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VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 70. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Dr. J. W. SYKES,
Resident Specialist,
No. 191 Penn St., Pittsb'gh, Pa.

Devotes his attention *exclusively* to *Chronic Diseases*, especially those of the Throat and Lungs, and those which may produce or accompany Lung Disease; the most frequent of which, are affections of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels Spleen, Kidneys, Heart Diseases, Scrofula and Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, and other ailments which vitiate the blood, and cause debility.

The *System of Treatment* pursued by Dr. Sykes includes the use of Medicated Inhalations, together with Tonic and Cleansing Medicines of unsurpassed efficacy, conjoined with Hygienic Measures and Mechanical Remedies, of inestimable value.

This treatment restores the strength, cleanses the blood, removes irritation from diseased organs, and is often blessed in the recovery of cases deemed hopeless.

ASTHMA CURED.

PITTSBURGH, PA., No. 204 LIBERTY ST., March 16th, 1866.

Dr. J. W. SYKES—*Dear Sir*—In October, 1865, I consulted you for severe Asthma and Bronchitis, which I had from childhood. The Phthisic was so severe at times that I could only get my breath at night by sitting up, having windows and doors opened. I was also much troubled with Dyspepsia. Three months before consulting you, I was so much reduced that my family physician said I could not live six months. As I am of a consumptive family, and was so much reduced you did not speak very confidently of my recovery, but thought I might be benefited and my life prolonged—I placed myself under your care and improved rapidly till my health was entirely restored, and I have since remained entirely well of my old ailments, and in good health every way.

Yours, respectfully,
MARY L. MCCANDLESS.

Persons wishing to consult me by letter may address, DR. J. W. SYKES,
191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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. 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. GEORGE BEAVER.

Also, Agent for the well-known house of Stephen F. Whitmarsh celebrated Philadelphia extra fine Cream "Bon Bons," "Chocolates," Almonds, Walnut Candy, Dragee Drops, &c., &c.

The Best Conducted Restaurant
In the city, is the Continental Saloon, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice. Mr. Hottenstein, the enterprising proprietor, knows how to cater to the hungry public, and has long stood first in the opinion of epicures. All the delicacies of the season are served up at the shortest notice at most reasonable prices. For a good meal, call at the Continental. The daily bill of fare surpasses any offered at the best hotels.

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, MACK & CO. New York
Sold by all druggists. MW

Ladies' Saloon.
The Ladies' Saloon attached to Holtzhimer's restaurant is the most convenient and fitting place in the city to take your partner for supper from evening sociables or balls. The Saloon is on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

To Country Merchants,
We are offering full of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, at Eastern prices.
J. W. BARKER & CO., No. 59 Market street.

Sole Proprietors
Of McClelland & Co.'s Rat Destroyer.
KANE & DRUIT,
Druggists, Allegheny.

Patent Medicines.
Patent Medicines for sale by
KANE & DRUIT,
Druggists, Allegheny.

Pure Liberty Lead,
For sale by KANE & DRUIT,
Druggists, Allegheny.

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

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
For the best White Lead in the city. 84 Market street.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, for Flaxseed Oil and Turpentine.

You Can Buy
Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195

You Can Buy
58 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy
New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

The Peabody banquet at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Friday night last, to General and Mrs. Grant, and the Trustees of the Southern Educational Fund, was a grand affair. Mr. Peabody occupied the centre of the north table, with Admiral Farragut on his left and Mrs. Grant on his right. General Grant, Mrs. Farragut and Robert Winthrop were the *vis-a-vis* of Mr. Peabody, Admiral Farragut and Mrs. General Grant. Among the guests were Governor Aiken, of South Carolina; Governor Graham, of North Carolina, General Anderson; Governor Clifford; Bishop McIlvaine; Robert Winthrop; Governor Fish; Mr. Astor; A. T. Stewart; Mr. Bancroft, and the wives of a number of these, besides other ladies, were present. Mr. Peabody made a short speech, and gave "Our Country, Our Whole Country, Its Chief Magistrate, Its Congress, its Army and Navy, and the Commanders of them both, whose arm is here this evening." He was interrupted here by applause and by the band playing national airs, when after their conclusion he added: "The country in which I have long lived and prospered, and its honored and beloved Queen." Speeches were made by Robert Winthrop, Geo. Bancroft and others. Resolutions were adopted expressive of gratitude to Mr. Peabody for his princely donation.

