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The Pittsburgh Gazette

Judge Sharswood on Legal Tenders—Extract from His Opinion in the Case of Borie vs. Trott:

"On the whole, then, I am of the opinion that the provision of the act of Congress of February 26th, 1862, declaring the notes issued in pursuance of that act to be lawful money, *and a legal tender*, is UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

"This renders it necessary that I should consider the other question which has been made, as to the effect of the special agreement to pay in lawful silver money of the United States. I am in favor of entering judgment for the plaintiff, but as a majority of the court are of a different opinion, judgment for the defendant." —*Copied from the Philadelphia Age of February*, 1864, where the opinion is published in full.

It may also be found in the *Legal Intelligencer* of March 18, 1864, page 92.

In the same copy of the *Age* is a carefully prepared eulogy of the Judge and his opinion, in which is the following:

"Judge Sharswood reasons upon and decides the case as if he were some lofty spirit sitting far above and out of the contentions and strifes of the world."

Will not the holders of greenbacks and Government bonds consider the Judge as quite too elevated and ethereal for such earthly honors as a seat on the Supreme Bench?

A NICOLSON PAVEMENT CONTRACTOR in Cincinnati has succeeded in getting himself into a peck of trouble by performing his work in a loose and careless manner. He doubtless made a low bid for the job and endeavored to pull up by half performing the work, using barely enough gravel, sand and tar to hide a woeful deficiency of blocks, strips, boards and nails. Complaint having been made to the authorities of the poor character of the work, Councils appointed a special Committee to investigate the manner of laying the pavement, the members of which had entire sections turned up to bear unmistakeable evidence against the oversharp contractor. Considerable public work is going on in our own city at the present time, and perhaps examination into its character might repay the trouble, as contractors sometimes will take slight advantages to turn an honest (?) penny.

CHAUNCEY BURR has furnished the Democratic press with a studied essay, in which he endeavors to prove that the whites and blacks are separate and distinct creations of the same Almighty Power—that they are not of the same blood, as the blood of one differs from the blood of the other as much as the hair of the white man's head from the wool that covers the negro's head—and that these differences are not the result of climate, but the creations of the all-wise and benevolent Father for some great purpose of his own. Since the Democrats have discovered that the "great purpose" for which the negro has been created is not to assist rebels into office, they have returned to their old animosities, and instead of courting the blacks, as heretofore, turn to proscribing and damning them with a will and zest quite amusing and refreshing.

THE conductors of the street railway cars of Cincinnati who were recently arrested on a charge of embezzling the funds of their employers, have each been held to answer the charge at court. The companies will learn that the best way to promote honesty is to pay their employees living wages, so that stealing will not have to be resorted to through necessity.

THE yellow fever is raging with fearful violence at Galveston, Texas. The mortality lists are large, the deaths averaging over twenty-eight per day. On Thursday it was computed that there were over one thousand cases in the city.

THE office of the Treasurer of Hamilton county, Ohio, is computed by the Cincinnati *Commercial* to be worth for the term of two years the snug sum of seventy thousand dollars. It is worth running for.

THE National Union of Journeymen Tailors is now in session at Cincinnati.

HON. HENRY BARNARD, the chief of the new National Department of Education, delivered an address at Boston a few days ago explanatory of the work of his department. The power given to it is very small. The law does not recognise any intention on the part of the Government to create a system of national education; nothing of the kind was contemplated. So far as the Commissioner is called upon to administer the law, his aim will be to carry out literally its provisions, to collect and disseminate information, so as to show the condition and progress of education in the States and Territories, so as to aid the people of the United States in establishing school systems. To show what he had already begun to do in the way of work, he mentioned that he had received applications for information from gentlemen in the Constitutional Conventions now being held in New York, Michigan and Maryland. He had received an application from Texas for information, so that they may act in the light of the experience of the old States, so as to enable them to establish their University on the right ground. He had received from the State of Georgia a request to frame a code of instruction for that State. He had received a letter from West Virginia asking for the best plan for school houses for rural districts. He had received an invitation from Tennessee to be present at a Convention at Knoxville, which is intended to take up the subject of education for the State. He had received a request from Nevada for documents by which they can organize a normal school for that State, so that they may know what is done on that subject in the Atlantic States.—*N. Y. Times.*

A CURIOUS fact about the Surratt jury has just come to light. It is stated by one of them that from the first moment they were locked up together between the adjournments each day, they were divided in their sentiments about the prisoner, eight favoring him and four condemning. While the arguments of the defense were going on, these eight continually sneered at Judge Pierrepont and Attorney Carrington in their rooms, and when they were locked up to find a verdict, they balloted, the result being eight votes for acquittal and four for conviction. Each side tried to convince the other, but without success to either. Then one of the jurors made three propositions, and asked that a vote be taken on them separately. These were, first, that Lincoln was assassinated; second, that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy; and third, that Surratt was in that conspiracy. Upon the first two propositions the vote was unanimous, but upon the latter the eight favoring acquittal refused under any circumstances to vote. These same men, however, tried to induce the four to pledge their word that nothing which took place in the jury-room should be divulged, especially the votes. The other four, however, would not agree to this.

—About forty thousand pounds of fossil ivory, that is to say, the tusks of at least one hundred mammoths, are bartered for, every year in New Siberia, so that in a period of two hundred years of trade with that country, the tusks of twenty thousand mammoths must have been disposed of, perhaps even twice that number, since only two hundred pounds of ivory is calculated as the average weight produced by a pair of tusks.

