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CITY ITEMS.

You Will

Find a Dental Establishment at 76 Penn street. Drs. Sill & Gillespie.

Black Crook! Black Crook!

The Black Crook is drawing immensely large houses at night, and the Philadelphia Cloak Store, No. 6 Market street, is having a full house in the afternoon, for the scenery is splendid. Their last Saturday's arrival of new silk Cloaks is such that every lady who passes the Philadelphia Cloak Store stops in free of admission, and comes out so well pleased that she can't help but make her purchases. Ladies should go and see before the most choice goods are selected. We are selling a silk cloak already made for what you can buy the silk for, and the reasons we are able to show to the public, for we import our own silks. We import our own trimmings, and we get our cloaks from our Eastern Houses at the first manufacturers' prices. Where you can safely get the best and cheapest goods, is the place to go. Our stock is now one of the largest ever kept before. Go and see for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

To Wholesale Buyers

Of Dry Goods we offer bargains in job lots of Dress Goods, Paddings, Linen Goods, and full lines of Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Ticking, Checks, &c., all of which we will sell at the very lowest eastern cash prices.
J. W. BARKER & Co.
59 Market street, below Third & Fourth sts.

We Don't Know

Of any place in Pittsburgh but one, for a lady to get a good and fashionable spring and summer Sacque, but at Spence's, No. 75 Market street.

It Is Very Evident,

And we know every lady will side with us, that Spence carries the lead in the cloak trade.

There are Some

Beautiful silk and cloth Wraps, now on exhibition at Spence's, No. 75 Market street.

Ladies Don't

Forget to go to Spence's any day this week as this place is at No. 75 Market street.

Paris and New York

Styles in silk Sacques, Sacques and Mantles at Spence's. No. 75 Market street.

Pure Drugs!

Pure Drugs! Pure Drugs!! Pure Drugs!! at Kain & Pruitt's, Allegheny.

You Can Buy

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

You Can Buy

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

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

The Last Wager of Battle in England.

An English paper says: "There has died in Birmingham a poor old man, one event of whose history forms an important mark in the progress of civilization in England, especially as relating to the old barbarous mode of settling disputes, and trying causes by the 'wager of battle.' The deceased, William Ashford, was the last person who was challenged in an English Court to meet, in single combat, a man whom he had accused as the murderer of his sister. On the 20th of May, 1817, a beautiful young woman named Mary Ashford, in her twentieth year, went to a dance at Erdington, without proper protection. She left the festive scene at a late hour, accompanied by a young man named Abraham Thornton, a farmer's son in the neighborhood. They were last seen talking together at a stile near the place, but next morning she was found dead in a pit of water, and there were evidences that she had been murdered. General suspicion pointed to Thornton. He was arrested and tried for murder at Warwick assizes in August; but, though circumstantial evidence was against him, the defence, which was an *alibi*, obtained a verdict of 'not guilty.'

"The feeling of surprise and indignation at his acquittal was so intense that a new trial was called for, and an appeal was entered against the verdict by William Ashford, the brother, and next of kin to the murdered girl. Thornton was again apprehended, and sent to London in November, to be tried before Lord Ellenborough and the full Court of Queen's Bench. Instead of regular defence by arguments, evidences and witnesses, Thornton boldly defied all present modes of jurisdiction, and claimed his right, according to ancient custom, to challenge his accuser to fight him, and decide his innocence or guilt by the 'wager of battle.' His answer to the court was 'Not guilty, and I am ready to defend the same by my body.' He accompanied these words by the old act of taking of his glove and throwing it down upon the floor of the court.

"At this stage of the proceedings Wm. Ashford, who was in court, actually came forward, and was about to accept the challenge by picking up the glove, when he was kept back by those about him. With what wonder did the assembly, and indeed the nation ask, 'Can a prisoner insist on so absolute a mode of trial, in such a time of light as the nineteenth century? But with greater wonder and regret was the judgment of the court received; for, after several adjournments, it was decided, in April, 1818, that the law of England was in favor of the 'wager of battle;' that the old laws sanctioning it had never been repealed; and that, though this mode of trial had become obsolete, it must be allowed. Thornton was therefore discharged, and, being set at liberty, left England for America, where he died in obscurity."

