Pittsburgh Gazette.

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VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 12. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

A Mo.. Wonderful Cure by Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher.

My daughter Margaret McFarland, now about seven years of age, has been afflicted with a scrofulous disease, ever since she was one year old. I employed a physician of this city, who treated her for some time, but failed to give her even temporary relief. I consulted three others, they all agreed in naming the disease scrofula, but failed as the first had done. The disease increased in severity each year, and had involved the whole system, the neck, arms and feet were covered with eating sores and ulcers, the eyeballs were bloodshot, and one of the eyes almost closed. The sores were continually discharging matter, and had burrowed into the flesh, so as to expose the bone underneath in a great many places. This was especially the case with the hands and feet, so badly were the feet afflicted that for six years she could not wear shoes on them. A great many pieces of decayed jackbone bones were discharged and worked out of the sores. She was unable to stand on her feet, and had to be in a reclining position. At this stage of the disease, Mr. Lawrence Lunis, one of my neighbors, informed me of the wonderful cure of Mr. Daniel A. Boyd, (with whom he was personally acquainted), which was effected with the use of your Blood Searcher. I called to see Mr. Boyd, and he advised me to consult Dr. Keyser. I concluded to do so, but found that it was impossible to bring her to the Doctor's office, as her sufferings were so great that she could not bear to be moved. I then went to your store, 140 Wood Street, and purchased a bottle of your valuable medicine, and before she had used the first bottle, she was able to walk around. She has taken your Blood Searcher off and on, for the period of three years, and out of thirty-six sores which were on her person when she commenced taking your medicine, only two remain, and they are almost well. She is at present enjoying good health, better, in fact, than she has ever had in her life before. I feel bound in gratitude to you, to make known these facts as well as for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

NEAL MCFARLAND,

The following persons are neighbors of Mr. McF., and have full knowledge of this extraordinary cure, and have allowed their names to be used with reference to the facts.

LAWRENCE LUNIS,
PATRICK LAVANAGH,
JOHN MCKEFFRY,

PITTSBURGH, January 14, 1867.

At the World's Fair

In London, 1862, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine received the highest award—all the Machines of Europe and America in competition. This award has always been made wherever exhibited. You will make no mistake in ordering one as a holiday gift to wife, sister or friend. They can be purchased only at Sumner & Co'S., 57 Fifth street.

Jellies on Hand.

Currant, Raspberry, Quince, Strawberry, Venilla, Grape, Orange, Blackberry, Apple, Lemon' Pine Apple and Black Currant. Call and see them at 112 Federal street, Allegheny city.

GEO. BRAYEN.

Another Sale of Territory

Made yesterday, for Liming's Improved Stove Damper. Now is the time to call at No. 11 Fifth street, as J. N. Whilden leaves in a few days, to *put a Damper* on more Western States.

Fine Liquors

Of all kinds for medicinal purposes, such as cannot be had elsewhere in the city. Sold at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 81 Market street. Remember the place.

Many are Becoming

More anxious to invest in that "Improved Stove Damper," as the golden chances are going rapidly, at No. 11 Fifth street.

Drugs and Medicines.

Doctors' prescriptions carefully prepared at half the usual price, at Fulton's Drug Store, opposite Postoffice.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street, Pittsburgh.

Boots and Shoes

cat and cheapest in the city—warranted as such—at the Opera House Shoe store.

Boots and Shoes

Cheaper than the cheaper bought, at the a House Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes

Better than you ever bought, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes

Wonderful cheap, at the Opera House Shoe store.

Boots and Shoes

Remarkably cheap, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes

Awful cheap at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes

Very Cheap, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Boots and Shoes

Cheap, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Indians, on Friday night, attacked a mail party forty miles east of Fort Laramie, and captured seven mules and one wagon. Bands of roving Indians are reported prowling about the Fort.

A portion of Warden, Mitchell & Co.'s Reaper and Mower Manufactory, near Springfield, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss about $40,000; insured for $20,000.

Late New Mexican advices state that a company is now stocking the road for a mail route from San Antonio, Texas, via Mesilla to California; and also that a contract has been let for the construction of a telegraph line along the same route.

The wife of Dr. C. F. Forbes was burned to death in Waltham, Mass., on Saturday night, by breaking a kerosene lamp.

