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UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET. GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY.

SUPREME JUDGE. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET. ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIEB.

THOMAS HOWARD. ASSEMBLY, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WALTON. JOHN H. KERB. SHERIFF, HUGH S. FLEMING TREASUREE, JOS. F. DENNISTON.

CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWNE. RECORDER, THOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER, CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. BEGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERE OF ORPHANS' COURT, ALEXANDER HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR, ABDIEL MCCLURE. WE PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE-Second page: Washington Items, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Letter from Boston, General Reading Matter.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 861@865. PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 491f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday

THE Committee of Ways and Means have arrived via the Pacific road, in San Francisco, after a brief and pleasant journey across the continent.

THE new cable from France to America is being rapidly laid by the Great Eastern. Not many days more and France will be tied as closely to our country as England, and electricity will work for all through the depths of the ocean.

THE Venango Citizen announces that the engineers of the Jamestown and ed controversy with the Reconstruction Franklin Railroad have determined on tunnelling the hill at Oil City, going in ly to present itself. at the mouth of Holliday Run and coming out above the river bridge. The work is to be put under contract forthwith, and to be completed within a short time.

THE LEASE for one thousand, lacking one. years of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to the Pennsylvamia Railroad Company was vesterday consummated by the bond and stockholders of the corporation. Out of fifteen million dollars of the stock woted only a single million was entered in the negative, and the principal part of that, we have reason to have been consistently opposed to the measure from its inception. Thus has the consolidation will prove beneficial to the business community as well as advantageous to those immediately interested as stock and bond holders.

in what wife you

the himself in

THE Ohio Democracy hold their Convention at Columbus July 7th. They are likely to nominate Judge R. P. RANNEY for Governor, and slide back into the old rut where so many wheels have already the nomination, instead, of that incomparable humbug, S. F. CARY, upon a platform of mingled temperance and whiskey, the rights of labor as he expounds them, and the revived dodge of greenback redemption for the public debt -the whole mingeld with as small a proportion as possible of the pure and original democracy. But CARY can't win. RANNEY will be the choice of the Convention, and the people of Ohio will bury him in October, for the third and last time, beyond the hope of any temporal

belief. Immediately after the accident, been on the ill-fated train, made their apvictims. This circumstance led to the in the neighborhood awaiting for the train to jump the track. Experienced detectives were employed to trace out the criminals, and more than a year's diligent labor led to the arrest of one of the number, a man named John Bowen, who is at present confined in the Pike county jail, at Milford, Pennsyvania. The evidence was sufficiently strong to ocked in his heart, unburdened himself, and made a full confession of the crime. No punishment has ever been invented which would prove too severe for the flends who could plan such a fearful act and carry it into execution. In view of this development of human depravity, it may be safe to charge most of the accidents credited to broken rails to gangs of robbers who take that method to secure repose and prosperity of the Republic. booty.

THE GEORGIAN TURNING-POINT. The Supreme Court of Georgia holds their colored citizens to be eligible to office, the right to vote of necessity involving the right to be voted for. This decision covers all the questions in dispute but one; under the constitutional privilege of the legislature to be, itself, in its two branches, the sole judge of the qualifications of its members, its present exclusion of the people of color from membership cannot be reached and overturned by any judicial authority. The decision really covers the whole field of debate upon the true intent of the local constitution and code of laws, establishing clearly the abstract right of a colored man to election as a legislator, but recognizing the legislative power to disregard that right when he presents his credentials. It is apparent that this forces the rebel interest into an awkward position, and one which cannot be held for any considerable length of time. It places the exclusion of the colored members as so plainly an act of substantial usurpation, that the good sense of the people, -a quality which even the white men of Georgia cannot be Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and wholly without,-must, sooner or later, submit to the inevitable necessity, and consent to the complete inauguration of a principle which their highest tribunal has thus declared to be the law. When that consent shall be so given, by the legislative recognition of this decision in all its bearings, the State will find itself instantly relieved from the existing embarrassments in its national status. The wisest thing they can do is to convene their Legislature forthwith, acknowledge the action of the Supreme Court, and restore the expelled members to their seats. That would end the Georgian question's once-and it is the only mode of settle. ment which they will find comfortable for themselves. If, however, the State shall prefer the Federal coercion rather than a dignified and honorable submission to the authority of its own Supreme Court, it has only to persist in the line it is now pursuing. Our sincere trust is that State pride will now intervene, and improve this excellent opportunity to withdraw honorably and promptly from a prolong-

