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VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 25. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

The Consumptive.

Then came consumption with her languid moods,
Her soothing whisper, and her dreams that seek—
To muse themselves in silent solitudes;
She came with hectic glow and wasted cheeks,
And still the maiden plied more wan and weak,
Pale like the second bow; yet would she speak
The words of hope, even while she passed away,
Amid the closing clouds, and faded ray by ray!

The most dreaded of all diseases is that of consumption. Until of late years it has been looked upon by all classes of persons as necessarily fatal. If the first symptoms were attended to, there need be very few die of this once formidable disease. If DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP was used at the first inception of a cough, or sore throat, or a hawking up of blood, it would in the course of a few days, remove the obstruction which causes the cough, and establish the equilibrium of the circulation and thus restore health. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is without doubt the most perfect remedy now known for the early stages of coughs or colds, and has cured very many persons who have been deemed hopelessly advanced in consumption.

How absurd then it is for persons to allow themselves to pass into an incurable disease, when it might be arrested in the beginning!

Ask any one pining and wasting away under this disease what were the first causes, and he will tell you that he was out late at a ball, or standing on the street corners, took a chill, which was followed by a cough and hoarseness or sore throat; these were neglected for awhile, and consumption had fastened on the lungs or bronchia, and the whole constitution was gradually giving away under its baneful influence.

We speak of common causes which meet the medical practitioner every day, suppose such person were to take, for a few days, a remedy like *Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup*. It will infallibly remove from the system the morbid conditions which, if left alone, might end in pulmonary consumption or in the development of pulmonary tubercle. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has cured tens of thousands of just such cases as we have named. We meet every day on the street some one who years ago was sentenced to a consumptive's grave, who by the use of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is now restored to health and a renewal of life. In summing up we would say that in the beginning of a consumption Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup never fails. Its developed stage it has cured very often. Dr. Keyser uses, however, in advanced stages of the disease another remedy called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is one of the most valuable medicines ever compounded for restoring the blood to a healthy and healthy condition, and for restoring and improving not only the digestive organs themselves to full power and efficiency, but at the same time imbuing the chyle with its own wonderful properties, so that it will stimulate the secreting and secerning organs to a healthy and natural action. For all chronic diseases of the lungs and air passages it has no equal. It will carry out of the system all morbid and unhealthy material and replace it with new, and in that way gradually cure disease and restore health.

Dr. Keyser's remedies can be had of most druggists, and at his great medicine store, No. 166 Wood street. Consultation rooms for long examinations at 120 Penn street, from 8 A. M., until 4 P. M.

Almost Lost.

Etna Life Insurance Company.

In reference to another column it will be seen that Mrs. C. Oyer, and Mrs. Wm. A. Richardson have made public acknowledgment of the receipt of five thousand dollars each, from D. P. Chapman, Manager of the Pittsburgh branch of the Etna Life Insurance Company. The progress with the prompt and careful management of this Company commends it to every one interested in the subject of Life Insurance. We desire to state a few facts in regard to it. Over one thousand persons of Pittsburgh and vicinity have taken out policies in the Etna.

This Company issued 14,189 policies during the year 1866. Being an increase of 3,326 over the preceding year. The receipts were $4,031,230.99 for the year 1866.

Comment is unnecessary. These figures speak for themselves. Persons contemplating insuring will do well to call and get a circular and an explanation in regard to the workings of this popular Company. The office is at No. 59 Fourth street, second floor of Burke's building.

Almost Lost.

Wanted Merchants and Store Keepers to Know,

That we have just received direct from the importers and manufacturers, a large stock of staple and fancy goods, consisting in part of Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Suspenders, Shoe Lace, Pins, Needles, Fish Hooks and Lines, Pencils, Note Paper, Envelops, Pens, Slates, Ink, Blacking, Tacks, Matches by the block and box, Pipe Stems, Stone head Pipes, Clay Pipes, Pocket Books Valentines, Pocket Cutlery, Razors and Strops, Brushes of all kinds, Scrub and White Wash, and Dusting Brushes, Paint, &c., at J. D. Thompson's, 210 Liberty street.

