The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

Our Magistrates—Their Cupidity—False Pretense and Larceny as Similar Cases—Liberality of the Liquor Licensee Board—Assistant District Attorneys.

The Grand Jury of the December term of the Quarter Sessions finished their labors on Saturday, and were discharged.

They made the following presentment:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, &c., of the County of Allegheny, December Sessions, 1867.

The Grand Jury in closing their labors deem it prudent to make brief reference to some matters which have attracted their attention. The number of cases brought before us does not appear unusually large, in comparison with the term for the corresponding period last year. We have passed upon about four hundred cases.

In cases presented for our consideration we have been vividly impressed with the injury magistrates inflict upon the community in transcending their duties as conservators of the peace. They are especially culpable in oppressing the poor and ignorant, by encouraging litigation, and in causing great expense to the county by entertaining cases where the parties concerned should have been advised to settle their difficulties without recourse to law. Such advice we cannot think would fail to be given by a proper magistrate, one having a proper understanding of his duties, not only as a public officer but as an upright citizen. The pursuance of a different course seems to be the rule, to which, however, there are a few exceptions. The desire for gain of some of our magistrates seems to outweigh their sense of justice, and hence in the pursuance of their business great injustice is done—the public peace is not preserved, but disturbed.

In the consideration of cases of the class referred to it has been a source of regret that we could not in some practical way subdue magistracy for their misconduct in office. In case it was proposed to place the costs upon them, but there seemed to be no authority of law for this.

We would also call the attention of your Honors to the great number of cases of false pretense and of larceny as bailee entertained by magistrates. These are brought, we believe, in many instances, to enforce the summary payment of money, just or unjust debts, the criminal law being made to answer the purpose of the civil—in the payment of money—so far the former answers for the arrest and perhaps committal for a "further hearing" of the accused, this practice, although sanctioned by the letter of the law, is manifestly contrary to the spirit of the law, and the fear inspired of further punishment, accomplishing the object. Comparatively few of these cases reach the grand jury or trial court, the magistrates and prosecutors disposing of them as their interests are served—as the accused payable debt and costs, or releases so to do. In the latter event, perhaps, the case goes to Court. If the money is paid, the accused is discharged, this consideration outweighing that as to whether or not there was sufficient to cause his arrest in the first instance, and to hold him for trial; after hearing, to answer a criminal charge.

Comparatively few liquor cases have been brought before us. The liberality of the County Commissioners, as a Board of Licensees, seems to have checked the violation of law in this regard. If it has not been favored in other respects, this is gratifying.

We take occasion to express our thanks to the Assistant District Attorney, Hon. W. Riddell, Esq., for the very able and efficient manner in which he has discharged his duties during our sitting. We recognize the necessity for the office, and test the capability of the present incumbent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JASON M. BROWN, Foreman.

WILL M. HARTZELL, Clerk.

E. Edmundson,	C. H. Osborn,
W. E. Boyce,	George Neely,
H. S. Fleming,	John Magill,
Henry Hays,	Wm. A. Skaw,
Henry Eckert,	Matthias Voegtlier,
John G. Gilfillan,	Wm. Rinehart,
Alex. B. Atkinson,	

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

This Court met Monday morning at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

George M. Morrison was sworn as Mercantile Appraiser for Allegheny county.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD LARCENIES—CONVICTION OF DEFENDANTS.

The case of Moritz Kestner and Henry Hess, indictment larceny from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was resumed. The defendants were in the employ of the railroad company as "repair men," and it was charged that on the night of the 5th of December last they entered a freight car at the outer depot and took bottles of wine from a box shipped by McCrickard & Co. The defendants set up a defense, that they were being suspected, were watched. They were observed opening the car, enter it, take the wine, and released to a tool house in the vicinity, where, subsequently, the wine (four bottles) was found. The case was very carefully tried by Jas. H. Hampton, Esq., for the prosecution, and A. M. Brown and F. H. Collier, Esqs., for the defense. Mr. Hampton, in the course of his summing up, said it was not an ordinary case of larceny. It was not the case of a stranger entering a house or store and taking therefrom a property or goods. It was that of employes, while on duty or at work, violating the confidence of their employers. The defendants were repairing cars in the night time, and embraced the opportunity to steal. A portion (two bottles) of the wine was found at Kestner's house, in Lawrenceville, and when arrested Kestner said he had no wine about his premises. For the defense a women named Elizabeth Roch testified that she and Mrs. Kestner had purchased the wine at Mr. Seibert's store, in the city. Mr. Hampton said this woman had been brought forward to "swear the case through," and had committed rank perjury. She had not been corroborated, and the jury would disregard her testimony. Mr. Collier reminded the Court of the fact that Mr. Seibert and his clerk had been regularly subpœnaed, and an attachment issued on Friday last to compel their attendance, the officer reporting that the witnesses had gone to Cleveland. The jury retired about one o'clock, and after a brief absence returned with a verdict of guilty.