OUR EXACT POSITION.

policy. No better turning-point is like-

Much trouble has been caused throughring disputes between property-holders concerning the boundaries of their lands, which were undetermined on account of the inaccuracy of the surveys by which they were first laid out. The amount of litigation resulting from this source is enormous, not only in the United States, but also abroad, where it had become so frequent a cause of disturbance and trouble that in England and France the Govto believe, was polled by the President of ernments have taken upon them to asthe P., F. W. & C. Company, who is said | certain the true boundaries of the real property of every land owner, and the ordnance maps of those countries, which been accomplished a grand move in rail. have been the result of this action way matters, and we have no doubt but are models of minute accuracy. be altogether free; we wish them well. We believe none of the United States have as yet undertaken they eyer do so they will find that many rolled over them. Since of their journals noted points in the country. Among her allegiance to Spain. International strive to avert this catastrophe, by urging these is Pittsburgh, and through the unijustice embodies a principle fully as ted labor of the Observatories of Cam- admirable as that of national freedom, bridge and Allegheny the longitude of | and the just claims of each have no conthe latter has been determined to within flict between them.

a small fraction of a second. struments with which the Allegheny Obour citizens, has been provided.

officers of the road did not partake of the | tude, or distance from the equator, is 40 deg. 20 min. 36 sec. -forty degrees twena swarm of thieves, known not to have ty minutes and thirty-six seconds, with a possible inaccuracy of not more than two pearance on the ground and set to rods. Although these observations are plunder the dead, dying and helpless of a thoroughly scientific character, they are of a practical utility which must be suspicion that the rail had been tampered | recognized by every civil engineer and with, and the band of thieves lurked by many others who are interested in the act determination of our position.

THE PHILADELPHIA RESOLU-The platform which was delineated by our friends at Philadelphia is compact and of by no means extended lines, yet it is remarkably successful in comprehending all the political issues which can at this fasten the guilt upon him, but the depraved | time legitimately engage the attention wretch, suffering with the heavy load of the people of Pennsylvania. In recognizing with gratitude the victory of 1868, we re-affirm the principles for which that momentous struggle was made, and which are to live forevermore, in the ripe fruits which they have even now begun to yield to the American people, under the reorganization of their domestic and foreign politics, in the interests of international honor as well as of the internal

> Republicanism in this great Common. wealth honors itself in seizing its first official occasion to acknowledge the fideliity with which these principles have been adopted as the guides of the present National Administration. Contemplating the precision with which President GRANT bows to that unbending line of political doctrine which the great party of the Republic has been steadily arrayed upon in the past eight years of trial-regarding the rank cordiality with which the President has accepted the wisdom of that Statecraft which the General defended in triimph against the avowed hatred of rebel millions—not forgetting the assured confidence with which not a few citizens, illwishers to our party, and to his honor, predicted, less than twelve months ago, that his election would prove the final ruin of American Republicanism, as upneld and loved by the majority of his countrymen—considering, in fine, how much of loyal duty to himself, to his pary, to his country and to the history of ty, to his country and to the history of and her countenance was generally the race, we have looked to him for, and her countenance was generally drawn up as though in agony of terror how gloriously he has justified his friends and scorned his traducers,--why should not Republicans rejoice in that victory which made him President, and gratefully confess how clearly their just confidence has been maintained?

We proclaim the personal and political equality of all men under the Constitution and laws, and we uphold the official declaration of that equality, in the Legislative ratification of the XVth Article. If our opponents desire an issue on the bare principle, since the act is no longer a matter of controversy, they are welcome to it. The act is not to be undone; but, undone, it would be done gain. Pennsylvania is a Commor wealth of freemen, who love freedom because they understand what it means, and who have not the wish to deny its unrestricted rights to any man who loves the music and follows the flag of the Union. Let the partisans who would have it otherwise, take the issue, if they will, upon the principle which is immortally enshrined in the American heart,and they will live to rue the folly of their opposition.

