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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE,
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
J. F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

THE TRIAL COMMENCED.

Before the Senate yesterday, the day appointed, appeared ANDREW JOHNSON, in response to its summons, not in person but by counsel, as the law permits. Being thus in Court, his counsel asked for a continuance for forty days, to enable him to prepare his answer to the Articles, and his motion was argued in his behalf, by Mr. STANBERY with much heat and in language which, if it had been expressly chosen to inflame the passions of excited partizans, could not have been more fit for that end than it really was. It was also sustained by Judge NELSON, another of the President's counsel, with equal ability and greater dignity. The Managers replied to these arguments, one of them, Gen. BUTLER, rebuking the temper of Mr. STANBERY appropriately and justly. The Court, after a retirement for consultation, overruled the application for forty days' delay, and ordered that Mr. JOHNSON file his answer by the 23d instant, that the Managers have three days for filing their replication, and that the trial should then proceed, *unless good cause were shown for a further delay.* An application from the Managers that the trial should commence with the filing of the replication and without the last stated qualification, was overruled, twenty-six to twenty-five, and the order for proceeding after the replication shall be filed, qualified as above, was adopted by a vote of forty to ten.

So Mr. JOHNSON's answer in due form to the articles will be presented March 23d; the Managers will formally reply on or before the 26th, and the trial will then proceed in its regular course, unless good reasons are presented for further postponing it.

We have no desire to comment upon the proceedings of any court of law, in a case which is still pending, to give thereby to the friends of the accused party even a colorable pretext to cry out against what they have already stigmatized as appealing to political prejudices or the popular indignation. But, since they have themselves striven, and are still industriously aiming, to misrepresent and embarrass Congress in the faithful performance of its duties, carrying this impeachment before the Nation (vide New Hampshire), as a political issue, we feel bound to declare that in the judgment of every loyal and candid citizen, the time allowed to ANDREW JOHNSON, added to what he has already had, is ample for all his proper require ments. The Senate, as well as the people, understands that his line of defense is already mapped out and that the evidence on either side is equally accessible. Nothing is to be done, but National Justice will be promoted, by bringing this great affair to an early decision.

THE Democracy were everywhere jubilant last year over what they factiously styled "the re-action" against Republican principles and "Radical misrule." Because the unimportant elections of 1867 in many States were arranged to go, in some cases by default and in others by diversion upon side issues, to the advantage of the Democracy, our opponents indiscreetly concluded that the Republican party was about to give up business, and would certainly fail to contest the great elections of '68. Or, perhaps, they supposed that we should, again this year, amuse ourselves with the "side shows" which received our entire attention last fall. Never did a fact so make a greater mistake! The great Republican party enters into this Presidential Campaign, armed at all points, with every man up to the front, and determined to sweep the field by the unity and strength of its organization and the irresistible force of its great living principles. We are neither to be amused by "side shows" nor diverted by false issues. Beginning our work in New Hampshire, where we have delivered upon the opposition a blow so deadly that it has already decided the whole campaign, we shall go marching on, turning neither to the right nor left, until in November the just cause of Constitutional and Popular Rights shall be every where triumphant.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY, in their recent Convention at Harrisburg, put themselves forward as the Eastern "Mirgish line" of the party of repudiation. Of course they expected to get their heads broken in the first of the fray, but it was very unlucky to say the least, in their own brethren of New York, to volunteer so promptly to do the job or to do it so effectually. It must be admitted that Mr. Seymour and his friends have knocked the Democracy of the old Keystone higher than a kite. We recommend the discomfited and demoralized repudiators of Pennsylvania to fall back upon General Pendleton and the main guard as fast as their legs will carry them. Let us further remind them that, by occupying the sensible and practical position in which the Republicans of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana stand, they would have escaped this humiliating and disastrous stroke from their own indignant party in the Empire State. Even the New York Democracy realizes that "honesty is the best policy," and perhaps by November the party in this State will catch some little glimmering of the truth of that homely old adage.

THE Mayor of Baltimore vetoed the ordinance authorizing the loan of one million dollars to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Yesterday, with commendable promptness, the Councils of that city passed the ordinance over his head, and it is now a law.

General Hancock has appointed the 17th and 18th days of April for the election and ratification of the Constitution of Louisiana. The registration is to be revised within five days, commencing fourteen days before the election. The order prescribes the qualifications for the government of the election, and prohibits any person who is a candidate for office acting as Commissioner or Register. Paragraph fifteen of the order is as follows: "Should Congress enact hereafter that at the approaching election a vote shall also be cast for State and other officers, the same Registers and Commissioners will act under this order for the election of said officers. In such an event orders will be issued from these headquarters, notifying the qualified voters that such an election is authorized."

