The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1865.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

There has been considerable discussion as to the propriety of trying the conspirators in the plot to assassinate the President and other chiefs of the government before a military commission, rather than before the regularly constituted courts of law. Many of the leading and most loyal presses of the country, with that laudable jealousy of dangerous innovations upon well established usages which is a characteristic of the American people, took exception at first to the proceeding; but having taken a fuller survey of all the ground, they now generally acquiesce in its propriety, especially since the doors of the court have been thrown open to the public.

The question turns upon the point whether the acts of killing the President and attempting the lives of other members of the government were acts of public war or of private malice. If the former, then they fall properly into the category of military offences, the same as that of one who acts the part of a spy or an emissary of the enemy in time of war. That these crimes were the promptings of private or individual malice no one pretends to believe; and whether they were directly procured by the chief authority of the public enemy with which the government has been struggling for four years or not, they must necessarily be regarded as parts of that war. This being so, they properly fall under the rule of the military rather than of the civil law.

Another question is: is the country at this time in a state of war, or of peace? That it has been in a state of war for years every body knows; and if it has passed from that condition into one of peace, when did that change take place? We have had no treaty of peace and cannot have any. We have had no proclamation of peace; and to issue one at this time would be premature and fraught with danger. In this peculiar case peace must supercede war gradually, as night changes to day, or winter to summer. But when a band of conspirators strike down the head of the nation, as has just been done, surely we are not yet in a state of peace. When such things are done, although the armies of the rebellion may be overcome and scattered, we may be sure the rebellion is not dead, and that the state of war must be maintained.

The act of Booth was the act of many. It was murder, to be sure, but it was also treason. *It was a blow at the nation in the person of its head.* It was an act of war. The blow was struck in behalf of the rebellion, and was therefore an act of war, as much as was the bombardment of Sumter, or the invasion of Ohio by JOHN MORGAN and his guerrillas. If this be so, then a military tribunal is the proper one to deal with the perpetrators.

But there is another reason why this thing is right. One man may have been in Richmond when, by his own deliberate act, he involved himself in this guilt, as, for example, JEFF. DAVIS; others may have been in Canada; others in the interior of the rebel States; others in Maryland, and others in Washington. But the crime being national, questions of local jurisdiction cannot be allowed to interfere without a sacrifice of the ends of justice. Hence the necessity (not less liable to the charge of being "the tyrant's plea") requires a court competent to try these parties, not as local, but as national criminals, not as accused citizens, but as common enemies; and the evidence of their complicity in this conspiracy determines their *states* in that particular. If proved guilty, they forfeit their lives; if innocent, they regain their *status* as citizens, provided they have not committed other acts of a different character.

This trial is progressing with great regularity, promptitude, order and decorum.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TEXAS REBELS.

The Shreveport (Texas) *Sentinel*, of April 27 has a notice of a meeting at that place, at which Governor Allen was a leading spirit, and made a speech in which "he endeavored to show that the cause of the South was by no means desperate or hopeless." General HEBTHORNE of Arkansas spoke and urged a renewed rally to the standard of rebellion. We now quote the *Sentinel*:

"Colonel Flournoy, of Texas, then took the stand, and made a most eloquent, but, as we think, in some respects, rather uncharitable and ill judged address. He, too, frequently appealed to the feeling of his soldier auditory, and received their hearty concurrence in his views. *The Colonel concluded his oration by a glowing panegyric upon Booth, the assassin of Mr. Lincoln,* whom he compared to Brutus, the slayer of Cæsar, and predicted for him (Booth) a like and enduring fame."

That is the genuine utterance of the spirit of slavery and rebellion, and for all time to come the assassination of MR. LINCOLN will be referred to that source, and associated in the minds of men with those twin monsters, Europe thinks it already regards as one of the chief representatives men of the Confederacy, and his act as the act. No private grief, no personal malice, urged him to take that life. It was Treason striking at the life of the Nation.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

A correspondent in the *Gazette* of yesterday offering proposes the name of a wounded soldier as a candidate for Treasurer of this county.