A Yankee's Portrait of Napoleon and Eugenie.

"Burleigh," of the Boston *Journal*, writes from Paris in dispraise of everything about the Exposition, except the Emperor. He says:

Those who expect to find in the Emperor a feeble and wanting man, will be disappointed. He seems to be in the prime of life and the full vigor of health. He has none of that sleepy, drowsy look represented in pictures. His eye is not heavy and stolid. His face is full of thought, and his eye, when he chooses to lift his head, is brilliant. He acts like a misanthrope. The expression on his face is that of a man jaded—tired out with *fêtes* and shows—one who didn't care to conceal his disgust. He sits back in his carriage, or rather, crouched up in the corner, indifferent to all the plaudits of the great crowd, not even deigning to look on the assembled multitude watching for the imperial smile.

Not so the Empress. She is benignant, intellectual and handsome. She is the idol of France. She never appears but the people go into ecstacies. She sits upright in her carriage; bows to the right and left, not with the air of patronage, but with genuine goodness and delight, with a smile that is so peculiar to her Majesty. Like Abigail of old, she seems to attempt by her own courtesy to make up for the churlishness of her husband. She is Spanish, and her style of beauty is unlike that of the French that it is marked. The French ladies are not beautiful, tried by any standard, either English or American. They are short, dark and fat. Their dress is not becoming; it is neither tasty nor elegant. The noble ladies, as they ride in their coaches, are by no means attractive.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Funeral of Minister Wright.

THE GREAT EASTERN ATTACHED.

Cretan Victories Over the Turks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LORD LYONS EMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

LONDON, May 13.—*Evening*—Lord Lyons, formerly Minister to the United States, is appointed to succeed Earl Cowley as Ambassador of Great Britain at Paris.

FUNERAL OF UNITED STATES MINISTER WRIGHT.

BERLIN, May 13.—*Evening*—The funeral of the late American Minister, Governor Wright, took place yesterday, and was attended by all the American residents and visitors here, and a large number of citizens.

THE GREAT EASTERN ATTACHED.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—*Evening*—An attachment has been served on the steamship Great Eastern at the suit of her crew, for the non-payment of wages.

KING OF PRUSSIA AND EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO VISIT PARIS.

BERLIN, May 13.—It is announced that the King of Prussia will visit Paris during the summer, in company with the Emperor of Russia.

FRENCH IRON CLADS RETURNED.

CHERBOURG, May 13.—Four iron clads of the French fleet arrived this morning from the Gulf of Mexico.

MARINE NEWS.

BREST, May 13.—The steamer Cuba, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, May 13.—*Evening*—Consols closed at 92. Five-twenties 72¾. Illinois Central 22. Erie 42¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—*Evening*—Cotton closed with an advance of ⅛d, middling uplands 12½d. Orleans 12¾d. Sales 10,000bales, including American United Western at its upper quotation, declined 5d. Wheat unchanged. Barley is 3d. Oats 3d. Provisions steady and unchanged. Standard white Petroleum declined 1d.

LONDON, May 13.—*Evening*—Sugar unchanged. Rosin firm. Spirits turpentine 2d higher, advanced, sales at 42s. Linseed oil advanced 2d.

FRANKFORT, May 13.—*Evening*—U. S. Bonds 72.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Petroleum 42 francs.

[By Mail.]

Cretan Victories Over the Turks—Insurrectionary Movement in Roumelia to be Repressed in Case of War—Deficiency of the Spanish Budget.

NEW YORK, May 13—The following additional is gleaned from the mails of the City of New York:

News is received that the Cretans gained a victory on April 8th, killing seven hundred and fifty Turks, including one officer of very high rank. They gained another victory on the 5th.

