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CITY ITEMS.

Artificial Human Eyes, Adjusted without pain, by Dr. Spencer, Dentist, 251 Penn street.

A Letter to the Afflicted.

PITTSBURGH, March 12, 1867.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I deem it a duty I owe to Dr. Robert Hunter, and the community of Pittsburgh—my native city—to state a few facts regarding the results of his treatment in my case, at a time when my life was considered by my physicians and friends in imminent danger. I had been afflicted with Bronchitis and Asthma for nine or ten years, and was continually growing worse. My breathing was so difficult that at times I had thought I had reached my last breath. For three years I was obliged to sleep much of my time in a chair, sitting upright. My cough was distressing from its severity. Expectoration profuse, pain intense. In weight I was reduced from one hundred and seventy to one hundred and thirty pounds. In a word, I was as much reduced and as far down as I could go, and live. Under these circumstances, every ordinary mode of treatment having failed, I consulted Dr. Hunter in 1861, he being then on a visit to Louisville. I had to be sent in a conveyance, and was unable to walk alone up one flight of stairs to his office. In four days after the commencement of his treatment by inhalation of medicines he presented for me, I was able to walk three miles! I continued under his treatment, in all, about three months, when I realized the gratifying fact that I was completely cured of a disease which had baffled every other effort. I have continued ever since to enjoy good health. My lungs have been sound and I have gained in weight until I weigh now one hundred and sixty pounds.

I attribute my recovery and the saving of my life to no earthly means but the remarkable treatment of my case by the direct and common sense method pursued by Dr. R. Hunter. He is now on a visit to Pittsburgh. I am glad to be here to give such my fellow-townsmen as may need the Doctor's services this bit of experience on my part, hoping it may prove useful to them.

Your obedient servant, JOHN SMITH.

The Spring of the Year.

Of all the remedies which have ever been discovered, to prepare the human system for the change which it undergoes when passing from winter to spring, and from spring to summer, none have ever equalled that thorough and complete VEGETABLE TONIC AND ALTERATIVE, known as DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. Whilst it renews the vital organs, it at the same time imparts a healthful fulness to those functions whose office it is to throw off the effete and worn out debris that clog and obstruct the animal organism. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is of all medicines the most proper one to be taken at this season of the year, and any one who is liver or stomach, skin or kidneys, are declarent in action, it will impart to one and all of them a healthy and vigorous tonicity, and a guard against sickness for the remainder of the year. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, taken to the extent of half a dozen bottles, will purify the system and render it invulnerable against the malarial influences incident to the usual changes of the season of the year.

It not only does this, but by the wonderful power which it imparts to the stomach and liver, and thereby rendering the blood pure, it rebuilds the crumbling frame, and gives health and vivacity where torpor and stagnishness formerly prevailed. Look at the vast number of cures it has performed in the midst of our own people. See the ghastly cerefaces, the leathcone tetters, the thousands of other blood taints which had manifested themselves upon the surface, and you will give credit to one of the most extraordinary medicines of modern times. Dr. Keyser has in his possession hundreds of cures made by his Blood Searcher, after the most painful and dangerous cutting operations had failed to cure, and he deems it his duty to make known these cures to the public, in order that those who may be afflicted in like manner may also be benefited. Ask for Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher and take no other, at 140 Wood street, Consultation rooms, 129 Penn street.

Valuable Improvement in Piano Fortes.

The near approach to perfection which our leading piano manufacturers have reached in their best instruments seems sometimes almost to preclude the possibility of any further really great improvement being made in any direction. Messrs William Knabe & Company, have, nevertheless, recently patented an improvement which, we think, they justly claim to be of great importance and value. It is briefly described as follows: It consists of a *metal agraffe bridge*, which is fastened underneath the iron plate and to the front of the tuning block, the agraffe resting between the two. The screws which fasten the iron plate to the tuning block pass through the metal agraffe bridge, thus fastening the whole immovably together. The strings passing through the agraffes, which are fastened to the metal plate, thus giving a powerful down bearing to the strings which serves to bind the iron and metal plates, and the tuning block still more firmly.

The result of this new bridge, as applied to Messrs. Knabe & Company's *square grand* pianos, is certainly noticeable. Their tone seems to have a volume and solidity, added to its original purity and excellence, which gives them the power of a grand piano in smaller compass and fairly entitles them to their name.