—An association has been formed in Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of erecting a monument to President Lincoln. The reasons for the erection of the monument at this place are given as follows: Atlanta is the centre of the great railroad system of the South; it is accessible from all parts of the United States, and it is nearer the centre of the South than any other city.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1867.

DAMAGE BY RAIN.

The recent heavy rains have done much damage to property in the neighborhood of Washington. The Baltimore morning train of cars failed to arrive, owing to the washing away of a culvert.

TREASURY MATTERS.

The Treasury Department have prepared instructions relative to the collection of customs for the Government.

Wm. S. Dodge, who has been appointed special agent of the Treasury and Collector at Sitka, will sail on the 21st from New York.

LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has returns showing the disposition of 25,790 acres of public lands during July last, at Bayfield, Wisconsin.

MINISTER RECALLED.

General Salgar, Minister from the Republic of Columbia, delivered his letter of recall to the President to-day. Speeches of the usual nature were made.

MARINE CHANGE.

Lieutenant Colonel Ralston Kensing has been relieved from the command of the marines at Mare Island, California, and ordered to the command of the marines at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

CHINESE OUTRAGE TO AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

Admiral Bell has transmitted to the Navy Department the report of Commander Febinger, of the Ashulot, of his investigation at the Island of Formosa. The Admiral is satisfied all the crew of the Bark Rover, except one Chinaman, were murdered, and that the barbarities of the savages cannot be permanently stopped until the government at Pekin be induced, by the action of the American and other foreign ministers at that Court, to occupy all the villages on the Bays on the east coast and thus drive the aboriginals back to the interior of the Island. The Admiral adds: "As there is no Government to deal with in this matter, I shall proceed at once with this ship and one or two others to the South end of the Formosa and land small arms to scour the thickets and break up whatever nests the wretches may have there. The Department will perceive the difficulty of a force landed from the ships getting at a foe that live more like monkeys than men."

Commander Febiger gives an interesting account of his trip. He asked of the principal Chinese authorities of the Island an investigation of the case, and an armed force had been sent to capture the murderers. This was promised.

THE RECENT STORM

Caused great damage to new buildings, culverts, railway tracks, bridges, &c. Several families living in shanties along Tiber creek were saved from drowning by the police. Five of these buildings were entirely submerged and others filled to the second story. One family was found in a basement, where the water was three feet deep. Altogether five males, seven females, and a number of children were saved from death in their own houses. First street was in one portion an improvised river, and Seventh street, between M and the city limits, is impassable for vehicles. The dam at the intersection of Seventeenth street and the canal, suffered damage to the extent of several thousand dollars. Much damage was done to the peach crop and corn fields in the city.

The storm was terrific in Montgomery and Prince George counties, Maryland. The roads have been inundated, and travel is suspended. The Acquia Creek Railroad was completely submerged last night, but the road is all right now to Fredericksburg and Richmond. The New York train of last night, due here this morning, arrived late to-night.

THE REMOVAL OF JUDGE HOLT.

It is not true, as reported here this afternoon, that the Cabinet to-day had under consideration the subject of relieving Judge Holt, Chief of the Bureau of Military Justice, although an Executive order to this effect within a few days is not improbable.

DEATH OF MRS. WALBRIDGE.

Mrs. Mary Walbridge, the mother of Gen. Hiram Walbridge, of New York, died yesterday, after a long and painful illness, at Engleside, District of Columbia.

ASSIGNED TO DUTY.

Brevet Major General Williams has been assigned to duty on the staff of General Steele.

FROM NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ESCAPE IN DISGUISE.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Mexican advices state that Castello made his escape disguised as a woman.

FENIAN SCARE.

A Fenian scare is becoming prevalent again in Montreal. The Brotherhood, it is apprehended, propose a raid at the coming elections as a diversion in favor of the Devlin party.

MOBILE POLICE RESIGNING.

The white police in Mobile are resigning, as they are unwilling to serve under negroes.

RADICAL MEETING.

At a Radical meeting in Forsyth county, North Carolina, recently, a resolution was passed praying Congress to adopt measures to indemnify the poor Unionists for losses during the war out of the property of rebels.

WILL NOT RETIRE.

Miss Kellogg will not retire from the stage. She sails for Europe on the 21st of August, to be absent during the winter, but has not decided whether to accept engagements which have been offered her at London and Paris.

EX-REBELS ON 'CHANGE.

Generals Beauregard and Magruder were introduced in the Stock Exchange to-day, and were hissed as they left the room.

BANK DEFALCATION.

A defalcation in the Tradesmen's Bank has been discovered. Two Tellers are involved, one for $65,000 and the other for $35,000. They were absent from the Bank to-day. It is expected some of the money will be recovered. The Bank has an ample surplus.

CONNIVANCE AT ESCAPE.

Abner C. Newcomb, Deputy U. S. Marshal, was arrested to-day, charged with receiving money from counterfeiters and conniving at their escape from justice. The warrant was issued on the affidavit of the wife of the convicted counterfeiter Drokway and W. W. Doud. Newcomb was held to bail for examination on the 28th. Col. Wood, of the Secret Service Department, sued some time since for alleged defamation of character, after Newcomb's arrest, surrendered his bail, for which the latter became responsible, and procured new bail.

FROM GEORGIA.

Jurors to Take the Test Oath—Withdrawal of Patronage from Conservative Papers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AUGUSTA, GA., August 16.—The Atlanta *Opinion* thinks General Pope may shortly issue an order requiring jurors to take the test oath.

In accordance with General Pope's order, civil officials have notified the papers opposed to reconstruction under the military bill of the withdrawal of patronage from them. Of thirteen dailies in the State only four endorse the Congressional programme.

