Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The Impeachment Trial—Argument on the Pending Question of Evidence—Objection Sustained—Chief Justice Not Sustained by the Senate—The Defense Close Their Testimony.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court opened at eleven o'clock. The Managers and members of the House were successively announced. Mr. Stevens was not present at the opening.

By direction of the Chief Justice the question pending yesterday was read, as follows:

"We, the counsel for the President, offer to prove that the President, at a meeting of the Cabinet, while the bill was before the President for his approval, laid before the Cabinet the Tenure-of-Office act for their consideration and advice to the President respecting his approval of the bill, and thereupon the members of the Cabinet then present gave their advice to the President that the bill was unconstitutional and should be returned to Congress with his objections, and that the duty of preparing a message setting forth the objections to the constitutionality of the bill was devolved upon Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton,—to be followed up by proof of what was done by the President and Cabinet up to the time of sending in the message by the President."

Senator JOHNSON submitted the following:

Manager WILSON rose to speak, when ing question to the counsel of the President in writing:

Do the counsel understand that the Managers deny that the statement made by the President in his message, on Dec. 12th, 1867, in the evidence given by the Managers, at page 45 No. 9 of the official report of the trial, that the members of the Cabinet gave the opinion last stated as to the Tenure-of-Office act, and is the evidence offered to corroborate their statement, or for what other purpose is it offered?

Senator HOWARD submitted a question to the President's counsel:

Do the counsel for the accused not consider that the validity of the Tenure-of-Office law was purely a question of law to be determined in this trial by the Senate? If so, do they consider that the opinions of the the Cabinet officers touching that question is competent evidence by which the judgment of the Senate ought to be influenced?

Senator EDMUNDS asked whether the argument on the part of the Managers might not be continued while the Senate were considering the questions?

The CHIEF JUSTICE replied in the affirmative.

Mr. CURTIS said they would prefer that that course.

Manager WILSON, speaking from manuscript, argued on behalf of the Managers that the testimony was relevant, for the reason that advice from members of the Cabinet has no weight, except in reference to matters relating exclusively to their own departments; and that if it were, the advice given in this instance was not given at such a time so as to render it available for the defense. He then went into the general question of the relative powers of the executive and legislative branches, maintaining at great length that the checks within the power of the Executive to impose upon the legislative branch were exhausted by the exercise of his veto prerogative; whereas, on the other hand, all his actions were still subject to supervision by the two houses of Congress, whose measures he was required to carry out. In support of his position, that the law making power is supreme, Mr. Wilson cited numerous authorities and referred to cases in English history where the King himself had deferred to the will of Parliament. He held that if the President had a right to challenge the laws of Congress, his subordinates could call in question the orders of the President, and anarchy would ensue. Recapitulating, he said the President could not assume the prerogative of a King, who "could do no wrong," and consequently could not shelter himself behind a responsibility of his Ministers.

Mr. CURTIS declined to follow the honorable Manager in anticipating the questions, which were a fit subject only for the final argument, but would confine himself to the point at issue. He proceeded to claim that the testimony bearing on the question of intent was called for in rebuttal of the allegations of the articles which charge evil intent and wilful violation of the Constitution. The honorable Manager had argued an hour on an assumption, to show that the question of intent was immaterial, in the face of this fact, that several articles, not yet withdrawn, make the question of intent the *gravamen* of their charges.

In answer to Senator Howard's question, he said the members of the Cabinet would be placed on the stand, not as experts in constitutional law, but to prove that they advised the President to a course of action, which counsel claim will therefore purge of the charge of malice.

Replying to Senator Johnson, Mr. Curtis stated that they did not understand the Managers to deny the assertion in the President's message that he had been advised by the Cabinet in the matter, and wished to produce oral testimony to the same effect.

The CHIEF JUSTICE read the articles charging evil intent and expressed his opinion that the evidence offered was applicable to those points.

The yeas and nays having been taken, resulted 20 to 29, so the decision of the Chief Justice was overruled and the evidence not admitted.

Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, was then re-called, and counsel proposed to ask him whether the question of applicableness of the Tenure-of-Office to Stanton was considered in Cabinet meetings previous to its return with the objections of the President, and whether the opinion was expressed that the law did not apply to any of the Secretaries appointed by Mr. Lincoln.

Manager BUTLER objected, contending that it was excluded by the last ruling.