—A delegation of Eastern railroad men, including Ex-Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Thomas L. Jewitt, of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Thomas A. Scott and J. H. Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, R. M. Smith, President of the Chicago, Columbus and Indianapolis Central, R. W. Thompson, W. K. Edwards, W. R. McKeon, of Indiana, John Schofield, of Illinois, and W. D. Wood, of Zillsbaugh, are in St. Louis on business connected with the construction of a new railroad from that city to Indianapolis via Vandalia, Illinois. They will open an office and put into effect vigorous measures for the speedy completion of this route to the East.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment!

President Appears by Counsel.

Forty Days' Time Asked for Preparation of the Defense.

Debate on the Subject

Court Retires for Consultation.

Motion for Forty Days Overruled.

President to Appear and Answer on March 23d.

To Which Time the Court Adjourned

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868.

By eleven o'clock the Ladies' Gallery, in the Senate, was packed by a brilliant audience. The Senators' seats are arranged as before. In the open space in front of the President's chair are two long tables, each furnished with seven chairs. One of the tables is intended for the Managers, and the other for the counsel. Back of the Senators, and filling the entire lobby, are about two hundred chairs, intended for the accommodation of members of the House, Judiciary and others entitled to be present on the floor. About half past eleven half of the Senators had ranged themselves in little knots or discussing the business of the day. It is noticeable that not a single negro is in the galleries. Everything is conducted with perfect order and decorum. The Chaplain invoked a blessing upon those now entering upon a high and important duty.

After the transaction of some regular business, at one o'clock Mr. Wade vacated the President's chair, and Ch'f Justice Chase, entering by the rear door, took his place.

The Sergeant-at-Arms made the required proclamation, when

Mr. HOWARD moved that the House of Representatives be notified that the trial was about to commence.

The Journal was then read by the Secretary. The Senate Chamber became very still, and the scene was solemn and impressive, the occupants of the gallery leaning forward to catch every word uttered.

The front doors of the Senate hamber opened and the Board of Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, with the exception of Messrs. Schenck and Butler, slowly entered and took seats around the tables to the left of the Chief Justice. Then came the House Representatives, who likewise took seats, in the rear of the Senators.

By direction of the Chief Justice the roll was called, and those Senators absent on the organization of the Court, were sworn in, including Mr. Vickers, the new Senator from Maryland.

After all the Senators had taken the oath, the Sergeant-at-Arms, by direction, called, in a loud voice, "ANDREW JOHNSON!" "ANDREW JOHNSON!" "ANDREW JOHNSON!" There was no response.

On motion, the President's counsel was notified to appear, and they did so. They were Henry Stanbery, Judge Nelson, of Tennessee, and Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts. They took seats at the table nearest them.

Mr. STANBERY arose and said that he, by direction of President Johnson, was assigned as counsel. He read a statement of the President, asking that at least forty days be granted him to prepare his defense; also papers, signed by the President's counsel, Messrs. Stanbery, Nelson, Curtis, Evarts and J. S. Black, stating that the time asked for by the President was absolutely necessary for counsel in order to prepare all the points. The paper referred to the time allowed in the case of the impeachment of Judge Chase. At the conclusion of the reading,

Mr. BINGHAM, of the Board of Managers, arose and said that under the eighth rule adopted, after the accused had answered he could not ask for an extension of time.

Mr. NELSON said if this construction was placed upon the rule, the counsel for the President had been entirely misled.

Mr. WILSON, from the Board of Managers, took the same view as Mr. Bingham.

At the conclusion of the debate which followed, the question was put by the Chief Justice to the Court, whether the President should be allowed the time asked for, when

Mr. EDMUNDS moved the President be given until April 1st, instead of forty days.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Court retire to consult on the motion. Agreed to.

The Court left the Senate Chamber, accompanied by the Chief Justice.

[REGULAR REPORT.]

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868.

SENATE.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

At one o'clock, the morning hour having expired, Chief Justice Chase took the chair, and, the Sergeant-at-Arms made a proclamation in the usual way.

The Secretary then read the journal of the last meeting of the Court.