Gerritsen Blume, 42 Fifth street, is sole agent for Knabe's celebrated Pianos.

New Arrival

Of canned Fruits and Vegetables, and will be sold as cheap as at any other house in either city. Call and examine and judge for yourselves, at No. 82 Federal street, Allegheny City. GEORGE BEAVER.

Also, Agent for the well-known house of Stephen F. Whitman's celebrated Philadelphia extra fine Cream "Pen Boxes," "Confectioners," Almonds, Walnut Candy, Dragee Drops, &c., &c.

Holtzheimer's Continental Saloon.

The best place in the city to get the worth of your money in good dining. All the choice delicacies as well as the substantials of life, served up at most reasonable prices. His elegantly fitted up saloon is next door to the Postoffice, on Fifth street.

Bankers and Merchants

Serve with tip-top meals at their places of business, by Holtzheimer, proprietor of the popular Continental Dining Rooms, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice. Call in and try his oysters, which are the very best to be found in the city.

Keno & Druit,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, &c., kept constantly on hand. Proprietors of McClelland & Co's Rat Destroyer. Goods delivered free of charge.

"When Goods are Well Bought,

They are half sold," is an old Proverb that gathers strength with age. This is the reason why Arthur Kirk sells his teas so cheap and good.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 139, 141, 143 and 145 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy

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

You Can Buy

New Rons at Joseph S. Finch's.

F. Kurtz, Commissioner, arrived at New York on Thursday on the Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, with documents relative to the Inter-Oceanic Railroad concession, recently granted by Costa Rica to General Fremont and associates.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Connellsville Bill Killed.

THE YEAS AND NAYS.

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1867.

SENATE.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Stutzman: A bill to compel the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company to commence their road within six months.

An act providing for the exemption of stockholders of corporations from local taxation.

An act to empower Courts of Quarter Sessions to prevent boys from one district to another for school purposes.

Mr. Graham, from Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported Senator Hall, with amendment, a bill to prevent the sale of liquor within one mile of any church, borough or township should remonstrance against it be received, no licenses should be issued for said district.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The final vote on the Connellsville Railroad Bill was:

YEAS.

Barrington,	Gallagher,	Marsh,	Shaffer,
Boyd,	Gordon,	Mar,	Shalling,
Boyle,	Grow,	McCullough,	Stevens,
Breman,	Hamer,	McJunkin,	Peters,
Chadwick,	Hetzel,	Meyers,	Wright,
Clark,	Hill,	Miller,	Reeder,
Chase,	Jacoby,	Morris,	Reeds,
Cochran,	Jones,	Morrison,	Richards,
Coffey,	Kennell,	Myers,	Tharp,
Davis,	Kline,	Packer,	Turner,
Deibler,	Lamon,	Patterson,	Wilson,
Deise,	Lawrence,	Perry,	Wilson,
Espy,	Litzenberg,	Pickens,	Wolfe,
Fulton,	McKee,	Pratt,	Speaker—76.

NAYS.

Adams,	Laughlin,	Rouch,	
Allison,	McCandless,	Scarborough,	
Barton,	Moore,	Schriver,	
Beam,	Kinsey,	Schoyer,	
Brown,	Knox,	Sherrard,	
Calvin,	Leiper,	Shuman,	
Cameron,	Long,	Smith,	
Davis,	Lowry,	Stumbaugh,	
De Haven,	Lyon,	Sturgis,	
Donaghey,	McAllister,	Taylor,	
Ferrier,	McClure,	Wadsworth,	
Freeborn,	McKnight,	Westbrook,	
Gibbons,	Mackey,	Worthington,	
Gregory,	Magee,	Wingard,	
Heald,	Quigley,	Worrell,	
Humphrey,	Reeves,	Wright—59.	

So the bill was killed.

Mr. Gray paired with Mr. Hofman, and Mr. Puchan with Mr. Armstrong.

FROM EUROPE.

Fenian Troubles Continue.

GUNBOATS GONE TO DUBLIN

Refugees in the Mountains Starving.

ITALIAN ELECTIONS TO BE REPEATED

LONDON, March 14—Noon.—The Fenian troubles are not entirely ended. The Government has sent four gunboats to Dublin, to be posted on Kilrey river. The Fenians are taking refuge in the Wicklow mountains, where they are perishing from hunger and cold.