The Winter Garden Theatre, New York, took fire on Saturday morning, the flames communicating to the Tremont House and Southern Hotel, adjoining, belonging to the Lafarge establishment. Edwin Booth and James S. Clarke were the lessees, the former having just concluded a highly successful engagement as Shylock. He lost his entire wardrobe, raised at from $20,000 to $100,000. It includes many family jewels, some of which belonged to his father. He was not insured. Loss on theatre effects about $60,000. The damage to the Southern Hotel is estimated at $15,000.

Inhabitants of Alabama living a distance from the railroad, it is stated, are dying of starvation, and unless relief reaches them the whole range of counties in the Sand Mountain section will be depopulated. The recent floods destroyed over 3,000 bushels of corn and a large amount of food, sent by the New York Relief Association to the sufferers.

The extent of the failure of Robinson & Ogden, of New York, is exaggerated, the amount of liabilities being stated at $2,000,000. The firm had not been dealers in Government securities to any extent for more than a year, and their losses are reported as arising from speculative transactions in stocks and gold. It is the belief that their losses will not exceed $200,000.

The first number of a new paper, called the *Telegraph Journal*, has made its appearance in New York.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM EUROPE.

The Confederation Against Prussia.

ARTEMUS WARD'S WILL.

Fenian Movements in Ireland.

THE FEELING DYING OUT.

ARREST OF SEMI-AMERICANS ALVISED.

[By the Cable.]

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—The steamer Manhattan, from New York, has arrived.

THE CONFEDERATION AGAINST PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 23.—There is bitter feeling in France over the alleged treaty between Prussia, Bavaria and Baden, and it is believed that the Corps Legislatif will force a confederation against Prussia are treacherous to this cause.

BRUSSELS, March 23.—It is officially announced that King Leopold will not enter into the proposed confederation with France, Holland and Switzerland.

CANADA AND GREECE.

VIENNA, March 23.—The Sublime Porte refused the proposition relative to Canada and Greece.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

LONDON, Sunday, March 24.—The Government has published the correspondence between the English and French Cabinets in regard to the alleged extradition from Canada, of the French forger, Lamirande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

FENIAN TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Sunday, March 24.—The trial of Fenian prisoners for high treason will commence on the 9th of April next, in this city.

STEAMERS ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, March, 24.—The steamship Asia, from Boston, on the 13th, touched here this morning and sailed for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—The steamship Western Metropolis, which sailed from New York on the 7th, arrived here to-day, and after landing her English mail and passengers, proceeded on her voyage to Bremen.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRANKFORT, March 23—5-20 bonds closed at 73.

PARIS, March 23.—*Evening.*—United States bonds, 84¾.

LONDON, March 23.—Consols closed at 91 for money; 5-20s, 76¾; Illinois Central, 78¾; Erie, 39.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Cotton closes quiet, at 12¾@12¾d for middling uplands; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs market quiet. Corn 4s. Provision market inactive. Pork firm at Lard 56s 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 37s3d for common; 9s 6d for Calcutta. Linseed, 6s for Iron, 67s 6d for Scotch Pig.

[BY STEAMER.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—The steamer Australian brings Liverpool advices to the 9th, and Queenstown to the 10th inst. The Fenian movement was dying. Wherever the Fenians appeared they were promptly faced by troops and constabulary, and dispersed.

The London *Times* urges the arrest of every semi-American who may be found engaging in treason among the people.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says: Thus outbreak justifies all the apprehensions expressed in this journal three weeks ago; namely, that in a country like Ireland 5,000 or 6,000 rebels divided into different bands, and acting on a plan like the Polish insurrection, may harass and fatigue five times that number of troops, and keep the country in a state of revolt for almost an indefinite time.