Henry Hess (one of the defendants in the above case) was arraigned upon another indictment, charging him with the larceny of a large quantity of dry goods, also in the possession of the Pennsylvania Railroad as carriers. The defendant put in a plea of guilty.

There was still another case against Kestner and Hess, but the District Attorney stated it was not his purpose to try it at present. The defendants were remanded until Saturday next. Hess had been under bail in the sum of $2,500. The defendant Kestner was last week convicted of the larceny of a large quantity of dry goods, clothing, &c.

There now seem to have been doing quite an extensive thieving business, resulting not only in considerable loss, but the great inconvenience to consignees as well as consignees, and also to the railroad company in trusting out the thieves and the motion appears. The cases just tried therefore were of more than ordinary interest to the railroad company and the public generally. For bringing the off-enders to justice much credit is due to the officers in the employ of the railroad company, more especially to A. M. Hackett, detective, in which special he has for equals. Some persons, from lack of information, have seen proper to characterize as a spirit of "manliness" the earnestness with which the railroad company, through its agents, has pursued offenders, in most instances employees, but it is a sufficient answer to such expression of opinion to state the fact that within a year past the company, it is estimated, has been obliged to pay to shippers about fifty thousand dollars as damages for goods lost, or rather stolen, in transitu. Hence it is that, by the employment of detective officers, and the pursuit to conviction of employes and others engaged in stealing from cars, the railroad company has resolved to render shippers secure in their property, very naturally deeming it wisest to incur the necessary expense of such a policy rather than to expend a like or greater amount of money in damages resulting from a less degree of protection. The system of railroad thieving—for in fact it has become a regular system within a few years—so long established, has rendered necessary such extraordinary precaution. The result of the cases just tried, it is to be hoped will have a wholesome effect.

Bi-trict Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, Jan. 13—Court met at 10 o'clock. Benjamin Rush Brauford vs. James Guthrie and John Guthrie, and same plaintiff vs William M'Caslin, Wm. Kennedy, James M'Cann and Andrew Mitchell. These are actions in ejectment from Armstrong county, and are being tried in this court in pursuance of a special act of Assembly. The first is for one hundred and fifty acres, and the latter for one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, both tracts being situated in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county. The jury is what is termed a "struck" jury, the manner of their selection being as follows: The full panel of forty-eight jurors is submitted to the plaintiff and defendants, and each party has a right to strike off twelve names. From the twenty-four names remaining the Prothonotary selects twelve, and the remaining twelve are held in reserve to supply the places of those selected by the Prothonotary who may be objected off. The jurors thus selected are then sworn, and before the case comes up for trial make a personal examination of the land in question. These cases are of considerable importance, as the result will affect the ownership of a large amount of land in Armstrong county. Messrs. Golden, Purviance, Phelps and Burgwin appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Boggs, Barclay and Lucas for the defendants. On trial.

THE PARKERSBURG MURDERER.

Further Particulars of the Confession of the Murderer.

In yesterday morning's GAZETTE we published a telegram from Wheeling announcing the arrest of John Shaefer at Parkersburg, for attempting to take the life of a citizen of that place, and stating that he had confessed to the commission of two most terrible murders in Parkersburg, and one in Wheeling, within the past year. The murders referred to have been shrouded in mystery up to the present time, but circumstances have recently pointed to Schaffer as the perpetrator of the horrible deeds. A special dispatch dated at Parkersburg, January 10th, says:

The murderer, John Shaefer, made a confession this afternoon, under the seal of confession, in the presence of J. H. Dis Debar, Esq., as the interpreter, and the prosecutor, Mr. Hutchinson. He had spoken to Father Park, of confession, but the worthy Father refused to admit him to religious confession until he had made a public one, or until he had been tried and convicted.