Both France and Prussia have promised to respect the neutrality of Switzerland in case of war.

The *Moniteur* explains the French purchase of horses, by saying they were to replace seven thousand lost in Mexico.

The Spanish budget for 1868 shows a deficiency of three hundred and twenty millions. The reduction and new taxes will, however, cover it.

THE JEFF. DAVIS SENSATION.

He Is Surrendered by General Burton on the Writ of Habeas Corpus—Immediately arrested on a Bench Warrant—Is Admitted to Bail to Appear for Trial at Norfolk—Responsibility of Delay in the Trial With the Government.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, May 13.—The United States Court was packed this morning. A multitude of curious people thronged the hall. General Burton was placed around it, and there was a strong police force inside. About twenty ladies were among the spectators. A number of officers were also present as spectators. At 11 o'clock Mr. Davis was brought in and took a seat next to the prisoner's box, with General Burton and the United States Marshal. A servant accompanied Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis was sitting near an open window, and inquiring of a friend, "Is it a little cold, sir? If so, I can be removed to a seat nearer the counsel, in front of the Judge." General Burton's return to the writ of *habeas corpus* was read, and the Judge complimented General Burton in obeying the laws, and relieved him of the custody of Davis, and the Marshal immediately served on him a bench warrant, to answer the Norfolk indictment.

Mr. O'Conor spoke of Mr. Davis' long imprisonment and feeble health, and asked that he be bailed.

There being no opposition on the part of the prosecution, who then had no instructions, bail at $100,000, the Judge announced his readiness to accept bail, stating at the same time, that the responsibility of delay in bringing the case into court rested upon the Government and not upon the Judge or Attorney. He said one-half of the amount of bail should be given by persons residing in the State of Virginia. The sureties then came forward, Horace Greeley being among the first, followed by Mr. Sebell, of New York, and Mr. Jacklan, of Philadelphia, and others, a number of gentlemen residing in Virginia offered their names as bail.

Davis was congratulated by several of his friends, but there was no demonstration or noise of any kind.

After giving bail to appear at the November term of Court, Davis was taken by coach to the Spotswood House.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Dehara, California, Cases—West Virginia Case Continued—Georgia and Mississippi Injunction Cases Dismissed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In the supreme Court to-day Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court in the Dehara case, affirming the decree of the California court in favor of the city of San Francisco. Dehara was there found A. Wall. His title was simply a license to occupy lands for the purpose of pasturage, subject to revocation at any time.

The case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, requiring jurisdiction over certain counties, was continued.

The Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases were dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The decision of the court will be delivered hereafter.

Boutter et al. vs. La Cross and Milwaukee Railroad. Judgment affirmed.

Walcott vs. Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company. Affirmed.

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In the Court of Claims in the case of John C. Fremont, for the use of Jackson, *et al.*, vs. the United States. The finding was signed, due claimant.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Impeachment Trial of Judge Frazier—Ecclesiastical Union Ignored—Southern Baptist Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, May 12—In the impeachment trial to-day, counsel for Judge Frazier took exceptions to Senators Hall and Bossom sitting as members of the Court. Senator Hall, it is alleged, is a citizen of Kentucky, whilst senator Bossom is a citizen of Rutherford, and represents the District wherein White county is situated, where he has not been since 1862.

The Republican *Banner* this morning declared its independence of the Typographical Union and discharged all its old employees, who were members of that organization. The paper is now under the exclusive control of the proprietors, who employ its editorial and mechanical departments themselves.

MEMPHIS, May 12.—In the Baptist Convention to-day a report was made in reference to the relations towards negroes, setting forth that the body cherished the kindest feelings towards the late slaves, and urged upon the ministry the great importance of establishing churches, particularly Sunday schools, for their religious instruction. The Committee on Foreign Relations submitted a report stating renewed expressions of their interest in the maintenance of that department. The Church committee for the ensuing year was appointed, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow, when it probably will adjourn sine die.