At the World's Fair

In London, 1862, the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine received the highest awards—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., 27 Fifth street.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by

CASWELL, MACE & CO. New York.

Sold by all druggists. nw

Almost Lost.

Frank Miller's Leather Preservative

Is the best thing made for Boots and Shoes. It preserves the leather and keeps the water out. Sold at John D. Thompson's Brush and Variety Store, 210 Liberty street.

All in Want

Of canned fruits and vegetables are invited to inspect the assortment kept by Geo. Bowden, at 117 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Drugs and Medicines.

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

Dr. Warner.

The medical office of S. Warner, old Indian Physician, & Son, removed to No. 211 Penn street. nwr

You Can Buy

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

You Can Buy

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

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

The New York *Herald's* Ottawa special says information has been received in Canada from the Colonial Secretary that the Confederation scheme, under the Quebec conditions, has been sanctioned by the home government, and the bill will be introduced as a government measure at the next sitting of Parliament. Prince Alfred will be the first Governor and Royal Viceroy.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Great Eastern to Sail for New York in March.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR IN CANDIA.

The Austrian Army Provided with American Breech-Loaders.

BISMARCK TO REPRESENT BERLIN IN THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

[By the Cable.]

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LIVERPOOL, January 29.—The steamship Tanfa, from New York, arrived this morning.

The Great Eastern, on the 19th, was safely placed upon the gridiron at Birkenhead, opposite this city, by the captain of the steamer James Anderson. An examination shows her to be in good condition, and she will positively sail for America on the 20th of March.

COUNT BISMARCK.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Count Bismarck has been nominated for the German Parliament, to represent the city of Berlin.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Dispatches received state that the Cretan war has been renewed. The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace were scornfully rejected by the Cretans. A battle has since been fought, but the result is not stated. There was apparently much enthusiasm on both sides, and the war had spread to the neighboring islands.

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MANCHESTER, January 29.—Market for goods and yarns quiet, but prices dearer.

FROM MEXICO.

American Consul at Mazatlan Executed by the Mexicans.

MAZATLAN BOMBARDED BY A U. S. WAR VESSEL.

The French Troops Rapidly Leaving Mexico.

The *Herald's* Mexican advices, by way of New Orleans, dated January 21th, states that a French newspaper in the city of Mexico says that the Mexican authorities at Mazatlan had executed Mr. Carman, United States Consul at that place, upon which the United States frigate Lancaster, lying near at hand, had bombarded the town for eight hours.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Vera Cruz dates to the 23d have been received.

The French frigate Bacchante left Vera Cruz on the 21st, with 100 Austrian infantry.

The evacuation of the City of Mexico would be completed by the 25th.

Marshal Bazaine had issued a proclamation to the superintendent of the Railroad to arrange to transport 2,000 troops per day. He had also issued an order, stating that he had arranged transportation for all parties to France, free of cost.

The United States gunboat Tahoma was at Vera Cruz.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 22.—The attempt to capture the steamer Panama and Confidential off Cape St. Lucas, by Col. Dartois, a Liberal officer, was frustrated by the energetic action of the commander of the United States steamer Swatara, who boarded the steamer and put Dartois and party ashore, and sent the vessel back to Mazatlan. It is not believed here that Dartois has regular authority from the Government of Mexico to warrant such an enterprise.

FROM NEW YORK.

Swindler Arrested—Relief for the Southern Poor—Death of one Author of the "Jack Downing" Letters—First Shad of the Season—Ship Building Suspended.

NEW YORK, January 29, 1867.

SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Colonel Felix O'Byrne was committed by Justice Dodge yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, in default of bail on the charge of swindling. O'Byrne claims to have been the founder of the Johnson club at Washington, and has represented himself as an agent for the President.

SOUTHERN RELIEF.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Relief Commission was held yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Bank. Wm. Vermyle acted as temporary chairman. The Committee organized by electing Mr. Archibald Russell permanent chairman, and proceeded to transact the necessary business of the Commission.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO BE REVIVED.