The Cork *Examiner*, of the 9th, says: The insurrection which on Thursday seemed all but suppressed, has, in one direction, begun to assume a serious aspect. In Limerick and Tipperary, the Fenians have been permitted to assemble in large bodies, and the slopes of Gaitis were yesterday occupied by the insurgent force, believed to muster several thousand. It is not anticipated their temerity will go to the length of risking an encounter with the troops. They have no means of carrying on offensive warfare, and an attack on the force which occupies the line of railway would simply entail slaughter upon its insurgents.

So far from being able to assume the offensive, the rebels could not make opposition in the mountains for an hour against a determined attempt to dislodge them; but the force of men being collected, however imperfectly armed or trained, is certain to amount to danger, and the existence of this force will, we fear, keep alive the movement in other places where it was going out. Beyond this, danger does not exist, for even if no attempt should be made to disperse the insurgents, their entire want of supplies will render it impossible to hold together long. Hence, however, are current that we have not seen the worst of the insurrection. Throughout yesterday a sense of insecurity widely prevailed, not only in this county, but in Waterford and Kerry, which hitherto had remained comparatively tranquil. Every one who can possibly quit the country districts is coming for security into towns. It is impossible to say what may not occur, for we are dealing with a movement not to be judged by the rules of ordinary common sense; but after the experience of the past few days, we can only anticipate disaster that has befall-n the insurgents wherever they have come in contact with the police or soldiers, even under the most favorable circumstances, we can hardly imagine now and what they could continue to delude themselves with the hope of future success. Be the result that prevails is, we will not say unreasonable, but unfounded. The entire north of Ireland and west of Ireland remains tranquil. In this county the movement has ceased to be formidable. Kerry and Waterford are tranquil, and the only points at which a danger exists in the south of Ireland are collected in the neighborhood of Gaitis and where the military force in their front is amply sufficient for any emergency.

ARTEMUS WARD.

The remains of Artemus Ward have been temporarily placed in the vault at Kensal Green Cemetery, London, whence, in accordance with his desire, they will be conveyed to America. For nine days before his death he was quite inseasible. By his will he leaves the bulk of his property to his mother, and his love for children is shown by the extraordinary number of legacies to persons of tender age. The property bequeathed to his mother is at her will to prevent in trust to Horace Greeley, to be applied to the formation of an asylum for aged and decayed printers.

The Second Military District—Gen. Sickles' Order Assuming Command.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 22.—General Sickles publishes to-morrow an order assuming the command of the second district. The order says: In the execution of my duty as Commanding General, I shall maintain the security of the inhabitants in their persons and property, suppress insurrections, disorder and violence, and cause the peace to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; local tribunals will be permitted to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, excepting only such as may, by order of the commanding general, be referred to a commission or other military tribunal for trial. Civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants. Whenever any civil officer, magistrate or Courts, neglect or refuse to perform an official act properly required of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and rightful security to person or property shall be endangered, the case shall be reported by next commanders to these headquarters. Post commanders will cause to be arrested persons charged with the commission of crimes and offenses, and when civil authorities fail to arrest and bring such offenders to trial, will hold the accused in custody for trial by a military commission, provost court, or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these headquarters. Arrests by military authority will be reported promptly. Charges preferred will be accompanied by the evidence on which they are founded. The commanding General, desiring to preserve tranquility and order by means and agencies most congenial to the people, solicits the zealous and cordial co-operation of the civil officers in the discharge of their duties, and the aid of all good citizens in preventing conduct tending to disturb the peace, or to the end that occasion may seldom arise for the exercise of military authority in the matters of ordinary civil administration.

The commanding General earnestly commenses to the people and the authorities of North and South Carolina unreserved obedience to the authority now established, and the diligent consideration and impartial execution of the laws enacted for their good government.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

President's Veto of the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

IT IS PASSED OVER THE VETO.