The Rhode Island General Assembly commenced its session yesterday. Governor Burnside announced that he had collected nearly all of the States's military claims against the General Government.

The freedmen are leaving the vicinity of Columbia, S. C., in such numbers as to excite alarm for the future cultivation of the lands They are chiefly bound for Florida, and are transported at the Government's expense.

Ex-President Pierce has been ill for several weeks, but is now thought much better.

The steamer Sunny South, with 1,045 bales of cotton, was burned on the Alabama river, below Selma, on Friday night last. Loss, $175,000, mostly insured. One passenger is supposed to have been lost.

Fatton's steam plaster mill, in Philadelphia, was almost entirely destroyed by a boiler explosion yesterday. One man was killed and three injured.

In Wilmington, North Carolina, letters of administration were granted, on Saturday, by the proper authority, to Richard Reid, a colored man, on the estate of John Nixon, colored This is probably the first instance of the kind on record in the South.

Gerritt Smith has sent a draft for five thousand dollars to a fund in aid of the Cretans.

The United States Grand Jury at New Orleans has failed to find indictments against any persons concerned in the July riots. The United District Attorney when the Jury was empanelled, declined to apply the test oath to the jurors.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Employment of Freedmen—Demise of a Newspaper—The Question of the Freedmen Making Contracts—Duty of Military Officers to Aid the Bureau and Enforce Civil Rights Bill.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Mayor General Mower, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau here, gives notice to persons making applications to him, that planters or others employing freedmen can obtain transportation for them from other States. No person of persons have the appointment from him securing to them this business.

The *Commercial* newspaper, which, on the 1st inst., assumed the defence of the political course of Gov. Wells has suspended.

The New Orleans *Tribune* is edited by colored men, who oppose the freedmen making contracts for labor with planters, or working on shares. It advises them to work by the week only.

The military commandant at Victoria, Texas, having declined to assist the Bureau officers, General Griffin publishes a circular explaining that all military officers must assist the Bureau in the contingencies provided for in the Bureau Act and the Civil Rights Bill.

FENIAN TRIALS.

Two Fenian Prisoners Convicted—One Plead, Guilty and is Sentenced to Twenty Year's Imprisonment.

TORONTO, January 14.—The Fenian trials were resumed to-day. Thos. H. Maxwell was convicted and the sentence deferred. James Burke, an American citizen, who served twenty-one years in the United States army, was also convicted and sentence deferred.

Peter Morton plead guilty, and the death penalty commuted to twenty years imprisonment.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14, 1867.

SENATE.

The special order for this evening was the Constitutional amendment. The resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Searight, Connell, White and Landon.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the committee to investigate into the affairs of the Venango Bank.

Mr. Wham moved that five thousand copies be printed. Agreed to.

The following bills in place were read

By Mr. McKee: An act fixing the time of holding courts in Allegheny county, and regulating the proceedings therein; also,

An act taxing persons soliciting passengers for railroads and steamboats; also,

An act relating to the law of evidence; also,

An act to incorporate the Union Iron Mills of Pittsburgh; also,

An act to extend the act relative to the fire and police telegraph of Philadelphia to the city of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Wilson: An act to repeal the act repealing the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; also,

An act to incorporate the Superior Iron Company; also

An act to authorize the School Directors of Birmingham to erect a School House.

By Mr. Chadwick: An act to compensate the School Directors of Elizabeth Township for services during the draft.

By Mr. Mechling: An act relating to the collection of railroad taxes in Kittanning.

FROM EUROPE.

A Plot to Assassinate Napoleon.

AMNESTY TO THE PRESS IN RUSSIA,

No Swiss Soldiers for the Pope.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TURKISH-ITALIAN TROUBLES.

[By the Cable.]

ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER.

LONDON, January 14.—The steamship Damascus, from Portland, arrived to-day.

A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

PARIS, January 14.—Vague rumors are afloat that a desperate plot to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon has been discovered and frustrated by the officials.

AMNESTY IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—The Government of Russia has ordered a general amnesty for all connected with the late troubles in the empire.

NO SWISS SOLDIERS FOR THE POPE.

