VOLUME LXXXIII.

PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1868.

NUMBER 99

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

### FORTIETH CONGRESS. The Impeachment Trial-Mr.

Stanbery Not Present-The President's Message to the Senate, on the Subject of the Disapproval by the Senate of His Action in the Stanton Matter, Offered in Evidence—It is Ruled Out by the Chief Justice-The Ruling Sustained Without a Vote.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] WASHINGTON, April 15, 1868. SENATE.

After reading the Journal, Senator ED-MUNDS offered an amendment to Senator Sumner's order, so that additional arguments of Managers shall be filed before the conclusion of the closing argument.

Senator CONNESS offered a substitute, allowing as many to speak on both sides as desire, provided only four days be consumed by each side. Lost-19 to 27.

Senator DOOLITTLE offered an amend ment that the opposing counsel speak alternato days until all have finished.

nate days until all have finished.

Senator DRAKE moved to postpone the subject indefinitely. Agreed to—34 to 15.

Mr. EVARTS said although Mr. Stanbery was not yet able to be present, yet wishing to avoid delay, counsel would proceed to offer documentary evidence to-day, and hoped they could to-morrow go on with oral testimony.

D. Clarke, Executive Clerk of the Senate-verified the message nominating Thomas

verified the message nominating Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War, received February 22d.
Mr. EVARTS then offered a message, dated February 24th, in response to Senate resolution concerning the removal of Stan-

Mr. BUTLER objected. He said the article of proof is not objected to, but the multiproof itself is, for a very plain reason. This immessage was sent after the President was impeached by the House, and of course his to

Impeachment.
Mr. CURTIS—It will be recollected the Hon. Managers put in evidence a resour-tion of the Senate to which this message is in restonse. So the question is whether the Managers can put in evidence a resolve of the Senate, transmitted to the Fresident, with reference to the removal of Stanton,

with reference to the removal of Stanton, and refuse to receive a reply which the President made to that resolve.

Mr. BUTLER—I have only to say that this is an argument to prejudice and not to law. Will my learned friends opposite dare to say that they have read of a case where, after the indictment of a criminal, the respondent was allowed to put in evidence his statement of his own defence? If so, where does that right cease? We put in the resolution referred cease? We put in the resolution referred to because it is part of the transaction of Stanton. It was made before impeachment was determined upon, and now we are asked to admit the criminal's declaration after that day. I only ask the Senate to onsider it as a precedent hereafter, as well as being a great wrong upon the people, that after indictment, after impeachment, the President can send in a message which

Sec States

shall be taken as evidence.
Mr. EVARTS—The learned Managers ask Mr. EVARTS—The learned Managers ask whether we dare to do something. We have not been in the habit of considering a measure for the conducting of forensic disputation to be a question of daring. We are not in the habit of applying such epithets to opponents, nor in the habit hitherto of receiving them. The measure of during of course is the measure which of duty of counsel is the measure which we shall strive to obey, and not the measure of daring, if for no other reason than that on questions of law, of fact, and of that on questions of law, or lact, and of evidence we may perhaps expect some superiority, but not on measures of daring. [Laughter.] Is the learned Manager entirely right in saying impeachment was voted on the 22d of February. The 22d was Saturday, and unless I am mistaken a vote was not taken until Monday following.

Mr. BUTLER—The vote was taken on Saturday, the 22d of February.

Mr. EVARTS—That is, that articles of impeachment shall be brought in?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, sir.

Mr. EVARTS—The articles, however, were not voted on until the 24th. Now, it is said, that because the vote that impeachment should proceed was taken on the 22d of February, that impugns the admissability of the evidence proposed to be laid before the Senate. My learned associate has distinctly stated the situation of the matter. Perhaps, both of these transactions the second of the senate. ovidence we may perhaps expect some su-