New York Custom House Frauds.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1867.

SENATE.

REGISTRY OF CHILDREN.

Mr. HARLAN reported a joint resolution providing for the registry of children in the District of Columbia between six and eighteen years of age, also of the number of schools and teachers, to be reported to the next Congress. Passed.

SALE OF VESSELS TO BELLIGERENTS.

The Senate refused Mr. CHANDLER's request to take up the bill authorizing the sale of ships to any foreign government at peace with the United States, if the transaction is purely commercial.

MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to cause an examination of the levees of the Mississippi River, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, cost of repairs or reconstruction, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

CULTURE OF FOREST TREES.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to promote forest culture on the public lands. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

THE MINT LAWS.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate such instructions as may have relative to any proposed change in the mint laws, with a view to place the subject of resuming gold and silver, and public policies beyond caprice. Adopted.

CLAIMS ON CHEROKEES.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill in relation to the claims of Kansas and Nebraska for soldiers, sailors and marines. It provides that all officers, soldiers, marines and their colored children or sailors, or their legal representatives, now residing in any State in which slavery existed in 1861, shall be paid to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, or his French forger, Lamirande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Last Veto.

REBEL SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS.

He Will Appeal to Supreme Court.

THE CHOLERA IN IRELAND.

The Trial of Surratt Delayed.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1867.

THE LAST VETO.

The President's veto message of the Supplemental Reconstruction Bill was read in the House immediately after it was received. The President objects, generally, to the provisions of the bill, and especially to those declaring the existing governments in the Southern States not entitled to vote who of name is not recorded. He says as the preliminaries to holding conventions are unset matled, and conditions precedent to admission to Congress are to be imposed from the registry, those in control of it may so act as to prevent the election of such delegates as may faithfully represent the people of the several States in the Conventions to be called to frame new constitutions. No consideration could induce him to give his approval to such an odious law. He speaks of the reconstruction bill and this supplementary one as establishing under martial law military governments and working political disfranchisement of the race. He quotes remarks of Daniel Webster against military governments founded on force, and mock elections, and takes occasion to reiterate the dissenting opinions he expressed relative to the restoration of the Union, expressing the hope that eventually all the States will be admitted to enjoy their rights under the Constitution.

AN EX-REBEL SENATOR.

A. H. Garland, ex-member of the Confederate Congress, has arrived at Washington. He is now one of the leading lawyers of Arkansas. As it is certain any application he may make for admission to the Senate will be rejected, it is understood he intends carrying the matter before the Supreme Court.

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Surratt will not probably be tried before the next term of the Court in June. The prosecutors have not received are anxious for a speedy trial, but for some unassigned reason his case is thus delayed.

THE CHOLERA IN IRELAND.

The Secretary of State received information from the Consul at Queenstown, Ireland, that the cholera has prevailed in that section to some extent all winter. At Cork it has appeared in the suburbs and in the harbor, eight cases had occurred during the previous week. The dispatch is dated February 15th.

IMPEACHMENT TESTIMONY.

The *Times'* special says: General Howard testified before the Judiciary Committee yesterday concerning the restoration of abandoned and confiscated property. He has prepared the original orders for the restoration, and submitted them to the President for approval. When they were returned to him they were much modified and changed as to probably, if not, a different from the one he had recommended.

Mr. HOWARD expressed the belief that the charges against his colleague were without foundation and of a most unjust character.

After considerable debate, the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the whole subject of investigation and send for persons and papers.

CONFIRMATION OF MR. THUMBULL.

On motion of Mr. THUMBULL, the Senate proceeded to consider the supplementary reconstruction bill over the veto of the President.

The vote resulted: Yeas, 40; nays, 7, namely, Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Norton, Patterson, Tennessee and Saulsbury.

So the bill having received two-thirds of the votes of those present, was passed.

ADJOURNMENT DISCUSSED.

