Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1869.

THE YERGER CASE.

In the Supreme Court today the argument on the Yerger case was commenced by Attorney General Hoar. He argued at length that to bring a case within the appellate jurisdiction of this Court, in the sense requisite to enable it to award a writ of habeas corpus under the judiciary act, it is necessary that the commitment should appear to have been by a tribunal whose decisions are subject to revision by this Court.

This Court has never granted this writ, when the prisoner was not present at the time. He petitioned for it in confinement under an order of a Court whose proceedings can be revised by the Supreme Court. This Court cannot exercise any appellate control by appeal on a writ of error, or any other proceedings, over the military commission, by virtue of whose sentence the prisoner is imprisoned, nor has this Court power in any form, or by any procedure, to revive the proceedings of that Commission. In the case of the petitioner, the writ of *habeas corpus* to the Military Commander in Mississippi would be an exercise of original, not appellate, jurisdiction. The Military Commander holds the petitioner not under any order or decree of the Circuit Court, but by military authority, and could discharge the prisoner at his pleasure, notwithstanding the action of the Circuit Court. The *habeas corpus* issued with the *ceretiorari* as an adjunct to the appellate power, is only permitted where the custody of the prisoner is an essential part of the judgment or decree from which the decree is taken. The repeal by Congress of so much of act of February 5th, 1867, as granted appelate power to this court in cases of this nature, was intended, and should be construed, as taking away, not the whole appellate power in cases of habeas copus, but the appellate power in cases to which the act applied. Finally the acts of 1866, providing for a military Government in Mississippi, necessarily suspended the writ of habeas copus in that State, which it was within the clear constitutional authority of Congress to do.

Mr. J. M. Carlisle replied. He said that as a citizen he confessed there was no means of determining what Congress might have intended to do, but it was certainly difficult to tell when Congress had come into court or seized upon a cause *sub judice* and strangled it, what might not have been the intention. But as a lawyer, it was easy to say what Congress really had done, by applying the ordinary rules of interpretation, and by such means, he found that Congress, by the act of 1868, repealed only the statute of 1867, which had given special jurisdiction. Before the existence of the fourteenth section of the Judiciary Act was unaffected by the repealing act of 1868, and it was under the provisions of that section that this proceeding was instituted, and not under the act of 1867, as contended by the Attorney General. He had heard no argument which had in the least shown that this Court was without jurisdiction under the judiciary act, and he would be inexcusable in long detaining the Court in insisting upon a jurisdiction which it had reiterated and reaffirmed time and time again.

Mr. Carlisle spoke briefly without notes, making the arguments of the Attorney General the basis of his remarks. The excitement at first caused by this proceeding seems to have greatly subsided, but few spectators having sat out the argument to-day. The venerable Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was present until the argument closed, and appeared much interested.

Upon the conclusion of the argument the Court adjourned until Monday.

RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND PARTY IN WESTERN MARYLAND.

The President and party left Frederick this morning for the Antietam battle field. They traveled over the mountains in carriages. On the way Secretary Cox and Col. Vernon pointed out the several scenes of the conflict in which they were both engaged. The South Mountain being of peculiar interest to the President and General Sherman, who made many inquiries concerning the hostilities at that point. General Sherman, with several other gentlemen, hastily passed over the ground on foot, while the horses were resting, in order to have a better understanding of the events and movements of that day. Secretary Cox was a General in the Army of the Potomac, and assumed command of the 9th Corps after Reno was killed at South Mountain. At Middletown large crowds surrounded the open carriage of the President, greeting him with cheers, and not forgetting Gen. Sherman in their welcome. Miniature flags and handkerchiefs were waived by the ladies, and the bells of the village were rang. A reception equally enthusiastic was given at Boonsboro, and also at Keedysville. The party arrived at Antietam Cemetery at half past two o'clock. A large crowd of residents of the vicinity were in waiting. Judge Wiesell, of Hagerstown, received the President in a brief address, in which he spoke of the eminent service the President had rendered to the country, and of the graves of the dead who fell in defense of the Union, and concluded his speech by saying he had been instructed by the citizens of Hagerstown to invite the President and his party to visit that county seat. The President returned his thanks and said he had been highly gratified with his visit to Western Maryland, but as they had to take the cars at half past three o'clock, they would not have time to visit Hagerstown. General Sherman, Secretary Cox and Postmaster General Creswell, were then severally introduced to the crowd. Cheers were then given for the President and Gen. Sherman. A number of ladies and children were crowded into the presence of these gentlemen, and engaged in hand shaking, which evidently afforded them much pleasure. The little children equally enjoyed the kisses of the President. After a survey of the grounds, the party re-entered their carriages on their return to Keedysville, where cheers spontaneously were given for the President and Gen. Sherman and Cox. A special train was in waiting at Keedysville, several miles from the cemetery, and this brought the party to Washington, where they arrived at nine o'clock tonight. The people of Fredeick and elsewhere in western Md. profusely extended their hospitalities, and the party express their pleasure at the manner of their reception.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