matter. Perhaps, both of these transactions, the vote in the Senate and this mes

President on the night of the 21st of February, he still went on and treated this Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War 4d interim, that Lorenzo Thomas was thus recognized by him after that as Secretary and the still respect for the learned counsel, and I challenge now the production of the authority of any respectable Court, that ever the design to take possession of the office was served upon him for the purpose in disobeying the law of the land, and notice was served upon him for the purpose of laying him know the action of the Senate, acting in express one-dience of law. There is no colorable extended in each of the served all respect for the learned counsel, and I challenge now the production of the authority of any respectable court, that ever the other that the production of the server there was repeated in order to take possession of the server there was served upon him for the purpose of laying him know the action of the Senate, acting in express one-dience of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in the senate case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of law. There is no colorable extended in case of the seprectable counsel, and I case of the seprectable counsel, and I case of the seprectable counsel, and I case of the ca resolve of the Senate to show that however standing that resolve was served upon the President on the night of the 21st of Feb-ruary, he still went on and treated this Lorenzo Thomas as Secretary of War 4d interim, that Lorenzo Thomas was thus re-

which this can be done.
The CHIEF JUSTICE directed the counsel for the President to put in writing what

ident to put in writing what they proposed to offer,
While they were engaged in doing so,
Mr. BUTLER said that to prevent mistake
he had sent the Clerk of the House for the record of the proceedings on impeach-

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, having come in soon after and handed the House Journal to Mr. Butler,
Mr. BUTLER said—I find upon examination that the state of the record is this: On

the 21st of February the resolution of impeachment was prepared and referred to a Committee. On the 22d the Committee reported and that report was debated through the 22d and into Monday the 24th, and the actual vote taken on Monday the 24th. Mr. EVARTS-Late in the afternoon, at

35 o'clock. So I was correct. Mr. BINGHAM—I rise to state further reasons why we insist upon this objection.
The House, as appears by the journal, voted on the 24th of February that Andrew Johnon the 24th of February that Andrew Johnson be impeached of high crimes and misdemenors. On the day preceding the 22d of February, it appears the Senate Proceeded to consider another message of the President, in which he had reported to the Senate he had removed from the Department of War E. M. Stanton, then Secretary of War. By previous action of the Senate, the Senate refused to concur in the suspension, and refused to acquiesce in the reasons as-By previous action of the suspension, and refused to acquiesce in the reasons assigned by the President under the Tenure-of-Office act. Having given the President notice thereof, the President proceeds thereupon to remove him and to appoint General Thomas as Secretary of War ad interim, in direct contravention of the express words of the act itself, and the action of the Senate. The record shows that on the 21st of February the Senate passed a resolution reciting the action of the President in the premises, to wit: The removal of the Secretary of War and his appointment of Secretary ad interim, and declaring that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President had no power to make the removal or make the appointment of Secretary ad interim, and declaring that under the Constitution and laws, the President had no power to make removal or make appointment.

impeached by the House, and of course his declarations, put in or attempted to be put in, after his impeachment, whether directed to the Senate or anybody else, cannot be given in order or the action. The overtext ender of the senate of the resident on the night of the 21st of February and the senate of the s

provided in the text of the Constitution, that is to be challenged by no man. After these proceedings, thus instituted, and two days after the effect of action of the Senate being made known to him, and three days after the effect of the commission of his ter the effect of the commission of his crime, the President enters deliberately on the task of justifying himself for the violation of the laws and constitution, for a violation of his oath of office, for his defiance of the Senate, for his defiance of the Senate in exidence of the Senate for his defiance of the Senate for his defiance of the Senate. a violation of his oath of office, for his defiance of the Senate, for his defiance of the people, by sending message to the Senate on the 24th of February. What is it, Senators, any more than a voluntary declaration of the criminal, after the fact, made in his own behalf? Does it alter the case, in the reason or judgment of any man living, either within the Senate or outside, that he chooses to put his declarations in his own defense in writing? The law makes no such distinction. I undertake to assert here, regardless of any attempt to contradict my statement, there is no law by which anybody accused criminally, after the fact, can make declarations, either onal or in writing, either by a message to the Senate or a speech to a mob, that can be given in evidence to acquit himself, or affect