Mr. EVARTS said this testimony was in reference to the construction, not the constitutionality of the law, and held it was admissable for other reasons.

Manager BUTLER read from the veto message to show that the President vetoed the bill on the ground that it did not apply to all the members of his Cabinet. He also held that the President did not pretend to believe Stanton would acquiesce in his removal, because he felt himself not covered by the law. The President put it on the grounds of convenience.

Mr. EVARTS referred to the portion of the message cited by Manager Butler, and said they made it part of a general argument as to the constitutionality of the bill, and that it had no reference to the special case of Secretary Stanton's Cabinet.

The CHIEF JUSTICE submitted the question to the Senate and the evidence was refused admission—vote 22 to 26.

Mr. EVARTS then asked if at any Cabinet meetings held between the time of the passage of the Tenure-of-Office bill and the removal of Stanton, the subject of how the public service was affected by it was considered, and witness replied that it had been considered repeatedly.

Counsel then offered to prove that on such occasions the President and Cabinet determined a proper regard for the public interests required that a case should be arranged in some way so as to procure a judicial decision as to the constitutionality of the law.

Manager BUTLER said the Managers would like to have the Senate, in accordance with their previous votes, declare all such evidence immaterial, and stop the trials to their patience of attempts to introduce it at once.

Mr. EVARTS briefly rejoined that the learned Manager, from the frequency and length of his remarks, seemed to think the patience of the Senate unlimited and capable of receiving impressions only from one side.

Senator HENDERSON asked whether this evidence might not be introduced in mitigation of what might be punished with deposition, but not necessarily with disqualification from office.

Manager BUTLER replied it could not be offered with such a design to this Court; but if it could be, this was not the proper time for mitigating testimony, which was always offered after conviction and before judgment.

The question was submitted and the Senate by a vote of nineteen to thirty decided in the negative.

So the evidence was not admitted and the Senate took a recess.

On re-assembling, at 2.25, Mr. EVARTS asked if, within the period mentioned in the Cabinet discussion there was anything suggested or said about using force in order to bring about a settlement of the question at issue.

Manager BUTLER objected; for the reason that it was covered by the ruling, and the Senate sustained the objection by a vote of eighteen to twenty.

Mr. Welles, on cross-examination, said he had received but one commission as Secretary of the Navy, which was Abraham Lincoln's. Called on the President February 22d, before twelve o'clock. The nomination of Mr. Ewing was then made out. He testified yesterday Mr. Stanbery had an engagement at the Supreme Court at twelve o'clock, but it was only his inference. Does not know why officers under General Emory's command were called from a party to go to headquarters. Did not hear it was to warn them not to go to a masquerade. Does not know whether he stated to the President anything but that officers were called for, and that the War Department was unusually lighted up.

Edgar Welles, a son of the Secretary, Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, was the next witness for the defence. He certified to the form of commission for navy agents, and then stated what he heard at the party, which he communicated to his father the same night. The lady of the house told him about the call for officers to go to headquarters.

Mr. EVARTS then stated the counsel had in attendance the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Interior and Postmaster General, and were prepared to give the same evidence they had wished to elicit from the Secretary of the Navy, but which he should not now attempt to introduce in consequence of the late ruling.

Alexander Randall, Postmaster General, was then called and testified that Foster Blodgett was removed from the office of postmaster at Augusta, in consequence of a complaint in writing of misconduct. He produced the papers and letters which effected the removal.

Mr. EVARTS offered them in evidence.

Manager BUTLER objected, unless the complaint were also filed; but afterwards partly withdrew the objection and the papers were read. The President appointed Blodgett with the consent of the Senate. Witness suspended him under the practice of the department and the law of necessity. Witness did not allege any particular statute in defense of his action. Communicated it to the President; did it without consultation with him. Suspended Blodgett on hearing of his misconduct from the District Attorney, and on seeing his indictment for perjury, &c. Did not include a copy of the indictment in papers he produced, because he did not know it would be required, but could do so. Gave Blodgett no means of defending himself by intimation that he would be suspended, but did so on the ground of indictment. The case has never been reported to the Senate. Had not appointed hundreds of men who could not take the test oath, nor one that he is aware of. Did not inquire whether the men who brought the indictment were Unionists. It was not his business. He dealt with the simple fact.

Senator SHERMAN submitted the interrogatories whether the question of the applicability of the Tenure-of-Office to members appointed by Mr. Lincoln ever came before the Cabinet for discussion, and if so what the opinions were?