The American Havre Steamship Line is to be resumed on the 16th of February, and will be composed of the Arago, Fulton, Merrimac and Mississippi.

EXCISE ON IMPORTED GIN.

A case involving the payment of the excise of 40 cents per gallon, in addition to the revenue duty of $1, on imported gin, has been decided by the United States Circuit Court in favor of the government.

DEATH OF "JACK DOWNING."

Charles Augustus Davis, the well-known "Jack Downing," died on Sunday night, aged seventy-two.

SHIP BUILDING.

Ship building here is almost entirely suspended.

FIRST SHAD.

The first shad of the season from Savannah, was sold to-day at six dollars per pair.

River Telegrams.

[By Merchants' National Telegraph Co.]

OIL CITY, January 29.—Weather clear and very cold. Thermometer at zero. River and creek still closed. Market for crude is very dull and tending downward; no sales to-day—quoted at $5.35 here.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29, 1867.

SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Lowry: To indemnify election officers for costs in defending suits for refusing to receive deserters' votes.

Also, relating to the law of evidence.

By Mr. Bigham: Incorporating the Safe Deposit Company of Pittsburgh—new bill.

Also, To confer certain powers on the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company.

By Mr. Graham: A bill vacating the old burial ground in the borough of Sewickley.

Also, A supplement to an act relating to the paying of fines for selling liquor on Sunday.

Also, An act incorporating the Sandusky and Ice in Street Bridge Company.

Mr. Coleman offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of the Legislature over railroad companies, relative to tolls and passengers, and to assert its authority over the same.

The following bills were passed:

An act incorporating the Brady's Bend Bridge Company.

An act incorporating the Mutual Insurance Company of Reserve township.

At the afternoon session, the special order, being the joint resolution relative to Edgar Cowan, was discussed and passed by a party vote.

HOUSE.

The following bills on the private calendar were considered and passed:

To vacate certain lanes and alleys in Beaver.

Authorizing the assessment of railroad taxes in Kittanning.

To enable the School Directors of East Birmingham to borrow money for the erection of a school house.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The Bill for the Public Sale of Gold Rejected.

THE REASON OF MR. MORLEY'S RESIGNATION.

Bounties to Soldiers Disabled Otherwise than by Wounds.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE AT WORK ON A NEW BILL.

Report from the President on the New Orleans Riots.

THE SUITS AGAINST REBEL AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

THE RIGHTS OF REBEL ATTORNEYS TO PRACTICE IN THE WASHINGTON COURTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29th, 1867.

THE VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The President, to-day, returned to the Senate, with his objections, the bill for the admission of Nebraska. He refers to the fundamental constitution precedent, that suffrage shall be allowed without distinction of race or color. This condition is mentioned in the original enabling act; was not contemplated at the time of its passage; was not sought by the people themselves; has not been asked by the inhabitants of any State seeking admission, and is in direct conflict with the Constitution adopted by the people, and declared in the preamble to be repugnant to the principles of government, for in that instrument the exercise of the elective franchise and right to hold office are expressly limited to white citizens of the United States. Congress thus undertakes to authorize and compel the legislature to change a Constitution, which it is declared in the preamble has received the sanction of the people, and which, by the bill, is accepted, ratified and confirmed by the Congress of the nation.

The President proceeds to show that the first and third sections of the bill contain further incongruity. "If," he says, "Congress is satisfied that Nebraska at the present time possesses sufficient population to warrant the admission of her representation in the councils of the nation, and her people desire a State government, good faith would seem to demand that she should be admitted, without further legislation, upon those terms expressed in the enabling act, which, all of which, is asserted in the preamble, her inhabitants have complied."

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOTS.

The President concludes with a resolution of the House, transmitted, to-day, voluminous documents on the subject of the New Orleans riots, in July last. These include four hundred foolscap pages of testimony taken before the Military Board convened at the instance of General Baird, and consisting of Sens. Mower, Quinby, Gregg and Hubbard, Representatives Boyer and Taylor, in which they condemn the conduct of Mayor Monroe, and say but for the declaration of martial law by General Baird, and the presence of troops, no more blood shed would have raged through the night in all the negro quarters of the city, and the lives and property of Unionists and northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. The conservators of peace looking for the time the instigators of violence, nothing would have intimidated but an army for self defense. A scene might have ensued unparalleled in the history of any age.

