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## WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,
**No. 133 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,**

WE ARE NOW OPENING OUR LARGE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of every variety, and latest styles and fashions adapted to Spring and Summer Sales, which having been purchased principally for CASH, direct from the Manufacturers, and selected with great care as to quality and sizes, we flatter ourselves we are able to offer SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS to our friends who may call.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND CHILDREN.

Which are highly recommended throughout the Eastern States for their durability and cheapness—ONE PAIR having been found by actual test, to OUT-WEAR THREE PAIRS OF THE OLD STYLE.

Buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock

*Before Purchasing Elsewhere.*

Particular attention given to orders. mr19:1ds:2m'T

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## JAMES M'CANDLESS & CO.,
No. 103 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

*IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF*

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Would respectfully call the attention of *THEIR CUSTOMERS AND MERCHANTS GENERALLY,* TO THEIR STOCK FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

Surpassed by none in extent or variety, and to which CONSTANT ADDITIONS WILL BE MADE THROUGHOUT THE SEASON. Their Terms and Prices will be as Favorable to Purchasers as those of any other House, East or West.

Cash and Short Time Buyers are Especially Invited to call. mr16:d&wtejoT

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PARK, M'CURDY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, Tinmen's Machines and Tools.

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Orders promptly filled, in the latest styles of the art. mr25:1ydtc

McCORD & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, *WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,* 131 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

Have now on hand for Spring Sales, as large and complete an assortment of Goods as can be found in any of the Eastern cities, consisting of FUR, SILK AND WOOL HATS of every style and quality; CAPS of every quality and latest fashions; PALM LEAF, STRAW, LEGHORN AND PANAMA HATS; STRAW, LEGHORN AND SILK BONNETS, etc., etc. Persons wishing to purchase either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock. mr11

FRENCH WHITE ZINC PAINT. 500 Tons Snow White and No. 1. DRY AND GROUND IN OIL IN FRANCE, *WARRANTED PURE,* In store and to arrive, for sale by JOSEPH M. STRONG, No. 83 Reade Street, New York, Agent, Vieille Montagne & Co., Paris.

SAMUEL GRAY DRAPER AND TAILOR, *No. 62 ST. CLAIR STREET,* PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Has just returned from the Eastern Cities and is now receiving his Spring stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Coatings of every variety and style adapted to the best city and country trade, which will be made up to order with promptness and despatch, and at rates as low as at any other similar establishment in the city. 5:23dfe

McBRIDE & CO. Forwarding and Commission Merchants, And Agents for the sale of Pittsburgh Manufactures. Consignments and orders for LEAD, HIDES, HEMP, PRODUCE, &c., solicited. Prompt attention to receiving and forwarding. No. 49 Commercial Street, St. Louis. de8:3dmdc

J. H. CHRISTY, M. D., 163 *Third Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.,* Having had the advantages of Eastern Colleges and Hospitals, and several years' practice, offers his professional services in SURGICAL AND MEDICAL CASES.

REFERENCES: Rev. W. D. Howard, Rev. D. H. A. McLean, T. H. Sill, Esq., J. R. Hunter, Col. Wilson McCandless, Hon. H. J. Weaver, Hon. T. J. Bigham, John H. Meller, Esq., Jacob McCollister, Esq. my3:1ydtc

ETNA STOVE WORKS. ALEXANDER BRADLEY, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN EVERY VARIETY OF COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES, Plain and Fancy Grate Fronts, &c. Sole Proprietor of the celebrated PATENT GAS BURNING AND SMOKE CONSUMING COOK STOVES. Office and Sales Room, mr16:1ydtc No. 84 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

STARCH AND FARINA. Made by the West Philadelphia Manufacturing Co. (First Premium awarded by the Franklin Institute, November, 1858.) Diamond Gloss Starch, in case containing 6 boxes, 6 lbs. each. Do do. boxes do 40 papers, 1 do. Also, Refined, Pure and Pearl Starch, in boxes various sizes, all for laundry use. CORN FARINA, (or Corn Starch,) in box 40 papers each. This article is extensively prepared for culinary purposes, and can be relied on as superior in STRITT to any now in use. For sale by THOMPSON, CLARK & YOUNG, Wholesale Agents for the Company. N. HOLMES & SONS, DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, BANK NOTES AND SPECIE, NO. 57 MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Collections made on all the principal cities throughout the United States. apl2:6ly

ROBERT OIR, DEALER IN STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., NO. 93 MARKET STREET. mr16:1ydtc *PITTSBURGH.*