FLORENCE, March 14—Nearly one-half of the Italian electors, are to vote again. The result is exceedingly doubtful. General Garibaldi is at the head of the Opposition party.

PARIS, November 14—Cotton continuing firm and active. Corn advanced to 24s 6d per quarter on mixed Western. Calcutta linseed 58s. Petroleum 1f per ton higher. Manchester goods and yarns improving and advanced prices.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—*Evening*—Activity in cotton was maintained throughout the day. Middling uplands and Orleans 12d. Flour 2d higher. Wheat and Corn 1d higher. Pork for broad-cloth was firm, with an upward tendency. Consols during the afternoon rose 1-8 per quarter for money and 1-16 for account. Bonds advanced 1-8. Bondholders generally refuse to sell at the present prices. American lard, 64s. Linseed, 58s. Petroleum, 1f higher. Rosin, 2d higher. Spirits turpentine, 2d higher. Petroleum, 1s 3d for refined. Pork steady. Beef firmer. Bacon, 1s higher. Tallow, 1s higher. Lard, 1s higher. Sugar firm. Coffee firm and active. Rice firm. Linseed, 58s. Rosin Central, 7?s. Linseed Calcutta, 58s.

THE FLOOD IN TENNESSEE.

Awful Suffering Along the Tennessee River.

CHATTANOOGA PEOPLE STARVING.

Mayor Foraging for Food.

DEAD BODIES IN THE RIVER.

CINCINNATI, O., March 14.—The *Gazette's* Nashville special says: The suffering at Chattanooga and other places on the Tennessee River is appalling. At Chattanooga on Sunday the water was from twelve to twenty feet deep in the city, many of the houses tottering over and others floating away. The Mayor, with a posse of citizens and soldiers, was foraging among the country for food. The agents of the road protested, but the Mayor said the people were starving. Twenty-five dead bodies were seen floating down the river at Bridgeport, Ala., on the 12th. The loss of property is estimated at a million of dollars. General Carlin, at Nashville, was making efforts to send rations through to Chattanooga.

FROM MEXICO.

Later News from the Interior—The Tiger of La Chinga in Command of the Imperialists—The Contending Forces in the Field, and Decisive Battle Fought Ere Long.

BROWNSVILLE, March 7, via NEW ORLEANS, March 11—Three days later military news from the interior, indicating news to the 20th ult., have been received. Marquez takes command of the Imperial forces in the City of Mexico. He is called the "Tiger of La Chinga." He says in a proclamation of Juarez gives proof enough how I shall conduct myself, and defend what is intrusted to me." On the 25th, Maximilian marched to meet Escobedo and give him battle. Maximilian's forces are estimated at 14,000, and the Liberals at 22,000. The entire armies in the field number, Republican, 45,000; Imperialists, 35,000. A decisive battle would probably be fought about the 20th.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Difficulties Between Peru and Spain—Abdication of the Peruvian Dictator.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Intelligence from Central and South America is important.

President Pinto of Peru, has abandoned his Dictator-ship, and Congress has been regularly installed.

A bill was presented to Congress in which it was declared Peru would listen to no offer of mediation, until such decided the service of payments in the battle were in violation of the international law.

One Panama correspondence reports that the revolutionists had defeated the Government forces in two engagements. Revolutionary action has also manifested itself in the North, and revolts had occurred among the troops.

Whisky in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, March 14.—During the past week, 43 persons in this State have been to the police constables that they had stopped selling liquor.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1867.

SENATE.

CABLE ON AMERICAN COAST.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Postoffice and Post roads, reported back favorably, the bill authorizing the Atlantic Telegraph Company, of New York, to make connections and lay a cable on the American coast, to connect with the French coast; also, a bill to declare certain bridges across the Missouri river, public highways.

GOVERNING PENSIONS.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of putting the pensions granted by special acts of Congress on the same footing as those granted under the general laws. Adopted.

EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing the Post Master General to contract with the Commercial Navigation Company for the weekly transportation of European and foreign mail, between New York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, and authorizing to guarantee on behalf of United States bonds to said Company to an amount not exceeding $1,500,000, the Company to float within one year seven first-class ships for the service named, the bonds to be issued upon remission of the same, but not to a greater amount than fifty per cent, of the value of each, respectively, the compensation for the transportation of letters rendered not to exceed in amount the whole sum received for postage on letters, newspapers, &c., transported.

Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

WHISKY AT THE CAPITOL.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds a severely on the joint resolution of Mr. Wilson, providing that the sale of liquor in the Capitol, but presented an amendment to the joint resolution that no liquor be allowed for sale or kept within the Capitol, or any room connected therewith, or public grounds adjacent, and that the laws of all states of the United States shall enforce the provisions, and all officers or employes who shall violate the rule shall be dismissed from office.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant to extent their road westward through the Territories of Utah and Arizona to the east boundary line of California, and with the same rights and privileges accorded to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Los Pacific Road.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the supplementary reconstruction bill, which was read a third time.

Mr. DRAKE said he had several amendments to offer. The first extends into the fifth section a provision, that at the election for delegates to the convention the time registered voters of each State shall vote on the question of holding State conventions and forming constitutions, those in favor of the convention shall have written or printed on a ballot "for a convention," and those opposed shall have written "no convention" and the votes cast on such ballots. The persons appointed to superintend the election shall make returns of votes to the Secretary of the Treasurer General, to whom the same shall be returned. He shall ascertain to a certainty, and if a majority of the whole number of those in the State shall have voted for such convention, it shall be held; if a majority shall have voted against a convention, no such convention shall be held.

Mr. DRAKE said he did not like the provision of the bill, as reported from the House. He did not think the individuals elected as members of the convention should have it in their power to make an official express. son of what they chose to declare to be the wishes of the people, but that the people who should, by their votes, directly express their wishes on the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Judiciary Committee had considered a proposition similar to that now introduced by Mr. Drake, but had concluded it was less safe than Francis were effectually guarded against by the provisions that the Constitution must be ratified by a majority of the registered voters. He hoped the bill would be passed as it came from the Judiciary Committee. If many amendments were adopted it would be impossible to pass it.

Mr. DRAKE replied, arguing the necessity for granting the Southern people a chance of ratifying or declining to ratify the adoption of a constitution against their wishes. He very much wished that the people during the last six years were now ready to accept the Union.

Mr. HOWARD supported the amendment in order every to get a full expression of the public sentiment.

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed the amendment.

Mr. MORTON was opposed to sub mitting the question of convention or no convention to the people at all in the beginning. It was thought the loyal voters of the South were in a state of such terrible fear, that they stay at home, but let them not be able to defeat the work of reconstruction. The proper question to be laid and a constitution formed. Let the people decide for or against it by ratifying the constitution after it is formed.

Mr. HOWARD contended for the right of Congress, at such time and in such a manner as it may deem proper, to call on the People. He was not in such a hurry to complete the work of reconstruction as to be willing to deny a fair expression of the will of the majority of a section. He thought Congress could not exist in this country, and if any state contained a minority opposed to reconstruction, it would be a long time before it would be ready, or until the peoples opinion had changed so that the full number of voters would vote for a convention.

After further debate, the amendment was adopted, yeas 19, nays 18.

Yeas—Messrs Cameron, Chandler, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, of Maine, Morrill, of Vermont, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Wade.

Nays—Messrs Anthony, Buckalew, Cole, Conness, Cowan, Corbett, Craigin, Doolittle, Dixon, Doolittle, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morton, Patterson, of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Williams and Yates.

Mr. DRAKE moved to amend the fourth section, by striking out the words "provided no such Constitution shall be considered as uniting the State for which it is formed in such representation unless it provides that at all elections for states, officers or members of Congress, the electors shall vote by closed ballot, and such mode of voting shall never be changed without the consent of Congress."

A long and warm debate followed, during which Mr. Drake expressed the belief that Congress has a right to impose such a condition, and that Congress never can be formed a Constitution with this provision in it, or any other towards which.

Mr. MORTON said he would vote for Mr. Drake's amendment if the cause referring to the future were omitted, and provided simply that nothing not defined by law be provided for in the Constitution. He believed it very important that the voting should be by secret ballot, but doubted the right of Congress to impose a condition of a kind which should be binding in the future.

Mr. HENDERSON spoke against the amendment.