SUITS FOR THE RECOVERY OF REBEL PROPERTY.

The President, to-day, transmitted a large mass of documents to the House, respecting the compromise of certain suits instituted in the English Courts, in behalf of the Confederate States. It appears that on the 4th of December, Assistant Secretary Seward, in writing to Consul Morse, says, that the arrangement which the latter announced to him with Trelouan has been discovered as being wholly without authority.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Chandler, on the 27th of December, wrote a letter to Secretary Seward, saying that certain authority heretofore conferred on Consul Morse has been revoked, and the requests that Mr. Seward will instruct Minister Adams to designate some suitable person to take charge and conclude any unfinished business growing out of the authority conferred upon him, which may still remain in Morse's hands.

Secretary Seward, January 12th, informs Minister Adams that Consul Morse has disobeyed instructions, in making concessions of law, and directed the United States to warn off the Department, and acting without the concurrence of Mr. Adams. Finally, the pretended agreement was one-sided, stipulating absolutely an allowance to Frazier, Trenholm & Co., and not stipulating any special balance whatever to the United States.

Secretary Seward, writing to Consul Dudley, January 11th, 1867, says, in respect to such funds and property as Mr. Morse's authority really applied to, that he was under stood recognize the capacity of the pretended rebel officials or abutters of rebellion, who dealt with them, or make any contract which could give validity to such items or charges.

THE MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

The correspondence between the Secretary of state and Mr. Motley, Minister to Vienna, was submitted to the Senate to-day. Mr. Seward wrote, November 21st, that he had information that Mr. Motley had expressed disgust at the President's conduct, that he had said he despised American democracy, and loudly proclaimed that an English gentleman was the model of human perfection, and that he had said the President had deserted his pledges and principles in common with Mr. Seward, whose condition was hopelessly degraded. Mr. Motley's denial or confirmation of the statements was required.

Mr. Motley replied at some length, stating that, while he has never concealed his political views in favor the re-organization of the south by the Constitutional Amendment, the charges made against him are as false as they are contemptible. He concludes by resigning the mission to Vienna.

REBEL ATTORNEYS APPLYING FOR ADMISSION.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day, Mr. Bradley moved the admission to the bar of Allan B. Magruder, of Virginia, a member of the bar of the old Circuit Court, and now an Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was generally understood that Magruder would be unable to take what is known as the test oath, and this motion was made with a view of ascertaining how this Court regarded the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as affecting its duties both in regard to the rule it had laid down on the subject. Chief Justice Carter informed Mr. Bradley that to grant his motion and pass an order for admission, would be to set aside the first rule of the Court. Mr. Bradley presumed that when a member of the bar of the Supreme Court applied for admission to this bar he would be admitted as a matter of course, taking such oaths as is prescribed by that tribunal, this court being a branch of the other.

Justice Carter said the question was whether this Court would consent to repeal or bodily throw aside rules.

It was agreed that the argument be heard on Thursday with a full bench.

REDUCE MORGAN'S.

About one hundred negroes from Salisbury, N. C., passed through Washington this evening on their way to Arkansas, where they are engaged to work on cotton plantations.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

Representative Dawes has presented to the House a petition signed by over one thousand five hundred veteran soldiers, who request that Congress enact such laws as will secure the payment of bounties to soldiers, who have been discharged from the service by reason of disability other than wounds, and to those who have lost their discharge papers, both classes of these men being now deprived of bounty, under the act of July, 1866.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The Committee on Reconstruction will enter immediately upon the preparation of a proper bill for reorganizing the States, in view of the rejection of the Constitutional amendment, and report at the present session.

A PETITION FROM VIRGINIA.

A delegate from Norfolk, Virginia, has arrived here, bearing a petition to Congress signed by five thousand voters, asking the immediate adoption of some general plan of reconstruction. They also intend to see the President and tell him plainly that under the auspices of his policy the late Confederates are insolent of Union men, and are constantly visiting the latter with petty persecutions.