S. B. & C. P. MARKLE, MANUFACTURERS OF PRINTING, JOB AND ALL KINDS OF WRAPPING PAPER. Warehouse, No. 27 Wood Street, *PITTSBURGH, PA.* Rags bought at market prices. my6:tf

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO. MANUFACTURERS OF Iron Railing, Iron Vaults, Vault Doors, Window Shutters, Window Guards, &c., *Nos. 91 Second Street and 86 Third Street,* (Between Wood and Market,) PITTSBURGH, PA. Have on hand a variety of new Patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes. Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. mr9

WM. VANDEVER. WM. G. FRIEND. VANDEVER & FRIEND, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, *No. 6, Shine's Block, Dubuque, Iowa.* Collections promptly made in any part of Northern Iowa, or Western Wisconsin. Will attend to the purchase and Sale of Real Estate, obtaining Money on Bonds and Mortgages. solly:ydtc

WM. G. ROBINSON.....P. H. MILLER. WITHROW DOUGLASS.....WILSON MILLER. ROBINSON, MILLER & MILLER, FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS, WASHINGTON WORKS, Pittsburgh, Penna. Office, No. 21 Market street. Manufacture all kinds of Steam Engines and Mill Machinery, Castings, Railroad Work, Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Work. Jobbing and Repairing done on short notice. mr26:1ydtc

WEYMAN & SON, Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS, AND LEAF TOBACCO, *Corner of Smithfield Street and Diamond Alley,* PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. SIGHT BILLS DRAWN BY DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., ON THE UNION BANK, LONDON, IN SUMS OF ONE POUND STERLING AND UPWARDS. Also, Bills on the principal cities and towns of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Russia and other European States, constantly on hand and for sale by WM. H. WILLIAMS & CO., Bankers, Wood street, corner of Third. 6:1ym

J. M. LITTLE MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 54 St. Clair Street, (Dr. Irish's New Building,) PITTSBURGH, PA. solly:ydtc

CARD. J. SCOTT, Dentist, HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Dr. Wm. A. Ward, No. 278 Penn street, (south side,) third door above Hand street. Office Hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. ap2:1ydtc

POSTLEY, NELSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GUN BARRELS, SOLID BOX VISES, Cast Steel and Hammered Shovels and Spades, Picks, Mattocks, Sledges, Wedges, Harrow Teeth, &c. Warehouse, No. 17 Market Street, Pittsburgh. PITTSBURGH, PA.



# Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH: SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1859.

*OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY*

City and News Items.


UNION PRAYER MEETING, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 68 Fifth street, at 4½ o'clock, P. M., every afternoon. Come for a few minutes if you cannot stay longer.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE is issued this day, at our office, on Fifth street, above Smithfield. It is a "blanket" sheet, containing about 27 columns of reading matter, comprising Home and Foreign News, full and reliable Home and Foreign Market Reports, Poetry, full reports of all matters in and about the city, and Editorials upon all matters of current interest. This paper, containing more reading matter than any other published in this city, is supplied in clubs of ten for $1 per annum, in clubs of five for $1.25, or in single copies at $2. For sale at our counter, with or without wrappers, at 5 cents per single copy.

THE EXECUTION.—It is a sad duty which the Journalist is called upon to perform—that of recording the circumstances of an event that is so full of all that is awful and that awake only shuddering and distress. We perform it as we take disagreeable medicine, because it is expected of us, and because a large majority of readers desire to read about it. We were not an eye witness of the scene, nor would we be on any consideration. The ticket of admission which we received was, however, bestowed upon one who desired to go in.

It may be interesting, however, to state the facts in the case of both the unhappy men, now no longer dwellers upon this earth. D. S. Evans was a carpenter by trade, and lived in a small house on Sannon street, in the Second Ward, Allegheny city. His wife was a faithful, gentle, patient, quiet woman, who tenderly cared for little children, then four in number, in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. One of these children was, on the morning of May the 11th, 1858, about five months old. On that morning, about five o'clock, while it was not yet light, those in the vicinity of Evans's house heard great shouting and screaming, and on looking to see what was the occasion of it, saw the smoke pouring from Evans' door, and rushing in they saw Mrs. Evans lying on the floor with her throat cut from ear to ear, her neck broken and her clothes on fire. A severe wound was found over her eyes! Near her lay her little child, quite badly injured, as if it had been thrown or stamped down. Evans was arrested, tried in November last, found guilty of the above named awful deed, and for this deed he has suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

The second man, Christian Jacoby, who suffered at the same time and in company with Evans, and on the same scaffold, was also a wife murderer. There was, perhaps, more of awful depravity in this murder than in that of any other on record. The simplest outline of the facts are as follow:—