This is a strong disposition on the part of the public to fill all offices in future with disabled soldiers; and we hope the approaching Republican convention will see the propriety of making nominations as indicated by public feeling.

Not only generosity, but justice, prompts to that course. It is right. The men who risked their lives in defence of our liberty and for the protection of our property, and are wounded and disabled for the ordinary duties and business of the country, should be provided for in all cases where they are competent to perform the duties required. And we hope civilian candidates will exhibit their appreciation of such men and waive their supposed claims.

We have but one word of warning and caution to soldiers—be careful, and do not offer yourselves as candidates for places for which you are not fitted; and we urge the public not to put in position unfit men, even though they were soldiers. There is room in the business world for all in appropriate situations.

The state dollars which a soldier received from the republic for his services amount to nothing when their toil and suffering are considered. Then let the public show that it has a soul, and is willing to help on his maimed and shattered war-worn soldiers in every way in its power.

A Freedman was tried in Richmond the other day, by a drumhead court martial, for striking a woman for one of the sparkets with his cane. He was convicted and in punishment was put in irons, paraded the streets to the tune of the "Rogue's March," with a large placard, labelled "This for striking women." The sentence ordered the offender back from the Penitentiary.

SEVERDY JOHNSTON AND HIS CLIENT.

This gentleman who bore himself so haughtily when he first appeared before the Military Commission as the counsel of Mrs. SURRATT, stated that if he discovered she was implicated in the guilt of the assassination he would not defend her, remained in the court until a witness named FLOYD was called, when JOHNSTON abruptly left the room and did not appear again that afternoon. He did not hear FLOYD's testimony. Here is the report of it:

TESTIMONY OF MR. FLOYD.

One Floyd, keeper of a liquor store in Surratt's ville, Md., was called. He testified that he was acquainted with Mrs. Surratt, her son, and Atzeroit, and added:

Q. Will you state, Mr. Floyd, whether or not, some six or six weeks before the assassination of the President, any or all of these men came to your house?

A. They were there, sir.

Q. All three?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were they doing at your house?

A. Atzeroit came first, and went on to "T. R.;" was gone about half an hour, and the three of them returned—Surratt, Harold, and Atzeroit. I noticed nothing with them until all of them came, when John Surratt called me into the front parlor, then on the sofa. I saw two carbines and some ammunition.

Q. Anything else?

A. A rope.

Q. Were the articles left at your house?

A. Yes; Surratt asked me to take care of them, and I told him I didn't like to have these things in the house; he then carried me into a room I had never been into before, and showed me where I could place them under a joist.

Q. Were they concealed there?

A. Yes, sir; I put them there myself.

Q. How much ammunition was there?

A. Just one cartridge box.

Q. What kind of carbines?

A. I didn't examine them; they had covers on them.

Q. State whether on the Monday preceding Mrs. Surratt came to your house?

A. I met Mrs. Surratt on the Monday previous to the assassination. When she first broached the subject to me, I did not understand her; she asked me about the shooting irons, or something of that kind, to draw my attention to these things. I had almost forgotten they were there, and I told her they were hidden away; she said they would be wanted soon; I don't recollect the first question she put to me; she only referred to it in a manner, but finally came out and said they would be wanted soon.

Q. Now will you state whether in the evening or day on which the President was assassinated, Mrs. Surratt did not come to your house?

A. Yes, I was out attending a trial, and found her there when I came back; I judge it was about five o'clock; I met her at the wood pile, and she told me to have the shooting irons ready that night, and said there would be some parties call for them that night; she gave me something in a piece of paperto keep for her, and I found it was a field glass. She asked me to have two bottles of whiskey ready, saying they would be called for that night.

Q. And were they called for, by Booth and Harrold that night?

A. They both came, Booth and Harrold; they took their whiskey out of their bottles; Booth didn't come in, but Harrold did; it was not over 12:15 o'clock; Booth was a stranger to me; Harrold came in and took the whiskey, but I don't think he asked for the whiskey; he said to me, "Get those things."