The Court Martial of General Thomas W. Sweeney, on charges by officers of his regiment, has adjourned. It is believed he will be honorably acquitted.

Yellow Fever in Galveston, Texas.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 16.—The *Commercial's* Galveston dispatch reports yellow fever raging terribly in that place. Twenty deaths occurred on the 12th, thirty-one on the 13th, twenty-nine on the 14th, and over one thousand cases are reported in town on the 15th. The hospitals are overflowing and the managers are calling for extra help. The Internal Revenue office is closed, the employees being sick.

GALVESTON, Aug. 16.—The yellow fever continues its ravages. There were twenty-one burials yesterday.

Registration in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, August 16.—Registration commenced to-day in the First ward. Twenty-one whites and three hundred and twenty-six blacks were registered.

The total number of persons registered for the first two days were, whites one hundred and twenty-three, blacks five hundred and thirty-nine.

Japanese Delegation at Springfield, Mass.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 16.—An official delegation from Japan, with an interpreter, has arrived in this city and will inspect the United States Armory here, the Ames Works at Chicopee, and other manufacturing establishments.

Over three and a half inches of rain has fallen here.

Torchlight Procession of Freedmen

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, August 15.—A torch light procession of members of the Union League, numbering about two thousand Freedmen, with banners and transparencies, marched through the streets for the purpose of drawing out all Freedmen not yet registered.

River Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, August 16.—River falling, with nine feet to Cairo. Imports of Cotton, 101 bales; Exports, 12 bales; Stock, 1,230.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—River unchanged; two feet ten inches in canal.

Election in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OTTOWA, August 16.—The Capitol is now agitated by election meetings and the strife is general. Mr. Currier, the present member for Ottowa, and an American, will probably be elected for the federal legislature.

Steam Tug Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SANDUSKY, O., August 16.—The steam tug Dispatch, of Detroit, was burned to the water's edge at two o'clock this morning, at the dock in this city. Loss $16,000. Insurance $12,000.

Day of Fasting in Richmond.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, August 16.—To-day was observed as a day of fasting and prayer in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Blair County Counterfeiting Case—Testimony of "Detective" Franklin Continued—Evidence for the Government Closed—The Defense—"Detective" Butts Testifies.

The case of the United States vs. William Johnston, of Blair county, indicted for counterfeiting, was resumed on Friday at ten o'clock.

Mr. Howard proceeded with the cross-examination of Capt. Stephen D. Franklin, of Philadelphia:

Got one hundred and ninety-nine pieces of the counterfeit money from Johnston. Dont know that they are all here. I retained one or two pieces, as a sample; it was a new kind of counterfeit money; never had seen any of it before. What McAteer and myself marked at Dunn's hotel in Altoona was marked by both of us, our marks being upon each piece. When I arrived in Philadelphia I marked the remainder; before sealing up the package took out perhaps a dozen pieces. I think after sealing it I opened the package to show to my assistants. Said yesterday that I did not open it after sealing it until I sent it to Washington in June. I correct myself now. Have not corrected myself now, because I have ascertained that Butts is here; know he is here only by hearsay; have not seen him. A man by the name of Lacock is also here. Believe the money is now in the envelope in which I first placed it. I don't think I showed the package in Philadelphia to any person except Butts and Lacock, showed samples to different parties; our District Attorney at Philadelphia has some of it. The package itself will show how many pieces were taken out of it. [There are one hundred and sixty-eight pieces, the clerk counting them.] What I took out was for the purpose of informing the public what kind of counterfeit money was in circulation. No one had access to the drawer in which the package was locked, unless they would pick the lock. I did not tell Hutchinson that I would not have sent the money to Washington if it was not to raise money to pay him. The government paid me, for the money I sent to Washington, the price I represented to have paid for it, forty dollars. Forwarded to Washington the counterfeit money secured by my assistants. Receipts for money for services were forwarded to Washington before money was paid. Such was the order of the Department. All vouchers were forwarded before money was paid. I think a voucher in the case of Butts was forwarded, the order for the money received in his absence, and I appropriated it to another purpose. Forwarded receipts for Hutchinson and gave him his money. Hoey was never in my employ.

Mr. Carnahan at this point stated that so far he had not interposed any objection to the cross examination, which had taken a wide range. It seemed there was nothing in the private character of Captain Franklin that was to be left untouched. The cross-examination was entirely irrelevant to the examination in chief.

Mr. Purviance said they proposed to show to the satisfaction of the Court and the jury that the witness was steeped in crime, and to do this they must take the testimony link by link in the chain. If the witness would not acknowledge what was asked him, the defense proposed to contradict him, and had the evidence to do it. It was the custom to forward vouchers to Washington before the receipt of money, but they would show that instead of paying over the money received to Butts, the witness had given him counterfeit money.

Mr. Carnahan—What has this to do with the examination in chief?

The Court—The offer is overruled.

Mr. Howard—Did you tell Butts in Philadelphia, in February last, that you were connected with the Schuylkill Rangers, and that in addition to your other business you were connected with thieves and burglars, calling them "kuncks" and "cracksmen," and at the same time show him tools and offer to instruct him in their use?

Witness—I may have instructed him to form such associations for detective purposes. I have in my house a set of skeleton keys, which have never been out of my possession. These I may have shown in order to deceive persons for detective purposes. I was instructed to use all honorable means to detect counterfeiters. I have had forwarded from Washington to me implements for counterfeiting, which have never been returned.

Mr. Howard—Do you mean to say that you represented you were a thief and burglar, and told falsehoods to detect counterfeiters?