On the 11th day of July last, some men who were working in a meadow below Cork's run, which empties into the Ohio about two miles below the city, just above McKee's rocks, were annoyed by an offensive smell, which seemed to come from a small clump of bushes in a low swampy spot near the centre of the field. At length they concluded to go to the spot and opened the bushes with the hoe! It was no little startling to their error, he found the dead body of a woman, or three pieces! lying at her feet, and upon her the burning sun had been for four days (as was afterwards learned) doing its work. A great excitement was caused by this. It was believed at first to have been the work of some person about the city, and it was supposed that the story of the finding got abroad, the community would discover that somebody was missing. Suspicion at first fastened upon a fellow who had been seen "vagrantizing" with a woman in the neighborhood of Cork's run. But this suspicion was soon dissipated before an overwhelming mass of facts. Mr. Herwig, who keeps a hotel on Penn street, above the Canal bridge, as soon as he heard of the finding, came to the Mayor and stated to him that a man calling himself Butler had come to his house about the 7th of July, with his wife, four children and a servant girl; that he had just arrived in the country from Germany; that on the evening of July 7th he had gone out, after tea, to walk with his wife, in the direction of the Point; that he had returned to the house again between one and two o'clock, without his wife; that early the next morning he, his children and the servant girl left on the first train for Chicago; that on Herwig's inquiry for Sutter's (Jacoby's) wife, he said she was well cared for, and that he left her with friends. Here was at once a clue which the Mayor and police did not fail to follow up. The Butler clue was discovered; Christian Jacoby was at once pursued, but when the officers reached Chicago he had gone to Blue Island, about 16 miles from the city. The policeman pursued, but Jacoby escaped just as he was about to leap his hands upon him, and fled into a swamp. He was lost sight of for about two months.

Through certain shrewd and well laid plans of the police, he was caught on the 29th of August, at Danville, Illinois, brought here, tried, condemned, and promptly executed. His children are at the Catholic's Orphan Home, in Allegheny. It appeared on the trial that the serving girl who had come here from Germany with him was his paramour, and that doubtless Jacoby had made up his plan to get rid of his wife when he left Germany with her; and that his leaving Herwig's hotel, shooting her through the head with a pistol, and leaving her! were the tragic completion of a plan whose general outlines had been laid down months before. Such are the principal facts in these cases.

During the dispensgrace of Jacoby, that is in the interim between his escape at Blue Island and his arrest at Danville, certain letters passed between him and a priest at Dubois county, Indiana, where Jacoby's father lives. Jacoby had changed his name after his flight to Jacob Christ. Under this name, the priest, P. Ulric Christen, wrote to him substantially as follows:

* * *other conviction remains to us, viz. that you are still alive. Your letters of the 5th and 15th of August reached me through Adam Lab. Willingly would we believe what those letters contain, but there are passages therein that corroborate the whole or the greater part of your guilt, and which will require sometime a serious reckoning before God. We offer up family happiness to blind inclination to a wanton girl; why not search earnestly for the lost member of a dear family; why flee when innocent with the very person who has brought this trouble upon you?

But forget not that the God of Mercy and Grace guarded your life that you might be moved by so much love to come to him, and not only bitterly mourn what your conscience may upbraid you with and as soon as possible reconcile yourself with the God of Mercy by a sincere confession, as the pious David did, and throw yourself on the arms of this heavenly father. You will there find consolation and comfort. On our part you may expect all the sympathy and consolation in our power, as well as safe intelligence. Your children are well cared for; but of the sum intended for them we find but $300. I can give a slender fills the purse of that person to whom you unfortunately turned your heart. You may not come to us now, for the country is full of rumors and the authorities on the watch. Move gradually to the West. * * * After this, write only to me. After you have read this and copied my address, destroy it. Call yourself nothing but Jacob Christ; on your clothes, kerchiefs, letters, away with every thing but Jacob Christ; although you believe you dead, you are not so safe as you may think.

P. ULRIC CHRISTEN, Ferdinand, Dubois co., Ind.

Letters also passed between the Mayor, J. G. Backofen, Esq., and others of this city, and Jacobs's friends in Bernsbruchen and Vagersheim, in Germany. From them, which it is unnecessary to copy in extenso, the criminal intimacy of Jacobi and the Butler girl was inferred, and other facts bearing directly upon his guilt. It was distinctly stated that this Butler girl was the great cause of his early ruin, that his family was drawn to ruin; not from any direct agency of her own, but through her influence on the depraved heart of the murderer.