After further debate, and without action, the senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Mr. COBB asked leave to offer a resolution relating that charges of irregularities in the Treasury Department be sent to them through the press and in the House and that such statements were calculated to cause great uneasiness in the country, and providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to investigate all such charges and report to the House the present outstanding Government indebtedness, as represented by currency bonds, compound interest notes, and other promises to pay, the defaulters exhibited by the books and accounts; the amounts of over issues, if any, whether compound interest notes, and other promises to pay, the defaulters exhibited by the books and accounts; the amounts of over issues, if any, whether coupons or duplicated bonds, have been presented if so, what amount of such have been redeemed, and to inquire into other irregularities.

Mr. CHANDLER objected, as the clause was too long, and opened up too wide a field for inquiry.

Mr. COVODE gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to suspend the rules, so as to offer the resolution.

THE FOUR EXISTING REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN introduced a bill to fix the time of the election of representatives and delegates in Congress; also, a bill to constitute eight hours as a day's work for all mechanics and laborers employed by or on behalf of the Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HOLMAN desired to have the latter bill put on its final passage now, but Mr. STEVENS objected.

IN BEHALF OF SAILORS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD presented a petition from Mayor Hoffman, and citizens of New York, asking the extension of the same privilege to sailors honorably discharged, as now extended by law to soldiers.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER.

The SPEAKER presented the reply of the Congressional printer to inquiry contained in the resolution of March 11th, respecting the purchase of printing paper.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. SCOFIELD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to report whether Mr. Hunt or Mr. Chilliott, claiming their seats as delegate from Colorado, is entitled to the seat. Lost.

Mr. BANDALL moved that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday. Negatived.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Semi-official from Mexico.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED AND REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1867.

LATE MEXICAN NEWS.

The following is the translation of a letter received to day by Minister Romero:

"LA PROVIDENCIA, February 10.—Acapulco is still in the hands of the French, but will be taken soon. It is now the general opinion that the French Consul addressed, in the name of his countrymen, a letter to the commanding officer at Camp La Roma, asking for a truce, in order that they may get out in safety. I see no object in it, since the post will soon be abandoned. My last letter informed you that I left Colima on the 12th ult., for Lipala. This city has been occupied by the Liberals for the last thousand days from this State to Guerrero. Within the last two days one of them came within the suburbs of the city, having artillery and cavalry in due proportion, he will contribute, with other forces, to the defeat of Prince Von Wagner, the final blow to the intriguing Empire.

"SIGNED, JOSE MARIA AYALA."

SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.

The United States Consul General at Havana informs the State Department that the Spanish authorities are vigilant and energetic in their efforts to discover and thwart any slave expedition, and there has been and still is a cloud of night sentinels throughout the coast of Cuba guarding against the landing of slaves. We may give the impression in general that the account at such vigilance and slave expedition could have been foiled. The Consul-general has recently arrived at Havana and announced to the Department, some in half from Fernando Po, without Africans or any cargo.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The senate today, among others, confirmed the following nominations:

Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, commissioner of Education; Benjamin Isbrew, Ohio, Consul to Batavia, Java.

Postmasters—Thomas J. Roger, Janesville; Wm. Fred. L. Lynch, Kenosha, Wisconsin; Wm. Dennison, Jr., Columbus; Collectors Internal Revenue—James H. Hall, Ninth District, Ohio; Wm. Wilson, Twenty-third district, Pennsylvania.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected: Jos. Mackey, Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico; Hampton, Pa., Jeremiah Ackly, Gunes, Mich.; Supervisor Internal Revenue—Jas. H. Simpkins, Delph, Ind.; Wm. Wilson, Twenty-third district, Pennsylvania.

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.

Appeal to Northern People.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER RICHARDSON, TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

Jealousy Was the Cause.

NEW YORK, March 14—At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Southern Famine Relief Committee, this morning, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Southern Famine Relief Committee, in pursuance of a resolution, not to incur the efforts implacable contributions from the people in the Northern States, have forwarded to the Southern Congress, the destitution existing in which the Committee have found and that there is no relief therefore,

Resolved, that the Committee earnestly request the chairmen of all communications throughout the Northern States, to give the final blow to the intriguing Empire.

SAMUEL WILKESON, Chairman.