Mr. THURMAN offered a concurrent resolution that the two Houses adjourn on the second Monday in June next, by the President. The Committee have gone very fully into the subject, and the evidence they have collected shows that hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property have been confirmed over to leading rebels without any warrant of law.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

American Ships Burned—President Prefect at Paunna Shot—Excitement in Bogota—The Argentine Revolution—A Bloody Engagement—Conspiracy at Buenos Ayres.

New York, March 23.—By the Rising Star we have Panama advices to the 16th.

Three American ships had been fired at Alpinacua, and were burned to the ledge. The George Raines, February 5th, the Flora McDonald and George the Fifth, February 8th. It is suspected they were fired by the crews.

The Acting President Prefect Juancho Diaz was shot in Panama, on the 15th, by a drunken man named Major. The wound was a serious one.

The steamer Rainc, formerly the R. R. Cuyler, has arrived at Santa Martha from New York. This is the vessel seized here a few months ago by a British privateer.

Much excitement existed in Bogota, owing to the difference between President Murquero and the Congress, the latter refusing to acknowledge the loans made by the former.

Advices from Sydney to January 30th, and Wellington, February 1st, have reached Panama.

The ship William Cole, from San Francisco, had arrived at Sydney. The harvest was over, and the yield of cereals was larger than ever before known. Large quantities were being exported, and the market offers no inducement to shippers to Chili or California.

The aborigines in New Zealand are giving much trouble.

Chili advices state that Peru has never thought of making peace in the way proposed by the mediating powers.

The latest advices respecting the Argentine revolution are important. A division under Felipe Saa, after a bloody engagement lasting two hours, was defeated by General Paunero, at Las Lorca, with a loss of 500 killed and many wounded. The officer divisions undertook to avenge this defeat and were themselves routed, leaving with much heavier losses than those suffered by Saa. Fanaro quickly continued his retreat to form a junction with Mitre.

The *Herdera* the Buenos Ayres correspondence, dated 24th ult., says nothing was transpiring beyond an occasional bombardment of or Carapaity by the Paraguayans and some picket firing along the line. Reinforcements continue to leave Rio Janeiro. Two steamers with Argentine and Oriental troops on board, had stopped and quite a number of lives were lost, and an Argentine steamer had been run down the Montevideo. The rebellion was nearly suppressed. United States intervention was talked of, but not generally expected.

A conspiracy to murder the members of the government at Buenos Ayres had been discovered and conspirators seized.

St. Domingo advices to the 11th instant state that the Baez party had been crushed, and the republic was quiet.

The proposed treaty with the United States for the buy of Samana is likely to elicit a spirited debate in Congress.

FROM DELAWARE.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Constitutional Amendment Rejected—Impeaching Suffrage Movement.

WILMINGTON, March 23.—The Delaware Legislature adjourned last evening.

Among the important legislation is the passage of a bill to equalize punishment, regardless of color, the rejectment of the Constitutional Amendment, and the passage of the amendatory School Law.

There is strong feeling among the Republicans of this State in favor of impartial suffrage, and a movement has been inaugurated in favor of it.

The *Commercial* of this city containing an editorial article strongly urging the gift of the ballot to the colored citizens of Delaware.

The Fenian Convention and the Proposed Canadian Raid.

New York, March 23.—The Fenian Senate continued in session the greater part of to-day, and will probably not adjourn before Tuesday. No positive transpired regarding the deliberations, but it is well understood that organizations for the coming Canadian campaign occupied the principal part of attention. As yet, nothing has been accomplished looking to the consolidation of the two sections of the organization.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

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

Judgment Day in Court—The Case of Jacob Baltzell—A Batch of Thieves Sentenced—Woods Run Perjury Case—A Proposed Exile.

In the Criminal Court, Saturday, Judges Sterrett and Mellon on the bench, after the transaction of other usual business, a number of individuals were sentenced for offending the law, as follows:

THE CASE OF JACOB BALTZELL.

