The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

Our Magistrates—Their Capacity—False Pretense and Larceny as Basic Cases—Liberality of the Liquor License Board—Assistant District Attorney.

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 proper 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 rebuke magistrates for their misconduct in office. In some 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 purpose, *taken*, and the fear inspired of further punishment, accomplishing the object. Comparatively few of these cases reach the grand jury or the Court, the magistrates and prosecutors disposing of them as their interests are served—as the accused pays the debt and costs, or refuses 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 License, seems to have checked the violation of law in this regard. If it has not been increased in other respects, this is gratifying.

We take occasion to express our thanks to the Assistant District Attorney, John 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 also the capability of the present incumbent.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILL M. HARTZELL, Clerk. | Foreman.
E. Edmundson, | C. H. Osborn,
F. R. Boggs, | George Neely,
H. S. Fleming, | John Magill,
Henry Hays, | Wm. A. Shaw,
Henry Bacon, | Matthias Voghtley,
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 LARCENY—CONVICTION OF DEFENDANTS.

The case of Moritz Restner and Henry Hess, indicted for 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 McCrickert & Co. The defendants were on duty that night, and being suspected, were watched. They were observed opening the car, enter it, take the wine, and proceed to a tool house in the vicinity, where, subsequently, the wine (four bottles) was found. The case was very carefully tried by Jno. H. Hampton, Esq., for the prosecution, and A. M. Brown and P. 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 at a 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 Restner's house, in Lawrenceville, and when arrested Restner said he had no wine about his premises. For the defense a women, named Elizabeth Roeh testified that she and Mrs. Restner 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 mark 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 Defendant Hess, but the District Attorney stated it was not his purpose to try it at present. The defendants were remanded until Saturday next. Bless had been under bail in the sum of $2,500. The defendant Restner was last week convicted of the larceny of a large quantity of dry goods, clothing, &c.

These cases seem to have been doing quite an extensive thieving business, not stealing not only in considerable loss, but in great inconvenience to consignees as well as consignees, and also to the railroad company in tracing out the thieves and the stolen property. The cases just tried therefore were of more than ordinary interest to the railroad company and the public generally. For bringing the offenders 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 specialty he has few equals. Some persons, from lack of information, have seen proper to characterize as a spirit of "smallness" the earnestness with which the railroad company, through its agents, has pursued offenders, in most instances employes, 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 precaution. The system of railroad thieving—for in fact it has become a regular system within a few years—we may state, has rendered necessary such extraordinary precaution. The result of the cases just tried, it is to be hoped will have a wholesome effect.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

MONDAY, Jan. 13—Court met at 10 o'clock. Benjamin Rush Crawford vs. James Guthrie and John Guthrie, and same plaintiff vs. William M'Caslin, Wm. Kennedy, James M'Caslin 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 in 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 Burpwin will appear for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Boggs, Barclay and Lowrie for the defendants. On trial.

THE PARKERSBURG BURGLARS.

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 Shaafer, made a confession this afternoon, under the seal of confession, in the presence of J. H. De 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 stubborness 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. Bealer 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, only one of which was spent in Rome; from this he deserted and probably went to the brigands 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 Lillenthal's saloon, and acquainted with him. He called up Lillenthal 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 evinces great honor, and paid some expenses. This money having run out, and having but little work, he inveigled 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 Teutor, and being out of money he watched Teutor, murdered him, took his money (about $75), went across the river, and afterwards came home. He owed Dr. Koch $33 for attendance on him, and agreed to pay it Monday evening. He obtained $10 from Father Park for Mr. Bealer, 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 phrensy of excitement with the news of another attempt at murder, similar to those of Lillienthal and Teutor. 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, like both the former victims, had his own private sleeping room, in the rear of his place of business, on Julian and Littleton streets, where he lodged alone, and Shaefer had been frequently seen around there for several days. At about seven o'clock on Monday evening, Shaefer called for the purpose of settling a coal bill, and as Mr. White was sitting in the chair, engaged in writing a receipt, the prisoner drew from his pocket, where he carried it concealed, a common carpenter's hatchet, 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 proved instantaneous death. Others followed in quick succession, but 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 in passing by the way heard the cry, and ran to the door, which being fastened he kicked in before Shaefer got off. Mr. White's excitement taking hold of him, he and running into the street.