Witness—I do sir. That is part of a detective's business—to associate with thieves and burglars, to get evidence against them. Not much would be gained by telling such men the truth.

The witness was further cross-examined as to his operations at Altoona. He said he had kept out of sight as much as possible as there were persons in Altoona who knew he was a "detective" officer. He had employed McAteer to operate for him. He left on the train, leaving McAteer, and had not seen him since; had heard of him from various sources.

Mr. Howard—Did you say anything to Butts about having McAteer here as a witness?

Witness—When Butts came to see me at Philadelphia, he told me that if McAteer was found in Pittsburgh as a witness they would send him to the Penitentiary. Don't remember exactly what my reply was. The substance of it was that I was the important witness in the case and it might be prosecuted in the absence of McAteer. It was represented to me that McAteer was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, as baggage master or brakeman; never knew certainly what his business was. Knew him by reputation for over a year through Hutchison, and was working with him in this case since last summer. Don't know that he was a man who dealt in counterfeit money, but he was represented to me as a reliable man. On that representation I made application to have him employed as an assistant under me, but did not succeed.

The examination as to the sealing of the counterfeit money package was resumed, and questions previously repeatedly asked again put to witness. The Court said it had a great deal of patience, but protested against the repetition of questions. The witness was permitted to sit down, having been on his feet for over an hour.

Direct examination resumed—I was removed as an operative of the secret service department with the remainder of the force in the eastern district. Here is the order of my removal.

Mr. Carnahan read the paper. It bore date June 3d, '67, notified S. D. Franklin, Esq., of Philadelphia, that his services as an operative of the Secret Service Division were no longer required, and directed him to forward his account for settlement. Accompanying the order, which was signed by "W. P. Wood, Chief of S. S. Div.," was another paper (similarly addressed and signed) setting forth that "want of harmony of action by operatives in your district caused the removal of all employees in said district." The paper concludes as follows: "I have ever entertained a very favorable opinion of yourself as a gentleman. The action taken was not from lack of confidence in you, but because it was believed such course was best calculated to be beneficial to the interests of the Division in the Judicial District in which you operated."

Mr. Carnahan proposed and commenced to read an official letter from the Treasury Department at Washington concerning the case on trial, and commendatory of the witness Franklin.

Mr. Purviance objected—The letter could not properly be given in evidence, as the party writing it could have been produced, and it was moreover but an expression of opinion, which a witness would not be allowed to give on the stand.

Mr. Carnahan said the defense had traveled far from the proper course in their cross-examination; had asked witness the most insulting questions. He proposed to sustain the character of the witness by the reading of the letter.

The Court sustained the objection raised, and the letter was not read.

Direct resumed—Efforts have been made to secure the attendance of the man McAteer. The man Wm. Hutchinson was the first who gave me information concerning the defendant Johnson, and was specially employed in reference to this case. It was on the recommendation (a letter) of Governor Curtin that I recommended the employment of Butts in the service, and secured his appointment. Butts afterwards told me that Governor Curtin did not know anything about him: that he had "beat the Governor." Butts acknowledged to me that he was a fugitive from justice, and that a charge was pending against him for selling counterfeit money in Philadelphia. I am one of his sureties. Hutchinson has approached me as many as twenty times about this case of Johnston. He proposed that I should give him a package of $100 in counterfeit money, placing a few of the pieces that I had obtained from Johnston on the outside; then he would proceed to Altoona, show Johnston the money, destroy the package in his presence, thus leading him to believe that the case could not be tried, and by this means obtain from him two or three thousand dollars. He made this proposition since the arrest of Johnston and since both of us have ceased to be connected with the secret service division. Had no particular desire to prosecute Johnston, having ceased to be an officer. I made a report of the case, and returned the counterfeit money to Washington. Mr. Fendricks, an officer of the Government, came to my house in Philadelphia, with an order directing me to prosecute Johnston, and I considered it my duty to do so.

The witness was dismissed from the stand at twelve o'clock.

Richard M. A. Fendricks, sworn—I am an officer of the secret service department. Reside at Washington City, D. C. I arrested the defendant, William Johnston. On the 15th of July I was ordered by the chief of the division at Washington to proceed to Western Pennsylvania and use my best endeavors to secure the arrest of Johnston, the defendant, and bring him before the proper authorities; was also instructed to visit Mr. Franklin, and confer with him on the subject. Called upon Mr. Franklin, in Philadelphia, at his residence. He made the information upon which the warrant was issued, at my instance as an operative, acting under orders from the Department. I brought with me from the Department at Washington, a package of counterfeit money, and gave it into your (District Attorney's) possession. (Identifies the envelope and the money, the same as testified to by Captain Franklin.) I obtained it from the confidential clerk of the Department at Washington, who was acting in the absence of Col. Wood.

Mr. Cameron, Cashier of the U. S. Depository, testified that the money which had been offered in evidence was counterfeit, the best of the kind yet manufactured. It had been in circulation about six months; every day it was brought to the Depository.

J. M. Lindsay, sworn—Reside at 218 South 12th street, Philadelphia; have lived there fifteen months; formerly lived in Blair county; was born and resided there until 1866; have known defendant since 1836; have not seen counterfeit money in his possession. In 1863, on my return from a trip to Baltimore, I went to see Johnson at Altoona, to get a conveyance, having missed the branch train to Hollidaysburg. Went to his room; he was not in; saw some green fifty cent pieces attached to a newspaper; they were wet. Went out and met Mr. Johnson on the stairs; he asked me if I had been to his room, and whether the door was locked; told him I had, and that the door was unlocked: he said "g—— dam it, I thought I had locked the door." The room was on the fourth story of the building; was occupied as an office and sleeping room by Johnston. The papers, with the money sticking to them, were tacked against the wall; did not examine the fifty cent piece. (Shown one of the first issue, 1862, with the "Washington head.") This looks like one of them. Johnston went to his room, came down again, and gave me a conveyance to go to Hollidaysburg.