JOHN BOWNE, Secretary *pro tem.*

The *Express* states that a determined attempt was made last night by a lawyer named Dandy McFarland to assassinate Mr. D. Richardson, the well-known *Tribune* correspondent. It was on the Harlem road. Mr. Richardson's attention to his wife, who is an actress belonging to Winter Garden, is said to have been the cause of the outrage. McFarland, it is alleged, is subject to fits of drunken frenzy, and has for a long time threatened his wife with personal violence, and she was compelled to leave him and seek legal protection from his persecutions. She had instituted proceedings for separation on the ground of cruelty and neglect, and provide for his family. McFarland, it is represented, had consented to the separation, and she had gone to live with her friends, relying on her own support upon the stage, and by her talents with the pen. Richardson had been requested to escort her from the theatre last night, when he was attacked by the infuriated husband in the street. After the second shot, he turned upon his assailant, clinched, and threw him, the two being on the ground, when the officer rushed to the scene. Richardson's wound, although painful, is not considered dangerous. He was able to continue this morning. Richardson being unable to appear, the present sex difficulties exhibited by the books and accounts; the amounts of over issues, if any, whether of compound interest notes, and other promises to pay, the defaulters exhibited by the books and accounts; the amounts of over issues, if any, whether coupons or duplicated bonds, have been presented if so, what amount of such have been redeemed, and to inquire into other irregularities.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The latest and most reliable Stock, Oil and Produce Market Reports given to any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

THE BUTLER COUNTY HOMICIDE.

Trial of John B. Adlington for the Murder of Sidney B. Cunningham and James H. Teeples at Portersville.

WEDNESDAY, March, 13, 1867.

The prisoner was brought into Court by the sheriff. The jury were then called and answered to their names.

By the consent of both parties, the trial of Adlington on the indictment for the murder of J. H. Teeples, was continued till next term, and the balance of the traverse jury were discharged. This was done because there was no probability that the present trial would terminate this week, and there was no cause for a jury for next week. Neither the Court nor the Attorneys wished to impannel a jury, and keep them waiting in the charge of the constable.

John M. Jones, continued—We carried Cunningham into the room; I spoke to him; he did not answer; I went to Teeple and called him if he wouldn't get up, he said yes; he commenced to rise his head was on the door of the hall opened on it; I took him around and put it over him; I gave him a drink of water; I turned to the door; saw Cunningham lying with his bowels out, he was not dead; I said, Doctor, is it possible?" he said he could have to try and put the bowels back; I went for a drink of water; said he wanted water, and I gave him a drink; I put a pillow under his head; I then went to Teeple and called him on his cheek; Teeple still continuing in a sitting posture; I put my hand on his breast; Teeple still continued in the same position; I put my hand on his breast; I went into the last room; there was a fight between him and Adlington; I saw Adlington before the fire, meditating; I said to him, Jim, the poor boy, one of them men whipped he said, "I don't give a damn how many that was his answer; I said, Jim, for God's sake, how can you say so?" He said, "Why let them die they are not worth a damn." I left Adlington at that (examination) I walked out of the door into the pavement; saw J. E. Pringle; Mr. Cunningham; I saw what I again went to the room. Then the doctor and other men came; I left the examination; I went for Esquire Hamilton; I was with Esquire Hamilton; I saw the girl's clothing; I helped hold him on the sofa; I went home about three o'clock; when I was there Adlington said to me, "I wish you to say to Adlington, "you drinking a hurry" he said, "Jones I don't know what I do; I am sworn to speak to tell nothing; I heard Adlington say to Teeple, "I wish to God I never was in the kitchen, before he was in the room." Adlington left on a horse of Hartland on a strong stock of hair; I did not hear any one insult him during the evening; I was in the kitchen; I saw no other person; saw sidney Oliver with a knife; I saw Adlington; I saw Adlington land on the 7th of September.

Cross-examined—I live in Butler county; I was called to put the question in writing.

The Commonwealth proposed to prove that the witness was the man with the dog-leaf knife, to show the state of his mind upon a description of it, and show that it was a knife which the wounds were inflicted with.

Defendant objected that was no part of the case, and was not in evidence.

Court overruled the objection and noted an exception.

Cross-examined—We were laying a force for Pringle; Adlington was sitting; I don't know what he was going to kill an ox with; I don't know what he was going to do; I saw Adlington; I saw Adlington; I saw Adlington