On motion of the Attorney-General Woodbridge, A. Field, of Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar. Mr. Field holds the position of Assistant Attorney-General.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

Custom receipts from October 1st to 9th inclusive, were $679,706.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, October 15, 1869.

The Lake Shore Directors to day elected Jos. H. Bonner Treasurer, vice Lockwood, resigned. The report is revived of the issue of convertible bonds to take up the Wabash Stock, but nothing definite if known.

The Gold Exchange to-day elected a Board of Directors for the Clearing House. The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange have passed all North Carolina bonds as good for delivery except those issued to the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Co., which may, however, be called up separately, on the free list.

The suspension is announced of Lindsay, Chiltick & Co., importers, in consequenje of having been called to pay higher rates for the gold they needed than could be afforded. Their liabilities are not large, and the suspension it is hoped will be only temporary.

The announcement is made that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, to-day, voted to increase their share of capital 15 per cent.

The Congressional Committee on the cause and remedies for the depression of American currency, held its second session to-day, and heard the statements and suggestions of A. C. Stimers, naval engineer, C. F. Rowland, builder of the first Monitor, the Dictator, Puritan, and other iron clads, and a number of others.

The committee hold another meeting in the morning, and then proceed to Boston, where they will hold a session on Monday.

The session in Philadelphia is postponed till the week before the meeting of Congress, and then the ship owners of Baltimore and Wilmington will have a hearing.

PHILADELPHIA.

Highhanded Outrage—Inoffensive Citizen arrested, his keys taken and his office ransacked.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—George Deiss, clerk in the Prothonotaries Common Please office, was arrested last night by Lieut. Killacky, of the Mayors police, without a warrant, and locked him up in a cell where he was kept all night. While in custody, the key of his office was taken from him, and the police entered the office, which this morning bore evidence of having been ransacked. Deiss was released this forenoon, when he made complaint before Alison, who had Killacky arrested and held him in $5,000 bail to answer the charge. He was reprimanded by the Judge in the severest terms. His only excuse was that he arrested Deiss as a suspicious character.

Mr. Simpson, President of the Board of Return Judges, is not so seriously injured as at first reported. He is about to day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Vermont Legislature organized to-day. G. W. Grandey was elected speaker of the House.

—Governor Hoffman, of New York, has fixed the 18th of November as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

—Catharine Lurl, wife of a farmer in Storrs township, Hamilton county, Ohio, committed suicide by hanging yesterday noon. Cause, religious insanity.

—Admiral Farragut was much easier yesterday evening, and renewed hopes of his recovery are entertained. His strong will sustains him in his severe sickness, but his bodily strength is very small.

—In the United States District Court at Albany, N. Y., last evening, the jury in the case of Benjamin Payne, tobacconists, charged with making fraudulent returns to the Government, rendered a verdict of guilty.

—It is stated that General Canby has prepared a report on the alleged frauds in the Virginia election, which will show that it was an extremely fair election, much fairer, indeed, than is usual at elections in the Northern States.

—Thursday, at Cincinnati, Edward H. Hopkins attempted suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. He was taken to the hospital and will probably die. Under Mayor Faran he was some years ago Chief of Police. He alleges domestic trouble as the cause.

—In a present case in the United States District Court of Baltimore, which has been to the Supreme Court, it was shown that three National Banks of Baltimore have been lending as high as eighty per cent. of their capital for speculative purposes.

—Private letters from Havana, report that on the 9th inst., a battle was fought near Guaimaro, between the Spanish forces under Valmaseda, and two divisions of insurgents under Jourden and Rueseda, which, after seven hours of severe fighting, resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards. The losses on both sides are very heavy. The Spanish papers are silent in regard to this.

