The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly.	
One year	$8.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " "	1.15
				and one to Agent.	

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: The Capital, Brief Telegrams, Real Estate Transfers.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½@53½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 132.

THE Market Committee of City Councils met yesterday for the purpose of selecting a site for the proposed new market house. No choice was made.

MR. JOHN JAY, of New York, is said to have declined the offer of the Austrian Mission. He would accept the English Embassy, but it is not likely to be tendered to him.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON has not shown the good sense to resign his position as Minister to England. In consequence of the oversight on his part, it is said that he has been telegraphed to by the President requesting that he adopt such a course.

A PERSONAL quarrel between the Minister and Secretary of our Legation at Madrid meets its just solution in a request, from our Government, for the resignation of both of the wrangling diplomatists, whose successors will be speedily designated.

THE Paraguayan question is to be investigated by a committee of Representatives, during the recess of Congress. ADMIRAL DAVIS and Mr. MCMAHON, at present our Minister to that country, are to be called home, and will appear before the Committee.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* is demonstrating that the Government fails to get half of its dues from the whiskey distillers in that neighborhood. We believe in no other part of the country are the distillers so honest and faithful in making their returns as those in this locality.

THE Alabama treaty is at present the special order for the Senate in executive session, but is deferred from day to day, under the press of other executive business. Including this, there are twelve treaties awaiting the action of this body, all of which may go over to an extra session, after the adjournment of the House.

SINCE the refusal of the Cincinnati and Dayton Railway Company to execute a lease to the Erie Company, the latter insists that it is a violation of contracts, and will appeal to the Courts to enforce the original agreement. In the meantime, the Erie will use other roads, if it can, to make the connection between Urbana and Cincinnati. Is that new road still to be "built within sixty days?"

A DISPATCH to the evening *Chronicle* sets forth that much bitterness developed itself at Philadelphia against Governor GEARY and other officers of the Commonwealth who refused to reach forth their hands to save the murderer who died yesterday on the scaffold. It is popular at all times to decry officers who have firmness enough to do their whole duty. From their outlook Governor GEARY and his advisers viewed the case of the murderer as one in which clemency could only be exercised at the expense of justice, and they deserve credit for their independence of action in the premises.

TWITCHELL, the Philadelphia murderer, escaped the penalty of the law yesterday by taking his own life, dying the death of a suicide. In his final act he proved how just was the verdict which consigned him to the gallows.

Poor EATON died protesting his innocence, but he met his fate with cool philosophy and resignation. It may have been that he had no recollection of committing the crime done under the insane impulse of liquor, but that he was guilty there can be no just doubt. Out of the two lives whirled voluntarily and involuntarily into eternity by the law prescribing capital punishment, how much good will follow?

—PROPOSITIONS are approved by the Ohio Senate, and are pending in the House, for the submission of several amendments of the State Constitution to the people. These amendments, with one exception, relate to the Judiciary, and propose the simplification of the system, with an enlargement of the functions and an increase of the number of the inferior, or Common Pleas Judges. The exception alluded to, is a proposition to restore that feature of the old Constitution abrogated in 1850, which allowed counties, townships and municipal corporations to lend their credit to aid in the construction of railroads. Unless submitted separately, the last proposition would be likely to defeat the one relating to the Judiciary, which, otherwise, could not fail to be ratified.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT made yesterday that the bill allowing interested parties to give testimony in Courts, had passed both branches of the Legislature, applying only to certain counties, and Allegheny not one of them, created considerable feeling hereabouts, as on no question of reform are our people more united in advocacy. The slight, however, is fully explained by the telegrams of last evening. Allegheny, it seems, was included, in another bill which was reached yesterday in the House, and so amended as to make it a general law, and passed. The Senate non-concurred in the amended part and thus the matter rests. The Legislature should not for an instant hesitate to make a law so just and equitable apply to all the Courts in the Commonwealth. The experiment has been tried elsewhere with most satisfactory results, and no good reason can be put forward why Pennsylvania should remain on the old beaten track discarded by more progressive localities. Whether the law be made general or not, we urge our members to see to it, that Allegheny county be placed among those securing the reform, for our people are unanimous in the demand that it shall be made.

