The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ARREST OF A FORGER.

A Philadelphia Sharper Arrested in Pittsburgh—How it was Accomplished.

A YOUNG man, who has for some weeks past excited some attention in this city, by his lavish expenditure of money, was arrested last evening on a charge of forgery, by a detective officer from Philadelphia, assisted by Chief Scott and officer Rivers. The facts leading to his arrest are as follows:

About the first of January a check for $630, payable to David Hall, was presented at the Southwark National Bank of Philadelphia, and duly cashed. The check bore the signature, apparently genuine, of Mr. Alexander Young, a very wealthy and widely known liquor dealer in Philadelphia. A few days subsequently, another check, bearing the same signature, and drawn for $750.99, was presented at the same bank and cashed without suspicion. This check was made payable to another individual, whose name we did not learn. The opportune season to have taken a resting spell then until the 20th inst. On Wednesday last the following letter was received at the bank mentioned:

PITTSBURGH, January 20, 1868.

PAYING TELLER—Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find a check for $780.70, which I got on Saturday afternoon. It was too late to draw the money—I had business to attend to here, and had to come on here. You will please to send a draft for the enclosed. Respectfully,

JOHN LAUGHLIN.

In care of Evans' Novelty, &c.

The letter contained a check for $780 70, signed by Mr. Young, and made payable to John Laughlin or order. Suspicion was aroused by the letter, and investigation ensued. Investigation led to the discovery that all three of the checks were forgeries. The matter was immediately placed in the hands of Messrs. Joshua Egbert and George H. Smith, detective officers in Philadelphia, who took prompt measures. The following letter was written to the bank correspondent:

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1868.

MR. LAUGHLIN—Enclosed you will find all you desire from me. We take great pleasure in handling it to you.

Yours, truly,

EGBERT & GEORGE H. SMITH.

The enclosure was a check was made payable to Forger, three or five years in the Eastern Penitentiary, or as the Judge shall order." The whole was enclosed in an envelope directed as ordered, and properly stamped and postmarked. With this Mr. Smith started for this city, arriving here about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. He immediately secured the services of Chief of Police Scott and officer Rivers, who accompanied him to Evans' "Novelty" on Fifth street. There the letter was given to the clerk with proper directions, and the officers waited. Shortly afterwards a young man came in and called for the letter. It was delivered to him and Chief Scott and officer Rivers approached him and asked him to step outside. He complied without hesitation, and was conducted to the Mayor's office. He had thrown the letter away, but it was found on the pavement. He asserted strongly his innocence, but admitted that the last check was forged in a room in the second story of a building on Sixth street, alleging that another man forged it, however. He states the others were both forged in Philadelphia. On his person was found a blank check on the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh. The prisoner is a young man, gives his name as John Sargent, and says he resides in Philadelphia. He and a friend arrived here some two or three weeks ago, and made themselves quite conspicuous by their lavish expenditure of money. The friend stated that he had spent considerable time in Arkansas, where he had struck a rich lead of silver. He was on his way thither with his friend Sargent. The other young man had not been arrested last evening.

Renal Affections.

The frequency of Kidney affections and the many complaints arising from diseases of the Urinary Organs give occasion for much study and investigation of those difficulties. The old and the young, the high and the low, are all more or less subject to these troublesome affections; from the diabetes of insane to the gout and gravel of old age, the much abused laborer at his toil, to the luxurious liver at his ease.

From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice, we have perhaps had more experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any practitioner in the same time and. It is in these affections more than any other that an examination of the urine is required in order to understand the true nature of the disease. All urinary difficulties do not arise from gravel, nor do all gravelly indications arise from affection of the Kidneys, and it is by an examination of the urine alone that these facts are to be verified many times.

And it is by the precise distinction between the many ills belonging to these organs which we are enabled to make by this examination, that we are so successful in their cure.

We believe that we have treated more patients laboring under these difficulties than any other physician in the State of Pennsylvania, west of the Allegheny mountains, and do not hesitate to say that we have carried a greater percentage (by one-fourth) of all our patients than has been done by any other.

These facts can be verified from our records. We seldom fail to inform our patients of their sufferings in those diseases at once. From close attention to them, and patient investigation, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used in each. Our remedies in these are adapted to each particular case, and will give relief at once. Try them for yourselves and verify the fact. Send a vial of urine, and we can send you the necessary medicine.