A large number of Representatives, headed by the Managers of Impeachment, meanwhile were standing outside of the open door.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, an order was made that the Sergeant-at-Arms notify the House that the Senate is organized as a Court of Impeachment and ready to proceed with the trial of Andrew Johnson.

Immediately thereafter the Managers and the members of the House took the seats provided for them. Mr. Butler was absent.

The Senators who had not already done so, took the oath.

The return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of his service of summons on the President was read, when

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Counsel of the President were notified of the commencement of proceedings, and Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis and Nelson took their seats at the table on the right of the Chief Justice and opposite to the Managers, who were seated on the left. Mr. Butler, the remaining manager, came in, and shortly after another deputation of House entered, headed by Speaker Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, and ranged themselves behind the bar.

Mr. STANBERY rose, and addressing the Chief Justice, read the answer of the President entering his appearance, and naming as his counsel Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis, Nelson, Black and Evarts, and asking, as a reasonable time for the preparation of his defense, the period of forty days, citing various cases in which periods as long, in proportion to the magnitude of the case, had been granted.

Mr. BINGHAM, on behalf of the Managers, contended the eighth rule provided that on the appearance of the President he was required to file his answer, and in case his answer was not filed, the trial should proceed as on a plea of not guilty. He claimed, therefore, the trial should proceed forthwith.

Mr. CURTIS, in reply, referred to the cases of Judge Humphreys and others, and argued that the rule was susceptible of no such construction as that put on it by Mr. Bingham.

Mr. NELSON followed, enlarging, on the same views as his colleague.

Mr. BUTLER asked to be heard on behalf of the Managers, and asked why railroad speed should not be used on this trial. He contended that the rules and points of ordinary courts were not applicable to that trial. In ordinary trials no danger resulted from delay. In this case the necessity for prompt action was pressing. The respondent at the bar controlled the power of the nation, and might, in any moment of passion, prejudice, or wrong, use it for the injury of rule of the country. The business of the War Department would stop until the result of this trial was reached. The pulse of the nation beats in perturbation while the trial goes on. He claimed an early day should be fixed for the defendant's appearance, and if there he can show that he has not had time to prepare, grant him the indulgence of fair or time. We, on the part of the House of Representatives, which we are here representing, ask that the rule adopted by the Senate be enforced. It is for the Senate to say whether the rule shall be sustained as a rule to govern the case, or whether it shall be changed; but standing as a rule at this time, we ask its enforcement.

Mr. STANBERY expressed greater surprise than he had before felt at this claim, urged forward by the Managers, and saying there seemed to be a disposition to hurry through this momentous trial, as if it were a case before a Police Court. Hearged from the wording of the other rules that the appearance day was not intended to be the day for answering and trial day. He said two of the President's Counsel were not present; that no opportunity had been offered for the preparation of the defense, or calling of witnesses; and that in the worst days of the "Star Chamber" such an attempt to hurry through a trial had not been made. He spoke very warmly, saying there seemed to have been a trap set for the President and his Counsel. At the conclusion of his remarks,

The CHIEF JUSTICE said the motion would be argued for an hour, in accordance with the rules, when

Mr. BINGHAM rose and said he had been greatly surprised at hearing the hasty words which had been dropped from the lips of his learned friend, Mr. Stanbery, and asserted the only motive of the Managers was to enforce the rule which the Senate had made, and prevent a dilatory line of defense.

The CHIEF JUSTICE was about to put the question on Mr. Stanbery's motion, when

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an order that April 1st be the day appointed for the hearing of the President's answer; that within three days thereafter the Managers file the replication, and that on the 6th of April their trial proceed.

On motion of Mr. MORRIS, at two o'clock, the Senate retired for consultation.

At 4:10 p. m. the Senators returned to their Chamber, and the Senate re-assembled.

The CHIEF JUSTICE announced the motion under consideration had been overruled, and an order was made that the President be required to file his answer on Monday, the 23d of March.

Mr. BINGHAM then moved that on the filing of the replication by the Managers the trial proceed forthwith.

The CHIEF JUSTICE announced the order to the Senate, and on the question of adoption the yeas and nays were taken, resulting twenty-six affirmative, twenty-six negative. So the order was denied.