REPENTANCE STILL OPEN.

The XVth Article has been ratified by thirteen Legislatures, all of which were chosen last year upon the broad issues presented by a living and progressive Republicanism. They were chosen in plain view of the Democratic allegation—reiterated by every orator and journalist of that party, and presented as the leading Democratic objection to the Republican Presidential and State tickets of '68—that a Republican triumph would mean the inauguration of the political equality of all citizens, irrespective of color or race. On that view, then, we conquered; on that issue the XVth amendment to the Constitution was altogether justified, has been duly proposed, and ratified by nearly one half of the needful number of Legislatures.

More than that! Since the proposition of the Article, four States, and four only, have held general elections, and each of the four ratifies that ratification, re-affirming the great principle which last November proclaimed, and which the new Article embodies. New Hampshire, Michigan, Connecticut and Rhode Island have, within the past month, again endorsed the Republican doctrine of equality before all the laws, by majorities showing, in each case, an increased percentage of the total vote, cast on the side of progressive liberty. In all these States the same issue was again presented—and once more we have the same answer.

How long will a purblind partizanship lead the opposition, stumbling along from disaster to disaster, in their suicidal resistance to an inexorable justice? Why will they not exhibit, even at this late hour, some reasonable degree of sense, and unite with us upon the wise policy which the XVth Article embodies, that of taking the question, which is so distasteful to them, out of American politics forever? The wisest of the opposition leaders would have been glad to do this last year; the policy which declined a course obvious to their prudence, and which once more bound the Democracy to be the victims of their own traditional mistake, was openly deplored by the best of their journalists and statesmen. We cannot forget how urgently that party was entreated, even after the unfortunate nominations at New York, to abandon the obnoxious candidates and the fatal policy, and to come squarely up to the support of a really Democratic Liberty and Equality. The result of November justified these wise apprehensions. And yet that insane partizanship learns nothing. Once more, it has its hour of grace—its *locus penitentiæ*—its opportunity to save itself. Let it join with us in an unanimous democratic-republican acceptance of liberty's creed, and it may escape its otherwise inevitable annihilation under the wheels of American Progress.

NEEDFUL WORK.

The recommendation from the President, that Congress should make further arrangements, for elections in Virginia and Mississippi, before the close of its session, meets the cordial concurrence of the people, and gives force and point to the general sentiment which we have heretofore frequently adverted to. We have never been able to see any good reason for the action by which the House, dealing with the Mississippi case last week, in effect threw all these questions overboard for the present session. Nor have we at any time been convinced that the Senate has shared in the restless impatience which seems to have governed Representatives. On the contrary, it has been clear that a large number, if not a majority, of the Republican Senators were, and still are, of the opinion as expressed by Mr. SUMNER and others, that the completion of Southern reconstruction was really the leading duty of this session, which could not properly be closed while these questions remain open.

With the President, the Senate and the people alike concurring in this conviction, that the proper work of the session cannot otherwise be completed, we shall feel a renewed confidence that the just claims of the situation are not to be ignored by the House.

Indeed, it is apparent that the message of Wednesday was a word in season, fitly spoken. It has convinced the House, not only that something should be done, but that it is a very simple thing which the case requires. It may be true, as a Senator declares, that no further legislation is required, for the holding of an election in Virginia, but the House at last perceives that it must cover the whole ground, and that this can properly be done by clothing the Executive, at once, with the needful power to order the elections in Texas and Mississippi as well, submitting the three Constitutions respectively, by sections or otherwise, and to make such other provisions as will ensure in each state a fair and orderly expression of the popular sentiment. This looks very much like abandoning the legislative functions in a lump to the Executive discretion, but, if it be the best we can have, it is a good deal better than nothing. It will impose vastly increased responsibilities upon the President, and in that view, is a marked proof of the confidence with which Gen. GRANT has inspired Representatives. We could have wished that members had sooner realized the situation. And we should be glad to see Georgia included in the measure now pending.