Q. Didn't he say to you what those things were?

A. No; but he was apprised that I already knew they were coming for them; I made no reply, but went and got them; I gave him all the articles, with a field-glass and a monkey wrench.

Q. She told you to give them the whiskey, the carbines, and the field-glass?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did they remain at your house?

A. Not over five minutes.

Q. Did they take both the carbines, or only one?

A. Only one; Booth said he could not take his because his leg was broken.

Q. Did he drink also?

A. Yes; while sitting on the porch.

Q. Harrold carried the bottle out to him?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they say anything about the assassination?

A. As they were about leaving Booth said: "I will tell you some news; I am pretty sure we have assassinated the President and Secretary Seward."

Q. Was that in Harrold's presence?

A. I am not certain; I became so excited that I am not certain.

Q. At what hour was the news of the President's assassination afterwards received by you?

A. I suppose it was about 9 o'clock.

Q. As the news spread was it spoken of that Booth was the assassin?

A. I think it was, sir, on several occasions.

Q. Did you see the prisoner, Dr. Mudd, before?

A. I never saw him before; am not acquainted with him at all.

Q. What was the exact language used when Harrold asked for those things?

A. "For God's sake make haste and get those things."

The cross-examination of this witness elicited no other important points, and the court adjourned until Monday morning.

The Income Tax in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The proposed reduction of the income tax to sixpence a pound, is a matter of congratulation as to the probability of its final disappearance. It also suggests review of its past career. Imposed for the first time in 1842, and the rate of seven pence in the pound, it continued for three years. It was followed by another triennial tax beginning in 1845, and by a third in 1848, when an attempt was vainly made by Lord John Russell's government to raise the tax to a shilling. In 1851 it was renewed for only one year, Mr. Home defeating the government on the question of its duration; and in 1853, as a dissolution was at hand, it was temporarily prolonged for another year.

Then in 1853 came Mr. Gladstone's comprehensive scheme of an income tax for seven years at a gradually diminishing rate. For two years it was to be 7d.; for other two 6d.; and for the last three 5d., after which it was to come to end. It was also part of the proposal that the tax should not at a lower rate, be extended, to incomes of between £100 and £150, and that Ireland should no longer be exempt from the obligation. During those seven years the income rate underwent a checkered and fluctuating existence. Alarm and doubt soon set in, and then a temporary addition of 2d. was made to the rate for £1, and finally, when it had sunk to five and 6d., it was raised to 9d. In April, 1860, the longest lived tax of the series died a lingering death. And a new rate of 10d. was granted for a single year.

In 1861 it was reduced to 9d. It remained at that figure in 1862, and was lowered to 7d. in 1863. Last year another 1d. was taken from it, and practically this was the lowest point. It only reached for a whole twelvemonth; the 5d rate existed for only half a year, and for the other six months was raised to 7d. Originally imposed for only three months, the income tax has never lapsed for a day, and has extracted from the pockets of the nation about £170,000,000. While the rate has been reduced, the productiveness of the impost has rather been increasing. Formerly every penny yielded a million, but it now gives £1,800,000, and may be expected before long to represent a million and a half of revenue.

A Young Lady Kidnapped at St. Louis.

The Missouri *Democrat* gives the particulars of the abduction of Miss Isabella Fabler, daughter of a resident of St. Louis. She had been placed under the charge of a relative named Pond while her father made a journey to the Rocky Mountains. An aunt of the young lady, not approving this arrangement, conceived a plan to obtain possession of her person. They hired a carriage one day last week, and drove to the residence of Miss Fabler, and gave to the vehicle forced her into it, and conducted her to the House of the Good Shepherd, a Roman Catholic institution for the reclamation of fallen women. This establishment is enclosed by a high wall, so that the females have no chance of escape. Mr. Pond, resenting the disgrace cast upon his ward, applied to Judge Primm for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and it is expected that some serious revelations will appear.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Exception of the French Minister.