BERNE, January 14.—The Swiss Government has under consideration a proposition to prohibit the people of Switzerland from joining the Pope's army.

VESSEL AND CREW LOST.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—The ship Thomas Humphrey, hence for New York, has been lost near Holyhead. All on board except the captain and one man were drowned.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, January 14.—The revolutionary junta, having the headquarters here, has issued a stirring address to the people.

TURKEY AND ITALY.

FLORENCE, January 14.—The difficulty between Italy and Turkey, relative to the Italian steamer fired on by the forts of Porto, has been amicably adjusted. The amount of indemnity to be paid by the Turkish Government has not yet been fixed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—*Evening.*—Cotton market closed very dull; sales 8,000 bales; Middling uplands firm at 12¾. Lard quoted at 56¾@s per cwt. for American. Petroleum closed at 1s. 7d. per gallon for refined. Ashes; pots saleable at 33s for American.

LONDON, January 14.—*Evening.*—American securities closed as follows: Illinois Central, 93; Erie, 45¾; Illinois, 79¾. Consols closed at 90 for money.

PARIS, January 14.—Five-Twenties, 72¾.

FRANKFORT, January 14.—Bonds, 70¾.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Number of Fires—Trinity Church Property—The Late Case of Railroad Swindling—Destitute Colored People.

A BUDGET OF FIRES.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A fire occurred early at No. 15 Platte street, involving a loss to Otto Schlemen, dealer in liquors, of $1,000, and to other occupants of $2,000.

The residence of C. H. Hamilton, on Staten Island, was burnt this morning. Loss, $5,000.

A fire at 425 Broadway, to-night, destroyed the milinery stock of Mr. Neyben to the amount of $4,000. The building, No. 84 Grand street, occupied by Henry Spoon and others, was destroyed by fire to-night, loss $6,000.

THE TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Board of Aldermen has instructed the Corporation Counsel to ascertain what measures are necessary to place the King farm and garden portion of Trinity Church property in possession of the city.

RAILWAY SWINDLING CASE.

The embezzlement from the Erie Railway amounts to $40,000 and several months of accounts are yet to be investigated.

DESTITUTE COLORED PEOPLE.

At a meeting of dentists, representing New York, Connecticut, and Vermont, to-night, it was decided to raise $20,000 to defend their case against the India rubber men.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination held their anniversary at Steinway Hall to-night. Lt. Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, presided. Several interesting addresses were delivered.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

British War Vessels—Two Governors in Washington Territory, Claiming the Honor—Education in Idaho—Indians Defeated by Gen. Crook—Earthquake in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The British War ship Sparrow Hawk, despatched to demand the release of the Captain and sailors of the wrecked ship Montezuma held prisoners by the Northern Indians, has arrived here.

The new Governor of Washington Territory, Governor Cole, arrived at the capital on the 6th. Governor Pickering, the present incumbent, desires time for investigation, and deems it inexpedient to hasten the transfer of the archives and authority to Governor Cole. The Legislature appointed a Joint Committee to inform the new Governor that both Houses were prepared to receive communications.

The Idaho Legislature had passed a bill appropriating $30,000 for the support of Catholic schools.

General Crook had a fight with the Indians on the Owyhee river, killing thirty Indians and capturing the same number of horses.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 14.—A Jacksonville (Oregon) telegram says: A terrific earthquake was felt at Fort Klamath, on the 5th inst. The sky was darkened with ashes and the air filled with sulphurous vapors, which came from the direction of Klamath Marsh. Klamath Lake had fallen about six feet, and Crooked Creek was completely dried up.

Three Hawaiians were recently brutally murdered at Pitt's island. No violence was perpetrated on missionaries, but they were advised to leave by a brother of the king.