DR. LOZIER & McNAMARY,
No. 6 Liberty street.

A Horse Trader.

Horse trading is a business in which perhaps there are as many "sharpers" engaged as any other legitimate business that could be named, and unless a man has had a experience with horses, he had better keep out of it, or, to use an old saying, he will "get his eye teth cut." Notwithstanding the fact is generally known, the "regular dealers" have very little difficulty in finding victims who are willing to risk their judgement and run the chances of being swindled, which in nine cases out of ten is the result. Alderman Strain had a case of assault and battery yesterday, which was the result of a horse trade, of which we have the following particulars: John Owens, it appears, traded a horse to John Sampson for two horses, either one of which was worth more than the one received, and on discovering that he had been cheated, Sampson, by advice of an attorney, went to Owens and demanded his horses and left the one he had received, which, it is alleged is worthless. Owens, it appears, is not in the habit of giving up a bargain of which he has the better side, and ordered Sampson to leave the premises. Sampson refusing to go, it is alleged that Owens drew a large knife and assaulted him. James Owens, a son of John, who was present, also struck his father to cut Sampson, who, thinking "discretion the better part of valor," beat a hasty retreat and made information against John Owens, the father, for felonious assault, and against the father and son for surety of the peace. The parties were arrested and held to bail for a hearing, in default of which James Owens, the son, was committed to jail.

Get a Real Estate Register.

The January number of the *Real Estate Register*, published by Croft & Phillips, No. 120 Fourth street, is now ready. Parties wishing to buy or sell real estate, no matter where the location, should not fail to consult their *Register*, a copy of which can be had by calling at their office, as above, or by sending your address, it will receive prompt attention. Capitalists, real estate men, or those seeking homes or investments of any kind, will find in their work a description of various kinds of property, with location, prices, terms, &c. They have also for sale one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Missouri, ranging in price from two dollars to thirty dollars per acre, according to improvements. For investments these lands are unsurpassed. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Memphis Railroad passes through some of them, and they can never again be purchased at the figures now asked for them. Maps, titles, &c., can be seen at their office. Give them a call and you will be kindly entertained.

Cheap Land.

George Campbell, Esq., of Vermont, the justly world wide celebrated breeder of Vermont Spanish Merino Sheep, returned through this city on Thursday, after visiting Messrs. Glenn & Brother, and their flock of famous improved Spanish Merino Sheep, at Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Campbell expressed himself much gratified at the great success of Messrs. Glenn & Brother as breeders of Spanish Merino Sheep, the evenness of the wool of individual sheep, as also of the flock at large, and their constitution, beauty and desirableness of their fleece, length of staple, fineness, crimp and beauty of style, mildness and the strength of the wool and entire exemption from gum, and being without an extra amount of oil or yolk, was particularly pleasing, and remarked upon by Mr. Campbell.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Callisaya, known as Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Callisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Callisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawF

A Wonderful Cure.

DR. KEYSER—I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you. On the first of April, in the year 1865, as you will remember, I was sorely afflicted with the scrofula, and had gave up all hopes of ever having a cure. Often thought that it was impossible, that nothing could be done, for I had tried nearly everything that was within my reach and tried seven well learned doctors; and failed in all; some could relieve me of my awful suffering of pain that was raging in my body, but no touch towards effecting a cure, and one day as I was reading over the list of cures effected by your treatment on Scrofula, I began to think of the old saying "that as long as there was life there was hope," and I would try once more, for I knew I never could get well by doing nothing; that the disease had taken a deep hold in my body, and was fast devouring the flesh from off my bones, and without some help I must surely die; and that was a settled point by all who never saw or was acquainted with me, for I had running sores on my left shoulder and arm, and they were filled with proud flesh. I could not use my arm at all by threat, and my right leg was affected from my body to the end of my toes, running sores on and about the knee, and was swelled till I often thought it would burst. When I set my foot on the floor there was no natural feeling in my foot and leg; by times, for the skin became all purple spotted, and there was days and weeks and months that I could not walk; I could not sleep without the aid of some opiate; help, or a staff and at last run all over my head and face. My face and head were also swollen, and I affected my eyes so that I could not see to read or work any at all, and there grew large lumps of humor, one after the other, around my neck and face. Indeed, I suffered days and nights, I scarcely knew when I was asleep, and I began to think this would not do. I then presented myself before Dr. Keyser, and he said that a cure was certain, and I began immediately to undergo his treatment; and it was light, I thought, for all other doctors had blistered and cupped and caused me pain; but the third night after I began to take Dr. Keyser's medicine I slept the whole night without pain or groan, and the swellings began to disappear from all parts of my body, and in three months I could walk four miles in one day, and in six months the awful sores were entirely cured up, and in one year I was entirely cured, perfectly well; have had better health than I ever had in my life ever since, and I thought that I'd wait long enough to be certain of the truth; that I have remained healthy and strong ever since, and a thousand thanks to you, which, under the providence of God, that you have cured me, and he may bless the use of your medicine to others as he has to me, and that his Divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your patient.