SCHOOL SCHOOLS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Washington City Councils, after a long debate, have agreed to pay the Trustees of the colored schools above thousand dollars, that being the amount due by law for that purpose.

PUT ON THE FREE LIST.

The Ways and Means Committee have added Sewing, Clothes' Wringing and Washing machines to the free list in the tariff bill.

THE GOLD BILL REJECTED.

The Senate Finance Committee has rejected the House gold bill, requiring public officers to receive gold and silver at the rate of $20 an ounce of gold.

THE CHAIR ALSO SUBMITTED THE MESSAGE vetoing the Nebraska bill, after which action would the Senate take.

After some debate, on the expiration of which the morning hour expired, the message went over until to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill came up, and after some slight amendments, Mr. DAVIS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee for consideration with the Internal Revenue bill, for the purpose of reducing the tax of this country one hundred millions a year.

VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The President's veto message was entered with the Veto of the Nebraska bill.

THE TARIFF AGAIN.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out that portion of Mr. Davis' motion looking to a decrease of one hundred millions of taxation.

Mr. DAVIS accepted the modification.

The Committee, by a vote, to recommit was rejected—15 against 22.

The duty on foreign wool was increased from ten to twenty cents per bushel.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to make the city on coal mined not more than thirty cents per ton, instead of the present rate, which the senate had already amended it by making the duty $1.50 per ton on all imported coal.

Without further action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Committee on Elections was discharged from his consideration of the subject of the Maryland election, and the House has authorized the Judiciary Committee to investigate the official conduct of the President in relation thereto.

TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Military Committee, reported back, with an amendment, the House bill to equalize bounties. Ordered to be printed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. JENCKS, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported back the House bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and explained the characteristics thereof.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

The SPEAKER announced Mr. Farnsworth as taking the place of Mr. Washburne, on the Committee on Commerce, and for having been granted leave of absence.

AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.

Mr. BIDWELL, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, announced that he would report shortly a bill to reorganize the Agriculture Department.

Mr. RICE, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill to restrict the Department to the purchase, for distribution, only of such seeds, as the Agricultural Bureau are not common in the United States.

Mr. HOLMAN's bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, and a similar bill was called.

MESSAGE RE FORT PILLOW BRANCH.

On motion of Mr. DANNER, the message in reference to the Fort Pillow Branch was requested to furnish information relative to the measure at Fort Pillow, Kansas, the expense &c.

Mr. WINDOM reported back the senate bill, providing for an annual inspection by the Indian Affairs. After discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The SPEAKER presented Executive documents, viz:

One from the Secretary of State, in reference to the Commercial Relations of certain suits instituted in the English Courts, by Messrs. Trenholm & Co., against Frazier, Trenholm & Co., alleged Agents of the Confederate States. Referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

The report of the Secretary of State, in answer to the House resolution, stating that no information has been received by that Department in relation to the removal of the Russian Church at the American Embassy at Rome by order of the Roman Government, was referred to the same Committee.

Also, from the President of the United States, with the seal of telegraphic disputes, &c., respecting the New Orleans riot. Referred to the select Committee.

PENSION MATTERS.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to pensions, was concurred in.

The House went into Committee and considered the invalid pension bill, which appropriates $5,000,000. It was reported to the House with the recommendation that it pass.

THE SALARY OF THE MINISTER TO PORTUGAL.

The Committee then took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. NIBLACK moved an amendment to insert an appropriation for the salary of a Minister to Portugal.

A debate followed relative to the cause for which Congress, at the last session, cut off Mr. Harvey's salary, viz: A letter from him to Secretary Seward condemning the action of Congress. Finally, it was agreed that the amendment should be considered adopted in Committee, that a vote might be taken in the House.