The evidence for the United States here closed.

THE DEFENSE.

Hon. S. A. Purviance opened the case for the defense. After alluding to the age of the defendant, fifty-seven years, and the probabilities of his guilt as viewed in connection therewith, Mr. P. stated the defense would consist in showing that the "detective," Franklin, was unworthy of belief. They would produce the parties named in the course of the cross-examination, by whom they expected to show the untruthfulness of "detective" Franklin's testimony.

James Dunn, sworn—Did not see Franklin, to my knowledge, at my house in Altoona, on the 10th of April last. Know McAteer; he was never at my house with Franklin. McAteer was at my house on the 19th of April; did not pay his bill; he got six meals. Never saw Franklin to my knowledge until I saw him here in Pittsburgh.

To the Court—*Can't say whether I was at home on the 10th of April.* McAteer was not at my place on that day.

Cross-examined—My house is about two rods from the railroad—on the same side of the street, and about a square from the Logan House. Have no recollection of a railroad contractor, dressed in corduroy pantaloons, being at my house on the 10th of April last; I furnish meals to railroad passengers; do not remember every person who takes a meal at my house; McAteer came to my house in April; owes me for six meals and a drink, two dollars and fifty cents. I was absent at Broadtop in the latter part of March; came home on the day before Easter, sometime about the first of April. In my absence a boy, fifteen or seventeen years of age, named Brown, attends for me; he is still in my employ; have been keeping tavern for about two years. McAteer was also at my house on the first of April.

[The Almanac was referred to and the fact ascertained that Easter Day was the 21st of April.]

B. F. Butts, sworn—Resided for the last year in Philadelphia. Know S. D. Franklin; have known him from the 29th of this month one year ago. Had business with him and others with him. Know Pat. McAteer. Was not in Court when Franklin testified that he had not seen McAteer since the 10th of April, last. That is not true. I saw McAteer in the Gibbons House, 1220 Market street, Philadelphia, on the 28th of April; he remained there some four or five days. Walked down town with him, to Independence Square, to the Detective Office. We commenced talking about Mr. Franklin. On that day we did not see Mr. Franklin. McAteer showed me some "Spinner head" counterfeits. Saw Franklin and McAteer together on the next day, the 29th of April, at Fifth and Chestnut, and afterwards, on the 1st of May, at the Gibbons House. McAteer, Franklin, Lacock, Hutchinson and some others were there; were drinking and talking together. Do not know whether Franklin saw him after that. On the 22d or 23d of July last Franklin first mentioned Johnston's name, although he had spoken of the case before. Went to Franklin's house; asked me where I had been; I said to Pittsburgh; said he had been there, looked all around, but could not find me. I said I saw by the papers that he had made an arrest up there; said he had. I asked him what he was going to do with the case. Said he did not care about prosecuting Johnston, owing to the way the Department at Washington had treated him, and that he would like to see Johnston coming around with some of his money. Asked him if he knew where McAteer was; said he did not; that they did not want him at all; that he (Franklin) was sufficient to convict Johnston. Before this he said he had a case up the country, and said he would make more money out of it than we ever made out of a case; did not know he referred to the Johnson case, or of his having any other; do not know whether Franklin had any knowledge that M'Ateer was in the counterfeit business. M'Ateer showed me counterfeit money. Know of the Schuylkill Rangers by reputation; Franklin told me he was a "king boy" among them. He told me he was among thieves and burglars, with them in their holes, when they made up their plots, and there when they brought in their plunder. After I had been up the country, and whilst we were quarreling about our money being kept back, Franklin asked me why I had not "shoved" the counterfeit which he had given me.

To the Court—Received the counterfeit money from Franklin as an officer of the Government. Nothing was said about "shoving" until I came back.

Mr. Howard—In what connection did he use the word "shoving."

Witness—When I complained about not getting my money, he asked why I had not shoved the counterfeit he gave me.

Remember the case of Stewart and Cooper in Philadelphia. Worked it up myself. After it was over, Franklin swore at us and said we did not swear as we ought to have sworn. Told him I would not swear to anything I did not know for the whole Treasury Department; that I had sworn to all I knew; Franklin went off swearing. Previous to the trial of that case, he told he had a witness who would swear to anything. [The witness exhibited a "willingness" that caused the Court to caution the counsel for the defense to put their interrogatories distinctly, and observe more closely those which had been put to Franklin with a view to contradict him.] From my knowledge of the reputation of Franklin, I would not believe him under oath.

Cross examined—I am twenty six years of age; went into the army in April, 1862; went in as eighteen, but I was not that old; did not swear that I was eighteen; had the consent of my parents. Was in Co. A. 105th Regiment, Col. E. A. McKnight, recruited principally from Western Pennsylvania. I went from Stroudsburg, Monroe county, to New York to enlist; from there went to Newport News; had not then enlisted; an officer put me through. Was mustered in at Yorktown, Va. I was a printer in Stroudsburg, before I went into the army. I re-enlisted as a veteran; received United States and county bounty; say on my oath that I did not receive three or four bounties. Knew in the army a man named David W. Goheen; belonged to the same company; he was tried here for counterfeiting. Went to Governor Curtin, told him I knew of persons in the counterfeiting business, and thought I could do the Government some good. This idea struck me from observing opportunities to buy counterfeit money. Went to Governor and asked him to give me a letter of introduction to some officer, which the Governor gave me. At the time I was working up the case against Stewart and Cooper, I made reports to Colonel Wood of my operations; testified on the trial to the same facts substantially as I had reported them. I answered all the questions that were put to me. The District Attorney told me to make no statements, but simply answer questions.