The Administration, the country, international comity, public law, and the common sense of Christendom, must alike recognize the sterling wisdom, with which our Republicans, and those of that other great State which binds our |border out the country by the constantly recur- on the West, concurred, at the same hour, in expressing their entire confidence in the wisdom of the national policy toward foreign peoples, and in declining to embarrass the Executive counsel with any partisan intervention. Mr. Summer and those other politicians who have proposed to make a political issue upon the Alabama controversy with England, need not pause either in Pennsylvania or Ohio. they must go farther West, if they can go far enough, to find a Republican endorsement

for that precious proposition. We sympathize with every struggle for to the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners, and in evidence, authorized the Sheriff to summon the alleged jury to attend on the Cubans, who avow their resolution to the second Monday of June, 1869, being but we see our first duty to ourselves. Not even for free Cuba, are we to forget anything of this sort, but should they | the securing, sooner or later, of that solid satisfaction which is now due to the Reof the necessary elements of such work | public from one of the greatest nations of have been furnished for them by the the earth, for her violation, to our great United States Coast Survey, which, in linjury, of every substantial principle of its recent prolonged campaign, has de- international neutrality. We cannot aftermined accurately the position on the ford to release England from her just surface of the earth of many of the most | obligations, by aiding Cuba to throw off

Touching the rights of labor, we up-The latitude of the Observatory had to | hold those rights in the American interbe determined by an entirely different est. The Republicans of Pennsylvania process from that used in finding the | can never speak of these with any uncerlongitude and involved several months, tain voice. Do our opponents make an of labor, and the skilled use of the in- issue on that? Shall they talk of their love for the laboring man, when they reservator, through the liberality of some fuse, year after year, to strike hands with us in sincere and effective efforts to secure Professor LANGLEY, of the Western an adequate protection for American in-University, has had this important work dustry? They are welcome to all the

ests which these embrace, against the rivalry of any other people on the planet. The platform has been wisely framed. It covers all the needful ground, and it is broad enough for the whole Union to stand upon. Its parts include all the points which are of national or local concern today, and upon which the Republican party is agreed. There was no need to say more, nor could more have been justified. Quite enough of doctrine is proclaimed to call out a full Republican support, from every friend of General GRANT, of American honor, of a peaceful and prosperous Republic, and of the

## BUTLER, PA.

equal rights of humanity.

The Snugart Poisoning Case—Prisoners
Demand Separate Trials—Alleged Irregularity in the Venire—Motion to
Quash the Array of Jurors—Evidence
in Support of the Reasons Assigned—
Argument by Canusci Argument by Counsel.

lence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.] BUTLER, PA., June 23, 1869.

THE SHUGART CASE -/ Was called up immediately upon the opening of the Court, 81/2 o'clock Tueslay morning, when the first skirmish between the counsel occurred, eyincing the ability and thoroughness with which the contest will be conducted. The attendance outside the bar was not for by the general expectation that the session would, for the most part, be oc-

a seat alongside her counsel, directly facng the witness stand. She was dressed deep mourning, black dress and shawl. pinned closely around her, and wore as head covering a large, sombre colored Shaker bonnet, which concealed her face from the view of all but those at whom he looked. She is of medium height, slender and gracefully formed, with luick, active step, and has evidently een more than ordinarily handsome Her features are regular, and her deep, black eyes of piercing brilliancy never seem to rest for more than an instant upon any object. Her appearance indi-cates a complete breaking down. It is, said by those who have seen her in Court, for the first time since her imprisonment. that she was hardly recognizable, and looked double as many years older as she had been months in her cell. Trouble and imprisonment, and, more than all, communing exclusively with her own thoughts, have left their impress upon the victim. She seemed to be laboring under a state of great nervous agitation, hat she was hardly recognizable, and nately weeping and muttering inaudibly as though in prayer. She appears de-prived of hope, and irresistibly attracts the pity and sympathy of all but the most hardened beholders.

THE CASE CALLED. At the opening of the Court, Judge McGuffin and his associates on the bench, the case was called. The indictment charges Philopeena Shugart and Joseph Martin with the murder of Jacob Shu

Judge McGuffin inquired if it was the intention to demand separate triels for the accused. If there was to be a joint trial, Martin would be brought into ourt: but if a separate trial was desired, ecould remain in jail until the proper

The list of jurors was called over, all answering to their names.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE HIRY. Col. Jno. M. Thompson, counsel for the defense, arose and moved to quash the array of jurors, for the following reasons array of jurors, for the following reasons:
First. There was no venire authorized
or ordered as required by law.
Second. No venire was issued or executed, and any jurors, or alleged jurors, n attendance were not called, drawn notified as required.

Third. The list of jurors alleged to be

drawn is not on file, but only a pape purporting to be a "copy."

Fourth. The alleged list is attested by one of the Jury Commissioners, J. W. Christy, who was not present at the alleged drawing, C. McClung being the enly one who did attend.