LATEST CONDENSED NEWS.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

—It is definitely asserted that no such action by the late Cleveland Railroad Convention, relative to prepaid freight over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as reported in the newspapers, ever took place in that body. The report originated in the desire of certain parties to compel the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to abandon its policy of a fast freight line to the West.

—Bishop Lamade, of the Roman Catholic Church, died at Bardstown, Kentucky, on Saturday evening, after a long and painful illness. His remains were taken to Louisville yesterday, laid in state at the Cathedral, and the funeral announced to take place to-day.

—Senator Wilson, on his trip from Atlanta to Montgomery, Alabama, addressed several white audiences, and was severely satisfied about certain customs in the North, but was able to make suitable replies to all questions. On Saturday he addressed an audience of the usual mixed character, and in the course of his speech made no reference whatever to confiscation. He was replied to by a prominent lawyer named Clanton, who urged in argument that the negro did not own his freedom to the Republican party; that President Lincoln had promised the Southern South two years after the commencement of the war that their slaves would be manumitted. After speaking, some vague called for the sense of the audience, people to vote were for the Republican party, and the response was unanimous affirmative.

—Judge Kelly addresses the people of New Orleans on Saturday evening last, on the political status of the South. His audience was the largest mass meeting of citizens known in that city for some time. Resolutions of a most loyal and patriotic character were adopted after the meeting. The remarks of Judge Kelly were frequently applauded.

—W. B. Marsh, President of the Bank of Lexington, N. C., and D. Rampton, one of the Directors, were taken to Salisbury on Tuesday, by order of general Sickles, under charge of embezzling the specie of the bank when at the time of the surrender of the Rebel General Johnston. The complaint was made by J. W. Thomas and others. The parties have been hearing the evidence for several days, several weeks, and the accused will remain in custody of the military until the General is heard from.

—Henry Jenkins, a negro arrest in New York for embezzlement, last year, caused much excitement, died at a city hospital, to which he was removed from the jail a few days ago.

—Notwithstanding the official predictions regarding riots and demonstrations against the peace of New York on Sunday, it was the most quiet day known in that city for years, the excursion trains being very generally observed. The crowd of rowdies at Hoboken and West Chester was greater than usual, however, and some forty-six arrests were made for law violations.

THE INDIANS.

Gen. Hancock's Council with the Kiowas at Fort Larned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FORT LARNED, Kansas, May 7—Correspondence of the Chicago Republican, dated from fort Hayes, May 1, gives a long account of the council held between Generals Hancock and Sherman, principal chief of the Kiowas, and other chiefs of the Kiowas. The council was full of peace, and promises of good behavior on the part of the Indians were made. The chief Satanta said the Cheyennes and Sioux abandoned their villages on the Republican River, and that the Kiowas and Comanches would do the same, and he was in favor of burying the hatchet. He said he was traveling through the Arkansas River country, and was well and kindly treated. He said the Comanches had some stolen property belonging to the Kiowas, which he would return.

General Hancock replied he had kept his promises by others and would keep his own.

General Hancock replied at length, going back to the treaties made previous to the last march, but laying particular stress on the present last one. The Indians faithfully promised to keep the peace, and for more than two years they would not especially molest the Kiowas and Comanches. The Cheyenne and Sioux villages be kept up in violation of the treaty, and he had treacherously. They began the war by killing Hoffman, and killing whites on the Smoky Hill route, and other outrages, and similar conduct on the part of other Indians made it necessary to punish them.