THE GAZETTE readers must be familiar with the main features of the case of Jacob Baltzell, the principal actor in a scene of blood enacted in Allegheny a short time since; but in noting the judgment of the Court we will be pardoned for further reference to it, especially as in the final disposition at least some explanation is afforded concerning the conduct of the would-do murderer, hitherto by some considered inexplicable. On the evening of the 31 of January last Baltzell came to the city, from Wheeling, his place of residence, went to the house of the parents of his wife, in the Second ward, Allegheny city, and there attempted to kill his wife, and her father and mother. He found his wife sick a-bed, in a room in the second story, and after having some words with her (there being no third party present at the time) drew from his breast a navy revolver, which he discharged at her as she fled from him toward the door of the room, and firing a second shot as she leaped down the stairs to the rescue of her father's arms. He followed after, and meeting her father, Henry Strong, fired a third shot at him, and a fourth at his wife's father in law. His wife was severely wounded in the shoulder, and her father in the left side, narrowly escaping with his life. The wounded parties were taken to their home out of the house Baltzell returned, in searching for his wife, but failed to find her, having in the confusion of events concealed herself in a closet. Baltzell was captured on the premises by a citizen, and in the house, with the murderous weapon in his possession. Week before last there was a delay in the trial, and two indictments for felonious shooting, in attempting to kill his wife and father in law, were found, the latter "not guilty," but after the testimony of Mrs. Strong had been taken, the plea was given, that plea was withdrawn and the indictment quashed. Subsequently, when he brought into Court for sentence, Mr. Swartzwelder, his counsel, expressed a desire to call some witnesses to show the character of the prisoner's mind upon leaving home, to show that he did not intend to kill, also to read some testimonials as to his character and standing in the community where lived. A sister and brother-in-law of Baltzell's then testified to the state of his mind concerning his wife and the action of her parents in preventing him getting possession of her. Mr. Swartzwelder stated that persons were present when the case was on trial who would have testified that Baltzell acted strangely on the day (in January) he left Wheeling for Pittsburgh, and that he had expressed himself as being troubled about his wife. Letters from different parties were read, showing the excellent character, the highest character, we may add, of the prisoner, while in the army, and since the war. He enlisted in June, 1861, and did the duty of a soldier and fought for his soldierly conduct was promoted from the ranks to a captaincy in the 1st Virginia cavalry. Many of the papers presented was a petition, addressed to the Supreme Court, and the Court officers and other citizens of Wheeling, praying for leniency in behalf of Baltzell, who was referred to in highly complimentary terms. Mr. Swartzwelder feelingly and eloquently referred to the peculiar features of the case. The plea of guilty had been entered, but it was argued that the pleading did not follow that Baltzell intended a premeditated, malicious murder in doing what he did. With the law did not, he argued, recognize the existence of the degree of moral insanity under which defendant must have been laboring at the time he committed the act. He had left his home and father, still the circumstances and the surroundings of the case were such that Mr. Swartzwelder should demand mitigation of punishment. Baltzell had left home under excitement which resulted in a clandestine marriage, which he had feared would be intense and finding, after repeated efforts, that he could not get possession of his wife, became crazed. The idea of her being lost, and in this phrenzied state of mind had gone to the house, rather than to allow her to exist and not be all his own. Thos. M. McDowell, for retained counsel for the prosecution, had not intended saying anything, but the matter of his client's fee had been paid, and he thought the parties prosecuting entertained no hard feelings against Baltzell, and that under the circumstances he ought to secure, probably, the lowest punishment. He had given great deal of thought, and could come to no other conclusion than that the prisoner, in the excited state of his mind, was in desperate act what he deemed interference with his rights, and not with the premeditation and deliberation, but it so happened that he was the most unfortunate shot. Williams's examination was not very lucid, and he seemed to impress the Court with his innocence. His doom is two years in the Penitentiary.

A fine sentence was imposed on Charles Palmer Custis, whose most recent offence was the stealing of a pair of boots. At the last term he was punished for feloniously appropriating other property, the plea of drunkenness securing him a light sentence.