THE CENSUS BILL, which passed the House a few days since, makes merely the preliminary provisions for the organization of a specific Bureau, which is to prepare schedules and perfect other needful arrangements for the work, subject to the approval of Congress at its next session. Beyond this, the fourth section comprehends the only really important feature of this bill. That section reads thus:

The census shall exhibit the number and condition of the population of the United States as it may exist on the 1st day of June of the year in which the census is taken; the number of births, marriages, divorces and deaths that may have occurred within one year next preceding said date; the statistics of agriculture and productive industry within the year preceding, and statistics of the educational, religious, intellectual, charitable or other social interests, and vital and sanitary statistics.

The bill still hangs in the Senate.

THE Pittsburgh *Dispatch* has this report from Washington:

Your Representative, Hon. Jas. S. Negley, succeeded in getting the bill "in relation to bridges across the Ohio river," reported by the House Committee yesterday, and had the bill immediately sent to the Senate, where he has sanguine hopes it will also be favorably entertained. He feels confident of its passage in both Houses. The struggle for and against the bill was well fought and stubbornly maintained through four separate meetings. On both sides the enormous interests to be affected were steadily kept in view. The commercial interests of the navigation of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers concerned in this bill aggregate, Gen. Negley stated, $100,000,000, and employed, directly and indirectly, 30,000 people!

The Covode and Foster Case.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and adopted by the House, disposes of this case for the present, as follows: Each claimant is required to file notice of the ground of his claim by the first of June, and to give answer to his opponent by the 20th of June; that Covode shall take his testimony from the 1st to the 15th of July, August and September; that Foster shall take testimony from the 16th to the last day of each of the above months; that the final submission of all the papers relative to the case shall be made by the 15th of October, 1869, to the Clerk of the House, who shall have them printed, and the printed arguments in behalf of each shall be filled by the first day of the session.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

A Nuisance Abated.

For some weeks past a number of young men, or large boys, have been annoying the jailors, the courts, residents on Fifth avenue, opposite the jail, and, in fact, every person passing along Fifth avenue, at Wylie street, by assembling in the room over the Common Pleas Court room, from the windows of which they could see into the windows of the upper tier of cells, which is occupied by the female prisoners. A large majority of these prisoners are lewd women, and the parties referred to would annoy them and use obscene language, which, of course, would be returned by the vile creatures in the jail in a most disgraceful manner. The annoyance became so great that complaint was made at the Mayor's office and yesterday morning several of the officers were on the lookout for the scamps who created the nuisance, and succeeded in arresting Samuel Jackson, Fred. Zacharias and Smith Elkins. They were taken to the Mayor's office, when, in default of the fines imposed by His Honor, Elkins was committed for twenty days and the others for ten days each. They will probably find some other loafing place than the Court House when they are relieved.

Effects of Liquor.

One of the most convincing proofs of the debasing effects of liquor drinking was furnished at the Allegheny lock up on Wednesday. The night previous a middle aged woman, with a few traces of former comeliness, was picked up by the police in an alley leading from the Diamond, in a state of beastly intoxication. She was taken to the lock up, and remained until Wednesday morning in an insensible condition. Later in the day she was attacked with convulsions, when Dr. Hamilton was called in, and rendered medical assistance, which relieved her somewhat for a few hours.

In the evening she again sunk into a stupor, apparently unconscious and breathing heavily. The physician was of the opinion that her condition was the effect of excessive drinking, but thought she would recover in a day or two.

Gough never had a better illustration of the effects of intemperance than would have been afforded him by a visit to the Allegheny tombs last night.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.

Thursday's Proceedings.