Atchison, May 12—A gentleman who left Salt Lake on the 20th of April, has brought us some known facts of the reported capture of Lockwood and Maher and the massacre of those on board.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Immense Mass Meeting to Hear Congressman Kelley—Negro Procession and Disorderly Demonstration—Resolutions Moved by Gen. Sheridan—Talk of a Negro Candidate for Mayor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—At the Republican procession, which formed last night, in Lafayette Avenue, Mayor Heath presided. It was a Bloomsbury Representative held, and Congressman Kelley was introduced by Conway, and also the Mayor. Between four and five thousand persons not present Attorney. He said one-half of the amount of bail should be given by persons residing in the State of Virginia. The sureties then came forward, Horace Greeley being among the first, followed by Mr. Sebell, of New York, and Mr. Jacklan, of Philadelphia, and others, a number of gentlemen residing in Virginia offered their names as bail.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Injunction Cases—That of Georgia Only Dismissed—The Mississippi Bill amended to Include Arkansas' Treasury Matter.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1867.

THE INJUNCTION CASES.

The Georgia injunction case, only, was dismissed today for want of jurisdiction. The case of Mississippi, as amended, making Arkansas a party to the complaint, and covering Gen. Ord's action with regard to the treasury of the latter State, will probably be argued on Friday. It is hoped by the complainants that the Arkansas treasury case will furnish a property clause upon which the Court can base jurisdiction.

SABBATH SCHOOL PARADE.

In the annual Sabbath School parade, today, thirty-five schools were represented, about eight thousand children being in the line of procession.

SPEECH OF FENIAN BURK.

After His Conviction for Treason.

New York, May 13.—The Steamer City of New York has arrived in port, with news to the 2d, arrived today.

The following is an extract from the speech of Fenian Burke, after his conviction:—"It is not my social view, but I desire to give mitigation to one word uttered in the verdict which has been pronounced upon me. But fully conscious of my honor as a man, never deserted in crisis when I said I can go into my grave with a name and character unsullied; I can only say to those parties, actuated by a desire to get for their own aggrandisement, or to please their masters, the Saxon Parliament, who have pandered to the appetite of loyalty so-called, that they have shaped my life shortened, and I can only say, I forgive them. Fully convinced and fanatical of the rightness of my every act, in consequence with the cause of my country, I am resigned to my fate. I have done nothing that I have to blush for, or that I can bend my brow. My conduct and character have been such that I can look my country in the face, and even in this, my last moment, I feel I have not a cowardly or a trembling thought, an honest man, and I am believing that I have given my life to gallant cause and liberty to the land of my birth. I have done only that which every man and every man who has the feeling of liberty should do. I seek no mercy, death is a sacred debt to my country. Almighty and Omnipotent God that invoked for the land of my birth should be heard at the scaffold. I am willing to die in the defence of the rights of men I believe to be the rights of my country, and I do not die of the yoke of Saxon thralldom. I am no traitor to my country, I am true to humanity, nature's lover of freedom, and an enemy to the power that holds its nation's land in bondage. I am a man who never allowed himself to be deceived, and I have never allowed my conscience to advert to the fact that I have suffered, or that I have been imprisoned, or that I have been in danger of my life, willing or unwilling, even, and so long as I regarded the cause—the cause of Irish soil, I gave to it the right to use the device heads to hurl down its power and to place in its place the Irish Republic, the self-government."

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 13.—Hon. Thomas Henry, of the first District, has been arrested in Brooklyn, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government of the revenue tax collections from 1862 to 1866. It was taken before Commissioner Davis and he stated that he had not received a cent of the money. Bail in the sum of $5,000 was accepted.

REFUSED OF DIAMONDS.

The store of Gillcock & Co., at Maiden Lane, was robbed on Tuesday evening, stealing of four diamond rings valued at $700. The thieves left no advertisements.

New Brunswick Legislature.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 13.—The New Brunswick Legislature organized on Saturday. The lieutenant-governor in his speech stated that the revenue for the year exceeded the expenditures, notwithstanding the outlay required for the defence of the frontier against the Fenians.