This morning he seemed to have lost all the stubbornness and stolidity that had before characterized him, as he had not, to the most close observer, exhibited the slightest emotion since his arrest except on the occasion of Mr. Dodge's being questioned at his public examination. His confession to-day was brief, but he is writing a full one.

He is a native of Baden, and served two years in the Papal army, part of which was spent in Rome; from this he deserted and probably went to the wilds of the mountains, as is common with deserters. He came to this country about three years ago, and was married about a year ago. He was a worker in wood, but not a good carpenter or cabinet maker.

He was often at Lilienthal's saloon, and acquainted with him. He called up Lilienthal and murdered him as he was found, and took all the money he could find.

With that he paid off some debts of which, singular as it may seem, he evinced great honor, and paid some expenses. This money having run out, and having but little work, he investigated Ulrich to Wheeling, under pretense of having a situation for him.

Early in the morning after their arrival, they started out for the situation ostensibly. In a lonely place on the road, near a culvert, he murdered Ulrich, took his money, about seventy-five dollars, and a watch, came to the Pemberton House, traded off the watch, keeping the chain, which is now in the possession of Capt. Taggart. He came home that day and went to work again.

He became acquainted with Tento, and being out of money he watched Tento, murdered him, took his money (about $50), went across the river, and afterwards came home. Here Dr. Koch $33 for attendance on him, and agreed to pay it Monday evening. He obtained $10 from Father Park, and of Reeler, but paid it to Dr. Koch, and promised the balance the next day.

The Parkersburg *Times* has the following account:

On last Monday evening the good citizens of Parkersburg were again thrown into a phrenzy of excitement with the news of another fiendish murder, similar to those of Lillienthal and Tento. This time the assassin, a German named John Shaefer, was caught, while the victim, Mr. John White, is still living and able to testify against the prisoner.

Mr. White, both by business and by inclination, had his own private sleeping room, in the rear of his coal office, corner of Julian and Littleton streets, above the lodged stone, and Shaefer had been frequently seen around the office for several days. At about seven o'clock on Monday evening, Shaefer called for the purpose of settling a coal bill, and while Mr. White was sitting at his desk, writing a receipt, the prisoner drew from his pocket a revolver, he carried it concealed, in common carpenter's fashion, and struck him powerful blows on the head and neck. The first blow on the neck fell a little too high, or it would have produced death at once. Others followed in quick succession, more strange to say, though a much less man than his assassin, and unarmed, Mr. White was enabled to grapple with him, and push his way to the door, crying murder. A gentleman passing heard the cry and came to the door, which was shortly after kicked in before Shaefer got off, Mr. White in his excitement taking hold of him and running him out of doors.

Shaefer sprang out, leaving his hat and handkerchief in the office and yard, and ran off hare headed. The police, however, soon upon his track, caught him at or from his residence, and lodged him safely in our new jail. Yesterday an excited crowd, believing him guilty of the two Parkersburg murders above named, as well as of Antonia Ulrich, at Wheeling, surrounded the jail and threatened to break in and hang him. Also rumored that the prisoner was so far in sympathy with this desire as to make some efforts to commit suicide in his iron cage, or prison cell.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was arraigned before Justice Taggart, in the Court house, and waived examining. A number of witnesses testified to most of the facts above set forth, including the prisoner's acknowledgment that he killed Mr. White for the purpose of securing Mr. White's money, but disavowing any intention of doing more than to knock him insensible, while he rifled his office.

The condition of the wounded man is still critical, though the last accounts thought he will entirely recover. He talked well, and showed evidences that his mind was unimpaired. He gave all the occurrence, and seemed to be improving yesterday. He was terribly cut, gashed and bruised. Dr. Dent, who attended him, testified that he received four wounds on the head, two on the back and two on the right side—the wounds on the left temple with a sharp edge, and the others with a blunt edge. The skull was penetrated. Also one wound on the right side of the neck, and another on the left side, back of the ear, which penetrated sound on the shoulder, and both bands apparently chopped. He stated further that it is impossible at present to make a *prognosis* of the case.

The prisoner was held to answer at the April Term of the Circuit Court, and the witnesses for the State were recognized in one hundred dollars each to appear and testify.