Witness was closely questioned as to his statement (in contradiction of Mr. Franklin) that he saw Franklin and McAteer together in Philadelphia. He was positive he saw them there on the 29th of April; had not first said it was the 28th of April; could not tell the day of the week, might have been Thursday or Friday, but would not pretend to be certain; saw them together again on the first of May; did not know that Mr. Franklin was in Washington City on that day (May 1st.) On the 3d of May witness went to Harrisburg.

The cross-examination was continued at considerable length. It appeared that Butts, Hutchinson, Lacock and Hoye were advised not to show themselves, in order that Captain Franklin might not know of their attendance as witnesses previous to his examination. They are boarding at the Union Exchange Hotel, at East Liberty. Butts stated that he had been for some time in communication with officer Hague, and said he had followed here from Philadelphia, a gang of thieves. He put himself in communication by letter with officer Hague, after hearing of the robbery of Simonton's jewelry store, thinking he might be of some service in "turning up" the parties who committed it, and his representations were such that Mr. Hague visited him in Philadelphia.

The case already presents some interesting features, and promises to become still more interesting.

The Court at three o'clock adjourned till ten o'clock to-day.

Registration in Charleston.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, August 15.—The number registered to day were seven hundred and twenty-four, of whom one hundred and thirty-two were whites.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 16.—One hundred and sixty-two persons were registered to-day, of whom sixty-nine were whites.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—The number registered to-day was seven hundred and sixty-two, of whom two hundred and twelve were whites.

Damage to Virginia Railroads—Accident to a Freight Train.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, August 16.—The rain throughout the State ceased to-day. The Central, Danville and Fredericksburg Railroads all sustained damage. The washing away of a portion of the Danville road, near Powhattan station, caused a freight train to break through, killing the fireman and badly wounding two others.

Manassas Gap Railroad.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALEXANDRIA, August 16.—A contract has been made for rebuilding the Manassas Gap Railroad.

—Ira Aldridge, the negro tragedian, during the past thirty years, was made much of in Europe, grew rich, married a Swedish lady of rank, and was classed as an actor of merit. Mr. Aldridge went to Europe some thirty years since as body servant to the elder Wallack, and, as it were, by that humble association with that great actor, imbibed sufficient spirit and skill to come out as a performer himself, playing Othello in England and Ireland. Mr. Aldridge struggled with great pertinacity against early adversity, and died in the enjoyment of considerable wealth.

—Three men were arrested five years ago for committing a murder in Coventry, R. I., but were discharged for want of evidence. They have been again arrested, and a woman named Wood testifies that the accused had the murdered man in her cellar for a fortnight and then threw him into the river, where he was found. She had been intimidated by them until now. The examination took place on Saturday, and the three men committed. The murdered man's name was Andrew; the crime was committed for $16.

—Co-operative shipbuilding has been for a number of years in successful operation in Novia Scotia and New Brunswick. A number of individuals join to build a vessel, in say sixty-four shares, distributed as may be found convenient, the payments being spread over as long a time as will probably be required to build the vessel. Under this system there is always a considerable number of persons whose interest it is to secure freights, etc., for the vessel.

—American publishers, it is complained by the Paris correspondent of the American Publishers' Circular, have almost entirely neglected the Exposition. He states that American newspapers and periodicals are entirely unrepresented there, and thinks this is quite lamentable, as it tends to lower the estimation held of the United States in the minds of foreigners who have a strong conviction that the United States publish few books and have no literature.

—Cape May is losing its reputation as a fashionable resort.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ITALY.

THE GOVERNMENT DISPLEASED.

FLORENCE, August 16—*Evening*.—The Italian Government is displeased with the visit to Rome of the French General Dumont and will soon look for a change in the treaty of last September.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS IN THE EMPIRE.

PARIS, August 16.—At the elections recently held throughout the Empire for members of Counsels the general opposition made very heavy gains.

ENGLAND.

CREW OF A SUNKEN VESSEL.

LIVERPOOL, August 16.—The steamer City of Boston, from New York, brought here the crew of the schooner Silva, from Boston, bound for Fayal, which she run down and sunk on the 4th inst.

ARRIVED OUT.

GLASGOW, August 16.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—*Evening.*—Cotton firm; sales 12,000 bales middling uplands at 10½; Orleans 11¼. Advices from Manchester favorable. Breadstuffs—wheat 13s 9d for fair new Delaware. Corn 38s 3d for new. Barley 5s. Oats 3s 1d. Peas 42s 6d. Flour—extra western state and no southern in the market here. Provisions—Cheese 30s 9d. Beef 129s. Lard 50s. Pork 73s 6d. Bacon 44s. Produce—Tallow 44s 9d. Petroleum, spirits 8½d; refined; 1s 4d. London markets unchanged.

LONDON, August 16—*Evening*—Consols 91½. Five-Twenties 73¾; Erie 45½; Illinois Central 78¼; Atlantic and Great Western 21¼.

FRANKFORT, August 16—*Evening*.—Five-twenty bonds 77¾.

ANTWERP, August 16.—*Evening*.—Petroleum is quiet at 43 francs.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Severe Rain Storm—Great Damage to Property—Railroad Travel Interrupted—Accidents to Trains—Loss of Life, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, August 16.—One of the severest rain storms for years has taken place, lasting from Wednesday evening till this morning. Many of the streets were flooded, the water running from one to two feet on the first floors of stores and dwellings, causing considerable loss.