Fifth. There are less than forty-eight

urors drawn and summoned and on the lleged panel. Sixth. As it appears already that number of persons who are in attendance now are not on the list, but were notified to attend last week, and an equal number should be here of last week but are not, the panel is by this mistake

diminished to that extent. Seventh. The list of jurors as drawn Soventh. The list of jurors as drawn (illegally) was taken to Sunbury by C. McClung, ten miles away from the county seat, and has ever since remained and is there now.

Eighth. The jury wheel is not now and never has been in the custody of the

Jury Commissioners, but is in the tody, possession and control of the County Commissioners of Butler county Ninth. That the alleged venire, directed the 14th day of said month, while th jurors were summoned to attend on the third Monday of June, being the 21st, in

stead of the 14th, of said month.

Mr. Thompson exhibited the list of jurors, showing that fifty jurors were alleged to be drawn, while only forty-five had been summoned and returned by the sheriff. The names of Daniel Porter, Ebenesar Christy, E. F. Mooder and H. G. Gibson were on the list, but were alleged not to have been notified. He saked that his motion be greated.

leged not to have been notified. He asked that his motion be granted without argument, or that they be allowed to substantiate their charges.

The Court refused to allow the motion to prevail without proof, and called for the testimony, which was as follows:

J. W. Christy, sworn—Am one of the Jury Commissioners of Butler County; was not present officially or otherwise, and did not participate in the drawing of the jurors for the June term of Court. the jurors for the June term of Court, 1869. Dan't recollect when the drawing was made. Have no knowledge of it, except from hearsay. Do not know that any jury was drawn, further than the papers say. Had verbal notice of the lime the drawing was to take place, but time the drawing was to take place, but was absent from the county at the time. [List produced.] This list is in my flandwriting; can't say positively where it was made out, we met in Mr. Mc-Clung's house, at Sunbury, about eleven miles from Butler; didn't get through with the lists, and I took some papers home and fluished them; think the list was made from the slips of napor drawn.

wheel in the Commissioners' office. Have no method of correcting errors after the jury has been drawn. The origi-nal tickets are thrown away. The draw-

nu noness are inrown away. The drawing is done in the Sheriff's office.

Charles McClung, sworn.—Am one of the Jury Commissioners; never signed this list until this morning. [fhis wit.] ness testimony was in corroboration of Mr. Christy's. ] The testimony for the defense here

closed, and the following was elicited onthe part of the Commonwealth:

Charles Hoffman, sworn.—Know Edward Mooder, one of the jurors drawn; did not serve a notice on him, as he could not be fourd.

sheriff Story. sworn—Did not serve any notice on E. F. Mooder, because I was told no such person was in town.

Deputy Sheriff Ross, sworn—Had a notice for Ebenezer Christy, but was informed that he was out of the county: also one for Daneil Porter, but discovered him to be dead.

The examination of witnesses closed nere. Mr. Charles McCandless, counsel for the Commonwealth, moved to amend by allowing the Clerk to amend the venire, so as to make the dates on it corresond. He thought it was merely cal error, and a change could do the de-

Mr. Thompson objected, because it was Mr. Trompson objected, because it was not a clerical error, but doing work now which properly should have been done thirty days before. He continued at some length in support of the motion and the reasons assigned, contending that the Court had no right to allow a change of the record like this, as it would place the business in the hands of clerks and not in the law. He argued further, that but forty-six jurors had been legally sumvery large, which is partially accounted for by the general expectation that the session would, for the most part, be occassion would, for the most part, be occassion would, for the most part, be occassion would, for the most part, be occasion would, for the most part, be occasionated with the most part with the mos cupied by arguments on the legality of the jury array. gardeu. He claimed every snadow of a right belonging to the defendant, of which this was an important one; there was not a juror properly qualified for sitting in the box, and the whole trial, if proceeded with, therefore would be illegal, and would in that case ultimately

have to be gone over again.

Mr. McCandless followed for the prosecution. He contended that the law had een complied with in every essential particular, and that the error was merely derical one, which should not be allowed to delay the trial. Justice to the prisoner, as well as the Commonwealth, demanded this.

demanded this.

In reference to the argument, that only forty-six jurors were summoned, he contended that legally three of the remainder were excluded, and one had answered to his name, so that in fact the jury array was complete. The counsel continued

AFTERNOON SESSION. Court met at two o'clock. The attendance of spectators (many of whom were ladies) was much larger than at the morning session. The interest in the case evidently is on the increase.

Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, claimed attention in a lengthy argument in favor of quashing lengthy argument in layer of quasning the array of jurors, in which he took up the reasons urged therefor, and contended that any of them, singly, in such an important case, should be sufficient, when proven truthful, to accomplish the object aimed at, which was simply justice to the prisoner.