The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.			
Cameron,	Harlan,	Stewart,	
Cattell,	Howard,	Sumner,	
Chandler,	Howe,	Thayer,	
Cole,	Morgan,	Morton,	
Conkling,	Morrill,	Tipton,	
Conness,	Nye,	Williams,	
Corbett,	Patterson, N H	Wilson,	
Creswell,	Pomeroy,	Yates—35.	
Doolittle,	Ramsay,		
Ferry,	Ross,		
NAYS.			
Anthony,	Grimes,	Patterson, Tn	
Bayard,	Henderson,	Saulsbury,	
Buckalew,	Hendricks,	Sherman,	
Davis,	Howe,	Sprague,	
Dixon,	Johnson,	Trumbull,	
Edmunds,	McCreery,	Van Winkle,	
Fessenden,	Morrill (Me),	Vickers,	
Fowler,	Norton,	Willey—35.	
Frelinghuysen	Norton,		

So the question on adopting the following order, which was read:

Ordered: That the trial of the Articles of impeachment shall proceed on the 6th day of April next.

Mr. HOWARD—I hope not, Mr. President.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend by making it the 1st instead of the 6th of April.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:—However ungracious it may be on the part of the Managers, representing the House of Representatives, and properly representing the people of the United States, in pressing an early trial of the accused, yet our duty to those we represent, to those representing their wishes, speaking in their behalf, and by their command, the peace of the country and the interests of the people, all seem to require that we should attempt the speediest possible trial. We must not wait, we do not wish to wait, that there are railroads and telegraphs to give the notice, that there is a call for the Senate to come together, and of getting answers from any witnesses that we have summoned, and to bring them here. It should have an important bearing on the course we are to take. That, I submit, is the reason why railroads and telegraphs have changed the order of things. In every other business of life we recognize that fact. We should we not in this? Passing from that which is but an incident, I would, perhaps, will you allow me to suggest the ordinary course of justice, the business of court, the method of trial in time given, in ordinary cases, for men to answer, when called before courts of justice, to an indictment or to a civil case. Not even, sir, when cases are tried before the Supreme Court of the United States, are we tied down to days in this particular case. For this reason, if these are not the ordinary trials arbitrary, when ordinary questions are examined, at the bar of any court of justice, there is no reason why, because wealth is delay, the republic may take no detriment, if the trial is delayed to give the accused time it never had, with nobody to give him indulgence, insure no one, and may help him. But I submit, with the difference, that when for the first time in the history of the world, a question has been brought its ruler to the bar of its highest Court, under rules and forms provided by the Constitution, analogy, all laws by analogy and history, ceases there. I say the Chief Executive, who is commander of your armies, who claims that command, who controls through his subordinates your treasury, who controls your navy, who controls all elements of power, who controls your foreign relations, who may complicate in an hour of passion, or prejudice, the whole nation, is the respondent at your bar, and I respectfully submit that the very question here at issue, this day, is whether he shall come, beyond the reach of your laws, and outside of your laws, the servant of the United States.

After further remarks in the same view Mr. BUTLER said; while all the time he was the servant of the people, came to trial should be granted, no time should be fixed in advance. They should not presume in any case that the respondent could not get ready. Let him put in his answer; then, if he should plead absence of necessary witnesses, the Managers would either acquiesce in a reasonable delay or submit what sought to prove by testimony. He would not deny the respondent a single indulgence consistent with public safety. They asked no more privileges than they were willing to grant him.

There is nothing, nothing better known to my learned and accomplished friend, Mr. Stanbery, than that the making of the issue before any tribunal of justice, and the tribunal, are very distinct transactions. That is perfectly understood. A very remarkable case in the State trials is before me, where Lord Holt presided at the trial of Sir Richd. Brown, President and others for high treason. When the prisoners and the gentlemen appear this morning, in the Court, to ask for continuance, the answer which fell from the lips of the Lord Chief Justice was, "we are not to consider the question of the trial, or time for trial, until a plea is pleaded, because, (as his Lordship very well remembered,) it may happen no trial will be required." Perhaps, upon a plea of guilty to the indictment, as the rule lying before us contemplated, the last clause of it providing, if defendant appears and shall plead guilty, there may be no further proceedings in the case, and no trial about it. Nothing would remain to be done but to pronounce judgement under the Constitution. It is time for us to talk about trial when we have an issue. The rule is a plain one, a simple one, and I may be pardoned for saying that I fail to perceive anything in rules ten and eleven, to which the learned counsel have referred, which in any kind of construction can be applied to limit the effect of the words in rule eight, to-wit: "that if the party fails to appear, either in person or by counsel, on the day named in the summons, the trial shall proceed as on the plea of not guilty, and, further, that if failing on the day named in the summons, either in person or by attorney, to answer the articles, the trial shall nevertheless proceed as on a plea of not guilty." When the words are plain in the written law, there is an end of construction; they shall be followed. The Managers so thought when they appeared at this bar. All they ask is that the rule be enforced, not postponed, for forty days, to be met at the end of that time, perhaps, with a dilatory plea, and a motion, if you please, to quash the articles, or a question raising the inquiry whether this is the Senate of the United States. It seems to me, if I may be pardoned in making one other remark, that in prescribing both these rules, that the summons shall issue to be returned on a day certain, giving, as in this case, ten days in advance, it was intended thereby to enable the President, on the day fixed for his appearance, to come to this bar, and make his answer to the articles. I may be pardoned for saying further, that it is doubtless known to everyone within the hearing of my voice, that technical rules do in no way control, or limit, or temper the action of this case; that under the plea of not guilty every conceivable defense which this party can make to these articles, if they be articles at all, if they be preferred by a competent tribunal at all, can be attempted. Why, then, this delay of forty days to draw upon an answer? What we desire to know, on behalf of the House of Representatives, by whose order we appear here, is, whether an answer is to be filed in accordance with the rules, and if it be not filed, whether the rule itself is to be enforced by the Senate, and a plea of not guilty entered upon the part of the accused? That is our enquiry. It is not my purpose to enter on the discussion at all, as to postponing the day for the progress of the trial. My desire is, for the present, to see whether, under this rule, and by force of this rule, we can obtain an issue.