Senate or a speech to a mob, that can be given in evidence to acquit himself, or affect in any manner his criminality within a tribunal of justice, or to make evidence which should be admitted upon any form of law, on his ownmotion, to justify his criminal act. I do not hesitate to say that every authority which the centleman can bring authority which the gentleman can bring authority which the gentleman can bring into Court relating to rules of evidence, in proceedings of this sort, is directly against the proposition, and for the simple reason that this is a written declaration, made by the accused voluntarily after the fact in his lown behalf. I read for the information of the Senite testimony touching the fact of ser-Senate testimony touching the fact of service of notice of the action had by the Senate on the conduct of the President,

has distinctly stated the situation of the matter. Perhaps, both of these transactions, the vote in the Senate and this message, may be within the range of the argument. But the Managers have put in o'clone this transaction of the Senate, it is not easy to gester, that has as a purt of the respective the resolution was passed by the Senate, it is not easy to see. I was however, received as proper evidence, and the reason we did not consider it objections able was, we supposed, as a matter of course, that this message, which is in answer to that resolution, would be admissable in reference to completeness of the received in evidence. It is not old to be read and given in evidence.

Mr. BUTLER—I simply call the attentian of the Senate of the United States which should be received in evidence. We put in the senate of the United States has a right under the Senate of the Senate of the United States has a right under the Senate of the Senate of the United States has a right under the Senate of the Un

ow me— Mr. EVARTS proceeded with his remarks,
Mr. BINGHAM--The gentleman misrep-

resents me.
Mr. EVARTS—I do not misrepresent the honorable Manager.
Mr. BINGHAM—I did not say there was no color of excuse for the President's attempt to defend himself, or for his counsel to defend him; but there was no color of excuse for offering this testimony. Mr. EVARTS-It all comes to a single

Mr. EVARIS—It all comes to a single thing. Everything that is admitted in our view or line of the subject of controversy, except it conform to the preliminary views which the learned Managers choose to throw down, is regarded as wholly outside of the color of law and of right on the part of the President and his counsel, and it is so repeatedly charged. Now, if the crime was completed on the 21st, which is not only the whole basis of this argument of the learned Manager, but of every other argument of evidence which I have had the honor of hearing from him, I should like to know what application and relevancy the resolution had which was passed by the Senate on the 21st of February, after the act of the President had

the Senate on the 21st of repruss, after the act of the President had been completed, and after the act had been communicated to the Senate had been communicated to the Senate had been single principle been completed, and after the act had been communicated to the Senate. There can be no single principle of law, of evidence, on which that view can be proved on behalf of the Managers, and on which the reply of the President can be excluded. What will be thought in a criminal prosecution, if the prosecution had given in evidence what a magistrate or a sheriff had said to the accused concerning the deed, and then shut the mouth of the accused to what he had said then and there in reply, the only possible arguthere in reply, the only possible argument by which what was said to him might be construed in an admission. If the Sheriff were to say to the prisoner "You stole that watch," and if that could be given in evidence of the sheriff were to say to the prisoner "You stole that watch," and if that could be given in evidence of the same of t dence, and the prisoner's reply, "It was my watch, and I took it because it was mine," could not be given, that would be precisely

the same proposition which is being applied here by the learned Managers to this action had between the President and the Senate.
Mr. BUTLER—If the thief did not make areply until four days afterwards, and then sent in a written statement as to whose the watch was, putting in also what, his neighbor said, that would be a more appropriate illustration. the Senate or anybody else, cannot be given in evidence. The exact order of time may not be in the minds of the Senate. I will, therefore, state it. On the 21st of February against the President before ruary against the Presid

cording to its circumstances, and you will indge whether a communication from the Senate to the President on the 23d of Sebruary could well have been answered sooner than the 24th of February.

Mr. BUTLER—If was communicated on

he 21st of February.
Mr. EVARTS—I understood you to say you could not state whether it was the 21st

Mr. BUTLER-It was at 10 o'clock on the night of the 21st.
Mr. EVARTS—Very well: It was communicated at 10 o'clock on the night of the municated at 10 o'clock on the highest the 21st of February. The Senate was not in session on the 22d more than an hour, it being a holiday. Then Sunday intervening, I ask whether an answer to that communication when the 24th is not be answered. cation, sent on the 24th, is not an answer according to the ordinary course of prompt and candid dealing between the President and the Senate concerning the matter in difficulty? As far as the simile about the President being in prison goes, I will remove that by saying he was not impeached until five o'clock, A. M., on Monday the 24th. But we need not pursue these trivial illustrations. The matter is in the trivial illustrations. The matter is in the hands of the Court, and must be disposed

whereof he stands accused.