Conviction of Dawson, the Forger.

In the report of proceedings in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions on Friday last, we find the following in relation to an individual who some time ago operated in this city:

Joseph Dawson, alias Josiah Williams, alias Josiah Anderson, was convicted of a charge of forgery. The facts were very plain and conclusive, the prisoner offering no evidence to contradict them.

On the 17th of October last he called upon Elijah W. Lynd, queensware merchant in Commerce street, above Fifth, and produced a letter of introduction, purporting to be from Mr. Best, of Pittsburgh, a gentleman whom Mr. Lynd well knew, and in consequence of this letter he was well received. In the course of conversation he showed Mr. Lynd a check for a certain amount upon Bankers in the corner of Fourth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, drawn in his favor, and bearing the forged name of Mr. Best, and asked Mr. Lynd to indorse it, as that he could raise money upon it in this city.

Mr. Lynd, not being sufficiently well acquainted with Mr. Best's signature, declined to do so, but offered to introduce a prisoner at the Central National Bank, where he kept an account, where the check could be deposited, collected and paid. This was accepted of, and the check was deposited. Mr. Lynd then wrote his name and residence upon a card, handed it to the prisoner and left him. Subsequently, but on the same day the prisoner returned to the bank and presented a check for $150, bearing the forged signature of Mr. Lynd. The paying teller was not satisfied with the signature, and refused to cash the check.

The prisoner went away, and soon returned with this addition to the check: "O. K. Elijah W. Lynd." He stated that Mr. Lynd was slightly intoxicated when he drew the check, and thus the little inaccuracy in his signature. This threw the teller off his guard, and the money was paid. The fraud was soon detected and the prisoner arrested. It is almost needless to say that the Pittsburgh check proved to be a forgery. Sentenced to six years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

CARD.

Duff's College, No. 57 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, January 10, 1868.

We have the pleasure to announce to our friends and the public, that we have recently made another new and important addition to our standard course of business education by the introduction of HEATH'S GOVERNMENT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTE DETECTOR, with upwards of fifty designs from the Government plates by authority of the United States Treasury Department; sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, and principal National Bank officers, as the clearest and fullest instructor ever offered upon this important attainment. Members of our classes in book keeping are instructed without additional charge. To private classes our terms are moderate and made known at our office.

P. DUFF & SON.

City Mortality.

DR. A. G. MCCANDLESS, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh from December 29th, 1867, to January 5th, 1868:

Diseases—Old age, 3; typhoid fever, 2; asthma, 2; burns, 1; small pox, 1; convulsions, 2; disease of kidneys, 1; premature birth, 1; disease of brain, 2; disease of heart, 1; strangulation, 1; disease of lungs, 1. Total, 18.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 5; from 1 to 2, 1; 2 to 5, 2; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 1; 30 to 50, 2; 70 to 90, 2; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1.

Males, 11; females, 7; white, 17; colored, 1.

DIED

BARCLAY.—On Thursday morning, at 8½ o'clock, Mrs. RACHEL W. BARCLAY, wife of John K. Barclay, and daughter of General James A. Ekin, of Washington, D. C.

GILLILAN.—At Allegheny City, January 13th, ELLEN S., wife of Rev. A. M. Milligan, aged 41 years.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Dead-Lock Ended.

Davis Elected Speaker of the House.

The Dissenters Yield, After Giving Their Reasons.

Riddle, of Allegheny, Holds Out.

Speech of Speaker Davis.

Legislative Record Squabble.

[Via 3d Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1868.

A prominent boiler last night remarked that if the Democrats would join them and elect McCamantor Ewing for Speaker, the bolters would vote for and elect a Democratic State Treasurer. The Democrats will accept nothing short of the Speaker. They are willing the bolters shall have everything else. So there is not much chance of coalition between the bolters and Democrats.

Some of the Davis men say sooner than allow the bolters to triumph, they will vote for Jones. The bolters are willing to vote for any man on their side of the House except Davis. So the matter stands at ten o'clock this morning.

The Democrats are now in caucus, but as several of them are opposed to compromise with the bolters under any circumstances, it will probably not amount to anything.

The Democrats held a caucus this morning in regard to a coalition with the bolters, but a majority was opposed to taking any action, and the matter was dropped.