Mr. NELSON, of counsel, said he had come here expecting to hear no political discussion, under the impression that the forms of proceeding would be purely judicial in their character; but, like the honorable Managers, he did not expect they would be strictly limited by the formal proceeds of ordinary tribunals. He thought liberality should be extended by this High Court to an unusual degree, and contended that the application of the defendant was one deserving such treatment. He cited a rule of the Courts of Tennessee, which provides for the postponement of a trial to another term, when the defendant has not had time to prepare his defense. He spoke of the great magnitude of this case, and argued the necessity of cautious deliberation, and the impropriety of railroad speed. He said the last two charges of the House opened a Pandora's box, which would necessitate a full investigation of all the differences between Congress and the President, and would make the trial almost interminable. Now what do we ask here for the President of the United States, the highest officer in the land. We ask, simply, that he may be allowed time for his defense. On whose judgment is he to rely in relation to that? He must, in a great part, rely on the judgment of his counsel to whom he has entrusted his defense. We, who are professionally responsible, have asserted, in the presence of this Senate, in the face of the nation, and of the whole world, that we need time to enable us to prepare the proofs and to prepare the proposition which we stated in the answer which we filed on the 7th. Such is still our opinion. Are these grave charges to be hurried through the Senate, of a judicial tribunal, in days and weeks, and with railroad speed, and without giving the President a fair opportunity to answer them—that same President to whom you would give to the meanest criminal? I don't claim for the Senate, Judges, and honorable Senators, that you will deliberate one moment in giving to all the time we deem necessary in preparing our defense, and that may be necessary to enable this body judiciously, carefully, and impartially, to adjudicate, and with a view of its accountability, not only to these gentlemen, but to posterity, to decide this case. I do not doubt that the honorable Senators, in order to be just to the accused, and just to the great land they represent, will endeavor to conduct this investigation in a manner that will agree as well in the eyes of honor and justice upon them and upon their proceedings, but only now, I feel that I ought to say, This is an exalted tribunal. I say it in no spirit of compliment, but because I feel it. I feel it because I know the august tribunal that could be convened under the rules, and I may say, in answer to an observation of one of the honorable Managers, that I for one, am an American citizen, and I prove that we have assembled here invoked and assembled under the circumstances of a peculiar character, which, I believe is one of the first instances in the history of the world in which the ruler of a people has been prosecuted by the representatives of the people for trial. This tribunal, sitting as a judicial tribunal. While there is a jury in a trial at law, on the other hand, that the President, through his counsel, comes here and submits himself to the judgment of this court, submits himself calmly, without a murmur, to the decision of you on the justice of the honorable Senate which is to hear his case. I sincerely hope that the Managers will not think I speak for them Only will meet the approbation of this honorable Senate. I hope the time will be given, and that these proceedings, which in all time to come will be quoted as a precedent, will be conducted with that gravity, that dignity, and that decorum, which are fit and becoming in the tribunal of the peers of a free and great people.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment, that unless further cause should be shown his trial shall proceed immediately after the filing of the replication.