The Marquis de Montholon, the new French Minister, was received by President Johnson on Saturday. The following addresses were made:

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER.

Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your hand the letter of the Emperor of the French which accredits me in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Excellency. I seek for what may have determined his Imperial Majesty to give me this distinguished mark of his confidence. I can attribute it only to the recollections of the ties which already attach me to this country. The personal relations which have previously contracted in it during a long sojourn, and the sympathies of which I am proud to have received numerous proofs, have made me appear, without doubt better prepared than another to serve as the interpreter of the sentiment which animates the imperial government towards the government and people of the United States. In fact, glorious traditions, the importance whereof we maintain with pride, do not permit that France should ever be indifferent to the destinies of this great republic. Immense interests, which every day develop themselves more fully, will draw together more and more closely this noble and ancient alliance. I am happy to bring together on a solemn occasion the loyal and frank expression of the wishes which the Emperor, my august sovereign, forms for the complete restoration of peace and concord on the continent of America. The whole of France participates in the same thought, and will always view with satisfaction the consolidation of the prosperity and greatness of the United States. Animated by the sentiments of deep sympathy with the American Union, their Imperial Majesties and France share equally with the whole nation in the grief which the most atrocious of crimes has just plunged the government and people of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

"*Mr. Le Marquis De Montholon:*—I cannot forbear to welcome as the diplomatic representative of France a gentleman who claims to be strongly attached to the United States by those ties incident to family connection and long previous official residence in this country, to which you so gracefully allude. The intimacy with the head of your own government which has resulted from well-known antecedents cannot fail to impart, perhaps, universal confidence to your representations in respect to his purposes and policy with reference to the United States. The people of this country have a traditional regard for France, which was originally so deeply planted and has been so universally, and warmly cherished, that it must continue to flourish and expand, unless it should be checked by events most uncommon, and not to be anticipated by ordinary foresight. I trust that the result of your mission will be to strengthen and perpetuate the good understanding between our two governments, and that perfect peace may be restored on the American continent pursuant to these wishes of your Sovereign to which you refer. I offer you my hearty thanks for the sympathy which you express in behalf of their Imperial Majesties, for the recent tragical events in this metropolis."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.—The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are invited to assemble at the places of holding elections in their respective Townships and Precincts respectively, on SATURDAY, June 10, 1865, and select delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held in the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot. Between the hours of one and seven o'clock p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and seven o'clock p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

ALEX. HILAND, D. O'NEIL, Secretaries. A. M. BROWN, Chairman. apd

LIEUT. SAMUEL HARPER, of the 19th Penna. Vols., from Lower St. Clair Township, will be a candidate for nomination to the state Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

my17:2aeF

THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JAS. F. CLAGGY announce him as a candidate for DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

my16:2aeW MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

FOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—SURE AND TRUE—G. URLIDE, Pittsburgh. Subject to nomination by Union Convention. my11:2aeW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DWELLING HOUSE ON COLWELL STREET FOR SALE—With lot 24 feet front by 122 deep; two story brick of hall, parlors, kitchen and cellar, three chambers, attic, cellar, gas fixtures, fence, shade trees, etc. A Possession of one-half can be given in April 10. S. CUTHBERT & SONS, apl10 61 Market street.

WASHINGTON STREET, ALLEGHENY.—All parties interested are notified that the viewers of the opening of Washington North street to East Lane, will meet for further hearing at the COURT HOUSE, in PITTSBURGH, on TUESDAY, May 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. S. SUMOYER, Jr., my11:2taeW Solicitor for Allegheny City.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS POT CLAY.—100 bbls so cleaner Clive to arrive. For sale by ZEBARIAH DUKEY & CO., 110 Water street, near the head of Wood street. We desire to make prompt sales, and will put prices to correspond with lowest market rates for that of like good quality.

BANKERS, BROKERS, BOOKKEEPERS, Clerks, Lawyers, and all business men desire a GOOD GOLD PEN, and will find no better one of Foley's make at the Jewelry store of J. R. READ & CO., my11:2ae 77 Fifth street.