At eleven o'clock the House was called to order, when, without taking a ballot, on motion of Mr. Thorn, took a recess until two o'clock. This is understood to mean that the Republicans have at last concluded to settle their difficulties.

HOUSE.

The morning session immediately adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon, on motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the twenty-sixth ballot the dissenting Republicans voted for Mr. Davis, except Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, who voted for Mr. Wilson. The result was Davis, fifty; Jones, forty-three; Wilson, one.

Mr. Heilman, Republican, Lebanon: Mr. M'Miller, Democrat, Montgomery; Mr. Holgate, Republican, Philadelphia; and Mr. Shaeffer, Democrat, Mr. Boyd, Democrat, York, and Mr. Hickman, Republican, Chester, all paired off.

THE DISSENTERS' REASONS.

The dissenting Republicans filed reasons for holding out: first, because they wanted a new deal; second, because the present Speaker was elected by a revolution received its most effective and stunning blow, and sent it staggering back from the glorious field of fighting to a dishonored grave at Appomattox. The country's power was re-established and armed treason crushed, and if traitors were not punished or if treason was not made odious, it was not for want of power, but palpable and wanton disaffection in high places. But, thank God, the people's representatives in Congress are still masters of the situation. Let them continue to protect loyal men everywhere in their just rights, and hold traitors to a strict accountability. This, in my judgment, is the only safe way to reconstruct the union of these States. If men whose hands are red with the blood of our brethren are left free to control the party in the administration of the laws, we will only have ourselves to blame if similar scenes of blood through which we have passed should be re-enacted.

I again affirm that I will employ all honorable means at my command to carry out what I firmly believe to be the wishes of the people of the Commonwealth, and endeavor so to conduct the deliberations of the House as to make the session harmonious and pleasant as well as advantageous to the public.

Again, gentlemen, for this very distinguished mark of your confidence and endorsement of my humble pretensions as a representative, from my soul I thank you.

OTHER OFFICERS.

The Republican caucus nominees for other offices were all elected, as follows:

Clerk, James L. Selfridge, Northampton; Assistant Clerk, Edward G. Lee, Philadelphia; Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Casper Gang, Allegheny; Assistants, W. J. Woods, Israel N. Hayon, John Mc-Connell, Lewis Johnson, Postmaster, A. M. Henry; Assistant, James Penrose, Doorkeeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Samuel Mitchell, L. L. Vincent, M. S. Arndt, Theodore Chase, Messengers, James McCandy, Borrett Brown, P. C. Hompbill, Chaplain, Hudson; Transcribing Clerks, Frederick McGee, George A. Sackoven, Reuben Bernard, John T. Keagey, Wm. A. Nichols.

Adjourned till eight o'clock Monday evening.

LEGISLATURE RECORD.

On motion of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, a new Committee on *Legislative Record* was appointed, namely; Messrs. Thorn, Hehr and Josephs, with power to contract for printing.

This is a fight between the *Telegraph* and the *State Guard*. The Committee is regarded favorable to the *State Guard*.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eight o'clock this evening.

Mr. Lowry asked to be excused from serving on the Railroad Committee. Granted.

Mr. Connell, of Philadelphia, presented a bill repealing all taxes on mortgages, except those issued by corporations.

Mr. Searight, of Fayette, a bill restoring the act of 1806, granting pensions to soldiers of 1812.

Also, relative to evidence in actions of ejectment.

Also, relative to compensation of Commissioners of Fayette county.

Mr. White, of Indiana, a resolution discharging all Committees from the consideration of bills five days after reference. Passed.

Mr. McConaughey, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill to provide for investing the surplus in the Treasury and Sinking Fund to produce revenue for the State. Passed.

Mr. Shoemaker, a bill for a general registry law.

Establishing an additional State Lunatic Hospital in the northern section of the State.

Also, authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record official bonds.

Mr. Lowry, a supplement allowing the stockholders of the Marine Hospital at Erie to hold votes in proportion to stock.

Also, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the feasibility of the State purchasing first mortgage bonds of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Brown, Lawrence, a bill giving the Court of Quarter Sessions jurisdiction over roads partly in and partly out of boroughs.

Also, for an additional Justice of the Peace in Mahoning township, Indiana county.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Allegheny Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees as follows:

Federal Relations—Messrs. Lowry, McConaughy, Brown, (Lawrence) Wallace and McCandless.