Accident on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Jan. 14.—The *Virginian* has intelligence of an accident of a serious character on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which occurred to the up train on Sunday night, a mile and a half east of Central Depot. The train was running along the river bank at which point the engine snapped a rail on passing over it. All the cars passed safely over the break until the sleeping car came, when the train was thrown down an embankment thirty feet high. The accident occurred at eleven at night, eleven of the passengers were wounded, and among them Col. J. Adams, of Galveston, Texas, shoulder dislocated; Major Goodman, Galveston, his right arm and hand injured; E. W. Bullock, New York, face severely cut; George T. Gregory, New York, cut and hurt in neck and shoulder; Mr. Lytle, Fort Wayne, Indiana, back injured; Mr. Parkman, Tennessee, shoulder and eye bruised; Mr. Watson, Philadelphia, hurt in head slightly; Mr. Miller, conductor on sleeping car, was badly hurt internally. The wounded were conveyed to Dublin, eight miles distant, where they were properly cared for.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Decision by the Supreme Court:

OPINIONS FOR AND AGAINST THE TEST OATHS.

Senator Cowan to be Appointed Minister to Austria.

THE TERRITORIAL BILL FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1867.

THE MISSOURI TEST OATH REQUIRED OF CLERGYMEN AND TEACHERS.

Associate Justice Field, to-day, delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Missouri Test Oath case, John C. Cummins, a Roman Catholic priest, who was indicted for preaching and teaching without taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the State, being the plaintiff in error. The Court decided the oath in this case unconstitutional, it being in the nature of a punishment without trial, and in its character *ex post facto*, and operating as a bill of attainder. The judgment of the courts below is reversed.

THE OATH REQUIRED OF ATTORNEYS WHO AIDED THE REBELLION.

Associate Justice Field also delivered the opinion of the Court in the cases of Garland and Marr, who, taking part in the rebellion, sought to be re-admitted to practice law in the Supreme Court. The Court held that as the act was imposed a punishment, which could not have been imposed at the time the offense was committed, it is in its nature an *ex post facto* law. Attorneys are not officers of the United States; they are officers of the Courts and hold their offices during good behavior. The Court is not the register of the edicts of any other power. The applicants obtained a pardon from the President, which relieves them from the consequences of their offenses and makes them citizens in the eye of the law, the same as before the offense was committed. The pardon cannot limit the prerogative of mercy. It cannot be filtered by legislative restrictions. It followed that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted. The rule which denies attorneys to take the test oath must be rescinded.

A DISSENTING OPINION.

Associate Justice Miller, for himself, the Chief Justice, and Associate Justices Swayne and Davis, read a dissenting opinion, maintaining that practice in courts is a privilege, and that attorneys are subject to legislation the same as judges. The law makes no distinction, but requires all civil and military officers to take the same oath. Attorneys exert a marked influence on the character of the government. All attorneys in the South had been faithful to their allegiance we should have been spared the horrors of the rebellion. It was not claimed by a majority of the Court that the act was a bill of attainder or ex post facto, therefore this is not a bill of attainder. Nor does it appear that it convicted any designated persons, or declared the punishment of persons related themselves in hostility to the government, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy, or forfeited their right to appear in court. This was not a criminal, but a civil proceeding, which inflicted private rights retrospectively.

With regard to the Missouri case, the question involved rested with the State. The constitutional restriction that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of religion, was not appliable. Justice Story says the whole power was left to the State, to be exercised according to its judgment. The Constitution of Missouri says no such persons as are described shall exercise their functions unless they show their loyalty. Cases were quoted in support of this point.

THE PENDING ENABLING ACTS.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Stevens will call up his enabling act for the Southern States and endeavor to press it to a vote on Wednesday.

Mr. Ashley, on Tuesday, will submit as a substitute for Mr. Stevens' Bill, the measure agreed upon by the Committee on Territories. This bill abolishes the present Southern State governments and all laws made in pursuance thereof. It calls upon all male citizens over twenty-one years of age, who can swear they have not aided the rebellion after the 4th of March, 1864, and would have complied with the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, if opportunity had been offered them; who can swear they never ill-used Union soldiers, and will conscientiously support the Constitution and loyal governments in their respective States. It calls for a convention of the Southern States or delegates who can swear they never voluntarily aided the rebellion in military work. Those conventions shall determine if they will accept the terms proposed by Congress. They will appoint commissions to provide for holding elections, framing a new constitution, elect State officers, and prepare for admission into the Union.