"Shaefer sprang out, leaving his hat and hatchet in the office and yard, and ran off bare headed. The police were, however, soon upon his track, caught him not far from his residence, and lodged him safely in our new jail. Yesterday an excited crowd, believing him guilty of the two cold blooded murders above named, as well as of Antoine Ulrich, at Wheeling, surrounded the jail and threatened to lynch him. It was also rumored that the prisoner was so far in sympathy with the crime as to have made some efforts to commit suicide in his iron cage, or prison cell.

About half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon he was conducted before Justice Taggart, in the Court house, and had a hearing. A number of witnesses testified to most of the facts above set forth, including the prisoner's acknowledgment that he struck the blows for the purpose of securing Mr. White's money, but disclaiming 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 it is generally thought he will entirely recover. He talked well, and showed evidences that his mind was unimpaired shortly after the occurrence, and seemed to be improving yesterday. He was terribly cut, gashed and bruised. Dr. Davis, who attended him, testified that he received four wounds on the head, two on the left 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, and also wound on the right side of the neck, and another on the left side, back of the ear; one contused wound on the shoulder, and both hands apparently chopped. He stated further that it is impossible at present to predict the result 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:

Josiah Dawson, alias Josiah Williams, alias Jordan, alias 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, quesnware merchant in Commerce street, above Fifth, and produced a letter of introduction, purporting to be from a Mr. Lynd, 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 at 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, so 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 the prisoner at the Central National Bank, where he kept an account, where the check could be deposited, collected and paid. This was assented to, 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 $100, 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 hence this 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. 27 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 HEATHS 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.

F. 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 20th, 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 80, 2; 80 to 90, 2; 90 to 100, 1.

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

DIED!

BARCLAY—On Tuesday evening, at 84 o'clock, MRS. RACHEL W. BARCLAY, wife of John R. Barclay, and daughter of General James A. Bell, of Washington, D. C.

MILLIGAN—In Allegheny City, January 16, 1868, ELLEN R., 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.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 10, 1868.

A prominent bolter last night remarked, that if the Democrats would join them and elect McCamantor Ewing for Speaker, the bolters would vote for and elect a Democrat for 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 DeVis 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; Mr. Roush, Democrat, Union; 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 man not identified with offensive legislation last year; second, one in favor of retrenchment and reform; third, one not connected with corporations; fourth, one in favor of the Free Railroad Law. Mr. Davis had now satisfied them.

SPEAKER DAVIS' SPEECH.

Representatives—Gentlemen—I congilled my own feelings on the present occasion, I would merely thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I have passed, just consideration for those friends and myself demand that I assain, and unarmed, Mr. White was enabled to grapple with him, and push his way to the door, crying murder. A gentleman in passing by the way heard the cry, and ran to the door, which being fastened he kicked in before Shaefer got off. Mr. White's excitement taking hold of him he and running into the street.

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FROM EUROPE.

Important Fenian Arrested.

Fenian Telegraphs Imprisoned.

Italian Government Measures.

Financial and Commercial.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANS TAKEN TO JAIL.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—8 P. M.—Burke, Casey, Shaw and Mullaney, 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 Tallaght, last spring, was not killed, as reported, but that a man named Leanor, 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.

AFTER FENIAN LEADERS.

The authorities are very active in searching out leaders of the Fenian movement, a man has been arrested in the county of Cork, who it is expected will prove to be no other than the celebrated Colonel Michael Dohenny. The police have been on his track for a long time, and it is known he has been lurking in unfrequented places in disguise, and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States. The man Lennon, who was arrested at Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in last October.

NEW MINISTER TO UNITED STATES.

LONDON, January 12.—Mr. Edward Thornton, British Embassador to the United States, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Liberia for New York.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.