Several of the Managers objected that the same question had already been ruled inadmissable, and the yeas and nays being taken resulted 20 to 26. So the question was not allowed to be answered.

Mr. EVARTS rose and stated that the continued illness of Mr. Stanbery prevented counsel from saying positively, but as far as they knew their evidence was all in.

The Court then, at three o'clock and forty minutes, adjourned, and the Senate immediately afterwards.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 19.—The election in Georgia commences to-morrow. The interest is very intense and both parties are equally confident. Reports from Columbus state frauds have been discovered in registration and charges have been preferred against Hulbert, the Chief Registrar in the State. Ample precaution has been taken by General Meade to preserve order during the progress of the election, troops having been sent to all important points for this purpose. Heavy rains continue.

Shocking Sight Near St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—A ghastly spectacle was presented in the river below this city yesterday. During the cholera last summer a large number of the bodies of victims of the epidemic were buried by the city on Arsenal Island, a short distance below the city. The river has been for some time gradually wearing the island away, and yesterday the water reached the trenches in which the bodies were buried and washed some fifty or more coffins out, which floated down the stream. Twenty-four corpses have been recovered and measures taken to secure the remainder. These still on the Island will also be protected or removed to a place of safety.

—The schooner Tecumseh, which sailed from Buffalo a few days since with 10,000 bushels of malt for Chicago, was run down and sunk by an unknown vessel at 12 o'clock, Friday night, off Long Point. The crew were all saved.

CANADA.

Investigation in the Assassination Case—The Press Excluded—The Prisoner Whelan Committed for Trial—Seizure of Fenian Correspondence—The Assassination Arranged in New York.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTAWA, April 18.—The investigation in the assassination case was resumed this morning. Counsel for the Crown, acting under instructions from the Government, have excluded every person not interested in the case from the Court, including all members of the press. It was discovered this morning that a piece of iron, used as a support for some pipes which pass through the prisoner's cell, had been taken off. The prisoner was at once searched, when a piece of iron nine inches long was found concealed under his arm and between his shirts. This circumstance does not tend to lessen the suspicion against him. The detectives admit that since yesterday most important evidence against Whelan has been obtained. A large number of parties have suddenly left Ottawa, anticipating evidence implicating them in McGee's assassination is in the possession of the authorities.

OTTAWA, April 18—*Evening.*—Whelan has been committed for trial on the charge of murdering McGee.

MONTREAL, April 17.—All the correspondence which passed between the Fenian leaders in New York and Montreal, has been seized by the Government and a grand exodus of prominent Irishmen from Canada to the United States commenced this afternoon in consequence. Over four hundred persons are implicated in the correspondence with O'Neil and O'Mahony, and the entire affair will be brought before the Court in Ottawa. It is reported that an international case will be made out of it, as documents have been discovered which tend to show that the murder of McGee was plotted in New York and approved of before a committee in Montreal.

The St. Lawrence river is now open to Quebec.

VIRGINIA.

Adjournment of the Convention—Removal of the State Treasurer and Other Officers.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

RICHMOND, April 18.—The Convention adjourned at midnight, subject to the call of the Committee only. The President and Secretary signed the Constitution. A resolution had been adopted dispensing with the signing by members. It is understood the Conservatives would have refused to sign it. Among the Republicans voting against the final adoption was one negro.

After adjournment speeches were made, and Mr. Porter, a leading Republican, predicted the adoption of the Constitution by a large majority. Messrs. Snead and Allen, also leading Republicans, predicted its defeat, and said it would be deserved. Mr. Snead opposed it mainly on the ground of its alleged fraudulent character) on homestead exemption, and Mr. Allen because it placed white men under the negro.

Gen. Scofield to-day suspended J. S. Calvert, the State Treasurer, on the charge preferred by the Governor, and appointed Captain John Bowe, Commissary of the Freedmen's Bureau, Treasurer *ad interim*.

John L. Pendleton, Superintendent of the State Prison, has been removed, and Burnham Wardwell appointed in his place. L. W. Savage is Mayor, and a new set of officers were to-day appointed for Charlottsville.