Each Constitution shall provide against slavery; all laws to be impartial as to race and color, rebel debt shall not be paid, nor any pension or compensation given for slaves; three schools without distinction of color of pupils shall be established, and no person that had held military or naval offices in the Confederacy shall be allowed to hold any office except by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature. In case of rebellion, Congress shall have the right to declare a cessation of its relations with rebellious States until such State is thoroughly purged of its disloyalty. The Constitutions must be ratified by a majority of the people of each State, who can take the oath of loyalty. After the ratification of the Constitution, the Senators and Representatives shall be elected, but not admitted until Congress declares the State entitled to representation.

It is further provided that in case the States decline to accept these terms they shall submit to Congress a plan of reconstruction; providing that said plan recognizes the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, that the State Constitutions shall guarantee to all freedom and equality before the law, and suffrage must be impartial without regard to race or color. The rebel war debt and compensation for slaves will not be assumed by said States, or claims be brought against the United States for them. All laws recognizing slavery or, which exclude the testimony of persons of color, or deny the right of trial by jury, or make color a distinction, shall be null and void. The provisional governments may suspend the writ of habeas corpus in case of resistance of authority, and call on the government for aid.

A proposition is made to divide Texas in two States before her re-admission into the Union.

SENATOR COWAN'S SICK.

It is understood that the President to-day nominated Senator Cowan Minister to Austria.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT AT THE SOUTH.

The Committee on Territories has instructed Mr. Ashley to report his amendment to the bill to re-establish civil government in North Carolina, as a substitute for Stevens' bill.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The total receipts of Internal Revenue since the first of July amount to $175,471,185. It is thought the entire receipts of the year will exceed all estimates by twenty or even thirty millions of dollars. It appears from official documents that nearly eighty-four millions of internal revenue were collected in the first collection district of Illinois during the year 1866.

EMIGRATION.

In three-fourths of the year 1866, two hundred and eighty-six thousand four hundred and ninety persons arrived in the United States from foreign countries.

EXTINCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

There is little opposition in the Committee on Banking and Currency, to Mr. Randall's bill for the extinction of the national debt in thirty-six years, by a sinking fund, while the opposition from the banks is less than was expected.

Movements of Troops.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 14.—The 9th United States Infantry, numbering six hundred and fifty men, lately quartered at Richmond, have arrived at Norfolk and are embarking to-night on the steamer Missouri for New Orleans to relieve the colored regiments who have been mustered out of the service.

FROM MEXICO.

THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE IMPERIAL CAUSE.

The French Troops Moving En Masse to the Coast.

SPEEDY OCCUPANCY OF THE CAPITAL BY THE LIBERALS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—By letters of December 8th, from the City of Mexico, from best informed authorities at the Imperial Court, we have the following important intelligence:

The French troops are moving en masse to Vera Cruz. General Castelnau leaves the city some time in the month of February. General Castelnau and the French Minister went to see the Emperor at Puebla, and obtained the promise from him of abdicating in twenty days.

It appears that the answer of the Liberal chiefs to the invitation sent them for co-operation, leaves no hope that a Congress can be had, and the Emperor must abdicate. The Emperor is governed by his confessor Pere Fischer.

The Imperial Generals Marquez and Miramon are seizing men and horses wherever they can lay hands on them, in order to fill the ranks of their army.

The Liberals are all around the City of Mexico. The Americans are desirous of getting away, and all are taking out passports. The Liberals must get possession of the city before long; but the last effort of the Reactionists, it is feared, will be a desperate one.

LATER NEWS.

Letters sent by a messenger extraordinary, who left the capital December 20th, leave no doubt but that the French army will leave the sea coast ready to embark some time before they had been expected, and that the Emperor, Maximilian, will leave the country to the possession of the Liberals. The calling out of the forces of all the northern Mexican States, and their advance in force upon the capital, must soon result in its surrender. The City of Mexico itself is strategically indefensible. A call has been issued by the citizens of the City of Mexico appealing to their patriotism to join the ranks of the Liberals, and obey no longer the orders of a foreign despot.

The Imperial General Lozada has pronounced, at the head of his troops, against the Empire, and a stirring proclamation that he will observe armed neutrality in the district of Nayarit. The document is signed by Gen. Carlos Rivas, and a large number of other officers.

The Minister of France and General Castelnau left Mexico on the twentieth to see Maximilian. They had a stormy interview, and the report is that the Emperor has abdicated.