Bishop Payne called the Conference to order at nine o'clock. Rev. J. W. Devine opened the proceedings with prayer. Rev. R. F. Tanner presented a draft of a constitution and by-laws for the Preachers' Literary and Historical Society, which was adopted, and the Society organized with the following officers: President, Rev. W. H. Hunter, Secretary, J. W. Asbury; Treasurer, D. E. Asbury. Revs. W. H. Brown and D. E. Asbury, candidates for Elder's orders, and J. W. Asbury, Thornton Hurley and W. A. J. Philips, candidates for full connection with the Conference, were placed on probation. Addresses were next delivered by Rev. W. H. Hunter, Lewis Woodson, Esq., and Rev. W. H. Brown, after which Rev. Dr. S. H. Nesbitt and Rev. R. T. Miller, of the M. E. Church, (white) Pittsburgh, were introduced to the Conference.

Bishop Payne closed the morning session with an address to the Ministers on their duties, urging upon them all a faithful, zealous and untiring devotion to and labor in the work.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the ordination of the newly elected Elders took place. Bishop Payne conducted the services, which were of a solemn and impressive character. At the conclusion of these services, Rev. B. F. Tanner, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

In the evening, at seven and a half o'clock, a meeting of the Missionary Society was held, Rev. J. W. Devine presiding. After the usual introductory exercises, addresses were delivered by Revs. Lewis Woodson and W. H. Hunter on the topic "The cause of missions the cause of Christ." Revs. B. T. Tamer and D. E. Asbury followed on the question "How may we best promote the interest of the missionary work."

The closing addresses were made by Revs. J. J. Tindall and J. W. Asbury, who argued that upon the extent of missionary work done in and through its ministry, depended the future prosperity of the African Church. All of the addresses were able and developed considerable thought and acquaintance with the subjects discussed. The proceedings were interspersed with excellent music by the choir, which added in a great measure to the interest of the occasion. It is expected the business of the Conference will be finished to-day.

The Proposed New Market Place—Sites Examined by the Committee—No Selection Made.

The Market Committee of City Councils met yesterday afternoon and visited the various sites suggested for the proposed new market place for the accommodation of the people residing in the upper and outlying wards of the city. The first site visited was that on the corner of Magee street and Fifth avenue, property held by Messrs. Watson and Magee. The dimensions of this land, on which a number of common buildings are erected, were not furnished. It is within five minutes walk of the Court House, and those who advocate its selection argue that at no other point can so many people be conveniently accommodated.

The next site examined was that on the south-eastern corner of Fifth avenue and Stevenson street, now covered by B. C. & J. H. Sawyer's soap factory, and Pier, Dannals & Co.'s brewery. It has a front on Fifth avenue of 130 feet, running along Stevenson street to Forbes street 260 feet, exclusive of Beech alley, 24 feet wide, which divides the property. A sewer is to run along Forbes street in the rear, while there is one already constructed on Fifth avenue. On the ground stand the soap factory and brewery, both large and good buildings, which would furnish considerable material for a new structure. Underneath all there is a dry cellar ten feet deep, an object of importance, should the Committee select that site. The location is very good for the purpose, but the figures are rather steep.

At the corner of Reed and Fulton streets, and facing on Crawford street, the property of Messrs. George Steckner and William Ward, was examined. The site is an out of the way sort of a place, on the side of a hill. It contains a few common buildings.

The estate of Jacob Tomer, Esq., on Fifth avenue, nearly opposite the Relief engine house, was examined. It has a front of 140 feet on the avenue and runs back 200 feet to Colwell street. The principal objection to this place is its hilly character, which would render expensive grading necessary. There are a few old buildings erected on this ground.

At the corner of Miltenberger street and Fifth avenue a fine site was examined, being a part of the old Clark beer garden, we believe, and now owned by Wm. B. Lyon and others. It has a front of 240 feet on the avenue and a depth of 120 feet to Beech alley, running along Miltenberger street. In the rear there is another plot of the same size, fronting on Forbes street. These two together, 240x240 feet, exclusive of the alley, are offered the city. There are no improvements on the ground. The distance from the Court House is three-quarters of a mile, neat measure. The property holders in the neighborhood strongly urge a choice in favor of the locality, but the Committee quietly listened to all they had to say, and gave no intimation of favor or disfavor. The ground has sewers in front and rear.

The Lippincott estate opposite, having a front of 140 feet on Fifth avenue, running back along Dinwiddie to Coldwell street 195 feet, was next examined. An elegant mansion stands on this ground.