The Conservative members of the Convention have issued an address to the people of the State. It is a resume of the arguments used on that side during the late session.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—The election is passing off quietly; but few and trifling disturbances have occurred. The white vote is considerably ahead. The votes were not counted last night and the ballot boxes were locked up in a cell in a station house, in charge of the Deputy Sheriff. It is probable no returns will be given until the full vote is officially announced.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—Orders have been issued to commence counting the vote immediately after closing the polls, in the presence of two representatives of each organized party, the counting to continue without intermission until completed. The result will probably be known to-morrow. The Democrats are confident they have carried the Parish of Orleans, and estimate their majority at two thousand.

A dispatch received from the town of Monroe, La., signed by Col. Edgar Tisdall, Internal Revenue Collector, Capt. George C. Norcross, United States Army, and others, signing themselves "Loyal Citizens of Louisiana," declares the election as conducted in that town unfair and illegal and unjust.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Unparalleled Political Excitement—The Coming Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, April 18.—The campaign is closing amid unparalleled excitement. Both parties are making desperate efforts for success. Business will almost be suspended during the election, which commences next Tuesday. In the cities and large towns the negroes will vote the Radical ticket almost *en masse*, while in the country districts a considerable number will remain away from the polls. The vote will exceed that on the Convention question by at least 75,000. The total registered vote is now 200,000. The Radicals claim the ratification of the Constitution will bring peace and prosperity to the State, but the Conservatives, consisting of four-fifths of the white men of the State, demand its rejection. Mr. Holden will probably run considerably behind the vote for the Constitution. The feeling between the white and black races throughout the State is more bitter than at any previous period.

Ship Struck by Lightning and Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MOBILE, April 18.—The ship Albert Gallatin was struck by lightning and burned in the lower bay yesterday morning. She had on board 3,100 bales of Cotton, which were destroyed. Loss nearly half a million dollars. The cargo was principally insured in Liverpool. After all hopes of saving the vessel had been abandoned she was scuttled, and the hull sunk in three fathoms of water.

Philadelphia Contested Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—The contested election case, in which the Republicans tried to oust the Democratic officers elected last fall, this morning was decided in favor of the Democrats. The Judges decided the legality of the election of Leach as Register of Wills, Fuller as City Commissioner, and M. E. Gray, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, all Democrats.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

South Carolina Election—Quarterly Report of National Banks—Currency Matters—Imports from British Provinces—Mr. Stanbery Convalescent.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1868.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Official dispatches received at General Grant's Headquarters, from Gen. Canby, Commanding Second Military District, show that in South Carolina nine districts, which registered 38,220 voters, have polled 21,833 votes. A partial count of these show that 7,227 are for the Constitution and 4,900 against it.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The fractional currency issued for the week amounted to $375,000; amount shipped, $476,255, including $50,000 to St. Louis. Treasury notes shipped, $465,970, including $50,000 to Louisville and $25,000 to Cincinnati. National Bank Notes issued, $70,700. Fractional Currency destroyed, $369,100. Receipts of internal revenue for year to date, $152,435,487.

PRESENTS TO SERGEANT BATES.

Sergeant Bates to-day called on the President, who gave him several presents, including among them a portmonnaie containing fifty dollars in gold.

GENERAL SHERMAN

Was with the President at the Executive Mansion this morning.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF NATIONAL BANKS.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The quarterly reports of all the national banks of the country for the current quarter have been received at the office of the Comptroller of Cvrrency, with the exception of sixteen. The returns show that the banks generally in their reserves are fully up to the requirements of law, and that the items of loans and discounts and deposits in tha aggregate do not greatly differ from the reports made to the Department in April, 1867.

A large number of National Banks have failed to comply with the requirements of the Twenty-fifth section of the National Currency act. A few weeks ago ohe hundred and thirty-seven of them had never caused an examination of their securities in the hands of the United States Treasury, and nearly two hundred others, who have at some time since their organization procured such examination, are delinquent in both the current year and that ending in June last. The Comptroller of the Currency has accordingly called the attention of National Bank officers to these facts, and advises them how the examination may be conducted.

HEALTH OF MR. STANBERY.

Messrs. Curtis and Evarts called at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening to see their colleague, Mr. Stanbery, but it was thought prudent not to admit them to an interview with that gentleman, owing to his physical condition. He is, however, sitting up and convalescent, and expects to sufficiently recover his health by Tuesday to be able to attend the trial. According to present indications Manager Boutwell will deliver his speech on Tuesday, to be followed by Messrs. Evarts and Stanbery, and Manager Bingham will make the closing argument on or before Friday.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH PROVINCES.