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's argument, Judge McJunkin directed that the officers who made out the list be

Mr. Black, sworn—Was employed in he could remain in jail until the proper time.

The defensestated that separate trials were desired, and that the necessary proceedings would be taken at the proper the venire should have been made out for the venire should have been made out the 21st day of June; never knew until his morning there was any mistak

Mr. Eastman, sworn—Was Clerk of the Courts at the time the venire in question was issued; authorized Mr. Black to draw the traverse jurors for the

Black to draw the traverse jurors for the second week of this term of Court and the grand jurors for the first week.

Sheriff Story, re-called—Was sworn before drawing the jury; the others were also sworn; distributed part of the summons personally, another part through my Deputy, and others through acquaintences of the jurors called. [Witness detailed the manner of selecting the jury making out the ventre, serving the jury, making out the venire, serving the summons, &c., which was substantially the same as testified by the Jury Commissioners.] Never knew until to-day that there was a mistake in the ventre; did not look at its date in making out the summons; knew without this when they should be dated.

The argument and testimony on the motion here rested, and the Court adjourned for the day, with the understanding that the desirable products and ing that a decision would be given at the opening of Wednesday morning's ses-

pening of Wednesday morning's ses-tion. W. B. H. [The above should have reached us in time for publication in yesterday's GA-ZETTE, but did not owing to an oversight, or mistake, of the Butler Postmaster, by which the letter was carried to the Allegheny Postoffice, instead gheny Postoffice, instead of being delivered from the Pittsburgh office, according to directions.]

The Motion to Quash the Array of Jurors Overruled The Arraignment Impan-nelling of the Jury Joitings About Town.

BUTLER, PA., June 23, 1869. The Shugart murder case promises to be one of absorbing interest. The greatest care and deliberation is manifested in the proceedings, and whatever may be the result, the right is certain to prevail. There is a very large number of witnesses on hand, among whom we notice Prof. Otto Wuth, of Pittsburgh, notice Prof. Otto Wuth, of Pittsburgh, who made a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of the victim. Mrs. Shugart seemed remarkably weak in the Court room to-day, and looked as though a few months longer imprisonment would be sufficient to place her out of this world. It is said she has not seen any of her children since her first days. any of her children since her first day's imprisonment, which is a loss she feels imprisonment, which is a loss she feels very sensibly.

The second day's proceedings commenced on Wednesday morning, the Court opening at the usual hour, Judge

MOTION TO QUASH OVERBULED.

Colonel Thompson stated the prisoner's counsel, after due reflection, had thought it but proper to press their motion to quash the array of jurors, and desired an opinion from the Court.

Judge McGuifin said it had been his desire to have the case proceed without any objection, and the prisoner accorded a free, full and impartial trial; but when the motion was made and argued, it demanded and had received a careful and therough examination. Answers and thorough examination. Answers were returned as follows: In reference to the first objection, "That no order had been issued by the

it the venire was issued, and the object tion was therefore overruled

sa cond objection, that by rule five the ad the authority, without direct om the Court, to issue the venire, refore overruled the objection. hird objection, in reference to the writ, was also overruled, Bi Honor he lding that it was according to law.

The fourth objection, as to the date in the venire, vas also overruled. The rules provide for the meeting of the Oyer and Term iner and the Court of Quarter Sessions on the second Monday of June, or first week of the term, but the jury trials in the Oyer and Terminer must commence on the second week of the term. The second Monday, 21st June, is but a continuation of the term of which the 14th of June Monday. And the term stated in the venire is correct; the date is merely a clerical error, of no force, and one which the Court would amend, if necessary, as asked by the Commonwealth. Had no date been mentioned at all, the venire, stating the term, would have been correst, because the law fixes the date itself, and it is only necessary to inform a juror at what term he is expected to be

The objection to the manner of issuing the summons by the Sheriff was also overruled, because this was merely a amended. But there was no irregularity

In reference to the objection as to the number of jurors, His Honor held that the official list certified to showed fifty names as drawn, which is the requirement. The list was duly certified, and the addition of Christy's name neither helped nor hurt it, under the circumstances. The next duty then was to give notice to the jurors, forty-eight in any case. The Sheriff did this, but returned four out of the fifty as not found; one of these answers to his name at the roll call of the jury in Court, which is as effective as a notification by the Sheriff; of the other three, one died after he had been drawn and before being notified, rendering service nugatory, which makes forty eight notified legally, the dead juror being considered in law as one of the number properly notified; of the other two, neither are to be found in the county, and the law does not require of officials the performance of an impossibility. So, both these returns were good. A full panel was thus returned, and His Honor overruled the