After having examined the sites of Fifth avenue, the Committee repaired to Centre avenue and viewed the property of W. B. Hays and T. B. Graham, bounded by Centre avenue, Clark, Roberts and Miller streets. It has a front of 200 feet on Centre avenue, and a depth of 96 feet. A number of common dwelling houses are erected on the site. This ground is that urged by Dr. McCandless at a recent meeting of Councils, for the new Market House.

The next site examined was the irregular triangle, or flat iron, formed at the head of Webster avenue, and owned by the city. This site had nothing to recommend it to the attention of the Committee, and the idea of using it for market purposes was dispelled at once. It would make a first rate location for an engine house or Mission Sabbath School, but is hardly good for any other use.

The Committee rested in their labors and adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman, to take action on the subject. It is expected that estimates of the value of the places examined will be laid before the Committee at their next meeting, and in the meantime the place for the new market house remains unselected, but in all probability one of the sites enumerated will be chosen.

—The consecration of Rev. Frederick D. Huntingdon, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Central New York, took place yesterday, in Emanuel Church, Boston, in the presence of a large audience.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1869.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Assessor Internal Revenue, N. B. Sherman, 18th District, Ohio.

Collectors of Customs: Samuel J. Holley, Buffalo; Jno. L. Thomas, Jr., Baltimore; J. C. Stoever, District of Minnesota; Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore, Edington Fulton; Naval Officer at Baltimore, John Lee.

United States Marshals: Joseph R. Bennett, Eastern District, Michigan; Geo. Smith, Western District, Missouri.

United States District Attorneys: J. Wesley Purviance, Western District, Tennessee.

Amos Webster, to be Register of Wills, Washington, D. C.; William T. Collier, Pension Agent, Washington, D. C.; Cyrus Reed, Surveyor General of Idaho; Benj. J. Sweet, Pension Agent, Chicago.

Postmasters: S. S. Turney, Greensburg, Pa.; John Fritz, Reading, Pa.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Edward L. Plumb, Consul General at Havana.

United States Attorneys: Edward Pierrepont, Southern District of New York; Wm. F. Sapp, District of Iowa; Gerry W. Hazleton, District of Wisconsin; W. W. Bateman, South District of Ohio.

Collectors of Internal Revenue: Wm. R. Leeds, Second Pa; C. A. Luckenback, Eleventh Pa; Isaac B. Gara, Erie, Pa; Jno. Leider, Chambersburg, Pa; Robt. J. Cannon, Franklin, Pa; J. A. Cogswell, Titusville, Pa; W. H. Denny, Circleville, O; Thos. O. Blossom, Buffalo.

Marshals: Alex. Murdock, West. Dist. Pa.; J. N. Quimby, Northern Dist. of N. Y.; Thos. E. Young, Dist. of Oregon.

Wm. C. Brockway, Indian agent, Mich.; C. F. Brown, agent for the Chippewas; B. F. Dennison, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Territory of Washington; Ellwood Evans, Asst. Justice same court; Hy. D. Washburne, Surveyor General, Montana; H. M. Stocking, Receiver of Public Money, and E. M. Bartlett, Register Land Office, Eauclaire; Charles W. McLaughlin, Receiver Public Moneys at Denver, Col.; Wm. J. Berry, Register Land Office at Prescott, Arizona; W. J. Bonhammer, Receiver Public Moneys, and Wm. Teed, Register Land Office, Springfield, Mo.; John W. Douglas, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, *vice* Harland, resigned.

CHANGE IN REVENUE OFFICERS.

It is believed that in a short time almost a general change in the more prominent offices in the Bureau of Internal Revenue will be made, irrespective of whatever political opinion may be entertained by present incumbents.

FRIENDLY INTERPOSITION.

Vice President Colfax has, at the request of the friends of Father McMahon, formerly of Indiana, asked the friendly interposition of the Government in his favor with a view of obtaining his release, if possible, from imprisonment at Toronto. Mr. Colfax's request was transmitted by the Secretary of State to the British Minister, who has forwarded it to his Government.