It appears from the statement of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics that the total value of imports from Canada and other British American provinces on the Atlantic during the fiscal year ending with June last was $31,245,780, of which there was free $5,623,169, and dutiable $22,919,539, upon which the total estimated duties were $5,0052,572.

AMENDMENT TO PASSENGER LAWS.

The amendment to the passenger laws proposed to Congress by Secretary McCullogh, are chiefly such as have been suggested by observations of practical seamen.

FROM EUROPE.

Cretans and Turks Still Fighting—Labor and Trade Riots in Italy—Treasure for the British Abyssinia Expedition—Another Treaty Proposed by Germany.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREECE.

CRETANS STILL FIGHTING.

ATHENS, April 11.—Reports from Crete state that several fights had taken place lately between the insurgents and Turks. The Cretans were victorious in most of them. Two steamers, from Greece and other Christian ports, still land food, gunpowder, arms and other supplies and munitions of war, at the island, and take away refugees.

ITALY.

LABOR AND TRADE RIOTS.

BOLOGNA, April 17.—The serious labor and trade riots by which the peace of this city has been fearfully disturbed the past few days, are apparently at an end, and quiet prevails. A government order has been published which prevents further meetings of the Printers' Association and Democratic Union Workmen's Association. Their headquarters have been seized by the police.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, April 19.—Gen. Napier, in command of the Abyssinian expedition, in his last dispatch requests that a heavy remittance of treasure for expenses of the army be sent here before the rainy season sets in, as he anticipates during that season his communication with the coast will be frequently if not wholly interrupted.

GERMANY.

NEUTRALITY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Parliament of the North German Confederation has adopted a resolution of instructions to Count Bismarck to enter into negotiations with foreign powers for the purpose of establishing by treaty the absolute neutrality of private property at sea in time of war.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, April 19.—The steamship City of Washington has arrived from New York.

—Over a dozen cases are before the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis for manufacturing tobacco or distilling liquor in violation of the revenue law.

THE DICKENS DINNER.

The American Press and Charles Dickens—Entertainment at Delmonico's—Speech of Horace Greeley—Toasts—Response of Mr. Dickens.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 19.—The Press Banquet to Charles Dickens, at Delmonico's last evening, was a very pleasant and enjoyable affair. As early as four o'clock the members of the press began to arrive, and foremost among them was the President for the occasion, Hon. Horace Greeley. At six o'clock the parlors were comfortably filled with representatives of journalism from various parts of the country, comprising many of the most prominent in political and literary labors. Two hundred and five seats had been provided at the eight tables, all of which were occupied except one, alloted to Thurlow Weed. Among those present were Henry J. Raymond, Manton Marble, Wm. Henry Hurlbut, M. Halstead, George W. Demars, Samuel Bowles, Joseph R. Hawley, George W. Curtis, Robert Bonner, Wm. Orton, R. W. McAlpine, Isaac Butts, A. D. Richardson, Thomas W. Knox, Richard J. Colburn, Junius H. Browne, Whitlaw Reid, John Russel Young, J. W. Simmonton, Ellis H. Roberts, Orange Budd, John T. Bonner, O. P. Dewey, J. M. Francis, T. M. Davis and Edward Holden.

It was ascertained, soon after the hour appointed for the reception, that Mr. Dickens had been suffering from a severe attack of indisposition at his lodgings. About seven o'clock he appeared, leaning on the arm of a friend, and was visibly suffering from some temporary illness. In view of this fact all idea of a formal reception was abandoned, and Mr. Dickens soon after passed into the dining hall and the company followed.

During the demolition of an elaborate repast an excellent band in an adjoining room poured its softened harmony over the occasion.

The following is a list of the regular toasts:

First—Welcome; Horace Greeley.

Second—Our Guest; Chas. Dickens.

Third—The New York Press; Henry J. Raymond.

Fourth—The Weekly Press; George Wm. Curtis.

Fifth—The Monthly Press; Wm. Henry Hurlbut.

Sixth—The Boston Press; Charles Elliot Norton.

Seventh—The New England Press; Jos. R. Hawley.

Eighth—The Northern Press; George W. Demars.

Ninth—The Western Press; Murat Halstead.

Tenth—The Southern Press; Edward De Leon.

Eleventh—The Southwestern Press; T. B. Thorp.

Twelfth—The Scientific Press—G. L. Youmans.