An Austrian frigate, to carry Maximilian to Europe, has arrived at Vera Cruz.

The merchants in the city of Mexico are suffering from the embroglio between the French and Imperialists. The Custom House in the interior refuses to receive any goods which left Vera Cruz after the 12th, the day on which the French took possession of the customs.

THE VERA CRUZ LATEST.

The steamship Cassandria arrived at this port this morning from Vera Cruz direct, and brings the intelligence of highly important intelligence from the city of Mexico, of the 8th inst.

The last detachment of French troops from the interior, under General Castagny, is expected to reach the capital, when all the French will commence their movements toward Vera Cruz. Marshal Bazaine expected in favor of the capital on the 5th inst.

All the abandoned cities are being occupied by the Liberals, Guadalajara, San Luis, &c., being in their hands.

General Miramon left the capital in company with Marquez, but it is generally believed he would not succeed.

The popularity with the imperialists is the want of money and arms. General Mejia had become disaffected to the Imperial cause. The Emperor, blinded by advisers, has received to continue the struggle and had decided to leave the Capital.

It is believed by many that the Emperor, on the question by a vote of 65 to 57, but without coming to vote on the bill, adjourned.

River Telegram.

(By Merchants' National Telegraph Co.)

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14, 1867.

The river is still closed above and below. Weather moderate. Oil market dull at $2.00@2.05.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Petitions were presented for the passage of the pending tariff bill; for increased pay of army officers; for reconstruction on basis of equal rights; against curtailment of the public debt; against curtailment of the Navy; for a Congressional Library; for an appropriation for improvement of the Mississippi river.

PENITENTIARIES IN TERRITORIES.

A bill was passed to set aside the net proceeds of Internal Revenue, in the Territories in 1867-'68, for the erection of penitentiaries.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. LANE called up the bill to change the mode of appointing Pension Agents; pro viding that they should hereafter be appointed by the President with advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment requiring that all officers and agents of the Government, whose salaries or fees exceed $1,000 must be confirmed by the Senate, was opposed by Mr. LANE, who said he would prefer it as an independent proposition. It was rejected—yeas 12, nays 31.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The morning hour having expired, and the unfinished business of Friday being in order, the bill to regulate tenure of office came up.

Mr. Sumner's amendment to strike out the provision that no vacancies shall be filled except by the advice and consent of the Senate, the duties of such offices to be exercised without salaries, fees or compensation, and such officers to be filled by law exercise such powers, was debated by Messrs. HENDRICKS, for, and WILMOT, against. FESSENDEN, DAVIS, WILKINSON, Mr. Sumner, and others, was discussed by Messrs. HOWE, CONKLING, and others, against, and by Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONNESS, and others, for. Mr. Sumner's amendment was finally adopted, the yeas and nays being taken thereon, yeas 29, nays 11.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill contemplated no increase of the number of appointed commissions to provide for holding elections, framing a new constitution, elect State officers, and prepare for admission into the Union.

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COURT REPORTS.

Trial List for This Day.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Sterrett.

204. Wallace vs Little.
205. Do. Do. et al.
213. Miller vs Less.
218. Shaup vs Cart.
219. Rough vs Gardner.
220. Robinson vs Lehrsporger.
221. Leech vs Lehmer et ux.
222. Connell vs Lowrie.
223. Nanz vs Shaub.
200. Korr vs Young.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Hampton.

67. Ardesco Oil Co. vs. Tack, Bro. & Co.
72. A. W. Foster & Co. vs. Peter Coleman.
77. Thompsons vs Thompsons.
79. Fisher vs Gillespie & Mitchell.
80. Courtin vs Barnes.
81. Greenboro vs Penna. Insurance Co.
83. Thompson vs Himmelwright et al.
84. Briggs & Mulverhill vs Briggs.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Stowe.

Commonwealth vs Robert Mahoney. Indictment murder—for killing James McCutchen, at Sharpsburg, on the night of September 6, 1866. The defendant is a colored man. Deceased declared shortly before his death, that he was lying on the porch and got up about eleven o'clock in the night to go into his boarding house. Finding the front door locked he went to the dining-room window, and hoisting it was in the act of getting into the room when he was spoken to by some one he did not know, (deceased) replying that he was a boarder and was not going to hurt any one. He was then shot while he was in the window. Defendant was employed at house, that of C. W. Roam, in the borough of Sharpsburg.