CORRESPONDENCE SUBMITTED.

The President sent all the Alabama claims correspondence to the Senate today.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons this evening Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget, in explanation of which he said the Ministry proposed to deal separately with general expenditures. Those for the Abyssinian war estimates, made by Hon. George W. Hunt, his predecessor in office, were 78,000,000 pounds, while the receipts were 725,000,00 pounds, leaving a deficit of 500,000 pounds, which had to be met this year. Mr. Lowe estimated the expenditures of the present year at 68,250,000 pounds, showing a reduction of 2,750,000 pounds from the estimated expenditures last year, which was given chiefly in the admiralty and war office. He estimated the revenue of the present fiscal year at 73,000,000 pounds, or an excess over last year of 250,000 pounds. So, if the Abyssinian war were not to be provided for, the surplus would be 4,500,000 pounds. The whole expense of the Abyssinian war was 9,000,000 pounds, of which 7,000,000 were expended in India. The country has still 4,000,000 of this amount to pay. The surplus of the present year would just balance the Abyssinian and the general deficit. Under the circumstances, said the Chancellor, it is desirable to raise a further sum by taxation. He regarded the present means of collection as expensive and unsatisfactory, and said its only warrant was in its antiquity. He proposed to collect the assessed taxes by means of excise licenses, granted at the commencement of each year, on a return to be furnished by the tax-payer, the income tax to be collected in the same manner. By these measures 3,250,000 pounds will be brought into the financial year in addition to the amount heretofore collected. Out of this amount he proposed a reduction of a penny upon the income tax, to repeal the import duty on corn and the fire insurance duty, and, to re-arrange several small items. This will give a decrease of 3,000,000 pounds, and will give nearly 500,000 pounds clear surplus.

Mr. Hunt, late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Lowe, said the reduction in the estimates was due to the efforts of the late government in making the army and navy more efficient.

After a long conversation, the usual resolution of leave to bring in the Budget was agreed to.

SPAIN.

LONDON, April 8.—Advices from Madrid give a report that Marshal Serrano, President of the Council of Ministers, and Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, are about to resign, and that a Directory is being formed to take control of the government.

MADRID, April 8.—The discussion upon the Constitution, which commenced in the Cortes on Monday, has become warm. Senor Castellos, an eminent republican, made a speech yesterday, strongly in opposition to that instrument. The Spanish Government have determined to disallow the introduction of any amendments which have the effect of altering the spirit of the Constitution.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 8.—Three public meetings, which were held to-day, were dispersed by the police, and many arrests made.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 8.—The Austrian Government has resolved to reduce the army and to postpone the call for recruits, on the ground of economy.

The Case of Captain W. H. Donaldson.

The following is from the St. Louis *Republican* of Monday:

The killing of the negro Anderson on board the steamer Great Republic while lying at the wharf in this city last June by Captain Donaldson, is not, it appears, destined to sink into oblivion as quietly as seemed probable a few days ago. Some unexpected and important developments have occurred which promise to bring the case again before the Criminal Court in a little time.

It may be remembered that the principal witnesses were two negroes named Glover and Samuel Ray, who both disappeared shortly after the arrest of Captain Donaldson, and successfully managed to elude the officers of the law, although an indictment for murder had been procured against Ray, in order to enable him to be retained in custody in case of his capture.