—The Memphis *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says: The Liberal Republican State Convention adjourned last evening, after a most harmonious session. The platform adopted is extremely liberal and conservative, endorsing universal suffrage, and a general reform in the present State Government, the action to be referred to the people for endorsement.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

(Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JOHNSTOWN, October 15.

Cambria county official majority for Packer is 667. Democratic loss over 1868 of 71.

SOMERSET, October 15.

Official majority of Somerset county is 1,201 for Geary. Republican loss of 165 over 1868.

S.

WASHINGTON, October 15.

Packer's official majority in the county is 156, a Democratic gain of 154 over 1868.

KITTANNING, October 15.

Official vote of Armstrong county for Geary, 360; a Republican loss of 168.

CLEARFIELD, Oct. 15, 1869.

Geary seventeen hundred and ninety-nine; Packer three thousand and fifteen; Williams one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven; Pershing two thousand nine hundred and ninety-two. Official.

R.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

LONDON, October 15.—The *Times* today, commenting on the situation of France, says the jealous and inconsistent policy which would allow and forbid public meetings at the same time, exceeds our comprehension. To permit citizens to assemble and leave it to the police to stop discussion, is adding insult to injury. The profession of confidence made by the Government is denied by its acts. If anything is likely to be fatal to France, and to the dynasty of its ruler, it is the perpetual distrust of the capabilities of the nation for self-control, and the never-ending dallying with the introduction of institutions to invest the people with responsibilities for their own deeds, which would interest the lovers of freedom in the cause of order, and give public opinion that sound and wholesome ascendancy which would drive ribaldry and license from the field. France has at the present moment no government. The Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif placed him between the old imperialism which the Emperor declared out of date and exploded, and the new constitutional rule, which he has announced, but is unable or unwilling to define. In the interval the people give the Emperor's message too broad an interpretation, while he is confident as if the words had never been spoken—as if no change had occurred, and none intended—as if present rule were now and might be expected to be forever what it has been in the worst time.

SPAIN.

MADRID, October 15.—Rumors are now abroad that Emperor Napoleon intends to establish a Corps of Observation on the frontier, and causes much excitement. During a debate in the Cortes yesterday, on the resolution thanking the Spanish authority in Cuba, Gen. Prim declared that the Home Government only wanted a favorable result of the conflict there to accord all the reforms and liberties required by the colony.

Negotiations with the rebels at Valencia are progressing. A brief delay has been granted, and a certain time fixed within which they may submit and secure full pardon. But should they hold out after the time has expired, their lives will be forfeited.

Pruneda has been arrested on a charge of engaging in the conspiracy to provoke insurrections in Saragossa.

It is reported that the insurgent leaders Paul and Salocchs have fired the city of Cartagena.

MADRID, October 15—*Evening.*—The special committee appointed by the Cortes to investigate the conduct of the Republican Deputies, in their report recommend the arrest of Gen. Perrla by the Government for his seditious action at Tarragon.

Three republican papers published in Madrid, have been suppressed and two others are under prosecution. Several citizens, prominent in the republican party, have been arrested here.

A petition from the Bishops praying that the insurgents of Valencia may be allowed to capitulate, has been refused.

More fighting is reported in Catalonia and Grenada. The Government troops have been victorious. It is calculated there are 20,000 armed insurgents in the field.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, October 15.—The waters of the Nile are subsiding, and there is no longer any apprenensions of serious damage to the cotton crop. The loss by the flood will not exceed in the aggregate five hundred bales.

A dam on the Suez canal gave away, but did no great harm to the works though a large quantity of material was destroyed. It is feared the canal must be deepened before it can be of any practical use.

ROME.

ROME, October 15.—The *Civilita Cattolica* says the Bishops have been summoned to the Council, not to deliberate on and decide questions by the vote of the majority, but to ratify decisions already resolved upon by the sovereign and infallible Pontiff.

HAVRE, October 15.—The steamship Paraguay, from New York, arrived today.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, October 15.—The Emperor Francis Joseph desires to see the establishment of *Cis Leithaman* Antonomy perfected before he leaves on his journey to the East, a transaction the Minister is forming, and the Bekeman notables, offer their good offices to bring about the desired result.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, October 15.—It is said that a measure providing for the reduction of the army will be proposed at the next session of Cortes.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, October 15—*Evening*—Consols for money 93⅝; do. for account 93⅝@93¾. Five-twenty bonds: '62s 82; '67s 83½; '65s, 81¼; Ten-forties 76. Eries 22¾; Illinois 94; Atlantic and Great Western 26½.