Mr. Win. H. McDonald, chief clerk of the Senate, testifies, on page fourteen: "An attested copy of the foregoing resolution was delivered by me into the hands of the President of the United States at his office, in the Executive Mansion, aboutten o'clock r. M. on the 21st of February, 1868."

And on the 24th of February, three days of by the Court.
Mr. BINGHAM desired to say, once for in the Executive plantage, 1868."

And on the 24th of February, three days afterwards, the President volunteers a written declaration, which his counsel now propose to make evidence in his behalf before this tribunal of justice. Of course, it fore this tribunal of justice. Whatever, extend of three or more persons. It has never the countries of the court in the countries of three or more persons. It has never the court in the cour fore this tribunal of justice. Of course, it is evidence for no purpose whatever, except for the purpose of exculpating him of the criminal accusations preferred against him.

The Senators will bear with me while I make one further remark. The proposition is to introduce this whole message, not simply the argument which he chooses to present in the form of a written declaration in vindication of his criminal conduct. but lips of counsel. That he has evaded most the Constitution to communicate from time to time to the two Houses of Congress such matters as he thinks pertain to public interest. He might send a message, but I deny there is uny colorable excuse—I repeat my words here—for intimating that the President of the United States, being President of the Congress of a crime on the 21st of February, 1868, being proved the 21st of February, 1868, being proved guilty—I undertake to say proven guilty by his written confession; to the satisfaction of every intelligent and unprejudiced man in or outself the Senate in his country, can proceed to manufacture evidence in his proceed to manufacture evidence in his

the resolution of the Senate would have been a great deal better than pages of argument. I will not use the word "dare," for I know that counsel would dare do all that good lawyers would dare do in favor of their client: but I will say that the gentlemen have not shown any sound reason on which this can be done.

The CHIEF JUSTICE directed the counterpart of the Senate the I will say that the gentlement of the Chief of the United States to defend him. We do not receive our laws from the learned Manager.

Mr. BINGHAM—Will the gentleman allow me—

Senate of the suspension of an officer, and reasons therefor, and evidence on which he made the suspension. And the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the President of the Chief of the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the vidence our which he made the suspension. And the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the vidence on which he made the suspension. And the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the vidence or which he made the suspension. And the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the law of the land enjoins upon the vidence or which he made the suspension of an officer, and reasons therefor, and evidence on which he made the suspension. And the law of the land enjoins upon the Senate the duty to not upon the report of the Presi-dent so made, and to come to a decision upon that sport, and upon the evidence ac-companying it, in pursuance of the require-ments of the second section of the Tenure-of-office act of the Senato of the United States, by an almost unanimous decision. came to by an almost unanimous decision, came to the conclusion that the reasons furnished by the President and the evidence addued by him for the suspension of the Secretary of War were unsatisfactory. In accordance with the law the Senate non-concurred in the suspension. The law expressly provides that if the Senate concur, they shall notify the President. The law, by every in-

notify the President. The law, by every intendment, provides that if the Senate nonconcur, they shall notify the Secretary of War that he may, in obedience to the express requirement of the act, forthwith resume the functions of his office from which he was suspended. Proceeding with his conspiracy with Thomas to confer the functions of that officer on another, regardless of the law regulating the Tenure-of-Office, regardless of the constitution, regardless of his oath, and regardless of the rights of the American people, he winds up the farce by Coming before the Senate with his written declaration, which is of no higher authorications and three declaration, which is of no higher authori-ty than his oral declarations made three days after the fact, and he asks the Senate

consider that as evidence.

CHIEF JUSTICE—Senators: There is no CHIEF JUSTICE—Senators: There is no branch of the law where there is more difficulty to lay down precise rules than that which regards the intent with which an act is done. In the present case it appears that the Senate, on the 21st of February, passed a resolution which I will take the liberty of reading:

"Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the Present

"Whereas, The Senate have received and considered the communication of the President stating he had removed E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and had designated the Adjutant General of the Army to act as Secretary of War ad interin: therefore, "Resolved, By the Senate of the United States, that under the Constitution and laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War.

laws of the United States the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War, and to designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interin."