I wish you to publish this and let all the world know what I do about your medicine, for I consider it my duty to make my case known to the country for the benefit of others, who may be suffering as I was, and do not know the value of your medicine.

Mrs. CATHARINE A. NEGUS.

WEST POINT, COL. CO., OHIO, December 21st, 1867.

We, the undersigned, live in Madison township, Columbiana county, Ohio, and will be pleased to satisfy any one of the truth of this certificate, which we written by the patient herself.

GEORGE FORNEY, Sr.,
GEORGE FORNEY, Jr.,
DANIEL VONFOSSEN.

Dr. Keyser's Resident Consulting Office for long examinations and treatment of obstinate chronic diseases, No. 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Another Great Cure of Asthma.

"Feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured." I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of Asthma for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to travelling around men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I thought what I was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt it a duty to make my will at any moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that we seriously black in the face from the desperate efforts I made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, had to be set up in bed with all sight, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 13th of October, 1866, having heard of Dr. Keyser's skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but, I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to affecting a permanent cure. He examined me carefully and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his remedies for over a year, and am now in vigorous health, and totally free from the Asthma and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and, if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel thankful enough for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering more than one but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother,)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 9, 1867.

The cure of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks, their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, can cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary certainty, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LONG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Orphans of Soldiers.

The friends of the orphans of soldiers will rejoice to know that the establishment for their education and general welfare at Phillipsburg, under the care of Rev. W. G. Taylor, is eminently successful. When we visited it there were about one hundred boys and eighty-seven girls enjoying good health; and most nicely managed. It is a ground for gratitude that the Superintendent knows how to reach the orphans' hearts and secure their love and attention to duty, without severe disciplinary measures. Aided by competent teachers the usual branches of education are well taught, and an opportunity given to learn music on the piano. The religious education will be christian without being sectarian. It is affecting to address a congregation of precious youth, whose fathers offered up their lives for their country in its great struggle against rebellion.

The buildings for this institution are well adapted for health, comfort and neatness, and everything is kept clean and tidy and in its place. The boarding and dress of the orphans is substantial and comfortable. Everything is adapted to make a useful and happy home to all children who can be reasonably satisfied.

Four gentlemen in the vicinity, belonging to different political parties, have given everything appertaining to the Institution a thorough examination, and congratulate Col. McFarland, the State Superintendent of soldiers' orphans, and the State authorities on the great success that has attended the soldiers' orphans school, located at Phillipsburg."

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Since the Bankrupt act went into operation three hundred and forty-three petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary, have been filed in the office of S. C. Ingersoll, Esq., Clerk of the United States District Court, in this city. These petitions are from the various counties embracing the Western District of Pennsylvania, under the jurisdiction of Hon. Wilson McCandless, United States District Judge. The number from each county is given below:

Allegheny	57	Potter	1	Luzerne	4
Butler	3	Erie	38	Mifflin	6
Armstrong	6	Warren	13	Union	1
Mercer	3	Clarion	1	Bedford	1
Crawford	2	Elk	1	Somerset	4
Venango	3	Forrest	1	Juniata	2
Clarion	1	Jefferson	4	Snyder	1
Fayette	3	Cameron	1	Union	4
Westmoreland	5	Clearfield	2	Northumberland	2
Indiana	1	Cambria	6	Wyoming	2
Beaver	3	Blair	5	Sullivan	1
Washington	6	Clinton	1	Montour	6
Greene	1	Huntingdon	2	Columbia	2
Lawrence	3	Lycoming	9	Bradford	15
Tioga	1	Susquehanna	5		

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the kidneys. For sale by all druggists. F.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 21, 1868.

SENATE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAILROAD CHARGES.