The last objection urged was in reference to the notification of W. H. Gill. His Honor said instead of W. H. Gill. that W. A. Gill answered the summons, and was discharged. There is no criminal case on record, where a man's middle name, being improperly spelled, was al-The Assessors returned the names, and often so abbreviated that difficulty was created. These are errors which cannot be avoided, and as they did not affect the case materially, the objection

His Honor concluded: "We therefore think there were fifty regularly drawn jurors, and that the services of the summons were proper. For these reasons gentlemen, we overrule the motion to quash the array. Let it be put upon the record that there was a motion made to quash the array of jurors, and let it appear the Court overruled the motion."

Col. Thompson, for the defense, then
filed a request for a bill of exceptions to be sealed, and Mr. McCandless, for the

plea of the prisoner's counsel. THE ARRAIGNMENT. Everything being now in readiness for the solemn ceremony of arraigning the prisoner, the usual order was made. The prisoner, the usual order was made. Ine subdued hum of whispering and laugh-ing and chatting which had been heard, suddenly ceased. The interested spec-tators outside crowded closely around the bar, and the attention of the Judges the bar, and the attention of the Judges, officials and spectators was irresistibly drawn to the centre of attraction—a spot to the right of the Bench, where sat she who was now to be placed on trial for her life. A silence, deep and painful as the grave, pervaded the Court room as the Clerk proceeded to read in a clear and impressive manner the indictment, charging Philopona Shugart and Joseph Martin (as accessory) with the crime of administering poison (arsenic), on or

Martin (as accessory) with the crime of administering poison (arsenic), on or about the twentieth day of October, 1868, in the food of Jacob Shugart, from which cause he came to his death.

For a few minutes, during the reading of the first part of the lengthy paper, the prisoner atood with uplifted hand, as is the custom, but very soon sank back into her chair, as though utterly exhausted, and the as a correct remeioned section.

ed, and, pale as a corpse, remained seated, with her eyes fixed intently and apparently with a stupefied gaze upon the reader until he had finished, when, ass reader until he had finished, when, assisted by her counsel, she again arose, and in reply to the usual interrogatory, in a low, trembling tone, pleaded "not guil-Her son in law now came in and ok a seat beside her, where he remained luring the day.

IMPANNELLING THE JUBY. The arraignment being over, the Clerk called the names of the jurors. Absentees were brought in by the Sheriff, and the business of impannelling the jury was proceeded with. The remainder of the morning session was occupied with this business, five jurors having been obtained up to the hour of recess, twelve o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Court met at two o'clock, and continued the impanielling of the jury. In about an hour and a half, four more jurors were sworn in, when the panel was about an nour and a land, but more jurors were sworn in, when the panel was exhausted, the Commonwealth having preremptorily challenged three and the defense fifteen in all. The Court ordered the doors to be locked, and the Sheriff to summon from the spectators persons from which to select talesmen to complete the jury. Several persons were called, but all were rejected. The Court then ordered the Sheriff to "go out among the people and bring in good and true men to the number of thirty, from which to select talesmen, and let them be brought before the Court to-morrow morning."

Judge McGuffin, previous to the adjournment of the Court, addressed a few words to the jury. He said. "Gentlemen—You have now been chosen as jurors in this important case, and it will be necessary to place you under guard as directed by law. You must not hold communication with any one except through the tion with any one except through the Court. You cannot receive letters except through the same medium. You may

write home, or receive newspapers or publications containing nothing in reference to this case. There are present gentlemen of the press who will report the proceedings as they occur and have them published. These papers you must not have until after the trial. All your information must come from the mouths of the witnesses and all your law from the Court. Measures will be taken to let OUR READERS will remember the terrible accident which occurred near Port
Javis, on the Edge Railroad, in April,
1868. The loss of life was frightful. The
accident, at the fline, was attributed by
accident which occurred near Port
being the clierk for the issue of a flight with expense of others in our must come from the mounts of
all your law. The loss of practice in suchs case hereactore the rule governing the
being the witness.

All your inthe flight witness are quired by law," the Court
being traction in the same at was attributed by law, and attributed by and accident in the flight was attributed by a flight witness and all your law from the
accident which occurred he witness.

An attributed by the was attributed by an attributed by