That resolution was adopted on the 21st of February, and was served on the evening of the same day. The message now proposed to be offered in evidence was sent to the Sangte on the 24th of February.

sed to be offered in evidence was sent to the Senate on the 24th of February. It does not appear to the Chief Justice that the resolution called for an answer, and therefore the Chief Justice must regard the message of the 24th of February as a vindication of the President's act, addressed to the Senate. It does not appear to the Chief Justice that that comes within any rules of evidence which would instify its being received in evidence. The within any rules of evidence which would justify its being received in evidence. The Chief Justice, however, will take the views of the Senate in regard to it.

No vote being called for, the CHIEF JUSTICE ruled the evidence inadmissable.

Mr. CURTIS then offered to put in evi-lence a tabular statement, compiled at the office of the Attorney General, containing a list of Executive officers of the United claims that they may be given in evidence. If it is desirous to know what the Cabinat and, let the members of the Cabinat be brought here, and let us cross-examine them, and find out what they meant when likey gave this advice, and how they come to give it, and under what premises. But at present we do not want the President to list of Executive dent, or for a term indefinite. He said of course it was not stricly evidence, but had been compiled as matter of convenience, and he desired to have it printed so it might be used in the argument by both sides.

After some interlocutary remarks by Mr. BUTLER, the paper was, on motion of Senator TBUMBULL, ordered printed as

part of the proceedings.

Mr. CURTIS then offered the papers in the case of the removal of Mr. Pickering by President Adams, remarking it was substantially the same as had been put in evidence by Mr. Putles dence by Mr Butler, except it was more The witness, Mr. Dewitt C. Clark, here

desired to make a correction in his testimony, to the effect that the message to the President was not delivered to him on the 22d of February, but on the 24th of February. ary; that it was brought up by Mr. Moore, the President's Private Secretary, on the 22d, but the Senate not being in session Mr. Moore returned with it to the Executive funsion and brought it back on the 24th.
Mr. CURTIS—Do I understand your tatement now to be that Col. Moore brough t and delivered it to you on the 22d o 'ebruary? Answer-He brought it up on the 22d or February, but did not deliver it.

Do I understand your statement now to

be that Col. Moore brought it and deliver ed it to you on the 22d of February? Answer—He brought it up on the 22d but did not deliver it, the Senate not being Question—He took it away and brot' it n session.

back on the 24th? Answer-Yes. Mr. BUTLER-How did you know he brot' it here on the 22d?
Answer—Only by information from Col.

Question—Then you have been telling what Col. Moore told you? Moore. what Col. Moore told you?

Answer—That is all.

Mr. BUTLER—Then we do not want anything more of what Col. Moore told you.

Wm. G. Moore, President's private Secretary, was then examined and testified to bringing the nomination of Thomas Ewing, as Secretary of War, from the President on the 22d of February, after 12 o'clock; that the Senate was not in session, and he took

the 22d of February, after 12 o'clock; that the Senate was not in session, and he took it back to the President, and delivered it to the Senate on Monday, February 24.

Mr. CURTIS then put in evidence, without objection, certified copies of the appointment by President Tyler, on the 29th of February, 1844, of John Nelson, Attorney General, to discharge the duties of Scoretz. February, 1844, or John Nelson, Attorney General, to discharge the duties of Secretary of State ad interim until a successor to Mr. Upsher should be appointed, and subsequently the confirmation by the Senate on March 6, 1844, of John C. Calhoun to that

office.

Also, the appointment by President Filmore, July 23d, 1880, of Winfield Scott as Secretary of War ad interim, in place of George W. Crawford, and of the confirmation by Senate, August 15th, 1850, of Chas. M. Conrad as Secretary of War.

Mr. CURTIS also offered in evidence the appointment by Mr. Ruchanan in January, appointment by Mr. Buchanan in January, 1861, of Moses Kelly, as Secretary of the

Interior.

Mr. BUTLER inquired whether the counsel had any record of what became of the Secretary of the Interior at that time, whether he had resigned, or run away, or what? (Laughter.) Mr. CURTIS said he was not informed and could not speak from the record.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour we are compened to go to press without the remainder of the Court proceedings.]