PARIS, January 12.—Baron Budberg, Russian Minister to France, who has been on a visit to his home, will not return to Paris, having been detained at St. Petersburg by the Government to fill an important position.

FRANCE.

ARMY BILL STILL CONSIDERED.

PARIS, January 11.—The bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration in the Corps Legislatif. The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard was adopted last evening by a vote of 245 to 4. There were seventy to one hundred and seventy one. An amendment for the exemption from the operation of the article was introduced, but opposed by M. Rouher. During the debate which preceded the final action of the Corps on the subject, Rouher said: This article will startle attentive ears abroad, and inspire the army which precedes the National Guard to the battle-field.

NAPOLEON AND KING WILLIAM.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—On New Years day King William, of Prussia, sent the Emperor a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since the publicity has been given this intelligence, and nowhere was it better received than on the Bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

SUITS AGAINST THE PRESS.

Most of the actions which have recently been taken against journals of this city by the authorities, for alleged violations of the press laws, have been abandoned.

ITALY.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

FLORENCE, January 10.—The budget which will be laid by the Ministry before the Italian Parliament will show a deficit of one hundred millions of dollars, and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States. The man Lennon, who was arrested at Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in last October.

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RE-ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, January 12.—The National Parliament was resumed yesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea read a speech, in which he confined himself to the subject of internal and domestic affairs of the kingdom. 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 Ministers 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 country's history. Paraguayan soldiers were the first to respond to the call of the President to defend the Capitol. It was Paraguay's soil where the rebellion received its most effective and stunning blow, and will be staggering back from the glorious field of Gettysburg to a dishonored grave at Appomattox. The country's power was completely crushed, 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, 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 brothers are again permitted to take part 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 esteem 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 Cooper Gang, Allegheny; Assistants, W. J. Woods, Israel K. Hayon, John McConnell, Robert Johnson. Postmaster, A. M. Henry; Assistant, James Pearson; Doorkeeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Samuel Mitchell, J. L. Vincent, Moses Ardell, Theodore Chase. Messengers, James McCandy, Barrett Brown, P. C. Hemphill, T. Blaine. Transcribing Clerks, Frederick McGee, George A. Beckoven, Ruben Bernard, John T. Kenny, 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, Herr and Josephs, with power to contract for printing.

This is a fight between the *Telegraph* and *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 1855, 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 Tressury 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, Ercett and Jackson.

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

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

Accounts—Messrs. Stinson, Coleman, Nagle, Shugart and Lindserman.

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

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Fisher, Lowry, Randall, Brown, Northampton and McIntyre.

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

Roads, Bridges and Canals—Messrs. Connelly, Lowry, Randall and Brown, (Northampton.)

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

Banks—Messrs. Coleman, Lowry, Ridgeway, Randall and Errett.

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

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

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

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

Military 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 Lindserman.

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

Library—Messrs. Worthington, Cowles and Wallace.

Public Printing—Messrs. Errett, McConaughey, Connoll, 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. Jones, of Jefferson, Mr. Evans, of West Washington, and Mr. Deise, of Clinton, all passed glowing tributes to the memory of the late Clerk.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, presented a petition from citizens of 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 commutation 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 one messenger. Passed.

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

Mr. Wilson, Allegheny, a Free Railroad bill.

Also, relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Deise, 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 Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

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

Headquarters Third Military District, Atlanta, Ga., January 13, 1868, General Orders No. 3.

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 detailed for duty in 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) R. C. DRUM, 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 Butler.

(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. The land should bear its part of the taxation and the burden should not be thrown on the laboring man. He said the time for confiscation, whether right or wrong, was gone, and he did not think his audience now expected it. Cries of ("No we don't.") He advised southern men to divide their lands, as it must come to that at last. The man who worked the land would eventually be the owners of the land. He did not believe any war of race 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 changes might take place the Union would not change for six years, and before two years expired the admission of States to their places in the Union would be accomplished on the present terms.

WASHINGTON.

(By