Finance—Messrs. Connell, Worthington, Landon, Ermett and Jackson.

Judiciary—Messrs. Shoemaker, McConaughy, Wallace, White and Burnett.

Judiciary, local—Messrs. Cowles, Stutzman, Fisher, Davis and Stinson.

Accounts—Messrs. Stinson, Coleman, Wells, Shearer and Lindsay.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. McConaughy, White, Wallace, Cowles and Searight.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Fisher, Landell, Brown, Northampton and McIntyre.

Corporations—Messrs. Ridgway, Taylor, Brown, (Mercer,) Glatz and Nagle.

Banks—Messrs. Brown, (Mercer), Connelly, Lowry, Randall and Brown, Northampton.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Taylor, Shoemaker, Searight, Linderman and Stinson.

Railroads—Messrs. Coleman, Lowry, Ridgeway, Randall and Ermett.

Election Districts—Messrs. Stutzman, White, Jackson, Billingfelt and McIntyre.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Brown, (Lawrence); Billingfelt, Ermett, Davis, and Beck.

Education—Messrs. Worthington, Searight, Brown, (Lawrence), Brown, (Mercer), and Cowles.

Agricultural and Domestic Manufactures—Messrs. Stutzman, Landon, Billingfelt, Glatz and Shugert.

Militia Affairs—Messrs. White, Taylor, Fisher, McCandless and Davis.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Billingfelt, Landon, Taylor, Glatz and Nagle.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Jackson, Stutzman, Billingfelt, McCandless and Nagle.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Brown, (Lawrence,) Worthington, Taylor, Burnett and Linderman.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs Fisher, Stutzman, Billingfelt, Breck and McClure.

Library—Messrs. Worthington, Cowles and Wallace.

Public Printing—Messrs. Ermett, McConaughey, Connell, McCandless and Searight.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Coleman, Brown (Mercer), and Glatz.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Brown (Mercer), Shoemaker, Lowry, and Searight.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Senate resolution adopting the joint rules of 1867 was adopted.

The Governor's message was received and the reading dispensed with. A motion to print was postponed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, offered a resolution in respect to the memory of the late Chief Clerk, A. W. Benedict, which was passed.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, Mr. Jones, of Berks, Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, Mr. Ewing, of Washington, and Mr. Delae, of Clinton, all passed glowing tributes to the memory of the late Clerk.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a petition from the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, for a law allowing them to loan money in Pennsylvania.

Also, from A. W. Foster, of Pittsburgh, for cumulative voting.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a petition from Jacob Grubbs, soldier of 1812, for a pension.

Also, from Surveyors of Allegheny county for increase of fees when engaged as witnesses.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a bill for the retiring officers of the House. Amended to include two assistant clerks, one transcribing clerk, sergeant-at-arms, one assistant doorkeeper, one assistant messenger and postmaster. Passed.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a bill for the repeal of what is known as the "Tioga Law."

Mr. Wilson, Allegheny, a Free Railroad bill.

Also, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Delae, Clinton, a bill repealing the act of 1867 compelling the admission of negroes in cars.

GEORGIA.

Order of General Meade Removing Governor Jenkins and the State Treasurer.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ATLANTA, Ga., January 13.—The following order was issued this morning:

Headquarters Third Military District, January 13th, 1868. General Orders, No. 8.

First. Charles J. Jenkins, Provisional Governor, and John Jones, Provisional Treasurer of the State of Georgia, having declined to respect the instructions of, and failed to co-operate with, the Major General commanding the Third Military District, are hereby removed from office.

Second. By virtue of the authority granted by the supplementary reconstruction act of Congress, passed July 19th, 1867, the following named officers are declared to duly fill the District of Georgia: Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel of the 33d Infantry, to be Governor of the State of Georgia, and Capt. Charles F. Rockwell, of the Ordnance Corps of U. S. Army, to be Treasurer of the State of Georgia.

Third. The above named officers will proceed without delay to Milledgeville and enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon them, subject to instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. Meade.

(Signed) H. C. DEAN, A. A. G.

At half-past ten this morning this order was read in the Reconstruction Convention, and the first section greeted with loud applause.

RICHMOND, VA.