Foreign Markets by Cable. LONDON, April 15.—Evening — Consols 334. @9315. 5,20's 7236. Erle 5634. Illinois of every intelligent and timprejudiced man in or outfor the Senate in this country, can in or outfor the Senate in this country, can in or outfor the Senate in this country, can in or outfor the Senate in this country, can it proceed to manufacture evidence in his proceed to manufacture evidence in his proceed to manufacture form of a message, three own behalf, in the form of a message, three days after the fact. That is the point I days after the fact. That is days after

# HAYTI REVOLUTION.

Bloody Battle Fought—Government Troops Defeated with Heavy Loss-Towns Captured by Insurgents.

NEW YORK, April 15-The Herald's spe cial from Hayti, dated the 4th, says: A bloody battle has taken place near Gonalves. The Government forces amounted to six hundred men, with two cannon. The Cacos numbered four thousand. The latter lay in ambush, and, after routing the Government troops, retook the towns of Monbin, Valliere, Perche, Pagnon, Raphael and Michel. They captured many prisoners and the enemy's cannon. The commanding General, Victorein Chevalier, is missing. General Augustus Montes, brother of the late General Leon Montes, reviewed the Capag two days afterwards and viewed the Cacos two days afterwards and found them in excellent order. Their headquarters are at the town of Michel, neauquarters are at the town of anchet, covering the most important points. A decisive struggle is at hand. It is expected that a change in the Government will take place after Easter.

President Solnave's exploits have been exceedingly exaggerated. His reported capture of Fort Clibero is doubted. Sol-

capture of Fort Clibero is doubted. Solnave, when last heard from, was at Guaranthine, making a tour before returning to the capital. Reliable advices inform us that there was an open rebellion at Gonalvez, but we have no details.

St. Domingo advices state that the United States steamer Saco had arrived. Baez was expected within a week. Thirty prominent refugees of the Liberal party had taken refuge in the American Consulate.

A great tidal wave had visited Guadaloupe, smashing a British vessel heavily laden. The wave at Guadaloupe was similar to the one that rushed into St. Thomas lar to the one that rushed into St. Thomas harbor last fall, but larger. It lasted

## twenty-four hours. The sea receded thirty miles, and left all the ships aground. THE CAPITAL.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette. WASHINGTON, April 15, 1868.

LINCOLN MONUMENT DEDICATION. As marks of respect to the memory of President Lincoln, the War Office and sev-President Lincoln, the War Office and several bureaus of the War Department closed to-day at twelve o'clock by order of Secretary Stanton. The Commandant at Washington Arsenal, by the same authority, caused guns to be fired every half hour, beginning at sunrise and continuing until sunset. Business is generally suspended in the other departments, and the national flags over all miblic buildings are at half-mast. all public buildings are at half-mast.

## BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

-There were 106 deaths in Baltimore last -The peach crop in New Jersey is hurt by the frosts.

—Sweet potatoes and green peas are plenty in Florida. boulevard constructed.

Fred, Douglass will lecture on Friday vening in New Castle. -The first custom returns from Alaska vere received last week. -Since Jan. 1st 1868, there have

3.400 deaths in Philadelphia. —A very beautiful and costly temple to be erected in Charleston. S. C. -Not a single vessel is now on the stocks at the yards of New York and vicinity. —Fred. Douglass lectured to a large audience in Philadelphia, Tuesday night.

The March product of the Cliff copper mine is estimated at nearly one hundred -The Ku-Klux are issuing notices in

lefiance of Gen. Meade's order to the contrary. -Sufficient funds have been subscribed for the erection of a German Theatre in Philadelphia.

—Andrew Ralston, formerly of Washington, Penna., died at Burlingame, Kansas, on the 23d ult. —The number of snow storms predicted by Professor Agassiz was completed, with the last we had.

—The Union Pacific railroad has contracted for five million bricks for the depot buildings at Cheyenne. -Henry G. Smith, of Memphis, has been

appointed to the Supreme Bench of Tennes see vice Alvin Hawkins, resigned. Lucille Western is playing in Balti-more. Her engagement has been the most successful one of the present season. —The Ohio House of Representatives passed a bill prohibiting soldiers in the Na-tional Asylum at Dayton from voting.