District Court.

Before Judge Hampton.

This Court met Monday at 10 o'clock, and proceeded with the ejectment case of Walls vs. Shaffer, which went to the jury about noon. No verdict at adjournment.

Emma Wall vs. Dr. John L. Shafer. Action in ejectment for the one-sixth of one-half of sixty-five acres of land in Elizabeth township. By agreement of counsel, notes of the trial in the former case were submitted in evidence and a verdict *pro forma* taken for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court in Banc upon the question of law reserved, viz: Whether the deed of Brisbane Wall, of the 2d August, 1860, to Dr. Shafer, conveyed the title to Emma. A call has been made for a jury on the trial or not. If it did, then judgment to be entered for the defendant, non *obstante veredicto*, and if not, then to judge for the plaintiff, on the verdict for the plaintiff.

William H. Brown vs. Albert Young. Action to recover three hundred dollars, the stated value of a stench fire engine, which floated from its moorings at the Monongahela Bridge by a flood, and caught adrift by Lewis Rocks, Hiram, and a dozen others, on the Ohio. On trial at adjournment.

Common Pleas Court.

This Court met on Monday, 14th, Judge Sterrett on the bench.

Robert Hays vs. William Thompson. Action in ejectment for 176 acres of land in Jefferson township, S. A. Purviance, Esq., for plaintiff, offered in evidence a deed of title, dated Jan. 19th, 1852, to Margaret Ellen Thompson, (now deceased,) who subsequently became the wife of defendant, for the land in question, which contained a condition for the payment to plaintiff of an annuity of $275. This condition had not been complied with. Robert Wade, Esq., for defendants, objected to the deed as irrevelant. He contended that a non-compliance with the condition of title allowed forfeiture of title, and that the remedy of plaintiff was not in ejectment, but in an action for breach of contract. The Court sustained the offer. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for one cent damages, to be released upon payment of the annuities due, $1252, with interest from Jan. 1st, 1861, payable April 1st, 1868.

Objection was made to the verdict in consequence of the, unreasonable length of time allowed for the payment of amount of plaintiff's claim, and upon motion of Mr. Purviance the Court granted a new trial, and ordered the case to be put upon the trial list for re-trial on Wednesday, the 23d inst.

A rule was granted on Christ Graf and Tice, Gamble, defendants in attachment, to show cause why attachments should not issue against them.

Charles Howard, administrator vs. Gillett & Applegate. Action to recover on two promissory notes, one, dated December 5th, 1865, for four hundred dollars, and the other, dated July 1st, 1866, for one thousand thirty-five dollars. The defendants plead the statute of limitations, suit having been brought so late as March, 1866, not within six years, as required. Verdict for defendants.

Henry Shiplar vs. Philip Shiplar's administrator. Judgment confessed for nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

Mary R. Taylor vs. Joseph Wilson, administrator of Dr. R. B. Simpson, deceased, with notice to Lydia Simpson, devisee and heir-at-law of said decedent. Plaintiff claimed that the estate of the deceased owed her a balance in her in the sum of $500, with interest from October 1st, 1865, for money received by him in his lifetime, for the balance of money remaining in his hands on which he paid the interest. No other obligation in writing was given to plaintiff, but Dr. S. always admitted having the money and continually paying the interest through down to October, 1865. The defendant stated were established, and it appeared that the plaintiff had refused to allow certain for the reason that there was nothing found in the books or among the papers of decedent to justify the administrators in paying it. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for the amount claimed, $525.00.

William J. Miller vs. William J. Huffman, administrator of William Lowrie, deceased. Mr. White, counsel for plaintiff, took a nonsuit.

The list for to-day having been disposed of, the Court adjourned till to-day at 9 o'clock.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

This Court met Monday forenoon, at ten o'clock, Judges Stowe and Mellon on the bench, and the

COUNTY'S STATION HOUSE CASE

Was proceeded with, occupying the entire day. Michael Bielich's case against the defendant, Maggie Sullivan, aged 14 years, the prosecutrix, attended by her parents and Mr. Michael Hogan. The counsel in the case were: Thomas Howard, Esq., for Commonwealth, and John H. Hampton, A. S. Morrison, and W. D. Moore, Esqs., for the defense. We need not repeat the details of the case, which have been already given what is at all fit for publication concerning it. After the conclusion of the arguments of counsel the Court adjourned. Judge Stowe will charge the jury this morning.