Commercial operations were very backward, and some time must elapse before the effects of the Fenian raids can be determined, owing to floods.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, May 13.—The river is falling with 5½ feet in the canal. Weather clear.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—The river has fallen six inches in forty-eight hours.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

TRANSLATED FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

THERE exists a tradition, that four thousand years ago a man could be cured by one only. The knowledge of the method has been lost. According to an interesting correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge*, from Vienna, the secret has been recovered in the hands of the Hungarian physician Schnitzer, who discovered the method of curing the most incurable diseases, and of prolonging life to the most infallible and radical cures of cancer, and has already assisted many persons with great success, and has entirely rid of this terrible disease. Medical men having been notified of the marvellous cures, implored several times of him, what he was about to publish the secret of his discoveries, which purify the blood, but never received a satisfactory answer. It is only, after he has obtained his herbs from China.

The connection of cotton in America, seems to have by greater dimensions. It amounted in 1866 to 300,000,000 pounds, of which 100,000,000 were manufactured refined petroleum, solar oil, paraffine oil and lubricating oil. The oil will be increased to a colossal extension, for the wells (provided they are worked in the right way) are able to furnish with the necessary oil, not only America but the whole of Central Europe, in competition with the American product, which is now partially refined, meets with great difficulties, as the way in which most of the oil-bearing wells and refineries are conducted, is difficult to be improved. Leaving aside the consideration of freight rates, imposed by the Northern and Central Lewis Railways, it will scarcely be believed that the freight of American oil from New York to Bremen and from that place to Vienna does not exceed the cost of transport of the Galician product from Hamburg to Vienna.

Russia possesses, according to recent investigations, a larger area of coal fields than the United States. In the central part of the Ural Mountains, the heart of the Empire, a coal basin has been discovered which nearly equals in size the American bituminous coal fields. The coal region of the "Donetz" are more than one and a half times as large as those of England. In the Ural districts coal has been found, the value of which is still increased by the vicinity of numerous iron veins. Coal has been discovered recently in the Caucasus, Crimea, Imbitsch, Chersan and Poland. Nobody knows what importance these mines may one day, when, in the course of time, the railroads extend all over the empire.

The largest theatres of Europe are at present, as follows: "La Scala," Milan, with room for 3,000 spectators; "San Carlos" Naples, 3,000; "Carlo Felice," in Genoa, 2,600; "La Fenice," Venice, 2,500; "Teatro Regio," Turin, 2,000. The Vienna Opera House will contain room for 2,000 persons. The old theatre in Paris generally five hundred—but one only four.

THE CITY OF PARIS has appointed physicians and surgeons for every district, to give medical advice and medicines gratis to all laborers during the Exposition. The city government also intends to build barracks with room for fifty thousand English and ten thousand Prussian workingmen, who expect to visit the great fair.

BARONESS EAGES HAWES, Turkish Minister of the Police at Constantinople, one of the oldest and most faithful adherents of the Porte, has recently died. He served the State clearly years, and reached the extraordinary age of one hundred and twenty.

—An extraordinary incident in widow-hood has occurred at Thornley, a colliery village on the Hartlepool & Sunderland Railway, in England. On 24 of March, a miner belonging to Thornley, named Nicholas Cook, aged about fifty years, was married to a widow at Helton-le-Hole. After the ceremony was over, the couple adjourned to a friend's house and enjoyed themselves in a suitable manner. They afterwards left for their own home, and on arrival at Thornley, the bridegroom fell down in a fit and died in a few minutes. The deceased had been in good health previously, and the cause of his death was ascribed to the excitement of the day. The deceased left a widow and six children.