About nine o'clock the President rose and addressed the assemblage, concluding as follows: "Friends and fellow-laborers: We honor ouselves to-night in honoring the most successful, thoroughly successful literary man of our times, one whom we may proudly say is not ashamed of having come up, as most of us have come up, from the lower rounds of the ladder of the press, and though none of us have reached such a height as he, still I say his success is a sign of hope and encouragement to every one of us. (Cheers.) We are each successful in his triumph. We are each, in seeing in what he has done, how noble, how worthily he has done, taught the road to our own success. He has preached the gospel of humanity until even nobles and kings have listened in admiration. In this success we have encouragement to every one of us to go up higher, for there has been created a public, if there was not thirty years ago a public. There has been created a public ready and eager to listen to it. It is the noblest and most humanizing thought, which the best of us is prepared now to put before this public. Friends and fellow-laborers: As I am to set you an example to-night with a short speech, I will, without further prelude, ask you to join me in this sentiment: Health and happiness, honor and generous, because just, recompense to our friend and guest, Charles Dickens. [Great applause and three cheers for Charles Dickens.]

When the applause had subsided, Mr. Dickens responded in an extended address. In the course of his remarks he alluded to the feelings elicited among Americans by the unfavorable opinions expressed in his "American Notes" and "Chuzzlewit." He was delighted to witness the improvement in the social, moral and national condition of the country, as seen during this his last visit. In the works referred to he had given his honest impressions at that time. He then said, though the report prevailed that it was his intention to write another book on America, it was false, as it was his firm determination not to write another work on that subject. On his return to England he should, in his own journal, publish his present impressions upon America and do justice to the people of this country. He pledged himself that so long as he or his hearers had any interest in the edition of "Martin Chuzzlewit" and "American Notes," those books should contain an appendix refuting any aspersions therein contained. He paid a high compliment to the energy, enterprise and talent which characterizes American journals, and wished his hearers all prosperity and happiness, closing by invoking all blessings upon them for their fraternal kindness towards him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dickens' speech the assembly broke forth in loud cheers which were again and again repeated, every person present being on his feet, and the waving of handkerchiefs and vehement gesticulations presenting an indescribable scene of enthusiastic animation. The band ultimately was heard playing "God Save the Queen." The strain was taken up and borne aloft by the same voices with fine effect, every person joining in the song with all the unction in him.

Speeches were also made by Hon. J. Raymond, Geo. W. Demars of the Albany *Journal*, Ex-Governor Hawley, G. W. Curtis, J. W. Young of the *Tribune*, and many others. The Hall was finely decorated and the party seperated about twelve o'clock.

—Mr. Randolph, editor of the Tuscaloosa (Alabama) *Monitor*, recently had a difficulty with a negro in Tuscaloosa county, in which he cut the negro with a knife. Mr. Randolph, learning his arrest was ordered by the Military authorities, went to Montgomery, where he reported to General Shepherd. He was told to report Saturday morning at ten o'clock, which he did. General Shepherd then informed him that he must be committed to the military prison without the benefit of bail. General Shepherd further remarked that in all cases of military arrests the parties would be committed to prison, there to remain until discharged by a military commission. Randolph was promised a speedy investigation by a military commission.

—The anniversary exercises of the Bethel Sabbath School, at Cincinnati, the largest of the kind in the country, were celebrated yesterday. Some two thousand children were in attendance.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the Bankruptcy branch a final discharge was granted and certificate awarded to William H. Cartwright, of Wyoming county.

Petitions for final discharge were filed by W. W. White and S. M. Gordon, of Oil City; John Magill, of Mercer county; Mervin S. Cotton, Crawford county, and John Koehler, of Meadville, Crawford county.

Petitions for adjudication were filed by G. Smith, of Bradford county, and Thomas M. Foster, of Erie county.

George Shiras, Esq., filed a petition on behalf of H. B. Claffin & Co., against Sam'l B. Moore, of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, praying that he be adjudged a bankrupt. The petitioning creditors allege that S. B. Moore is indebted to them in the sum of six thousand four hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-five cents; that on the 11th of April he confessed judgment in favor of Messrs. Phelps & Co., of Wilkesbarre, to the amount of $13,987, with intent to prefer them to the injury of other creditors, and that at the time the confession was made he was insolvent, and had admitted his knowledge of the fact. The petitioners further allege that the parties in whose favor judgments were confessed were aware of the fact, but they obtained an execution from the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, under which the goods and property are to be sold. A rule was granted on Moore to show cause why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted.