Henry Miller stole a coil of rope from a flat boat of which he had been put in charge. He had disposed of one-half of the rope and was carrying home the remainder at the time of his arrest. In consideration of this having been recommended to mercy by the Jury, the Court sentenced him to jail for three months.

Patrick Haughey and James Conley, colored, took a trunk, not their own, containing ladies wearing apparel, from the steamboat Chieftain. The only explanation given for so doing was the old story, "guilty, but drunk." The jury having recommended Conley to mercy, the Court made a difference of six months in his favor, sentencing him to the penitentiary for one year, while Haughey's term in that institution was fixed at one year and six months.

Emma Clark was next disposed of. She had been indicted with George Waters, colored, for reputed husband, for the larceny of clothing from a house at which they had been staying. At the trial she put in a plea of guilty, Waters allowing his case to go to the jury. He was convicted, and a motion for a new trial is pending. The Court had learned somewhat of the history of Emma. She had been a most wayward girl, had left a good home with her uncle, and had been going to the bad generally. It was not too late for her to redeem herself, and it was with this hope that the Court had determined to send her to the penitentiary instead of the county jail. She had nothing to say in her own behalf. Her term was fixed at one year.

Gustave Dott, aged twenty years, Henry Murta, sixteen years, and David Rigby, fifteen years, are three of the four boys recognized in robbing the stationery store of Mr. Aiken in the *Chronicle* building. Dott was also concerned in the larceny of a firkin of butter from the Strwel House. He is a French boy, and had resided in Allegheny City for thirteen years. In 1865, after returning from the army, he went with his father to France, and leaving his father there he returned alone to this country, arriving on December 1st. He had been but a few days in the city when he was arrested. As to his guilt, as well as that of his companions, no doubt existed, although counsel made some adroit and ingenious confessions, obtained under oath and by stratagem. The Court, in view of the prisoners's willingness to allow counsel opportunity to get at the facts, had further difficulty with the Strong family, took advice himself concerning the marriage certificate, and decided to allow the Strong family to be discouraged at his failure to get his wife to go with him. What kind of influence affected his mind that he could not work, and he quit his situation, and determined to take his wife again and came to the city. Anticipating trouble with his father-in-law, he had provided himself with a revolver, which the murderous weapon in his hands, he said his wife became angry, as he also did. He had no clear conception of what took place subsequently. Upon returning into the house (after the shooting) and going to the side of the bed where his wife was, he remembered he was down, again left, and attempted to take his own life, but his pistol misaged fire just as the officers overtook him.

The President to the substance of Baltzell's statement to the Court. It will be recollected that his wife testified to his having told her that if he could not have her he would not see him should. In regard to his attempt to take his own life, after attempting that of his wife and parents, (which circumstance was not heretofore been mentioned in connection with the case,) the statement seems to be corroborated in the fact that he had on his person, when arrested, the bullets remained in it, the caps for which had exploded.

Judge Sterrett prefaced the sentence of the law with few well expressed remarks. He thought the prisoner's own statement as to preparing himself for expected trouble bore heavily against him. His affection for his wife seemed very strong and to continue unabated, and although he might have felt annoyed at not being allowed to possess her, which was his right, and which the law gave him, still it must have been with a wicked heart that he armed himself with the pistol. The Court was impressed with what had been said and could see in his heart, that he was labouring under his severe punishment for the offence he had committed and to which he had plead guilty. Appeals for clemency, if the case was considered a proper one for its exercise, should be made to the Executive of the state. His Honor then sentenced Baltzell to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for a term of three years and six months upon each indictment, seven years in all, the sentence last mentioned to take effect after the expiration of the first.

A BATCH OF THIEVES SENTENCED.

The Court next paid its presents to Wm. Lomax, a colored young man, who, in leaving his boarding house in the fifth ward, took with him a lot of clothing belonging to a fellow-sojourner. He denied his guilt, said that too with-slept in the same room with him, any one of whom might as well have took the clothes; but it so happened that he was the most unfortunate one. Williams's explanation was not very lucid, the account he gave of his visit left his innocence. His doom is two years in the Penitentiary.

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