Mr. BINGHAM expressed the hope the faction of the Managers with Mr. CONKLING's amendment would not seem to overlook its banks. Several bridges were carried off, also large quantities of wood, and at one place, where the force of the water forced an outlet across the farm, sweeping off house, cattle and fences in its course. Loss estimated at $10,000.

—Fire Carme has accepted John Decry's challenge to play a French game of billiards of five hundred points, on a carom table, for one thousand dollars.

—The Senate of the Missouri legislature, have passed a bill providing that the property of manufacturing companies shall be taxed the same as individuals.

—The Stillwater brick mill, at Neilsburg, Massachusetts, occupied as the Star Machine Works, were destroyed by fire Friday morning. Loss, $30,000.

—The public reprimand of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in accordance with the sentence of the Ecclesiastical Court, will be pronounced to-day, at New York.

—The Second Congregational Church at Norwich, Conn., was burned yesterday. Loss $40,000; insured for $24,000.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Cable Dispatches.

English Parliament Proceedings.

Debate on Ireland's Wrongs

Banquet to Admiral Farragut at Naples.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Gregory inquired what ground the Government intended to take in regard to the use of mixed juors for trial.

The Attorney General replied that the Government did not propose to interfere with the decisions of the judges on that point.

Lord Stanley made an explanation, up to the present date, of the controversy with Spain concerning the Tornado case. He said the last step taken by England was to demand the release of Mac Pherson.

Earl Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said he would soon submit to the consideration of the House a plan for a new Irish University, the officers of which will be allowed to be married by Catholics, but whose privileges were not to be confined exclusively to Catholics.

The House then went into Committee, and resumed debate on the grievances of Ireland.

Mr. Herman, member for Stroud, said the Ministers had promised a reform in Ireland, but their reform only provides for the endowment of a Catholic University. More than this was needed to conciliate Ireland. He deprecated the direction of the Government policy, as designed by the Chief Secretary of Ireland, as likely to foster sectarian bitterness and anger. The Irish were satisfied with the present system of national schools. He declared that no ministerial statement had ever caused him more pain. A great opportunity was lost to Ireland, which would no longer be ruled by English laws, customs and prejudice, but according to the wishes of Irish people.

Mr. Robert Lowe thought that there was no good reason why the different religious sects should not agree as well in Ireland as elsewhere. The existence of differences was not in point as an evidence of disunity, but it was the proof of that the body of the Irish people are sympathizing with a rebellious spirit, which was outlawed by American agitators. The trouble was deeper seated than the mere question of Irish Church injured by English legislation. General assertions only were made about land grievances, but no proposition was made to alter the system of small holdings urged by Mr. Mill and others. As yet the legislature will not interfere with the rights of property in the land, which, if adopted, would be sacrificed. He deplored the establishment of a sectarian University, the clergy in or the laity wanted it. The Irish people would be taxed for the benefit of a large number of Irish Catholics, who would be the main guarantee that the Government to gain time. The fact was that one-tenth of all the property in Ireland was given to one-twelfth of the population, if they were to be taxed for the benefit of only one out of every twelve of the inhabitants. This was the great grievance in the present system.

Thomas Hughes made a speech and Mr. Gladstone returned to Ireland.

Mr. Vance, in the course of his remarks argued that free trade had been productive of great benefit to Ireland.

Jacob Bright defended the endowments of the Irish Church Establishment.

Mr. Mill deplored the begging attitude of Irish policy of the Ministry. He opposed the Government policy. Mr. Lowe on the Church question, and concluded with an argument showing that such a college as was proposed was impossible.

Cardinal Manly defended the Government, giving a long review of its Irish policy. He said he believed the same feeling which prevailed among them in 1829, yet how many years had the Whigs held power since then, without taking any action in regard to the grievances of Ireland.

At three o'clock to-night the debate still continued.

ITALY.

NAPLES, March 12.—The naval banquet given by Admiral Persano, of the Italian navy, to Admiral Farragut, today, was attended by the chief naval officers of Italy, the American Admiral and many United States officers, and a brilliant assemblage of distinguished guests. Toasts were freely and cordially given favorable to union and highly complimentary to the United States.

The city authorities will give a banquet at an early day to the Admiral in the name of the Neapolitan people.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 12.—The new law defining and enlarging the rights of public meetings has been introduced in the Corps Legislatif, and is now under discussion.

The *Figaro* has been prosecuted for violation of the new press law.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 13—Evening.—Consols, 93@93¾; 5-20's, 71¼; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 40¼.