TO LET.—A good furnished room, with cut board, for a single gentleman. Apply at 128 SECOND STREET, Allegheny. Good references required. my11:2ae

COUPONS! COUPONS!

July, September and November Coupons

BOUGHT AT HIGH RATES, BY ROBINSON, McGILBAR & CO., my11:2ae No. 72 Fourth street.

HADLY & ROCKERSHOUSEN, MANUFACTURERS OF

MATTRESSES AND CHAIRS,

150 FEDERAL STREET, my11:2ae ALLEGHENY CITY.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, MAY 8, 1865.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Stockholders of this Bank at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 23d of June, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve the ensuing year. Also, to consider the propriety of changing the Bank into a National Bank. By order of the Board. THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

NOTICE—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK of the NATIONAL TRADE'S EXCHANGE COMPANY will be opened at the Exchange Room of Trades, City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 22d day of May, 1865, and kept open for the space of ten days for the purpose of incorporation.

J. H. JOHNSTON, R. M. HOWE, J. H. GRALLEY, J. H. SUCKENBROKER, J. H. SOWER, SPENCER HARBAUGH. apr29

AMERICAN INKS.

SMITH'S AMERICAN INK, SMITH'S RAILROAD INK, SMITH'S COPYING INK.

These inks are superior in quality to any others heretofore produced in this country, and can now be found to equal English and French inks. For sale by Druggists generally. Put up in bottles and kegs. For sale in Pittsburgh by SIMON JOHNSTON, my9:2ae corner Smithfield and 4th sts.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA OIL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Oil Company, will be held at

The Office of A. T. Bannerstock,

in Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on the third Wednesday, being the 24th day of May, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making a sale of the property of the United Stock of said Company, and transacting such other business as may come before said meeting.

A. T. BANNERSTOCK, Chm. Pittsburgh, May 11, 1865. my11:2ae

BAGGING—WILLOWS.—50 bundles, to arrive on steamer Fairchild. For sale by my11 MAYER, SCHERR & CO.

ROSINDALE CEMENT—1,000 barrels just received by my11 GEO. CONNELL.

LUBRICATING OIL.—50 bbl. of very superior quality. my11 BEST & CO.

FIRE BRICK AND TILE.—For sale by my11 GEO. CONNELL.

GUM.—50 bbls No. 1 for sale by my11 GEO. CONNELL.

TUBES.—A small dwelling on Cedar st. to let. Inquire of my11 E. COUTHOFF.

NEW PARLOR PAPERS TO ARRIVE this week at the new Paper Store of JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO., 69 Wood st.

FRESH EGGS.—81 bbls Fresh Eggs just received for sale by my11 WINGATE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for SPIRITUOUS LIQUOR, filed in the Clerk's office, MAY 9th, 1865.