Evans was a man of about 30 years of age, of dark complexion, black eyes and hair, and of medium stature. Jacoby was about 38 years of age, of a mild expression of face, with blue eyes and yellowish hair. He would weigh perhaps 160 lbs. Neither of them bore on their faces, or in their general deportment, any of the ferocity or evil manifestations which we are wont to associate with the murderer. They both bore their long imprisonment with patience, and denied their guilt.

The morbid desire that pervades a large portion of people in our day was evident in this, as it is in similar cases. In passing the jail one could not fail to see crowds upon crowds of people pressing upon every avenue of approach. The iron gates to the main stairways of the Court House were double locked, but a crowd of men and women (!) even were pressing up against the iron bars and hanging upon them and peeping through them for nearly the whole forenoon. Nothing could be seen there. Two stone walls, high and thick, intervened, but there stood the patient ones in the hot sun, waiting and listening. The streets about the square, the fences, the roofs of houses, the distant side of Boyd's Hill, were all peopled with the crowd, anxious to catch a glimpse at the horrid drama. We hope and believe that not a person of them all, saw the awful spectacle.

We gave a ticket of admission which the Sheriff sent to us, and which we did not desire to use, to a man named James Campbell, who is connected with a Blairsville paper, and who was desirous of refreshing his eyesight by a look at the scene. In return, he promised faithfully to write a report of whatever was worthy of record, but as he did not, after receiving the ticket, shake his appearance again, we imagine he saw nothing worth telling, and for his sake we are glad of it. We are informed, however, that both the miserable men passed the last night of their lives in devotional exercises. Evans prayed fervently about two o'clock; he participated in the singing and prayer with others. He slept a portion of the night.

Jacoby was also engaged until midnight, with Mr. Joseph Meyer, of the 5th ward, in devotions. He slept soundly from midnight till morning. At noon, before he died, Evans declared, in the most express terms, his innocence of the crime charged against him. At ten minutes before two, Evans and Jacoby walked upon the scaffold, the former with Rev. Sinsabaugh, the latter with Rev. Lots, of the Catholic Church of St. Philomena. In a few moments after the culprits had reached the floor of the scaffold, Evans stepped forward and made a speech substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN.—I stand before you for the last time. A few more minutes, and I shall be in the presence of my Maker and Judge. Since the 11th of May, 1858, I have been deeply tried in the waters of affliction, but while thus encompassed I have had the Lord Jesus Christ to sustain me. A dear companion was then taken from me, for whom I would willingly have laid down my life. Of her death I have been convicted, but before God, my Maker, I declare my innocence. Who did the awful deed I know not. I die innocent; but hope my death may be a means of good to some here. I once promised to make a statement to the public before my execution. I was going to declare certain statements, in the testimony not true, false; but I have the witnesses to their God. I did not see Biddle that morning, and did not cite over the house the money until some time after. I intended to move out to the witnesses against me; and leave them to a higher tribunal. I could get down on my knees and pray for all of them, and I sincerely hope to meet them all where sin and a curse shall be nomore. In my cell I have bowed before my God. I have prayed for them and me. I have made a written statement, which is in the hands of a friend, with liberty to publish it, he and others think best. Before I leave the world, I want to declare my trust in my Saviour and Redeemer, my belief that he has forgiven my sins, and that he will clothe me with the robes of purity and bliss. I feel your kind interest in my behalf, that when my body drops, my spirit may fly aloft to a resting habitation.

After conferring with his spiritual advisers, he proceeded: Gentlemen: If I know anything, of my own heart, I love the Lord Jesus. I know that, for His sake, my sins have been forgiven. I have a home beyond this vale of tears—a home in the Heavens. I know that my Redeemer lives, and I believe that when my body is dead, the Lord Jesus will receive me to a home above. I feel happy in anticipating that I shall see my father, my sister and companion and doubtless many others. I hope to dwell with them and my Lord Jesus. I have nothing more to say, except that I am going home, and may God in his mercy receive me.

Rev. H. Sinsabaugh then offered a feeling and appropriate prayer. Jacoby said nothing. They stood for some few minutes on the trap in silent devotion, and then were launched into the presence of that Being whom they had so offended in the persons of his creatures. Both of the men struggled dreadfully for a few minutes, but at the end of 15 minutes were declared dead, and in half an hour were cut down, and the usual formalities of the law gone through with. They will be buried by their friends to-day.