FRANKFORT, March 13.—United States bonds, 76¼.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Cotton closed quiet; middling uplands, 19; Orleans, 19½; sale, 10,000. Correction made, stock in port 341,000 instead of 441,000.

MANCHESTER, March 13.—The market quiet and yarns is heavy and dull. Breadstuffs—Corn, 30s 6d for Ohio. Provisions—Pork, 80s for American; beef, 77s. Bacon, unchanged. Produce—Sugar, 34s 6d. Rosin, 5s 6d. Naval stores are dull but no change in quotations.

ANTWERP, March 13—*Evening.*—Petroleum closed firm at 41 francs.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Union Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 13.—The Presbyterian Union Convention topics, suggested yesterday, were discussed during the entire session, to-day, and the following minute adopted:

First—That this Convention holds that the Church is, by the constitution of her living head, one built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, and that however impracticable a visible organic union may seem at the present, it is the duty of all the different branches of the Church to pray for, and by all proper means seek, such organic union.

Second—That from the expression of opinions given in the Convention, the basis of the Philadelphia Convention is endorsed as a satisfactory basis for the reunion of the Old and New School Assemblies.

Third—That in the language of the Philadelphia basis, that the Book of Psalms, which is of Divine inspiration, is well adapted to the state of the church in all ages and circumstances, and should be used in the worship of God; therefore, we recommend, to prepare the way for the smaller bodies represented in this Convention to unite with the larger, that a new and faithful revision of the Book of Psalms be prepared, which shall take the first place in the authorized Psalmody of the United Church.

The Convention adjourned *sine die.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 13.—The Cincinnati express train, which left New York at five o'clock last evening via Reading, met with an accident three miles west of Lebanon last night. The train was running rapidly when a rail broke, throwing two passenger cars and one sleeping car from the track. Fortunately the coupling broke, preventing the wrecked cars being dragged any distance.

The following persons were injured: Mrs. Niter, from Ireland, *en route* west, seriously injured in spine; Dr. Luther, of Reading, chin cut; Capt. Geo. W. Dost, Fourth U. S. Infantry, *en route* to join his regiment on the Plains, head injured. Four or five others, names not learned, were slightly injured.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Essay Contest at the Pittsburgh Female College—Award of the Prize—An Interesting Presentation, &c.

Our intelligent and literary circles have rarely been afforded a more pleasant entertainment than that which marked the close of the highly successful Winter Session of the Pittsburgh Female College—the essay contest—which took place last night, in the elegant and commodious chapel of that institution. There was in attendance a very large audience which numbered representatives from all the professions and higher walks of life, and which might truly be termed the brains of our busy and industrious city. These contests, a pleasant feature to relieve the dull routine of the scholar's life, have ever been regarded as the neatest and most pleasing literary entertainments afforded our people, and we marvel not that they yearly prove more attractive and are more largely attended. No better commentary on the character of the college and its thorough system of imparting useful and high toned knowledge is needed, than the power possessed by the young ladies to amuse, entertain, edify and instruct the minds and hearts of their brainwan audiences so intensely intellectual as that which gathered together last evening.

The exercises were opened with an eloquent appeal to the Throne of Grace by Rev. Mr. Woolf, after which a brilliant and soul inspiring composition was magnificently dashed off on an elegant Decker Piano by Miss Gleim, of Lebanon, Pa., and Prof. Blessner, accompanied on the organ by Mrs. Blessner. The first essay, "Bridewell," by Miss Howard, was an able effort, read in a precise, distinct voice, which was heard in all parts of the hall. The subject was ingeniously wrought into a variety of shapes and the essay was very acceptable and praiseworthy. "Anything and everything," was the subject selected by Miss Savilla Stephens for literary offering. It was very ably conceived and developed much thought, beauty and fancy. "What is the spirit's home?" was cleverly answered by Miss Mary Miles Carrie Fisher. This composition breathed in every line a spirit of religion and a keen sense of the world's follies. The audience seemed to listen to somewhat language. Every sentence was richly framed and every period was rounded with much beauty and finish. "Marine at which we worship" was a spiritly conceived and well written and lively manner, by Miss Whitesell, through the vein of irony and sarcasm curbed by flashes of good nature, which every where gushed and overpaged out. The essay pointed a strong moral. "Colorado," an intricate and highly wrought sketch, was read by Miss Mary Fisher, and abounded in keen humor and pungent witticisms, and reflected much credit to the manwoline Poemet, started in search of the young lady was spirited and full. "Lilies," a very singular subject, was shown to be full of life and meaning by Miss Lizzie Myers. "Life Tapestry," by Miss Hogue, was the closing effort of the evening. It was a number of finely wrought sketches of young people, or and told in good old fashioned English words. We do not wish to give the impression that this was a very ordinary. It was pregnant with sentiment, rich in thought, and full of vigor—just such as we would look for in a production of the young ladies and ladies of the Female College. We are glad to have an argument showing that such a college as was proposed was not impossible.