Stealing Clothing from the Soldiers' Home.

A late inmate of the Soldiers' Home, in the Ninth ward, named Thomas J. Monroe, was committed to jail on Sunday, by Alderman Donaldson, charged by Dr. C. B. King, Surgeon, at the Home, with the larceny of clothing and other articles from that institution. Monroe, it appears, had been in the army, and some time ago was admitted to the Home on a certificate of a physician. After being there some time, he was, during the temporary absence of a ward master, placed in his position. In this office he was required to make out papers, draw and give out the clothes to the inmates, &c. During his occupancy of the position various articles of clothing were missing from time to time, and Monroe is the suspected thief. At one time a colored man happened in the ward master and inspector's room, when he found Monroe in the act of looking at the contents of that officer's carpet sack. The colored man, whose name is George Washington, told Monroe to whom the things belonged, then the latter intimated that he didn't think he would return again, as if he did not, he (Monroe) would divide with Washington. At another time Monroe's wife and daughter visited him, and had a basket with them. It is thought that some of the missing articles, such as drawers, socks, etc., were taken at that time. Some of the articles were found under Monroe's bed tick. The colored man, Washington, was committed as witness.

Sent to Dixmont.

Mary Brady, the young woman committed to jail by Alderman Donaldson, a few days ago, for surety of the peace, and believed to be insane, was before Judge Sterrett, in the Common Pleas room, yesterday, an application having been made by George L. Cochran, Esq., to have her sent to the Asylum at Dixmont. Several persons with whom she had lived as a servant, also her step-mother, were present and testified that they believed her mind to be disturbed, and that it was unsafe for her to be at large. Dr. McCandless, Jr., the jail physician, whose attention had been called to her, stated that she was labouring under great mental aberration, but might be restored under proper treatment. The young woman herself was asked by His Honor what she had to say, and replied by making a long and incoherent statement concerning her troubles, affording additional evidence of her demented state. She was not violent, but there was a vacancy in her gaze, and once she began three second to be near out to her task. The burden of her complaint was that some persons had endeavored to damage her character, with a view of preventing her marriage with a young man to whom she was engaged. The Court made the required order for her transfer from the jail to Dixmont.

A Nuisance.—Mr. J. B. Williams, representing the Board of Health, yesterday made information before Alderman Morrow, charging Winnifred Davis with maintaining a nuisance. It seems the accused owns tenements on Water street, and one of them is provided with a smoking chimney, which for want of repairing, is endangering the health of the tenants and the neighbors. The defendant was brought before the Alderman by whom she was fined $5 and ordered to pay the costs.

A New Church Paper.—The Episcopalians of this city are making efforts to start a paper, and $15,000 has been subscribed.

A First Class Packing House.

To those who would gain an adequate idea of the pork and beef packing interest of Pittsburgh, we would recommend a visit to the packing house of Messrs. F. Sellers & Co., on the corner of Penn and Wayne streets, in the Fourth ward. There is no more fitting place to obtain a large knowledge of this business. The extent and variety of the business transacted by this firm are very great, and enormous quantities of sugar cured hams, sugar cured beef, breakfast bacon, sides and shoulders, besides great numbers of beef tongues, are perpetually turned out from the curing department of the establishment. Jobbers will search in vain for so favorable a place to deal in the articles mentioned. They are supplied in almost unlimited quantities, of the very highest qualities, and at the most reasonable terms.

It is also greatly to the interest of all miners, railroad and mill companies to turn their attention to this house, for the extra No. 1 and No. 2 lard oils turned out here in large quantities are far lower in price than all animal oils, and far better than any mixtures that can be devised as lubricators. Besides these oils, the firm supply the best possible "mill grease," and so much are all these in favor with practical men that most of the rolling mills in this city and neighborhood are supplied by this house. Other very important articles turned out here, are the star candles of a very superior grade, and the clean soap,