On account of the absence of these witnesses the case had to be continued repeatedly by the Circuit Attorney, and a week or so ago Captain Donaldson's counsel applied for the discharge of the defendant, on the ground that the case had been continued through three terms of Court. The Judge took the matter under advisement, but before a decision was rendered, Mr. Johnson entered a *nol. pros.*, which left the case open for a future prosecution, although the defendant was released. During the time the case was pending, no effort was spared to capture the absconding witnesses, particularly Ray. A description of him was sent to the police authorities of the different cities, and Governor Fletcher offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his arrest. It appears both the men went to Canada, and for the past ten months or so have been living at Canada West. Recently, Ray, who heard the case had been disposed of in St. Louis, concluded he was safe and came to Cincinnati, and last week was arrested by Detective Hazen, formerly of the force of this city, and was brought over here on Saturday and is now in the hands of the Chief of Police, having consented to come without a requisition. The Circuit Attorney and Captain Lee, Chief of Police, having secured the main witnesses in the case, turned their attention to Captain Donaldson; they found he had just gone to Cincinnati, and immediately telegraphed to the Chief of Police there, and ordered his arrest, which was duly effected. Yesterday the necessary papers to procure a requisition were prepared and sent on, and Captain Donaldson will probably be brought on in a day or so. So, this interesting and involved case stands at present, and the next phase will probably be a murder trial in the Criminal Court. It appears from the statement of Ray that he and Glover have been living at Toronto. Recently, the latter got into a difficulty in that city and started for the east, and is supposed now to be in New York.

Ray is the negro who entered the baggage-room of the boat with Donaldson, and was present when Anderson was shot. Glover was in irons in the room with the deceased, but managed to jump through the window, and was arrested as he was running up the levee.

Captain Lee and Mr. Johnson have been active in gradually working up this case, which is now in a shape that it is difficult to see what can arise to prevent its being brought to a final trial by a jury.

—A Republican Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Third District of Illinois, in place of Hon. E. B. Washburne, will meet at Freeport on the 26th of May. There are about fifteen or eighteen aspirants for the office.

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and unmistakable remedy that will not only in every case give efficient relief, but in many cases effect a radical and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent, that it is computed that one-sixth of the male population are said to be troubled, in some way or another, with this terrible ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy, oftentimes not knowing whether an appliance is really needed or not; and if it should be needed, they often do not know where or to whom they should make application. The world is full of Trusses for the retention and cure of this lamentable evil, oftentimes an incontestable proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the sufferer. This need not be; Dr. Keyser, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every appliance, needful to the retention and relief of this terrible affliction, so that every one can be properly fitted at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford. The Doctor has pursued the investigation of hernia with more than ordinary care for over thirty years, so that the afflicted can place implicit reliance on his skill and integrity with the full assurance that they will not only get the best truss, suitable to the case, but likewise a thorough and efficient knowledge of its proper application.

There are many persons who not only sacrifice their health, but even their lives, for want of a proper truss, or a truss properly applied. Strangulated and irreducable rupture, is a far more common ailment now than in former years; and may we not justly arrive at the conclusion, that its frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves. No one would be regarded as sane or excusable who would go for a whole winter without the proper clothing to shield them from the inclemency of the weather, but, at the same time, it is thought a slight affair to suffer for years with a protrusion that not only subjects the person to inconvenience, but even places life itself in jeopardy. Those of our readers who may be unfortunate to need appliances of this kind cannot act more wisely than to cut this advertisement out and preserve it, so as to enable them to retain the place where such important preservers of life and health are to be procured.

DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR. CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. apa

WOMAN AND HER NEEDS.

Subject by the law of nature to many physical afflictions from which man is exempt, woman is peculiarly entitled to the best efforts of medical science in her behalf. For a majority of the ailments to which her sex is exclusively liable, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are warmly recommended on the authority of wives, mothers and nurses, who have tested their genial tonic and regulating properties, and "know whereof they speak;" and also with the sanction of able physicians, who have administered the preparation to their female patients, in obstinate cases of functional derangement, with the happiest results. Almost all female complaints of special character are complicated with mental gloom and despondency, and the gentle and lasting exhilerating effects of this wholesome medicated stimulant adapts admirably for cases of this complex nature. As a remedy for the hysteria and mental hallucinations which sometimes mark both the earlier and the later crisis in the life of a woman, it has no equal in the repertory of the healing art, and as a means of relieving the nausea and other unpleasant feelings which precede maternity, it is equally efficacious. Nursing mothers also find it an admirable lavigorant. It is highly satisfactory that a preparation, which embraces in its remedial ranges so many of the complaints common to both sexes, should prove so eminently beneficial to the weaker one.