Address of General Sickles.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, January 13.—Gen. Butler addressed an immense crowd at African Church to-night. He advocated equal political rights for blacks, equal powers in the Government, and an equal burden in supporting it. He said the time for confiscation, whether right or wrong, was gone, and he did not think his audience now expected it. Cries of ("We we don't,") He advised southern men to divide their lands, as it must come to that at last. The men who worked the land would eventually be the owners of the land. He did not believe any war of races would occur. If it did it would not come from the blacks. He argued against the folly of the Southern people remaining out of the Union, hoping for better terms. These they could not get, for whatever other people might take place the Senate would not change for six years, and before two years expired the admission of States to their rights in the Union would be accomplished on the present terms.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Fenian Arrested.

Fenian Telegraphers Imprisoned.

Italian Government Measures.

Financial and Commercial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANS TAKEN TO JAIL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—5 P. M.—Burke, Casey, Shaw and Moriarty, the Fenians who had a preliminary examination at Bow street, yesterday, were to-night heavily guarded and taken by a special train to Warwick jail.

IMPORTANT FENIAN ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, January 10.—Facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities lead to the belief that the leader of the rising at Tullaghi, last spring, was not killed, as reported, but that a man named Leamby, a prominent Fenian, who was arrested here to-day, charged with high treason, is confidently asserted to be the person who organized and directed the insurrection on that occasion. His examination will soon take place, when the evidence in possession of the Government will be brought to light.

IRISH EDITOR HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Piggot, editor of the *Dublin Irishman*, has been examined and is held for trial for publishing certain alleged libels in his own paper and writing the seditious articles which appeared in the *Irish American*.

FENIAN TELEGRAPHERS.

BELFAST, Jan. 10.—The clerks in the office of the Magnetic Telegraph Company in this city have been arrested and thrown into jail, on a charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. PROJECT.

LONDON, January 11.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued a prospectus to raise one million three hundred thousand pounds sterling to purchase all the rights and interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in the two cables across the Atlantic and pay off their indebtedness.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

FLORENCE, January 10.—The budget which will be laid before the Italian Parliament will call for the adoption of the following measures to meet the liabilities and expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year: A forced imposition of the paper currency to produce the sum of one hundred and ninety million liers, in addition to the present revenue; second, the authorization of a new loan for four hundred million liers.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, January 12.—The adjourned session of the National Parliament was resumed yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea read a speech, in which he confined himself to the subject of international affairs. He declared that Italy desired cordial relations with all foreign powers. He exhorted the members to unite with the government in resisting revolution and upholding the national credit, the monarchy and obligations as well as the liberties of the nation. No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question, or to the relations of Italy with foreign powers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION BETWEEN BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

LONDON, January 12.—Accounts from the interior of Paraguay, received by last steamer from Rio Janeiro, show the condition and prospects of the Paraguayans better than the Brazilians are willing to admit. President Lopez in person now is in command at Humita, and held the lines of communication with his capitol at Ascension and with the fortress of Curipaity uninterrupted. As the forces of the allies pawers upon the front of Humita, the Paraguayans defied them to undertake the siege. All classes of the population were as enthusiastically devoted to Lopez as ever, and making most energetic efforts to meet the requisitions and provisions, but of other hands the allies were preparing to push on the war with vigor. The Brazilian government was forwarding reinforcements, and the other powers were sending supplies of men and material to Rio Parana.

VIRGINIA.

The Reconstruction Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, January 11.—In the Convention to-day a resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of relieving Virginia from her debt incurred prior to and during the war was introduced and laid over.

The amendment involving the recognition of the Deity in the Bill of Rights was adopted.

An article declaring that Virginia shall ever remain one of the United States, and a substitute to the effect that the government of the United States can only be dissolved by the consent of the majority or armed revolution, were introduced, both by Republicans, and discussed until the Committee rose. A resolution declaring secession null and void, and citizens of the Southern States citizens of the United States, was ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

OHIO.

Inauguration of Gov. Hayes—Thurman for U. S. Senator.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13.—Gov. R. B. Hayes was inaugurated Governor of Ohio at two o'clock P. M. in the rotunda of the State House, before an immense crowd. A large number of ladies were present. The Democratic caucus to-night nominated Judge Thurman for United States Senator on the first ballot. The vote stood fifty-one to twenty-four for Vallandigham. He will be elected to-morrow.