—It appears that even Count Bismark has his little weaknesses. The Parisian papers recently stated that he was seen surreptitiously by the photograph *bureau* of the Palais Royal, and Mme. Mouton, in making merry over a similar visit of Count Bismark, also Minister and Mlle. Pauline Lucca, has it now stated that the latter took an embarrassing opportunity of the charming singer with Count Bismark, and the Parisian journalists who had called upon his father, on business, about eight or nine o'clock on the evening of the murder, and as the house of Dumanoir was some half a mile from Montgomery's, the inference was natural that he could not have traveled there in so short a time. The Commissioners, it is said, have no weight, either positive or circumstantial, against the prisoner, and he is entitled in the eye of the law Montgomery is innocent of the crime, and let us be charitable enough to believe that Justice has not been cheated of her dues, and that Fogler's confederate remains yet to be discovered.

THE CONDEMNED.

Fogler was duly sentenced to death, receiving his doom with stoical indifference, seeming hardly to realize the dreadful position. Indeed, his whole conduct, from the time of the arrest till his sentence, was characterized by the marks of bravado, and he spoke of such a short time has engaged in preparation to meet that God whom he has so grievously offended. Of late he has shown signs of repentance. He has been daily visited by faithful and zealous religious attendants, and we trust he will die in the bosom of his Saviour, who is merciful as just, and to whom the soul of the bloodstained murderer may appear from the washing of true repentance as pure and unspotted as that of the innocent child.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

Our worthy governor is not tardy in visiting the swift penalty of the law upon offenders. He promptly issued the warrant fixing the day of the execution, which was received by sheriff Wallace late last night, and read to the wretched felon, who then for the first time realized the awful truth of the situation in which he was to play a part—the tragedy on the scaffold.

THE ARRANGEMENT.

Sheriff Smith has completed all the necessary arrangements for the execution of the dread penalty of the law. A scaffold has been erected in the jail yard, a jury of citizens summoned and arrangements made for accommodating a few spectators of the murder. Invitations have been sent to Rev. Dr. Hall and other ministers of the Gospel, to be present at the execution of Fogler, and to be ready to lead the condemned murderer into the presence of his God. Fogler's father and mother, and his sister, are expected to be present at the execution of the murderer. The Sheriff has sent to Mr. Butler, Fogler's father, and other relatives, the necessary permission of leaving, committed the dead, and they will be present to receive the remains for burial. Fogler's father and family are now in Pittsburgh, and the news of the execution of their son, and the disgrace of their family name, will, of course, be a severe blow to the aged parents.

—A gentleman in Mobile sleeps on a mattress stuffed with good and bad money. The bad money was discovered by his servant, who found the floor of his room paved with the bad money. Upon counting the money, he found it was all bad, except a few dollars in silver, which he had kept in his pocket.

—Mr. Hartford Becker, an English antiquarian, asserts that he has discovered the lost Sibylline books, which have now been found in nine hundred and sixty-six years. Mr. Becker feels confident that the books will enable him to predict the precise time and the manner of the coming of the Millennial Kingdom, and in the most exciting portion of his book he says he has discovered the exact date of the Millennial Kingdom, and fixed it.

—Letters from Paris state that the French officers are eager for war, and affect to be perfectly ignorant of the intention of the granting of the amnesty. A French army would occupy Berlin, on the other hand, the Prussians are even more confident of success, and speak of such a promenade in France as they would of taking a walk before breakfast. Both parties would probably find, in the event of war, that each had underrated the military strength of the other, and that neither Berlin nor Paris was to be captured without some terrible fight, Inc.

—We remember some months since publishing the illegality of the Hon. T. S. Faxton, of Utica, N. Y., in connection with the benevolent enterprises of the day, and we now notice in the Utica *Herald* another instance of the generosity of that gentleman. A "Home for the Aged" is about being established in Oneida County, and Mr. Faxton gives $40,000 towards the object. Mr. Faxton means to be the almoner of his own bounty, not leaving all his wealth to be "distributed" upon which he no longer can control its destiny.

—By a recent law the entrance of all the houses of Paris is cleaned once in five years. As the process of scrubbing by hand was very laborious and costly, a very ingenious machine has been contrived to do the work. In front of the house to be cleaned, a movable steam boiler is placed, with length of hose sufficient to reach to the upper story. By this means jets of hot water and steam are projected by high pressure against the walls and ornamental stone work, removing almost instantaneously the dust and dirt of years, without injury to the sculptures.