LIVERPOOL, October 15.—Cotton market firmer; middling uplands 12⅛d; Orleans 12⅛d.; sales 12,000 bales; sales for the week 56,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were for export and 8,000 bales on speculation; the stock is estimated at 425,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales is American; receipts for the week were 22,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were American; stock at sea, bound to Liverpool, 358,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are from the United States; receipts from America during the past week were 7,000 bales. The Manchester market is quiet. California white wheat at 10s. 2d, winter 9s. 7d, red western No. 2 9s. 2d. receipts Wheat for the quarter were 17,500 quarters, including 12,500 quarters from the United States. Western Flour 23s. 3d. Corn, mixed, 28s. 9d. Oats 3s. 9d. Peas 41s. 6d. Pork 110s. Beef 86s. Lard 72s. 6d. Cheese 66s. 6d. Bacon 55s. 6d. Spirits of Petroleum 10½d, refined 1s. 8d.

LONDON, October 15.—Sugar 39s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed 62s.

FRANKFORT, October 15.—U. S. Bonds 88@88⅛f.

PARIS, October 15.—Bourse firm. Rentes 72f. 37c.

LOUISVILLE.

National Commercial Convention—Fourth Day Proceedings.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—The Convention met at ten o'clock this morning. The first report presented to the Convention was that which provides for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. A memorial to be presented to Congress, and a resolution in favor of the improvement of said river, were read and unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Agriculture made their report. One resolution requests that Congress repeal the law in regard to the land and tax on the Southern States. The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on a Continuous Water Line from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River was read, and the resolutions embodied thereon were separately read. A copy of the resolutions will be forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the request that they be laid before their respective Houses.

The report of the Committee on Taxation, which provides for simplifying, equalizing and reducing taxation was also adopted.

The Commercial Convention met at 9:30 this morning, President Fillmore in the chair. After some preliminary matters, the Convention proceeded to call for the reports of the different committees. The most of these were so very voluminous that it would require several days to transmit them by telegraph, and it is next to impossible to give a general idea of them, owing to the great confusion which existed at times in the Convention.

Mr. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, chairman of the Committee on River Navigation, Canals and other improvements, submitted a lengthy and very able report.

In connection with the report, Mr. Stanard read a letter from J. N. Macomb, Colonel of Engineers and Superintendent of the U. S. snag boat of the western river improvements, in regard to his operations, which threws some light upon the subject of river improvements. After some slight objections, which were not sustained, the report of the committee was adopted.

The order of the day was postponed to hear the reports of the standing committees. The Committee on Agriculture submitted their report, which was adopted. The Committee believes that the true policy of the Government is a general and prompt relief from unequal taxation imposed upon the cotton growing sections, and urges Congress to repeal the act imposing land tax upon the Southern States. They believe the liberal policy of the Government towards agriculture is desirable.

Mr. Thomas Munce, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Continuous Water Line communication between the Mississippi river and Atlantic ocean, submitted a preamble and resolutions which, with the omission of one objectionable paragraph, was adopted. The report recommends, among many other things, the immediate extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Md., to Brownsville, Pa.

General C. B. Fisk presented a report upon the removal of obstructions from the mouth of Mississippi, which was unanimously adopted. The following resolution is a part of the report.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be most respectfully memorialized to increase the forces already employed, or if need be, to vary the same so as to effect in the most expedition manner possible, the opening of both channels at the mouth of the Mississippi river to a depth that shall pass vessels of twenty feet draught at all times through these channels.

Mr. Hilliard, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation, read the report of the Committee. They recognize the necessity of taxation for the support of the Government, and favor adherence to obligations already entered into. The existing mode of taxation is complex, extravagant and oppressive. It should be simplified and the revenue derived from a few sources, as licenses, tobacco, liquors, distilled spirits, land sales, fines and forfeitures. Statistics are given to show what can be collected from these sources.

T. P. Lawrence, of Illinois, Chairman of Committee on Manufacturing and Mining, read a report. They said that not having any reliable statistics to be guided by they cannot get a full report of the products of the several sections. A portion of the majority report of the Committee on Pacific Railroad was read by the Chairman, Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, when he was interupted by a discussion in reference to certain amendments, and as to whether a minority report which had been proposed should be read.