Mr. SHOEMAKER, from the Committee appointed last year to investigate alleged extortionate charges by railroad companies, made a report of two hundred and fifty-four pages in pamphlet form. Three thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville bill was reported affirmatively.

TO TAX BANK CAPITAL.

Mr. BURNETT, of Monroe, presented a bill amending the revenue laws, by taxing the capital stock of banks three mills upon par value—if worth more in market, then upon the market value.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Providing that in elections for municipal officers outside of Philadelphia, voters shall vote for all municipal officers, including Councilmen, on one slip, marked "city and ward officers."

Changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—VIOLATION OF CHARTER.

Attorney General Brewster, in a communication to the Senate, in answer to a resolution of inquiry passed last session, announces that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have violated their charter by not negotiating to build a branch to Erie.

THE STANTON RESOLUTIONS.

At the evening session the Stanton resolutions on final passage were debated till late. Amendments by Messrs. BURNETT and DAVIS, requiring the same policy of economy in the War Department as now followed by General Grant, were voted down.

The Senate at twelve o'clock, adjourned without action.

HOUSE.

Mr. RICHARDS, of Fulton, a resolution prohibiting the appointment of Special Committees hereafter. Indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. MANN, of Potter, the House will hereafter meet at 10 A. M.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, incorporating the Accommodation Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh; extending the mechanics lien laws to persons making oil tanks and other appliances in oil refineries.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Lancaster, restoring personal rights to debtors of 1817.

Mr. DIESE, of Clinton, quieting titles made by administrators, &c., without authority.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Venango, taking five per cent of the taxes of Pitt Hole City, and authorizing the closing of the Lock at Franklin, and the building of a chute in the dam for the passage of boats.

Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, repealing the first section of the Act of 1794, prohibiting the running of vehicles, on the Lord's Day.

Mr. DAY, of Washington, a supplement to the Act of 1867, relative to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company.

PRESENTING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Five thousand copies in English and fifteen hundred in German of the Governor's Message, after some debate were ordered to be printed.

An amendment by Mr. MULLIN, (Thomas,) of Philadelphia, to include Judge Johnson's answer, was declared out of order.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1868.

SENATE.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The following resolutions were presented from the Railroad Committee:

Resolved, That the Attorney General be requested to proceed by *quo warranto* or otherwise against the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, and should he fail in the Courts to reach the legislature, report to the Senate what legislation is necessary to compel the Company to comply with the object which the legislature had in view when it incorporated it.

Resolved, That one thousand copies of the report and testimony be printed.

The first resolution was postponed and the second passed.

BILLS READ.

Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, one incorporating the Farmers' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. WHITE, one authorizing Indiana county to borrow money for public buildings.

Also, the Free Railway bill of last session as a supplement to the general law.

Mr. ERRETT, one authorizing the Noblestown and Temperanceville Plank-road Company to surrender parts of its road in Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh.

BILLS PASSED.

A bill requiring Bedford county to pay James Clark three thousand dollars for a bridge over Raystown Branch, and authorizing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to record all official bonds, passed finally.

STANTON RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The Stanton resolutions were passed finally to-day, at half past eleven o'clock, by a strict party vote.

HOUSE.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' REPORT.

Three thousand copies of the Soldiers' Orphans' Report were ordered for the Department, and one thousand for the House.

BANK STOCK ASSESSORS.

A resolution by Mr. PHELAN, Democrat, of Greene, requesting a report from the Auditor General and State Treasurer of the number, names and salaries of special assessors of National Bank stock, appointed under the act of 1867, was, on motion of Mr. THORN, Republican, Philadelphia, referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

CHAPLAIN ELECTED.

Rev. C. H. Forney, of Harrisburg, was elected Chaplain, after an hour's debate.

RAILROAD BILLS REPORTED.

The Free Railroad Law and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bill were both reported affirmatively, the former by Mr. WILSON, and the latter by Mr. FORD.

REBEL DAMAGES.

Mr. WINGER, of Franklin, read a bill compensating the citizens of Franklin, Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, York, Perry and Fulton counties for rebel damages.

SAVINGS' BANK SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, presented a supplement for the Mechanics Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1867.

SENATE

BILLS FINALLY PASSED.

Appointing Wm. Vandike Commissioner in place of Edward Heazleton for the vacation and sale of Methodist burial ground in Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Brownsville & Geneva Packet Company; capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with permission to double the same in steamers on the Monongahela river; principal office in Pittsburgh.

