. Swartzwelder, Esq., for the defense, first addressed the court and jury at length, in his usual forcible and argumentative style, submitting the following points on which he urged the court to charge the jury, and to qualifying his points with numerous citations of authority, and supporting them by ingenious arguments:

First—That where a felony is attempted upon the person of the wife, and the husband interposes and kill, such killing will be justified. Wharton, Homicide, 232.

Second—That if the husband has a reasonable apprehension that his wife is in imminent danger of loss of life, or in great bodily harm, and kills, the killing is excusable, thereon. Wharton, Homicide, 232-3.

Third—That in estimating the reasonable apprehension, the jury must consider the physical condition of the parties. Wharton, Homicide, 232-3.

Fourth—That if the jury believe, that Roberts was killed under circumstances, then the rule as to self-defense and reasonable apprehension will apply. Wharton, Homicide, 236.

Fifth—That if the jury believe the shot was fired by the prisoner while laboring under an excitement produced by sufficient provocation, then the killing is but manslaughter.

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MARRIED.

BROWN—McCOWAN—On October 25th 1866, by Rev. John Hogan, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ADA McCOWAN, of Pittsburgh.

We wish the happy young couple a life of joy and happiness, and may they feel adown the current of time, without encountering a rock of woe or a bank of sadness.

DIED.

CUSHRAVE—On Wednesday evening, JOHN S. CUSHRAVE, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 41 Federal street, on FRIDAY morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

DUNN—On Wednesday, October 24th 1866, MARGARET DUNN, in the 16th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, in Birmingham, on FRIDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave the office of Fairman & Sampson corner of Smithfield and Seventh sts., at 9 o'clock.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

A WIDELY DISSEMINATED JOURNAL,

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Interesting to Farmers Regarding Internal Revenue Tax Decisions.

The following is very important to farmers, the decisions have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

1st. Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their own immediate families.

2d. The farmer's profits from sales of live stock are to be found from deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold, the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3d. No deductions can be made by the farmer for the value of services rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays for such services or not. If adult children work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers in determining his income.

4th. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of manufactures, or in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

5th. No deduction can be allowed in any case for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in other work, such as the making of butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate part thereof of the wages paid them may be deducted.

6th. Expenses for ditching and clearing new lands to the extent of making permanent improvements, and not deducted.

7th. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied to the soil, or for the farmer's land may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

8th. If farming be the dominant business, the profits are to be obtained by estimating the value of the farm after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained, deducting the estimated value of land on the 1st day of July, 1866, or in case of any purchase, if purchased since that date.

9th. When repairs have been made by the tax-payer upon any building, fence, etc., during the preceding five years, nothing can be taken for wear and tear during the year for which his income is estimated.

10th. A farmer should make returns of his produce sold within the year, but a mere exchange of property for a sale is not a sale; delivery of produce to a miller or merchant, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether a sale is complete or not is to decide upon whether the vendor or the vendee is the party with the right over the property; if the property were destroyed by fire or by lightning, would the loss fall on the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall on the vendor and vendee, would the loss fall on the vendor and vendee