Gen. Sprague, of New York, spoke at considerable length in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He said, in the course of his remarks, "that this is the railroad which must be built to unite our people. (Applause.) It will be a bond that will bind the American people together with silken and golden bands, which will unite us in kindness and love". The report of the committee is full, voluminous and comprehensive—full of argument, statistics and historical facts. The further reading of the report, after the interruption, was dispensed with.

The minority report of the Committee was read by Mr. W. S. McMunn, of Pennsylvania. This report recommended the construction of a railroad commencing in the vicinity of Cairo and running westward on the thirty-fifth parallel latitude. The majority report favored the thirty second parallel line.

Then followed a lengthy and able discussion in reference to the advantages of one line over the other. At last a vote was taken upon the motion to adopt the minority report as a substitute for the majority report. Rejected.

The announcement of the result of the vote was followed by long and enthusiastic applause, and it was some time before good order was restored. The vote was at length reached upon the adoption of the majority report, which was adopted, and this was greeted with thundering applause. The Committee on Railroads generally submitted their report. This report recommended the building of railroads leading from various parts of the West to the various Gulf ports as the proper outlet for western agricultural products. It approves heartily the policy adopted by many southern railroad companies in affording cheap transportation to persons seeking homes in the Southern States and favors the connection by sail of the waters of the Pacific ocean and the lakes by the northern Pacific route. The report was adopted.

Mr. Lamb, of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Direct Trade, submitted his report, which was discussed at length and was finally adopted, three or four voices dissenting. Gen. Weldbridge introduced the following resolution, which was cordially received and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this Convention heartily reciprocates the sentiment of cordiality expressed by the President of the United States for the success of the objects contemplated by this Convention, as conveyed by his letter to this body, and we trust its deliberations will result in promoting brotherhood and harmony between all citizens of the United States.

Cincinnati was selected as the place, and the first Tuesday in October, 1870, as the time of holding the next Convention. A motion that the Convention adjourn *sine die* at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, Saturday, prevailed.

THE COURTS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, October 15.—In the case of George S. Head vs. Collins & McClean, a bill in equity, argued in the District Court of the United States, Judge McCandless delivered the following opinion:

"As the prayer and purpose of the bill is simply to restrain the respondents from proceeding with their executions, pending the proceedings in bankruptcy, the question as to priority of lien is prematurely raised.

"It is the policy of the law, that the assets of the bankrupt should be administered by one jurisdiction, and as we have decided in Campbell's case, that all liens remain intact, the rights of the respondents, whatever they are, will properly arise and be determined at the date of distribution.

The injunction is continued until further order."

In the case of E. A. L. Roberts vs. George West and others, in which bills were filed, as reported yesterday, the arguments of counsel were heard, after which preliminary injunctions were granted against George West, A. T. Ballentine *et al*, and Fred. Crocker. In the case against Elias Beach, the arguments were not concluded.

Quarter Session—Judge Mellon.

FRIDAY, October 15—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. H. Sturgeon, indicted for obtaining goods under false pertense. Jury out.

Louisa Smith plead guilty to the larceny of a dress from Mrs Marshall and was sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Green, an Allegheny policeman, indicted for assault and battery. Wm. Owens, Esq., prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendent arrested Mr. Owens in Allegheny city in he month of July and confined him in a cell without a warrant. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. Sentenced defered.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Beverage indicted for selling liquor to a habitual drunkard. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty Motion for a new trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

No. 331. Com. vs. H. R. Tyler.
" 332. " Nicholas Smith.
" 334. " Charles McGill.
" 382. " James Graham.
" 383. " Joseph Rees and John Taylor.
" 337. " John Fainley.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

No. 257. Com. vs. Cathrine Beck.
" 341. " Thomas Orr.
" 341. " Kleinloff.
" 189. " John Grimm.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

No. 315. Com. vs. Henry Sitters, 2 cases.
" 446. " Charles Seely.
" 345. " John Wensworth.
" 343. " Edward Lavelle.
" 333. " Owen Kelly.
" 336. " John Frank.
" 349. " J. M. Robitzer.
" 347. " Jacob Beissell.
" 350. " Henry Gautschey.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

312. Com. vs. Charles F. Good.
388. Com. vs. Edward Barrett, et al.
389. Com. vs. Roger Brooks.
400. Com. vs. F. E. Goodell.
406. Com. vs. Robert Heuston.
416. Com. vs. Geo. M. Morrison and Jas. Robinson.
354. Com. vs. Frederick Gedekon, 3 cases, Jacob Mainhart, Jas. Hudspeth.
418. Com. vs. John A. McGraw.
429. Com. vs. Thomas Sullivan.
430. Com. vs. James Smith.
423. Com. vs. Wm. C. Rafferty.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, October 15.—In the case of Waldie and Darwin vs. Wycoff, previously reported, jury withdrawn and case referred.