Mr. Shiras also filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court, in which H. B. Claffin & Co. appear as complainants, and Messrs. L. B. Moore, A. Y. Moore, J. C. Phelps, Ziba Bennett, as respondents. The bill sets forth at length the acts alleged in the petition filed in bankruptcy, and states that the sale of the goods and property of S. E. Moore, under the execution obtained on the judgments confessed to Bennett, Phelps & Co., will take place on Monday.

The Court granted a preliminary injunction restraining the parties from proceeding with the sale until the further order of the Court, complainant giving bonds in the sum of $20,000 as security against any damage which might be sustained by the respondents.

District Court—Full Bench.

In the case of McClellan et al vs. George Smith, the jury found for the defendant. Motion for a new trial.

On motion of James Veech, Esq., Thos. Hindman, Esq., of Cleveland, was duly admitted and qualified to practice as an attorney.

Alexander Gordon, of Wilkins township, was appointed Appraiser under the consolidation act, to estimate the costs and value of bridges, etc., claiming to charge toll.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

In November, 1865, the City Councils passed an ordinance authorizing the construction of a sewer on Grant street, extending from Diamond street to the Monongahela river. The understanding was that the work would be commenced in the spring of 1866, but for some cause the matter has been postponed, and some of the property holders are determined, if possible, to ascertain the reason. On Saturday Dr. Addison Arthurs filed a bill of complaint, and asked for rule on H. J. Moore, the City Regulator, to show cause why the sewer has not been constructed as directed by the ordinance of City Councils. The petitioner sets sets forth that he is the owner of a three story brick house on the east side of Grant street, between Third and Fourth, and that owing to the moist and springy nature of the ground much water accumulates in the cellar, as well as in the cellars of other buildings in the neighborhood. He claims that this occasions injury and inconvenience to him, and is detrimental to the public health. The bill also sets forth the ordinance passed by Council, and the fact that it was regularly signed, published, and recorded, and that he (as well as others) confidently expected that the sewer would have been constructed in 1866, thus removing the risk of life and health of himself and occupants of buildings by reason of the stagnant water remaining in the cellars as complained of. The Court granted a rule on the City Regulator to show cause, returnable on Saturday next at ten o'clock A. M.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

In accordance with an act of the recent Legislature, directing the appointment of two magistrates in the boroughs on the South side of the Monongahela river, in this county, to hear and determine cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, the Court on Saturday appointed Justice W. H. Barkor, of South Pittsburgh, and Justice Augustus Ammon, of East Birmingham, who will hereafter exercise such jurisdiction and be allowed the usual fees therefor.

During the trial of Duncan and Wickline (on Friday) for felonious assault and battery on Wm. Killian at the drinking saloon of Peter Spryer, on Pennsylvania avenue, Killian testified that he and the defendants had been throwing dice for "drinks." Spryer, the saloon keeper, when on the witness stand, admitted the fact. The Court on Saturday ordered that Spryer give security in the sum of $500 for his appearance to answer at next term such charge as might be brought against him, and Killian was held in his own recognizance to appear as a witness.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—An immense grain elevator is being erected in Boston.

—Rock Island has no ice, and at present is unable to get any.

—Baltimore is full of young men from the South seeking clerkships.

—The Ku-Klux-Klan have sent a threatening letter to Judge Hunter, of Memphis.

—In Benton county, Tennessee, the wheat is uninjured by the frost, but the fruit is all killed.

—The British bark Talis was burned in Mobile bay Saturday, with 1,094 bales cotton on board.

—Doctor John Homans, an eminent physician, died Saturday night, at Boston, aged seventy-three years.

—There is a temperance society in Sterling, Ill., which no one can join who has not been an inveterate toper.

—A man has just sold a railroad company some land in Omaha for $35,000 which he bought just a year ago for $1,000.

—In the Mississippi Convention, on Saturday, Capt. Townsend was expelled for his recent assault upon the President.

—In Dickson and Humphrey counties, in Tennessee, the fruit is not at all injured, and there is every indication of a very large crop.

—Mr. Henry Vincent lectured to a very enthusiastic audience on Oliver Cromwell in Plymouth Church, Chicago, on Saturday night.

—The American flag took a prominent part in the decorations of Dublin, on the occasion of the entrance of the Prince of Wales.