Between the essays the audience was entertained by very fine musical exercises on the piano by Prof. Blessner, one of Pittsburgh's most finished and masterly manipulators, the true power of the magnificent Decker piano, (kindly loaned by Mr. Kleber,) and by Mr. C. Mellor, who is exclusive agent in this city for the same and Steinway. Prof. Blessner was most skillfully accompanied by Miss Cook, Miss Benny, Miss Bell, and the vocal executions detracted nothing from the rare talents of their instructor, who presided. Rich refreshments were also afforded by Miss Cora Brown, college teacher of vocal music, and one of our sweetest songsters, who sang two well-timed and melodious voices of Miss Gibson and Miss Sawyer, with much taste.

After the dismissal of the audience a number of invited guests, together with the Faculty, had a very pleasant repast, spread in the large College dining room, and thus closed the winter session of the Pittsburgh Female College, an institution in which all citizens should take much concern and just local pride.

PRESENTATION TO REV. S. P. WOOLF.

Last evening, while the choir of parlors were throughout with guests, Rev. W. S. Grant took occasion, on behalf of the following gentlemen, Jos. Horne, C. R. Shea, J. H. Hillerman, G. N. Hoffman, Jas. Fulton, Edward Heazleton and Thomas Dickson, a communicant, to present a surprise Rev. S. P. Woolf, Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh District, of the M. E. Church, with a purse containing two hundrednis sum of two hundred dollars, as a token of their esteem.

Rev. AND Brat BROTHER: The polity of the Methodist episcopal Church has enrolled your name among the pillars of our beloved ecclesiastical system. It is a system perfectly harmonious in every part, and, when fully developed, perfect in character. Great wisdom was manifested in the adjustment of the wonderful machinery, as the history of Methodism in history has so amply demonstrated. The system is so adapted to prepare Christ's system of "wheels within wheels" and they are therefore apt to view it in connection with the whole.

—Perhaps no feature of our economy is so liable to misapprehension, or its benefits so little comprehended, as the itinerancy, as the office so admirably filled by our Presiding Elders is conceded—its importance usually underrated. Occasions are of frequent occurrence which require the nice discrimination of such a genial minister, whose judgment is unbiased and free from local influence.

Recognizing you as a worthy representative of this honorable office (Presiding Elder), it affords me very much pleasure on this occasion to present you, on behalf of your friends in this District, with a slight testimonial of their high personal regard for you, as an officer and a Christian and gentleman. Believe me, dear Sir, that I express the sentiments of a large number of persons in this community, when I state that you retire from the Presiding Eldership with an honorable record for the able and satisfactory manner in which you have discharged the difficult and delicate duties of your position. We congratulate you at the happy termination of your official term, and hope that your future field of labor may be pleasant and all that you could possibly wish in your ministerial life.

Rev. W. H. Locke responded on behalf of the recipient in a neat and expressive manner, after which the guests separted, much pleased with the pleasant evening spent beneath the walls of the Pittsburgh Female College. Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing may well feel proud of the success of the institution over which he presides and the mental advancement of the pupils under his charge—fruits of rare care, indomitable energy and high literary ability and culture.

Assault and Battery.—Mrs. A Hoss made information before Mayor Drum, yesterday, charging Mrs. Christ. Bauman, with assault and battery. Mrs. Hoss, alleges that her children and Mrs. Bauman's were playing together, near Mrs. Bauman's house, where they got into a quarrel, and her little girl struck one of Mrs. Bauman's children, whereupon that lady came out of the house caught her (Mrs. Hoss's) child by the ear and pulled it until it was partly torn loose from the head. She was arrested and held to bail for court.

Surety of the Peace.—Julia McGuire, residing at No. 1 Mellons Court, yesterday made information before Aldermen McMasters against her daughter-in-law, Bridget McGuire for surety of the peace. The mother-in-law alleges that Bridget has deprived the happiness and peace of her family, and has issued threats to do her bodily har