Hagan vs. Baily, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $10.

Kohler vs. Blume, *et al.* Action in replevin. Jury out.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

As far as can be ascertained, the following will be the complexion of the new Legislature:

Senate.

1. W. M. Watt, R.
2. A. W. Hensey, R.
3. D. A. Negle, D.
4. Geo. Connell, R.
5. C. H. Minnis, R.H.
6. B. J. Linderman, D.
7. Jas. S. Brown, D.
8. J. D. Davis, D.
9. W. M. Randall, D.
10. A. G. Brodhead, D.
11. R. G. Osterhout, R.
12. S. G. Turner, D.
13. A. G. Olmstead, R.
14. John B. Reeb, D.
15. C. R. Buckalew, D.
16. Daniel Mumma, R.
17. F. Billingfelt, R.
18. A. G. Miller, D.
19. C. M. Duncan, D.
20. Edward Scull, R.
21. J. K. Ripleam, R.
22. C. J. T. McIntyre, D.
23. Harry White, R.
24. W. A. Wallace, D.
25. A. H. Furman, D.
26. J. L. Graham, R.
27. Thos. Howard, R.
28. Jas. S. Sutan, R.
29. James Kerr, R.
30. H. Alleg, R.
31. M. S. Lowry, R.

House of Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA.
1. L. H. Thomas, R.
2. G. Maxwell, R. gain.
3. Sam'l Josephs, D.
4. Wm. Elliott, R.
5. E. G. Gavin, D.
6. R. C. Graham, R.
7. Robt. Johnston, R.
8. Jas. Y. Stokes, R.
9. Saml. J. Daily, D.
10. Etsha W. Davis, R.
11. Wm. Ball, R.
12. Alex. Adams, R.
13. J. A. Geiss, R.
14. John Cloud, R. gain.
15. Adam Albright, R.
16. Marsh C. Iron, R.
17. Wm. Comly, R.
18. James Miller, R.

ADAMS.
A. B. Dill, D.

ALLEGHENY.
M. S. Humphreys, R.
Alex. Miller, R.
Joseph Walton, R.
James Taylor, R.
D. N. White, R.
John H. Kerr, R.

ARMSTRONG.
M. M. Steele, R.

BEAVER AND WASHINGTON.
W. G. Sturick, R.
A. J. Bufferton, R.
H. J. Vankirk, R.

BEDFORD, FULTON AND SOMERSET.
J. H. Lehner, R.
F. B. Long, R.

BERKS.
Henry Brobst, D.
A. T. Keffer, D.
H. H. Schwartz, D.

BLAIR.
Jos. Robinson, R.

BRADFORD AND SULLIVAN.
J. F. Chamberlain, R.
Jos. H. Webb, R.

BUCKS.
Joshua Evans, D.
E. M. Kinsly, R.

BUTLER, LAWRENCE AND BEAVER.
G. W. McCrackin, R.
D. Craig, R.
E. A. Wheeler, R.
Alex. Leslie, R.

CAMBRIA.
John Porter, D.

CAMERON, CLINTON AND MCKEAN.
A. B. Armstrong, D.

CARBON AND MONROE.
James Finch, D.

CHESTER.
Jas. C. Hobertz, R.
Jos. G. Leech, R.
A. Darlington, R.

CLARION AND JEFFERSON.
R. B. Brown, D.

CRAWFORD.
R. C. Johnson, R.
E. W. Ames, R.

CLEARFIELD, ELK AND FOREST.
John G. Hall, D.

CENTRE.
Peter T. Meyer, D.

COLUMBIA & MONTOUR.
Geo. Scott, D.

CUMBERLAND.
John S. Leisig, D.

DAUPHIN.
A. C. Smith, R.
John E. Parsons, R.

DELAWARE.
Thos. V. Cooper, R.