It is an awful thing to contemplate—the fact of Evans protesting his innocence to the last. If ever there were a state of facts over which doubting and inevitable, his case presented them. God does not permit one of his innocent creatures to be the victim of such an awful combination of facts. After hearing the testimony from Alpha to Omega in the whole case, we are as thoroughly convinced of his guilt as we are of any thing not mathematically demonstrable. Jacoby never really denied his guilt in a way calculated to win a moment's belief. We think he never spoke about the matter before the trial, unless to his counsel. He went to eternity as he came forth, re-iterated, from his dead of midnight murder—in silence. We are of those who think hanging is the worst use to put a man to, but there are those who can't do without it. Such are the two who suffered yesterday on the gallows! Let the pall of oblivion fall upon them, and let the tears of innocent children they have left be kind them find such care and affection from Christian hands and in gracious hearts, that no stain may ever be cast upon them; and no disgrace for what they could not help ever be branded by a cold and heartless world upon their young foreheads. May peace ever be with the ashes of the dead; the grave covers all.

THE BOND SUITS IN THE U. S. COURT.—On Friday, in the United States Court, Judge M'Candless charged the Jury in the case of Howard vs. Tho County of Crawford. A verdict against the County for $2,163,67 was rendered—$1,848 being the principal—the amount of the coupons—and $315,67 the interest accruing since the same became due. The amount of interest subject to the calculation of the clerk. To this verdict exception was taken by the defence and a bill granted which will carry it up for review.

The case of Alexander G. Wood and Samuel Adams vs. the County of Lawrence, was then called up. The suits are brought to recover upon coupons attached to bonds issued by the said County, in payment of stock in the Northwestern Railroad Co. The amount of the claim is about $3,000. The cases by consent were taken up jointly, Messrs. G. P. Hamilton, and W. O. Leslie of this city, appeared for the plaintiffs, and R. B. M'Combs and Lewis Taylor, Esqs., appeared for defendant. No case that has come before the Court this term, has been prepared with more care or been more ably conducted in the defence than this of Lawrence County. We would give the report of the case in extenso, were it not for the great press of our columns. The plaintiffs put in evidence the Act of Assembly, and a copy of the county bonds, $200,000 of which had been issued. Here they rested.

The defendants claim that under the act the county commissioners had no power to issue bonds; that when issued they were sold in fraud of the law, below par; that the company has not performed its obligations; that it has not even located the road or brought it within the bounds of the county.

R. A. McCombs, Esq., opened the case in an able, clear and concise statement of the facts they designed to prove; he said that the language of the act authorizes shall subscribe through which the road may be located; the act does not locate the road in Lawrence county, and the county had not even the power to subscribe until location, and any recommendation of the commissioners was null and void; on the day the subscription was recommended there was not even an organization of the company, and there was no shadow of authority in the county to subscribe.

The defense then brought forward witnesses and depositions to show that at the time the recommendation to subscribe was made there was no road company in existence, and therefore no one existed who had the authority to say the road would be located in Lawrence Co. In fact, as it appeared the officers of the company were not chosen till six days after the county commissioners had recommended the subscription. Therefore the whole thing was null and void.

The final speech was made by Lewis Taylor, Esq., who is a clear, logical and able lawyer. He argued the questions of law and fact at great length, concluding at 6 o'clock. The court will charge the jury in this case this morning.

BIRMINGHAM SALE THIS AFTERNOON.—Those desirous of investing in valuable property should not fail to attend P. M. Davis' Auction Sale of lots in Birmingham, East Birmingham and South Pittsburgh, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. They are all in the most favorable location for building and manufacturing purposes, and no property about our city equals them in business advantages, combined with cheapness. The Passenger Railway facilities which are soon to bring these adjoining boroughs convenient to all parts of Pittsburgh, must greatly and rapidly increase the value of these lots. The sale will be positive, and will commence at the corner of Carson and Meadow streets, near the residence of C. Ihmsen, Esq.

"IN ORDER"—We are glad to find any thing pleasant to say about a matter so repellant as a hanging. We can, however, say that there was no riot, rowdying or drunkenness about the city yesterday. The military was not out and therefore, there was a less crowd attracted. The Police kept the most perfect order about the Court House and yard. We pity Sheriff Graham. A man of fine feelings who would not willingly harm a fly, he prayed with and consoled these men during half of Thursday night and went to his painful duty yesterday with a struggle that almost overcame him. May he never be called to do the like again.

SCOTT'S NOVELS.—Hunt & Miner have placed in our hands another volume of Peterson's cheap edition of Scott's novels, viz: "The Fortunes of Nigel," which is the twelfth that has been issued, at the rate of one every week. This novel is one of Scott's best, and is made up of the adventures of a young Scotch nobleman in France, in the seventeenth century. It is full of incidents and abounds in striking scenes. The more we see of this edition, the better we like it, it being neatly printed, at a mere nominal price.