THE OCEAN MESSAGE.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the appropriation for the United States legation at Rome.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend this by inserting the following:

"WHEREAS, it is beneath the dignity and contrary to the justice of this nation to be represented at any Court whose government prohibits the free worship by American citizens, within its jurisdiction, of the Christian religion; and whereas, the Roman government has lately ordered the American churches to be removed outside the city, and does prohibit the free exercise by them of Christian religion; therefore

"*Be it resolved*, &c., That no money hereby appropriated shall be paid for the support of the United States legation at Rome, or the future expenses of any such legation."

Mr. HALE moved to strike out the preamble.

Mr. Hale's amendment was adopted by 65 ayes to 32 nays.

The pending question being on the amendments as amended, the Committee rose and reported the invalid pension bill to the House, which was passed.

THE MILITIA BILL.

Mr. FERRY presented a memorial from the Governor and Adjutant General of Michigan, on the subject of a militia bill. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

Adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE SEWICKLEY OUTRAGE.

Hearing in the Case of Wm. Laurdermer.

FRIED OYSTERS AS AN ELEMENT OF "SUFFERING."

The Prisoner Held to Bail.

William Laurdermer, the alleged perpetrator of the famous "Sewickley Outrage," had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy at ten o'clock yesterday morning on a charge of rape preferred by Margaret Brash. The examination occasioned great interest, and many spectators were present. As this case has gained such wide spread notoriety, we give a full report of the important points brought out in the testimony. Mayor McCarthy—very justifiably we think, in view of the alarm and positive annoyance that has been feasted upon him because of the circumstances of the arrest and imprisonment of the accused—admitted testimony concerning the fact of arrest and the manner of treatment to which the prisoner has been subjected since his capture. It will be seen that the "filthy den," the "jug of water shoved in," the "foul non act them," the "no change of clothing since he arrived" and all the other "terrible" treatment, of which we have heard so much, are now mythical. It will also be seen that the subject of the prisoner, both before and after his incarceration, was that the fact of his arrest be kept secret, and that he be kept in the lock-up instead of being sent to jail. If the sworn statements of witnesses are to be regarded in preference to the irresponsible assertions of captious persons, no prisoner could fare better than has Laurdermer. As he has lain in the lock-up, his food has been furnished him from the tables of the officers, who have kindly permitted him to share their fare. After which they all left the except Kunzer, who sat down to read a book, and went to the gate of the column to get "Paul Brash, my half brother, but didn't succeed." After which he went to John Brash's house, where I remained over night.

Testimony was then adduced to show that on the evening of the alleged outrage, Laurdermer was in Sewickley, and that he left town in company with the prosecutrix and her mother, over the hill. Had anybody been at home, think he would have had a good chance to seek Laurdermer before, but was not, he said, with his sister, Hannah Brash, who prevented him from going to church. Laurdermer had left the house, and was coming down. I was sensible all the time. That man (pointing to prisoner) is laurdermer. I never saw him out without a knife. I had body come to my assistance. They kept me there. Laurdermer had a sleigh and two drivers. I saw a strange man in the house, with a dark coat on. I saw Laurdermer when he left. Laurdermer was in Athens, Ohio, and went after his sister, I think about eleven o'clock at night; said he had been drinking; had no money; put him on the cars, and he left for Pittsburgh. Laurdermer was crying; said he had promised to come on shortly, and requested me to take his sister home; gave him water, soap, &c., and he washed himself; took the cars for this city; tried to get a sleighing, but could not; on the road he requested me to stop at a place where he was joined by the other arrests. I got off with him at the south side, and he said he was going to get a drink in the watch house; took him two meals; he said he was sick and could not eat; he told the day Captain to get him anything he wanted. Beideman's; the prisoners are generally fed from there. Brown: I thought better food could be obtained for them. Mr. Laurdermer: I thought so; look for him that usual was that he had shown himself as well as any charge that I had promised he should be tortured as well as possible. He once made a request for a glass of lemonade, which he said he was willing for forty-eight hours in consequence of my absence from home. He said he did not wish to go to jail. He once asked to be let out for an hour or two, but he was confined in the best part of the watch house. It is a little better than a stable. He is kept in close, and very healthy. He is kept in close, and very healthy. He is kept in close, and very healthy