Names.	Kind.	Place.
Hugh Callis,	tavern,	1st Ward, Pitts'h.
George Canning,	"	" "
Archibald Zerr,	"	" "
Catarine Wilhert,	"	" "
John Sawyer,	"	" "
Rhinehart Fiedstick,	"	" "
F Weig ad,	"	" "
John Riehl ss,	"	" "
Catherine Bossert,	eating house,	" "
Wm Pollock,	"	" "
Wm E Bryan,	"	" "
John Seifferth & Co.,	other goods,	" "
Thomas Ball,	"	" "
John Laverty,	tavern,	2d Ward, Pittsb'h.
Sands Sayre,	"	" "
Henry Bender,	"	" "
Joseph McKee,	"	" "
Geo F Hochuchwender,	"	" "
Thomas Bailey,	"	" "
John Brown,	"	" "
Joseph Wernet,	"	" "
Gustav Mark,	eating house,	" "
Henry Voy,	"	" "
Geo Eckeman & Co.,	tavern,	2d Ward, Pittsb'h.
Peter Brady,	"	" "
John Kennedy,	"	" "
James Cox,	"	" "
John Duffy,	"	" "
C Wehrung,	"	" "
Thomas White,	other goods,	" "
J & J Kelley,	"	" "
Peter McGee,	eating house,	" "
Wm N Chessman,	tavern,	4th Ward, Pittsb'h.
Wm Hewitt, Jr.,	"	" "
John McGrady,	"	" "
Rebecca Mullen,	"	" "
Benjamin Trimble,	"	" "
Daniel Meens,	"	" "
J H Hopkins,	"	" "
Charles Mullen,	eating house,	" "
Geo P Miller,	"	" "
Alex Campbell,	"	" "
Lawrence Purcell,	other goods,	" "
James Boyd,	"	" "
H W Beaumont & Co.,	"	" "
John McKevitt,	"	" "
Robert Woods,	"	" "
L B Voigt & Co.,	"	" "
Adam Tomzsaint,	tavern,	5th Ward, Pittsb'h.
Jacob Fox,	"	" "
Wm Brown,	"	" "
Peter Demberger,	"	" "
Abraham Greenwood,	"	" "
Thomas Kelly,	"	" "
Joseph Dietel,	"	" "
Adam Bauerlein,	"	" "
Henry Daily,	"	" "
Catherine Keck,	"	" "
Michael Greenawalt,	"	" "
John Rooney,	"	" "
Henry Uolwer,	eating house,	" "
George Eckerly,	"	" "
Wm Williams,	"	" "
Joseph Mankis,	"	" "
Wm Sitzenticker,	other goods,	" "
Henry Zimmerman,	tavern,	6th Ward, Pittsb'h.
T W Irgin,	"	" "
Herman Bischold,	"	" "
Minna Flucker,	eating house,	" "
James McKelvy,	"	" "
Henry Conner,	other goods,	" "
Mrs A McCally,	eating house,	7th Ward, Pittsb'h.
John P Vogle,	"	" "
Henry Richardson,	tavern,	8th Ward, Pittsb'h.
Wm Kunz,	"	" "
James Coyle,	"	" "
Wm Yellmeyer,	eating house,	" "
John M Dietle,	"	" "
John Power,	tavern,	9th Ward, Pittsb'h.
George Newroth,	"	" "
J Kumpf,	"	" "
John Kerr,	"	10th Ward, Pittsb'gh.
Charles Quinn,	"	" "
Felix Lafferty,	"	" "
Rhinehart Ullrich,	"	" "
Joseph Sakatch,	"	" "
Andrew Garisch,	"	" "
E Auer,	"	" "
John Smith,	"	" "
Stephen Chiriaf,	"	" "
J E Gardiner,	"	" "
John Savage,	"	" "
James Brawley,	"	" "
A Mamau,	"	" "
James Williams,	"	" "
Wm O'Donnell,	"	" "
George Spencuyer,	eating house,	" "
Sophia Cornrugh,	"	" "
Xavier Walz,	"	" "
James Brownlee,	other goods,	" "
Wm Hafferer,	"	" "
F Lynch & Co.,	"	" "
Wm Bennetts,	"	" "
Chas L Dobling,	tavern,	1st Ward, Alleg'y.
John Siddons,	eating house,	" "
Xaver Seckler,	"	" "
G Fass,	"	" "
Martin Inherwood,	"	" "
John Mihelis,	tavern,	2d Ward, Alleg'y.
Adam Hegl,	"	" "
John A Smith,	"	" "
Chas Fleischer,	eating house,	" "
Mary Owens,	"	" "
Barbara Dickenhoffer,	"	" "
P A Wacker,	tavern,	3d Ward, Alleg'y.
Christian Geib,	"	" "
Anthony Hontas,	"	" "
Valentine Steer,	"	" "
Leonard Kern,	eating house,	" "
George Fleischer,	"	" "
Basil Barber,	"	" "
Margaret Hinkle,	"	" "