A FIRE occurred in Freedom, Beaver County on Wednesday, in the Cannel Coal Oil Works of T. J. Hunter & Co. All the wood work in the building was destroyed, but the brick and machinery are not injured to any considerable extent. Loss about $2000, but we cannot say as to the insurance. The works had recently gone into operation.

CONFESSED.—It was commonly reported last evening, that Evans had left in the hands of a friend of his better days, living in Allegheny City, a full written confession of his guilt. We know nothing of the truth of this and did not take the pains to hunt it up.

PERSONAL.—We have received a letter from our friend Dr. J. A. Reed, of the Hospital for the Insane, in the Ninth Ward. He is now in Lexington, Ky., at the National Convention of Physicians, and is enjoying himself famously.

THE Rev. John M. M'Master will preach in the 1st Reformed Presbyterian Church, Dr Douglass to morrow (Sabbath.) Service to commence at 10 o'clock.

S. A. Bown & Co. have just opened their Ice Cream Saloon for the season, where the lovers of this delicacy can be supplied at all hours of the day and evening, together with all the etceteras. They keep constantly on hand every kind of plain and fancy cakes and confectionery, manufactured from the best material and got up by competent workmen. Wedding and other parties supplied on short notice and in the very best style.

### Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

*Second Day.*—On Friday morning the Synod met at 9 o'clock, a large convocation. Many members who were not present on Thursday had arrived during the previous evening. There are in this body many gentlemen of surpassing eloquence and ability.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Crist. Roll was called and minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

The chair appointed the following Committee on the state of the Church:

Rev. Dr. Harkey, D. D., Dr. Diehl, Prof. Jacobs, Rev. E. N. Bolles, F. A. Stroble, J. A. Linn, Dr. Pohlman, J. B. Davis, D. Swope, E. Greenwald, F. W. Conrad, J. H. Heck, Rev. Baltzley, F. Springer, W. D. Roedel, S. Wells, G. F. Miller, G. Bassler, J. G. Elinger, H. M. Bickell, J. G. Harris, P. Reizer, H. Wells, W. Jenkins, G. F. Schaffer.

The chair also appointed the following as a committee on devotional exercises:

Rev. Dr. Krauth, Jr., Rev. Dr. Pohlman, Rev. E. Breidenbaugh, D. A. Buehler, Esq., P. Graff, Esq.

Prof. Steever offered the following resolution:

*Resolved,* That the Reporters of the Pittsburgh papers be tendered seats on the floor of Synod, and that facilities for obtaining reports be furnished by the officers. Adopted.

The Synod then proceeded to unfinished business. The subject under consideration at the adjournment of Thursday evening, to wit: the admission of Melanchton Synod then came up in order.

Rev. Dr. Wm. J. Mann, of Philadelphia, a German gentleman, spoke in reference to the admission of the Melanchton Synod. He spoke with a view to the best interests of the General Synod; he wished to see nothing in their constitution that was not fully recognized by the Augsburg Confession. He was forcibly impressed with the sermon of Dr. Harkey. Touch not a single bough of that gracious tree. He said he spoke in no animosity; he doubted not there was much good in the constitution of the Melanchton Synod; he would not however eat bread, though there was much good flour in it, if there were poison in the same.

Rev. P. A. Stroble, of Hartwick Synod, said the only question before the Synod was, had the Synod been regularly dismissed from the Maryland Synod. He believed it had, and he therefore moved the Melanchton Synod be admitted, and on that he called the previous question.

Philip Smyser, Esq., of York, wished to make a few remarks, and the previous question was then withdrawn.

Rev. A. C. Wedekind, of East Pa., said there was but one difficulty in his mind now, and that removed he should cheerfully vote for it; do the minutes of the Maryland Synod, as published, not contain a protest against the admission of the Melanchton Synod? If there was no such protest, he was ready to vote for the admission; if there is, he could not vote for it.

Rev. C. J. Ehrhart, of same Synod, said if this Synod was not admitted, he feared that it might be a cause of distraction; if admitted, the Melanchton Synod might be the centre for another Synod.

Dr. Diehl, of Maryland, gave a full history of the separation of the Melanchton from the Maryland Synod. The latter dismissed the Melanchton Synod, but afterwards they thought better of it, and requested the Melanchton Synod to a prayerful conference and consideration of the subject of reunion. A meeting was called at Frederick, and six persons were present. The reason that no more of the Maryland Synod were present, was because the weather at the time was very snowy and disagreeable. Many of that Synod however wrote letters entreating the brethren to return. There was a question to settle respecting the boundary line of the Synod. Some of the Melanchton Synod were in favor of such boundary and such alone as might be marked by elective affinity.