Steamer Burned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—The steamer Homeyer was burned on Onachita River yesterday, with nine hundred bales of cotton. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 11, 1868.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

The Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, sent to that body to-day a statement of the following expenditures by that Department: Edward Pierrepont, counsel in the Surrat case, $3,000; H. G. Riddle, in the same case, $3,000; H. E. Davidson, $1,600, in the matter of the extradition of the prisoners of the St. Albans raids, &c., the Governor of Vermont, $11,700, in the matter of the raiders, including the expenses in the case. All the above sums were charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries. Brady and Triphagan, fifteen hundred dollars, in the case of Jones against the Secretary of State for false imprisonment, which was charged to the appropriation for expenses under the Indian Department act. H. Emmons, $3,052, for services in the extradition case, in the British Provinces. There was also allowed to Wm. B. West, United States Consul at Dublin, $1,500, in defence of Fenians, contract fees, etc. Both of these accounts were charged to the appropriation for expenses under the neutrality act. Wm. M. Ewarts, $6,000, for services in defending Fenians in England. Wm. C. Johnson, $1,000, in the matter of the Hudson Bay Company. These last also have been allowed to F. H. Morse, United States Consul at London, $6,500 for amount paid in England in the case of Ferguson & McRae, and to Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, $23,774, in various cases, including the Alexandria Peruvian rebel ram, &c., which last have been charged to the appropriation for current expenses in foreign intercourse, and the Secretary says it is a proper to observe that most of the foregoing amounts included attorneys' fees and other expenses, apart from counsel fees proper, which it is impossible to discriminate in this report.

In reply to the inquiry whether the Department has paid for reporting any trials, the Secretary says that there has been paid to F. B. Smith, for the Surratt trial, the sum of $4,200, which was charged to the appropriation for bringing home prisoners from foreign countries to Washington Underhill and Hays, $684, for reporting the Mercer case, in the request of Judge Betts, of the District Court of New York.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL—PROPOSED INVESTMENT OF GEN. GRANT WITH AMPLE POWER.

The Reconstruction Committee held a long meeting this morning and after some discussion it was decided to report the following bill, which will be before the House on Monday.

Be it enacted, &c. That in Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, Florida and Alabama the civil State Governments and State officers respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State Governments, either by Executive or Judicial power or the authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States be and is hereby authorized and required to enjoin, by special orders, upon all officers in command within the several military districts within said several States the performance of all acts authorized by said acts, and to detail military forces for this purpose, by his order, from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of the United States Army not below the rank of colonel, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of the several States may speedily organize loyal governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the General of the army be authorized to remove any or all officers now acting under the several provisional governments within said several disorganized States, and to detail officers to perform the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by the said several acts may be mentioned, are authorized to be done by the several commanders of the military departments within said States, and so much of said acts or of any act which authorizes the President to issue orders to commanders to such military departments, or to remove any officer which may be detailed as herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assemble at any designated point of either of said Provisional governments in said disorganized States, or to oppose or hinder the authority of the United States as provided in this act and acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person with intent to prevent the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act, and of acts supplementary thereto, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and party guilty thereof, shall upon conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That no Court of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or is inconsistent with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed.

The vote of the Committee on this bill was:

Yeas—Messrs. Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubbard, Brennan and Paine.

Nays—Messrs. Stevens, (Pa.) Brooks and Brock.

Mr. Stevens, it was stated, was decidedly opposed to the bill, regarding the State governments now existing as legal, consultation wanted some provision adopted by which the Congressional representation of the Southern States would be increased to the extent of ten, under basis than that which now prevails. It is not improbable that an effort will be made to pass the bill on Monday, under the operation of the previous question.

SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSIONS—THE TENURE OF SUSPENSION CASE.

The New York *Herald's* special says: Executive Session of the Senate to-day was prolonged and interesting. Mr. Buckalew moved at the commencement, that the reporter be called in and the proceedings given to the public. The motion was negatived by almost a strict party vote. Mr. Buckalew then spoke in favor of the minority report, which was submitted in printed form, defending the President and administering caustic terms upon the course pursued by Mr. Stanton while in the Cabinet. Mr. Doolittle showed that the President's message in reference to Mr. Stanton was directed of the least color of prejudice or exaggeration, and gave in