Requiring Supervisors of Shenango township, Lawrence county, to pay Wm. Harbeson the amount expended by him for volunteers in 1864.

BILLS PRESENTED.

By Mr. WALLACE, of Clearfield, one enabling married women to contract for the rental of dwellings and stores.

By Mr. ERRETT, of Allegheny, one exempting the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation; also, an eight hour law except for agricultural laborers.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, offered a resolution authorizing a new Standing Committee on retrenchment and reform. Passed—the Committee to be announced on Monday.

Mr. PHELAN, (Dem.) of Greene, offered a resolution refusing extra pay to members on special committees during the present session. Referred.

Mr. THOMAS MULLEN, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution refusing to pay officers of the House not authorized by law. Referred.

Mr. MEEK, (Democrat,) of Centre, offered a resolution urging Secretary Seward to instruct the American Minister in England to demand the immediate release of American citizens imprisoned by Great Britain for alleged political offences. Referred.

Mr. HICKMAN'S amendments to the Constitution were reported negatively; also, the resolution abolishing days of grace on negotiable paper; also, repealing the act compelling corporations to pay counsel fees.

BILLS PRESENTED.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, one exempting the produce of forests ascending the Monongahela slackwater from taxation.

Mr. PHELAN, of Greene county, one authorizing Waynesburg to levy a special tax.

Mr. MANN, of Potter, one providing for the deficit in funds for the support of soldiers' orphans.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, repealing the supplement to landlord and tenant act, known as the "Tioga Law," so far as Allegheny county is concerned.

Mr. NICE, of Schuylkill, one directing the State Treasurer to pay in National bank notes to banks holding special certificates the difference between the value of gold and currency.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 23.—A resolution was introduced in the Legislature urging upon Secretary Seward to instruct the United States Minister to demand of the British Government the immediate release of all American citizens imprisoned for political offences, and insist upon the adoption of some fixed policy in to insure protection of the rights of American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FROM EUROPE.

George Francis Train Sensation.

Particulars of His Detention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

MARTELLO TOWER AGAIN ATTACKED.

LONDON, January 23.—Advices received here state that the Fenians attacked Martello tower, at Duncannon, Waterford county, Ireland, on the evening of Friday last. No particulars.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DUBLIN NATION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 20.—The Government is about to commence legal proceedings against the proprietors of the Dublin *Nation* for the publication of seditious libels and inflammatory articles in that journal.

PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

LONDON, January 21—*Noon.*—The following particulars of the arrest of Geo. Francis Train have been received from Queenstown. During the transit of the tender which contained the passengers and baggage of the Scotia to the wharf, the baggage was seized as well as that of Thomas C. Durant, of New York, who was also a passenger, was subjected to a most vigorous examination by the customs officers. Nothing of an incendiary character being found in the trunks of either, Mr. Train was then permitted to go ashore. As they stepped from the steamer to the wharf they were arrested and taken before a Justice of the Peace in the city. An examination elicited nothing against the prisoner to warrant their detention, and he was discharged. Soon after their arrival at their hotel they were re-arrested. Upon the completion of the second examination Durant was discharged. The authorities, however, detained Train, and he was sent in custody to the Cork jail, on Saturday he was brought before the Court and re-examined, but remanded until Monday, 27th inst.

In the meantime the case is creating considerable sensation, and the newspapers are reprinting the characteristic speeches of Train as forming a sort of justification for his arrest.

MR. TRAIN DISCHARGED.

LONDON, January 21.—*Evening.*—Mr. Train was discharged from arrest at Cork this morning. He has sent the following dispatch by Atlantic cable to his friends in America: I have just been released on the intervention of Mr. Adams. I have brought suit against the British Government for one hundred thousand pounds damages.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THREATENED DISTURBANCE AT WATERFORD.

DUBLIN, January 21—*Evening.*—The accounts received from Cork of a threatened disturbance in waterford county are greatly exaggerated. On Friday a number of men under cover of night surrounded the Martello Tower at Duncannon, and made a show of demonstrations, but finding the place well garrisoned, the crowd retired without making any attack or doing damage.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, January 22.—The discussion of the Alabama Claims has recently been revived in the Parliamentary debates. Lord Hobart has written two able letters to the *Times*, in which he sustains the position taken by the American Government on the subject. The celebrated writer, (Historicus,) in a communication, and the London Times, editorially, refute Lord Hobart's arguments. The terms of these replies are moderate, and conciliatory.