Salem Stahl,	"	" "
Jacob Scharzer,	"	" "
John R Stahl,	tavern,	4th Ward, Alleg'y.
John Krebenbahl,	"	" "
Philip Bickleisen,	"	" "
J J Landgraf,	"	" "
Apolonia Moll,	"	" "
John Kinsey,	"	" "
Louis Cesar,	"	" "
C McCloskey,	eating house,	" "
Guest & Kaufman,	"	" "
A Ensing,	other goods,	" "
Wm Seidler,	"	" "
John Rudert,	tavern,	Birmingham.
John N Shafer,	"	"
Christian Sauter,	"	"
Ann J Maguire,	"	"
Christian Sauer,	"	"
Jacob Ernst,	eating house,	"
Fred Krome,	"	"
Michael Mauk,	eating house,	"
Charles Green,	tavern,	East Birmingham.
Ernest Hauck,	eating house,	"
Jacob Ziegler,	"	"
John Sauer,	tavern,	Lawrenceville.
John Smith,	"	"
Jacob Hart,	"	"
James Young,	"	"
John Q Smith,	"	"
Fred Engel,	tavern,	"
Peter Janek,	other goods,	"
Barbara Ludwig,	"	"
Robert Hunt,	eating house,	"
John Fox,	tavern,	Manchester here.
Peter Schmidt,	tavern,	McKeesport here.
Wm Kaufman,	"	"
James Mak Sandgrass,	"	"
Jacob Engle,	"	"
J F Weber,	eating house,	"
Martin Fennenwalch,	tavern,	Sharpsburg here.
Jacob Hebeck,	eating house,	"
John Gerhardt,	tavern,	South Pittsburgh.
Antony Bough,	"	"
Wm Tolan,	other goods,	"
Joseph E Telatec,	eating house,	Taremtum here.
George Mcelroy,	tavern,	Temperanceville here.
Elizabeth Clark,	eating house,	"
Hannah Augustadt,	other goods,	"
Thomas Carroon,	tavern,	West Pittsburgh.
John Clark,	"	"
Henry Schneider,	other goods,	"
Mary A McCracken,	eating house,	"
Frank Dopp,	tavern,	Collins Township.
Nicholas Leech,	"	"
Peter Bowers,	eating house,	Crescent Township.
Malich Gardner,	tavern,	Chartiers Township.
Christian Weigle,	"	Elizabeth Township.
Robert Clarke,	"	"
John Lowe,	"	"
John Hamilton,	"	Hampton Township.
Michael Shopson,	"	Indiana Township.
Henry Lutner,	"	Liberty Township.
Ann Kerr,	"	Lower St. Clair Tp.
John O Hughes,	"	" "
John Lentz,	"	" "
George Goldbach,	"	" "
George Lauer,	"	" "
Reuben Rutter,	"	" "
George Yoiner,	eating house,	" "
Wm C Brown,	other goods,	" "
George Schmeyer,	tavern,	McMillin Township.
Jacob Ewalt,	"	" "
John E Fellers,	"	Mifflin Township.
Louisa Fitzer,	"	" "
Josephine Fleck,	"	" "
Jacob Kumpf,	"	" "
Christian Shanzenbaugh,	eat'g house,	" "
Anthony Whitaker,	tavern,	Peebles Township.
Jacob Kaufman,	eating house,	" "
John M Tedbell,	tavern,	Robinson Township.
James Byers,	"	" "
Michael Leonard,	"	" "
Joseph Lodge,	"	Reserve Township.
Frederick Herbelak,	"	" "
Frederick Garrison,	"	Richland Township.
Jacob Horn,	"	Ross Township.
Patrick Dohan,	"	" "
Martin Riley,	eating house,	Shaler Township.
Jacob Ruhl,	"	" "
Jacob Sanger,	tavern,	West Township.
Jacob Sanger,	eating house,	" "
Ann Kahn,	"	" "
Ann Kahn,	tavern,	Versailles Township.
The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, May 24, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue from day to day, until all the business shall be taken out after five days and within fifteen days after being started, so they will be ready to commence in the Allegheny district, in the week beginning on the first Monday in June.

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