ERIE.
C. O. Bowman, R.
D. B. McCreary, R.

FAYETTE.
T. B. Schnatterly, D.

FRANKLIN AND FULTON.
W. G. Skinner, D. gain.
D. Milliken, D.

GREENE.
Jos. Sedgewick, D.

HUNTINGDON, MIFFLIN AND JUNIATA.
H. G. McAlister, D.
A. Rore, D.

INDIANA AND WESTMORELAND.
D. M. Marshall, R.
A. M. Fullon, R.
Jacob F. Kroer, R.

LANCASTER.
A. Sodshalk, R.
A. C. Reinoehl, R.
E. B. Herr, R.
John E. Miller, R.

LEBANON.
J. B. Deimler, R.

LEHIGH.
Conrad Weiser, D.
D. H. Creitz, D.

LUZERNE.
S. W. Kelly, D.
D. L. O'Neill, D.
V. B. Wesler, D.

LYCOMING, UNION AND SNYDER.
Theodore Hill, R.
Thomas Church, R.
W. O. Herrold, R.

MONTGOMERY.
James Lochbach, D.
John J. Hervey, D.

NORTHAMPTON.
Samuel Bolleau, D.
David Andress, D.

NORTHUMBERLAND.
B. Montgomery, D.

PIKE AND WAYNE.
Wm. H. Dimmick, D.

POTTER AND TIOGA.
B. S. Strang, R.
J. R. Niles, R.

SCHUYLKILL.
James Ellis, D.
J. Irvin Steele, D.
F. W. Snyder, D.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING.
Geo. S. Fassitt, R.
A. A. Stephens, R.

VENANGO AND WARREN.
J. D. M. Hunks, R.
Chas. W. Stone, R.

YORK.
George Hersher, D.
E. Fisher, D.

Recapitulation.

SENATE.

Republicans	19
Democrats	14
Republican majority	5

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans	61
Democrats	39
Republican majority	22

Last year the Republicans had eighteen members in the Senate, a majority of three. This year the majority is four, a gain of one.

In the House the Republicans had sixty-two members last year; this year they have sixty-one, a loss of one in the Franklin district and two in the Juniata district, owing to an unfortunate division; but as the Republicans gain two members in Philadelphia, the actual Republican loss is but one. The majority on joint ballot is the same as last year.

THE press of Europe is so much in the hands of Protestants or of "philosophers," that the comments and even the information pertaining to the Ecumenical Council have to be taken warily. The Catholic papers are worse, for they only give and say what is ordered from Rome. The liberal Catholics of Germany are averse to the Council, and the Catholic sovereigns look coldly or suspiciously at all that is being done. The gathering of 900 Cardinals, Patriarchs and Archbishops, Bishops and mitred Abbots will be an imposing sight, but there are many able men who, in the interests of Catholicism, deprecate the proceedings and believe the results will be hurtful. The States, even the most Catholic, are more or less hostile beforehand.

A SACRILEGIOUS thief entered the church of the Holy Trinity, at New Orleans, last week, under pretext of worshipping, and when alone in the building he lost no time in breaking open the sacristy and helping himself to the sacred vessels. He succeeded in carrying off three chalices, valued respectively at $100, $70 and $40, a large silver dish valued at 100, and three altar cloths. The thief was apparently so deeply engaged in prayer, when seen in the church immediately before the robbery, that he concealed both face and head in his hands, rendering it a difficult matter to identify him.

A PARTY under Lieut. Wheeler, sent to explore the great desert county of Colorado and south of White Pines, reports its arrival, after severe trouble, at Muddy river, fifty miles south of the mouth of the Rio Virgin. The party will return by the most westerly line and reach White Pine the 1st of November.

FOURTEEN months ago, it is reported, Dr. Livingstone was seen at Lake Tanganyika, by an Arab. The report is doubtless a hoax, for Arabs weren't in fashion fourteen months ago! Makers of Livingstone items will do well to pay more attention to the probabilities.

THE editor of the Union City (Mich.) *Register* recently conversed with Mrs. Phebe Myers, aged 103 years. She is exceedingly active for one so old, is the mother of thirteen children, is able to walk along, and knits her own stockings.

THERE is a disease called inland yellow fever, or "Addson fever," prevailing in the vicinity of Columbus, Miss., that is quite fatal. It has all, or nearly all, the characteristics of the Gulf yellow fever, terminating with black vomit.