FRANCE.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL UNEASINESS.

LONDON, January 20.—Paris correspondents of the London press say a feeling of uneasiness is perceptible in political and financial circles. Though no one believes war is threatened from any quarter, still the great activity in the arsenal and dock-yards of France, and the pressure brought to bear upon the Corps Legislatif for the passage of the army bill, are circumstances which contribute to excite the public mind and impair confidence in the stability of peace.

RUSSIAN PAPERS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The *Patrie*, in an editorial on the Eastern question, comments on one of the newspapers of Russia and Prussia, which have recently appeared in Russian papers, and declares that it is evident that these journals have done all they could to create discord and bring about a rupture of the relations existing between France and Russia.

PEACE MANIFESTO FORTHCOMING.

The *Epagne* says the Emperor is preparing, and will soon cause to be issued, a manifesto assuring Europe it is the desire and policy of his Government to maintain peace.

ITALY.

COST OF THE GARIBALDI INSURRECTION.

FLORENCE, January 21.—According to a statement made by the Government, the measures taken to prevent the late invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldians have added eighteen million livres to the expenditures of the past year.

SHARP NOTE TO SPAIN.

Prime Minister Menabrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government. It was called forth by the speech of Queen Isabella, at the opening of the Cortes, in which it was announced that Spain was ready to interfere for the defence of the Papal States. Menabrea informs the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not admit intervention in her affairs of any foreign power, save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

PRUSSIA.

TREATY NEGOTIATION WITH UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The American Minister, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, is now engaged in negotiating with the Prussian government for the establishment of a new commercial treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

AUSTRIA.

A RUMOR DENIED.

LONDON, January 22.—The report which has been extensively circulated that the Russian government was sending troops to the southern frontier is untrue. That government, in an official note, has denied the rumor.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR SITUATION.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The *Moniteur* publishes a letter from South America, which says the communications of President Lopez at Humaita are secure, and the attempts of the allies to take that fortification by siege are hopeless. The cholera has broken out in Buenos Ayres, and much payment has been suspended in Montevideo. These internal difficulties, the writer thinks, will prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war against Paraguay, on the part of Brazil and Uruguay

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction Bill Passed.

Yeas 123, Nays 45.

The Bill Reported to the Senate.

Currency Contraction Bill.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to fund the public debt and amend the banking laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that for the purpose of paying off the compound interest notes, three per cent. certificates, and other outstanding indebtedness payable in lawful money, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue and pay out such notes as were authorized by act of February 25th, 1862, provided their whole amount shall at any time exceed four hundred millions of dollars, including those already issued, except in cases hereafter specified. The Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized to issue coupons or registered bonds to an amount sufficient to meet all existing obligations, which are to bear interest at not more than three and a half per cent. per annum, principal and interest, payable in coin, to be due in 5 to 20 years, but redeemable in ten years after date at the pleasure of the Government. They are to be exchanged at not less than par value for any bond, certificate, note other evidence of indebtedness of the United States, except legal tender notes which are not to be funded until decided by Congress, and the new bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by State or local authority.

Section third provides that the limit of three hundred millions in amount of circulating notes shall be revoked, and that any National bank may receive eighty per cent. on the value of new bonds deposited with the Treasurer in notes for circulation, provided this does not exceed seventy per cent. on its paid up capital. Existing banks are required to substitute bonds of the new issue for those now deposited to an equal amount, bearing the same relation to circulation and capital, as required by this section, in case of new banks, under a penalty of forfeiture of old bonds and winding up of the affairs by the Comptroller of Currency, in which case their notes are to be paid by a sufficient amount of legal tender notes which may be issued in excess of the four hundred millions heretofore authorized; but if the amount of United States notes and National Bank notes together shall exceed seven hundred millions, the bonds deposited by the Banks may be devoted to the payment of an equal number of the amount of their outstanding notes of United States notes. The fourth section provides that the interest on the sinking fund, by the retention of two-sevenths of the interest accruing on bonds deposited to secure circulation, be applied to reduction of which the capital of the banks is composed is the same is invested in bonds so deposited, and the interest thereon and their circulating notes received from National, State and municipal taxation. The bill further provides that from July 1, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, one-eighth part, and after the last case-fourth part of the import duties may be paid in United States notes, and that whenever the amount of national bank notes shall exceed three hundred millions, the issue of new bonds, shall with the advice and consent of a majority of the following named persons, viz: the Comptroller of the Currency, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the Chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, shall reduce the amount of United States notes equal to such excess, so that the aggregate amount of circulating and legal tender notes shall not exceed four hundred millions, until legal tender notes outstanding be reduced to two hundred millions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the regular order of business, being the motion of Mr. BUTLER to recommit the vote ordering the main question on the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction.