The houses of the factory people at the Clipper factory were all flooded, and the occupants had to be removed in boats.

All the factories and flouring mills in and adjacent to the city are much damaged. Woods' steam sugar refinery sustains heavy loss.

Travel on the Baltimore and Ohio, Western Maryland, Northern Central, and Philadelphia Railroads, is interrupted by the washing away of culverts, &c. On the Northern Central the down train this morning was unable to reach the city in consequence of the engine breaking into a culvert near Woodberry, where it now lies buried in the stream. In falling the engine crushed the great water main which supplies the Mount Royal reservoir, rendering it necessary to shut off the supply.

The Philadelphia road, near the city, in many places is several feet under water, and owing to the uncertain condition of the road the usual morning trains did not go out. The through train from New York last night fell into a culvert fourteen miles from the city, breaking the express, baggage and mail cars and injuring Mr. Ford, express agent, Flandrea, of New York, and Easton, of Philadelphia, mail agents, and baggage master Ransom was also slightly hurt. No one was killed.

The damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is expected to be repaired so that trains will be running regularly to-morrow.

There are many rumors of loss of life in the city; only two seem authentic. A white man and a boy of about fourteen years were carried off by the violence of the waters.

Reports from the surrounding country indicate that the loss is immense, the whole country being inundated. The Falls turnpike was in many places five to ten feet under water. The damage to crops cannot now be estimated. It is still showery.

FROM TENNESSEE.

A Railroad Difficulty—Radical Municipal Ticket—Memphis and Ohio Railroad seized.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, August 16.—The anti Burns' candidates for Directors of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, defeated by the exclusion of the votes of the Charleston and Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, have organized and elected E. W. Cole President. They demand of Burns possession of the road. The demand was declined and the question goes to the Courts.

A full Radical ticket for Aldermen and Councilmen, embracing one colored man, was nominated last night.

Governor Brownlow has taken possession of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and appointed F. W. Spurling Receiver. The road failed to meets its obligations to the State.

The Convention to nominate a Radical candidate for Mayor meets to-morrow. Col. Alden will be nominated, but independent candidates will be run.

Col. Innes, Superintendent of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, will be dropped, and E. H. Ewing, Jr., elected in his place. Col. Innes will be Superintendent of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Defrauding Bank Teller Arrested—Alleged Bridge Burners Held for Trial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—A young man named John J. Edwards was arrested in Beloit, Wisconsin, to-day, charged with defrauding the Union Savings Association, of this city, some months ago, of $15,000 to $18,000. Edwards was teller of the bank at the time, and allowed a gold broker here to overdraw his account for speculating purposes, in which it is supposed Edwards was interested. The bank will lose nothing, as Edwards' securities are responsible men.

The parties arrested in St. Joseph, for complicity in the burning of Platte River bridge, waived an examination yesterday and were bound over to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court.

FROM HAYTI.

Revolution in Favor of Geffrard Fails—Peace and Tranquility Supreme—Unprecedented Coffee Crop.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 16.—Advices from Hayti to the 24th ult. state that a small revolution in favor of Geffrard had failed. One of the leaders committed suicide on being defeated. Another was captured.

President Solnave had submitted his report on the condition of the country to the Constituent Assembly.

Peace and order reigned everywhere, except in one district, where the brigands are in force.

The government has taken steps to establish a Chamber of Commerce in each open port in the republic.

The coffee crop will probably be the largest ever known in Hayti.

Buffalo Horse Fair Races.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, August 16.—In the race to-day, mile heats, best three in five, Brown George took the first heat in 2:23½; Honest Allen the second, in 2:28½, the third in 22, and fourth in 23½. Ethan Allen was distanced in the second heat.

Dexter was announced to trot a half mile under saddle, but not having been under saddle for about a year he felt rank, and the rider, who was not in good condition, was unable to hold him. He trotted a little, however, and at the speed he was making would have made the time in 1:07. The trot for four year olds and under, in harness, was won by Mollie Gold Dust, in three straight heats, in 2:49¼, 2:47½ and 2:47¼.

Indian Attack in Texas—Austrian War Vessel Arrived.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—A telegraph from General Griffin states that the Indians attacked Buffalo Springs, Texas, but were repulsed.

The Austrian man-of-war Elizabeth has arrived here with a large number of refugees. They go to New York by merchant steamer, as Admiral Tegethof will probably need the war vessel.

National Academy of Science.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARTFORD, August 16.—Several interesting papers were read this morning at the National Academy of Science. The election of President to fill the vacancy by the death of Prof. Bache, and three members to fill the complement of fifty, was reserved for the consideration of the annual meeting at Washington in January.

Conviction of a Murderer.—Charles Gibson has been convicted in the Perry county court of murder in the second degree (he having killed Jacob B. Shaffer,) and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. His brother, Robert C. Gibson, who assisted in the affair, plead guilty of assault and battery, and was fined ten dollars and costs.

A chap named Thomas Scisler, in Fayette county, was so impressed with his guilt in selling corn to a distiller to make *rye* whisky out of it, that he attemted suicide by cutting his throat.

Chartiers Railroad.—A corps of surveyors have been on this road for some weeks. We understand that they reached Canonsburg some days since.

Shaw, one of the murderers of John Evans at Cookstown, has surrendered himself up to the authorities.

Two large black bears were recently seen in the vicinity of West Hickory, Venango county.