The currier and tannery shop of Madigan & Brenan, South Boston, ournt on Tuesday night. Loss \$10,000. -Serious Indian troubles are anticipated in Kansas this summet. No reliance is placed upon Indians keeping their treaties in good faith.

—Lots in San Francisco are bringing from \$10,000 to 15,000, which in 1888 could not have been sold for \$1,000. Cause—the Pacific Railroad.

—Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois newspapers all assert that the fruit, although most probably injured, is not so badly hurt as was generally feared.

The life insurance companies of New York hold nearly \$20,000,000 of United States securities, and the fire insurance companies more than twice as much. —Ballou, of the Dollar Monthly, has built the new St. James Hotel, in Boston. The proprietor of the Waverley Magazine has built a new hetel called the Waverly.

The New York Canal Board have adopt ed a resolution to open the canals of the State on Monday, the 4th of May, except ctions two and three of the Gene ley Canal.

-A re-union of officers of the Army the Potomac is proposed to be held at Gettysburg about the lat of July, to celebbrate the anniversary of the battle of brate the anniversary of the lettysburg. \_A dispatch from New York says it is

rumored that a terrible accident occurred yesterday on the Erie Railroad, in which se hundred lives were lost, but no particuars are given.

Town elections in Eastern New Jersey and Essex county show the Republicans have elected twenty chosen freeholders and the Democrats fourteen. The Republicans gain one in Clinton.

The works of the Vershire copper mines in Vermont have been greatly en-larged. They now employ one hundred and fifty hands and ship five thousand tons of copper for smelting every year.

Queenstown is thronged with young people waiting for 'a chance to emigrate to America. Unless more steamers are put on the various lines, all those who are thus waiting cannot be brought over this year. —Senator Sumher says that the reports which state that he said there were six Republican Senators to his certain knowledge who would vote against impeachment, are foundation in

Oll Region Items A Young Men's Christian Association A Young Men's Christian Association has been organized at Oil City.

—The freight house of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, at Shaffer, is being torn down and will be removed to Miller Farm.

—An act has passed the Legislature authorizing the Reno Company to issue preferred stock, and to acquire, hold, manage, and dispose of property.

and dispose of property Three prominent citizens of Union Mills were arrested at Riceville, ten days since, for selling goods at auction without license and were loved over the arrest.

license, and were bound over for appearance at Court next month. -On Thursday night last Mr. Eli Parsons, while examining the fire box of the engine of the New Orleans well on Church Run, was severely burned about the face and hands by a sudden rush of burning

gas.

—A party of young men in Union Mills were out hunting last Sabbath, and on Monday were arrested and taken before Esq. Jackson, and made to pay the fiddler to the tune of eight dollars apiece. Rather ex-

pensive Sunday breaking. The Union School at Titusville opened a week ago under auspices more favorable than usual. For the last week there has been an average attendance of five hundred pupils. An additional room is to be secured for a primary department.

They are not without "manty" sport in Pit-hole. The Record contains the following challenge from Boswell Farrar: "I challenge Norman Runsls to meet me in a fair, square stand up fight, two weeks from this date, for the sum of fifty dollars a side. Ground to be selected by the seconds."

Ground to be selected by the seconds. About seven o'clock on Friday morn-About seven o'clock on Friday morning last, the engine house of the Hendrickson well on lease No. 17, of the Rynd Farm, caught fire. While it was burning the boiler, which was one of twenty-horse power, exploded with a fearful concussion. The engine house was badly demolished, and burning fragments were thrown in every direction. The owner of the well, Mr. Jno. Hendrickson, who was at work at the time tearing down a house which connected the engine house with the well, was struck with engine house with the well, was struck with one of the flues and slightly injured. The boiler was broken into several pieces, one of which was found in the grave yard, nearly one half of a mile from the scene of the explosion. Another piece was driven downward and gouged a hole about three feet deep and two feet wide, in the earth.