—The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* comes pretty near knowing of an expression of political opinion by General Grant. So long since its informant was the occupant of a seat on a railroad car directly behind Generals Grant and Stonemen. During the journey an individual in the car got intensely excited on the subject of politics, and in the hearing of nearly all the passengers uttered an unless Johnson as he thought proper, and blurted with and attention has inflammatory denunciation, and in the most exciting portion of his harangue he pounded his hand smartly upon the back of the seat.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati, and the Bishops of Pittsburgh, Alton, Columbus, Philadelphia and Mobile sail for Europe, June 1.

—A citizen of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, who makes sale of an old stove, had over $—— in greenbacks burned up the other day by neglecting to remove them before making a fire.

—The hotel keepers in Portland have been notified that they will not be allowed to sell liquors hereafter to their guests. There are reports in circulation that some of the Boston hotels have been warned.

—Colonel Samuel Tate, from Memphis, is urging the President to send some regular troops to Tennessee, as he expresses it, to overawe Brownlow's bigger troops and enable them and the Conservatives to have a good election.

—A young woman in Portland, Conn., who had been divorced from her husband, got enraged at her father a few days since, spitting at him and clawed his face, and then locked him up in the cellar for the day.

—Ireland and Wales has a great many lunatics. On January 1st, 1866, there were 20,000 lunatics confined in asylums and hospitals in those countries, and about 1000 were in various workhouses and poor houses.

—The Republican members of the Connecticut legislature in a caucus held on the 4th inst., unanimously voted to bring forward and pass in the House, at the present session, an amendment striking the word "white" from the State Constitution.

—The Mercantile Library of San Francisco contains 22,000 volumes, and there are 1,000 more found, but they have reports says "the losses from stealing and mutilation have been considerable, especially in the periodical department."

—The superintendent of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, in preparing the paper for the bonds under the act of March last, found will be issue 110 August next. These bonds will be issued in sums of $500 and $1000 only.

—The Bangor (Me.) police, in a search for stolen goods, made a quantity of rather novel discoveries in the flooring of a dwelling house, with the carpet smoothly laid down upon it. They were so lodged in the floor, it was thought that they "took sanctuary" in a hurry.

—An order from Marshal Noel, French Minister of War, says his attention has been called to the fact that officers have been in the habit of allowing a soldier to be placed in a house liable to be assaulted by the enemy, and to be exposed to fire from the place. The place paid last year was also fired.

—It is said that Brigham Young during a recent visit to New York, went to a place called the Jewish Synagogue, and purchased a complete set of the Jewish Hebrew manuscripts, and also purchased a Hebrew Bible, which he took with him to Utah. It is said that the Jews were astonished at the purchase, and even at the fact that Brigham Young could read the Hebrew Bible, and understand the Hebrew manuscripts.

—Rev. Lane Ichabod Chase, a few days ago, died at his residence, in the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, at the age of 80 years. He was the brother of Salmon P. Chase, and was the author of the Ordinance of Freedom in the Northwest Territory, which was the foundation of the Ordinance of Freedom in Virginia, which gave the first impetus to the movement which ended in the emancipation of the slaves.

—Mr. Bellew, the English author, who is now lecturing in Philadelphia, has been in the habit of lecturing upon the Prince of Wales, and has received a letter from the Prince, in which he says he has read Bellew's lectures with great pleasure, and hopes he will continue to lecture upon the same subjects.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

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

RETRIBUTION.

Preparations for the Execution on Wednesday, at Washington, Pa., of Fogler, the Murderer of Robert W. Dinsmore—A Review of the Case.

To-morrow, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, unless Providence intervenes to prevent Fogler, the murderer, will be executed in the jail yard at Washington, Pa. As the crime for which the unfortunate