Rev. Dr. Harkey thought it was not well to hurry over the question, but to consider the whole question; he was in favor of peace and harmony, and he trusted their action here might be as hearty and as nearly unanimous as possible; he thought they had a right to go beyond the action of the Maryland Synod. The Melanchton Synod is here disavowing the principle of elective affinity; we ought not here to interfere in the matters of district Synods; we are a general government; we may not harmonize in one where with all those of district Synods, but we ought not interfere with the district Synods, except to advise and to the great principles of faith: he wished it however to be distinctly understood that no vote of his would sanction the idea that a Synod should be without a regular, material boundary.

Rev. Dr. Sprecher, of Springfield, Ohio, thought this Synod had no right to interfere with any district Synod which recognized the Augsburg Confession and the great fundamental principles of our faith.

John Hawn, Esq., of New York, made a few remark, which at the distance we did not catch.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, jr., said he felt constrained to say a few words; the solo question before us are, is this a regularly constituted Lutheran Synod, and do they hold the doctrines of the Church, as received by this General Synod? he was not clear on either point, and till those were settled he could not vote for its admission. He then examined the facts of the separation of the Synod from the Maryland Synod; he showed that the principle of elective affinity was clearly recognized in the papers connected with the separation of the Synods; and said that a minister might belong to one Synod and be ordained by another. As regards the second question, the General Synod has declared the doctrines which are to govern the belief of Synods—that the Scriptures are the only rules of faith and practice, and that the great fundamental rules of our faith are found in the Augsburg Confession. His position was that, inasmuch as the Melanchton Synod does not appear to have any regularly defined boundaries, and does not appear to clearly recognize the doctrines of the Bible as taught by our Church, that so soon as the M. Synod complies with the constitutional requisitions, as set down in Art. III, Sec. 3, we are prepared to cordially receive them.

Dr. Sprecher spoke again. He said the reference to changing the Augsburg Confession was wide of the mark; there is no such thing as changing it; it is a matter of history; there are differences of opinion on certain fundamental points which are allowed; this Synod declares it agrees with the doctrines of the General Synod; he should vote for admitting the Melanchton Synod.

Dr. Krauth responded; he believed that what the Augsburg Confession taught to be fundamental, were to be received as fundamental by the Lutheran Church; no Synod can make the reception of certain articles of the confession of our faith, confession all. He read from the confession of Melanchton Synod to show that it was the formula of the General Synod had been evaded.

Dr. Kurtz, to hear whom a great deal of interest was manifested, then took the stand. [He is the representative of the Synod applying for admission.] He said in the organization of the Synod we adopted the confession faith? He read from the articles they had adopted to prove that they had conformed to all the requisition. He then proceeded to discuss the doctrines of the constitution of the Synod; he believed in the doctrine of elective affinity; it would prevail in the church as it does in the universe; the Synods should be constituted by those who are drawn together by similar hopes, trusts and feelings; Heaven will be peopled by those who are drawn together by elective affinity; the church is not yet ready for the doctrine, perhaps, but time will bring it about; he believed in the doctrine, but his Synod disavowed it.

A most amusing colloquy arose here as to the boundary proposed of the new Synod. It was alleged by Dr. Kurtz that Catoctin and South Mountain were the same.

Dr. M'Cron said they were different. Another gentleman said he was born between the two mountains and therefore Dr. M'C. was correct. Another gentleman said Dr. Kurtz was correct, and he knew it, for he, also, was born near that region. (Laughter.)

Dr. K. proceeded: they were for the largest liberty; many of them didn't believe in the real presence or in baptismal regeneration; but we will receive those who do, even to the real old rigid Buffalo Lutherans, he hoped this Synod would not cut them off; but if they did, the synod would never meet again, and they would stand up and do the best they could. He concluded by expressing the hope that the years and days would be taken on the question of admission.

Rev. R. A. Fink said there was a palpable difference between the bill of rights of the Melanchton Synod and the confession of Faith.

The discussion was continued and participated in by Revs. Dr. M'Cron, Mann and Reynolds.

The latter offered the following resolution: That in admitting the Melanchton Synod the General Synod would most earnestly advise it to reconsider its action and accept the overtures of Maryland Synod; if they cannot unite that they fix upon as distinct geographical bounds as practicable; to allow the Melanchton Synod to revise its constitution and erase therefrom the unauthorized and offensive charges which appear at least by implication to be made against the doctrines of the Augsburg confession.

Dr. Reynolds made a long speech on his resolutions, pending which and the main question, viz: the admission of Melanchton Synod, the General Synod adjourned for the forenoon.