The question was taken by yeas and nays and resulted—yeas, eighty-three; nays, forty-five.

So the vote was reconsidered, and Mr. BUTLER offered his amendment giving the appointment of State officers to the Constitutional Convention, and then moved the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill and pending amendment on the table. Negatived.

The amendments offered by Mr. BINGHAM yesterday were agreed to without division.

Mr. BUTLER explained his amendment, and Messrs. STEVENS and KELSEY spoke.

Mr. BUTLER'S amendment was rejected—yeas fifty-three, nays one hundred and twelve.

The following is the vote on Mr. BUTLER'S amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Banks, Barnum, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Churchill, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kan.), Cobb, Coburn, Donnelly, Driggs, Eliot, Eckley, Ferry, Fields, Fox, Garfield, Gravely, Higby, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lawrence (Ohio), Logan, Loughridge, Marvin, Mayham, McCrary, Mercur, Mullins, Newcomb, Mann, Perham, Raum, Schenck, Scofield, Stevens (Pa.), Taylor, Thomas, Trimble (Tenn.), Van Horn (Mo.), Van Wyck, Ward, Wilkinson (Ind.), Wilson (Pa.), Windom—fifty-three.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Bailey, Baker, Baldwin, Barksdale, Beck, Benman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Brooks, Buckland, Broomall, Cake, Churchill, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Dixon, Dodge, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Grinnell, Grebanner, Galladay, Griswold, Grover, Hamilton, Hay, Hill, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Iowa) Hubbard, (W. Va.) Hubbard, (Conn.) Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jones, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Ketchum, Knott, Koontz, Lincoln, Marshall, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Morrissey, Morrison, Myers, Newcomb, Nelson, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Phelps, Pike, Pile, Price, Randal, Paisley, Pomeroy, Price, Raum, Robertson, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Selye, Shanks, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens (Pennsylvania), Stevens (New Hampshire), Taylor, Thomas, Trimble (Ky.), Trowbridge, Twitchell, Upson, Van Horn (New York), Van Horn (Missouri), Van Wyck, Wallace, Washburne (Illinois), Washburne (Massachusetts), Welker, Williams (Pennsylvania), Williams (Indiana), Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Ohio), Wilson (Pennsylvania), Winslow, Woodbridge—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Archer, Axtell, Barnes, Barnum, Beck, Boyer, Brooks, Burr, Carey, Chandler, Eldridge, Fox, Getz, Glossbrenner, Galladay, Grover, Halpe, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard, (Conn.) Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knott, Marshall, McCormick, Morrissey, Munger, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Pruyn, Robinson, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stewart, Stone, Taber, Trimble, (Ky.) Van Aukem, Van Trump, Wood, Woodward—forty-five.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The following is the reconstruction bill as passed.

Be it enacted, &c., that in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas there are no civil State Governments Republican in form, and that the so-called civil governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal State governments, either by the Executive or Judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And 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 2d, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to "enjoin by special orders upon all officers in command within the several Military Departments, within said several States, the performance of all acts authorized by said several laws above recited, is authorized to remove at his discretion, 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 said several States may speedily recognize civil governments republican in form in said several States and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the Army may convene any or all officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within the said several designated States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any and all acts which by said several laws above 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 as authorizes the President to detail Military Commanders to said Military Departments, or to remove any officer from any command herein provided, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to act under force of arms in any State, when either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States, to oppose or obstruct the execution of the laws of the States, as provided in this act and acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any interference by any person, with intent to prevent or force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army made in pursuance of this act and of the acts supplementary thereto, or refusal or neglect of any person to issue any order, or do any act required by this act or any of the acts to which this act is additional and supplementary, with intent to defeat or delay the due execution of this act or either of the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall upon conviction be fined not to exceed five thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1868.

BILL CONTRACTING THE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Committee on Reconstruction this morning agreed on the following bill:

*Be it enac