The Titusville Herald, which gets up the fullest and best reports from the oil field, says the stock of oil held in the oil region has slightly increased during the past month, and it now reaches five hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred barrels, or or increase of about seven hundred. barrels, or an increase of about seven hun dred barrels. This stock includes ten thousand barrels that is held in wooden storage tanks at Tituville, Henry's Bend, and Theoute, about one thousand barrels in back barges in the Allegheny river, and the amounts on the hands of producers and in iron tankage. The amount on the hands of producers is somewhat larger than at this last most the consequent of a calling time last month, on account of a declining

market during the past ten days and the very slight shipments of the past week, and it is est down at seven days production. During the month about seventy-nye from the latest strength of the control o During the month above seemly-two thorsand barrels were shipped by water to Pittsburgh. Over one-half of the total stock is held along the Allegieny river in an easily accessible situation for river shipment, and the greater part of the remainder is stored along Oil Creek, where, for the greater part of the year, it can only be moved by railroad. Probably, about fifty thou-sand barrels of the total stock is thick oil, and nearly all that in iron tankage is under

45 degrees gravity. An Australian Revel.

The most remarkable thing in the marine illuminations on the arrival of the Duke of Edinburgh in the harbor of Sydney was a huge representation of a fiery dragon. The Australian Steam Navigation Company's Yaamba was enclosed on both sides of transparencies, which formed a very strik-Yaamba were stationed at very striking and minutely accurate picture of the popular notion of a dragon—the eyes, scales, claws, teeth and ears of the monster all being well proportioned and clearly discernible even at a considerable distance. The length of the figure was one hundred and two feet, and the height at the head (in the bows of the vessel) was twenty-six feet. The jaws were about sixteen feet long, and they were distended so as to leave an aparture for the moith of from six to seven feet. The eyes of the monster were very admirably represented, the shading of the colors—green, black and redbeing exceedingly effective. The tail consisted of twenty-five ships boats, over which, from stem to stern, rows of lanterns were hung. A number of men inside the Yaamba were stationed at the bows, and as the monster moved along it was made to the monster moved along it was made to spit forth a shower of rockets and other descriptions of fireworks, while the boats astern made an immense display of a similar character. The vessel was towed by the Atlanta, but this was not perceivable at a distance. Three or four steamships and a large number of small boats, crowded with excursionists, escorted the serpent, as did also the occupants of the ships by which the monster glided.

An Adventure with Brigands.

The Spanish papers publish an account of the release of a captive to brigands after nn imprisonment of more than two months under most extraordinary circumstances. At the beginning of January last a wealthy inhiabitant of Priego, was carried off by bandits, who demanded a sum of more than the principal of the bandits, who demanded a sum of more more as a sum of more as a sum o than two hundred thousand francs as ransom. Notwithstanding a minute search made by the authorities, no traces of the missing gentleman were obtained until about a week back, when the commander of the Civil Guard, named Anjona, discovered the mouth of the cavern in which, covered the mouth of the cavern in which, from information received, he had reason to suppose that M. Chavarri was concealed. Taking with him a party of his men he got himself let down by a rope to the floor of the cave, at a depth of about sixteen of the cave, at a depth of about sixteen feet; he then lighted a lantern and on looking around saw an opening to a second subterranean cavity still deeper. Anjonanow called for aid, and with one of his men, was let down by the same means to the second cavern; they, however, found no signs of any prisoner, and were about to second cavern; they, however, found no signs of any prisoner, and were about to abandon the search when they heard some groans from behind a heap of stones at one extremity; they then set to work, and after an hour's labor had made an opening to a third envery in which they found to after an nour's informade made an opening to a third cavern, in which they found the unfortanate prisoner, who was then drawn up to the surface with the rope. He stated that he was provided with food every two days, and that he had suffered but little from cold.

At the charter election in Jersey City, on Tuesday, O'Neill, Dem., was elected Mayor by 800 majority, a Democratic gain of 885. The Republicans gain three Aldermen. The vote was the heaviest ever east, 6,344 being thrown against 3,700 last

Hon. R. B. Hale died at Plymouth,
Mass., yesterday: morning. The funeral
will take place on Saturday, and will be
attended by the various Masonic bodies
with which he was connected, he having
obtained the thirty-third degree.