Just previous to adjournment, the following business was transacted:

Revs. Mr. Campbell, Collier, M'Afee, Paxton and Bryan were admitted to seats in the Synod as corresponding members.

And the following Committees were announced:

On Literary and Theological Institutions—Drs. Baugher, Springer, M'Cron; Revs. Lejborn, Aldrich, Doyon, Bassler, Grosscloose, Roedel and Harris.

On Correspondence with other Ecclesiastical bodies—Dr. Reynolds and Revs. Welekin, Karn, Baum and Harrison.

On Treasurer's Report—Chas. Weiser, J. Lentig, F. Gebhart, L. Bremer and Rev. F. Springer.

On Mileage—Dr. Strobel, L. L. Haupt, Hon. P. Williams, Dr. Muhlenberg, A. S. Kissel.

On Minutes—Ehrehart, Ulrich and Thoummel.

*Afternoon Session.*—The minutes of the forenoon session were read and adopted.

The Committee on Devotional Exercises reported in part; the first half hour of each morning to be devoted to religious exercises; Lord's Supper on Sunday afternoon. [See full report elsewhere.]

An invitation was read from Dr. Rutherford, that the members of the synod, at their convenience, should visit the House of Refuge. Accepted.

The question of the admission of the Melanchton Synod and the resolutions of Dr. Reynolds then came up in order. Dr. Springer, of Illinois, took the floor. He favored the admission of the Synod but said the spirit of the resolutions they had passed was too harsh; he did not think it our business to send back this Synod to the Maryland Synod, and yet this resolution asks them to go back. He suggested that the synod be admitted with a declaration that we do not endorse the meddling in any manner with the Augsburg confession. He then showed that the English Synod of Ohio had been admitted, though repudiating certain doctrines believed by many to be taught in the Augsburg confession.

F. W. Conrad, of Dayton, explained that the Miami Synod did not repudiate the confession, but repudiate certain doctrines which some believe that confession to teach.

Dr. Springer accepted the explanation of Mr. Conrad, and passed on to show that on the other hand the Texas Synod was accepted, receiving the Augsburg confession as explained by the Symbolical books of Luther; to refuse to admit this Synod would be to say that they may differ as to the doctrines of the church, but they must keep it to themselves. Let us not say that.

Mr. Krauth then took the floor and offered a resolution as a substitute for Dr. Reynolds' that we cordially admit the Melanchton Synod, and would affectionately request the brethren of that Synod to express officially, with a clearness which shall remove all doubt, their adhesion to the principles of Synodical division recognized by the General Synod (Art. 3, Sec. 8,) and we would fraternally solicit them to consider if the removal from their doctrinal bases of the paragraph in regard to certain alleged errors would not tend to the promotion of mutual love and the furtherance of the objects for which we are laboring together.

Dr. Stohlman thought the brethren who come here in the name of Melanchton should not cut to pieces the confession, which is the work of that good man. He must protest against the admission.

The question was called for from all parts of the house. It was on Mr. Krauth's resolution, a substitute for Dr. Reynolds'.

On this the yeas and nays were called and resulted as follows. Yeas 92, nays 23.

Thus, happily, was this question settled by the proposition of Dr. Krauth.

Dr. Kurtz, of Melanchton Synod, then handed in the credentials of his Synod, and the meeting adjourned, to visit, at the invitation of Mr. Passavant, the Orphans' Home and Infirmary. Synod meets this morning at 9 o'clock.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CITY, TO-MORROW.—*First English Evangelical Church, Seventh street:* Saturday, 3 p m, Rev H N Pohlman, D D.

Sunday, 10½ a m, Rev John M'Cron, D D; 3 p m, communion; 7½ p m, Rev I A Seiss.

*First Presbyterian Church, Wood street:* 10½ a m, Rev H L Baugher, D D.

*Second Presbyterian Church, corner Penn and Irwin streets:* 7½ p m, Rev S Spiecker, D D.

*Third Presbyterian Church, Third street:* 10½ a m, Rev Mr Curtis; 7½ p m, Rev H N Pohlman.

*Fourth Presbyterian Church, Sixth street:* 10½ a m, Rev G Diehl, D D; 7½ p m, Rev L C Grosscloss.

*Sixth Presbyterian Church:* 10½ a m, Rev J B Davis; 7½ p m, Rev J M'Cron, D D.

*Presbyterian Church, Minerva:* 7½ p m Rev J Z Senderling; 10½ a m, Rev C C Baughman.

*Presbyterian Church, Manchester:* 10½ a m, Rev W M Baum.

*United Presbyterian, (Dr. Rogers',) South