Pure Brandies, Whiskey and Wines for medical purposes, at Mercer's Drug Store, Ohio Avenue, Allegheny Pa. 3t*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

FOURTH PAGE.—*The fullest and most reliable Money, Oil and Produce Market Reports given by any paper in the city, will be found on our Fourth Page.*

The Mutual Obligations of Parents and Children for Support.

Some time ago we published the proceedings in the case of The Allegheny County Home against certain parties, to compel them to refund to the Home certain sums expended in support of an indigent party for whose maintenance the respondents were held to be liable. The respondents raised the question that the Court had no power to compel parties to refund sums already expended—the law making provision only for future support of indigent persons. The point was ably argued by Robt. Woods, Esq., for complainant, and by Thos. M. Marshall and D. Reed, Esqs., for respondents. Judge Stowe recently filed an opinion in the case, which we append below, and which will be found worthy of general perusal:

Allegheny County Home vs. Marlatt, et al. This is a proceeding by the Allegheny County Home against Mrs. Jane Marlatt, Mrs. Perchment, wife of John Perchment, of Wilkinsburg; Mrs. Kincaid, wife of Philip Kincaid, of Pittsburgh, children, and Dr. John Perchment and Dr. A. Perchment, grandchildren of a certain Joseph Harrison, wherein it is alleged that said Harrison, by virtue of an order of relief issued by two Justices of the Peace, on the 9th day of June, 1864, became a charge on the complainant, and remained so till the 7th day of February, 1865, when he died; that the sum of thirty-eight dollars and fifty-six cents had been paid and incurred for the maintenance, &c., of said Harrison by said complainant, and this Court requested to order that the respondents pay to it the said sum of money, with costs, &c. Mrs. Kincaid was dead long before this proceeding was instituted, and indeed long before the proceeding before the two Justices, and therefore is no party to this proceeding, although her husband has appeared and put in an answer. The respondents served have severally appeared and put in answers.

They do not deny the facts alleged by complainants, but allege, among other things, that this Court has no power to do as requested, the act of Assembly giving us jurisdiction in such cases being limited entirely to *future* support and not extending to what has been expended *previous* to the institution of the proceedings in court. This is the only question worthy of consideration raised by the answers, and which we feel called upon to notice; all other matters tending to show how much one did, and how little another did; how kind one was, and how cruel another was, before Harrison became a charge on plaintiff, are of no importance in the decision of the case and only serve as another illustration of how prone many are to neglect in their poverty those who gave them birth.

Under the acts of Assembly of 13th of June, 1836, and 15th of April, 1857, it is clear that the court may order a sum for the relief and future maintenance of a poor person; but there is no specific provision conferring power to compel payment to the Overseers of the Poor of sums of money expended or liabilities incurred for relief and maintenance afforded prior to the proceedings in court, and a construction of the statutes, such as ordinarily obtains, would seem to decide this case against the plaintiff.

But the case of Hague vs. the Overseers of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh, decided by the Supreme Court, at No. 41 September and October term, 1852, is exactly the case in hand, so far as this point is concerned, and rules it in favor of the complainant.

There the Court of Common Pleas decreed the defendant to pay for *past* support furnished by the Overseers, as well as a certain amount for future support. And while it is true that the manuscript decree of Judge McClure shows that after it was written, fixing as it did a specific sum for the *past support*, so much as fixed the amount to be paid for that purpose was stricken out by the Court. The decree as made and entered of record, as appears by the docket entries in the case, and by the original order as filed, was, that the plaintiff in error, the defendant in the Court of Common Pleas, should pay to the overseers the amount expended by them for the past support of the pauper.

The second exception filed by the counsel for defendant below is, that the Court had made a decree for *past* support, and we must suppose that it was brought clearly to the notice of the Supreme Court, and duly considered. At all events the Judge deciding the case in that Court refers to the fact that such an order had been made, and says that it was improper, and affirms the decree of the Common Pleas.

This authority is conclusive upon us, and renders it unnecessary to enter into any consideration of the act of Assembly bearing upon the question raised in this proceeding.

Certain it is that such should be the law, and it is sufficient for us to find it so decided by our superiors, without undertaking to find a sufficient reason for their conclusion.

As to which of the respondents have heretofore done the most toward supporting their father and grand-father, as already stated, is immaterial here; nor is it of any importance as this case stands that there are others not made parties who might have been.

It is enough that there are parties to this record who are responsible to plaintiff, and if they should herein be compelled to pay what others were liable for, it is quite possible that they may have a remedy against such others for their share; but whether or not, such liability cannot be set up here as a defense.

The amount to be paid to complainant in this case must be divided equally between Mrs. Jane Marlatt and Mrs. Perchment, wife of John Perchment. We do not think the children of the latter viz: Doctors John and A. Perchment liable to contribute while their mother is living and of sufficient ability to pay.

And now, July 27, 1867, this case having been duly considered, it is now ordered and decreed that the respondents in the above stated cause, Mrs. Jane Marlatt and Mrs. Perchment, wife of said John Perchment, do forthwith pay to said Allegheny County Home the sum of $38.56-100, with interest from the bringing of this suit, together with the costs of this proceeding, in equal proportions.

The Original French Document Arrived.

"Je certifie que la premiere medaille en or pour les pianos Américains a été donnée à l'unanimité à Mr. Steinway, par le Jury de l'Exposition Internationale. Class 10, premiere sur la liste.

Le President: MELINET.

GEORGES KASTNER, AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK, F. A. GEVAERT."
I. SCHIEDMAYER,

TRANSLATION.

I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list in Class X.

MELINET,
President of International Jury.
GEORGES KASTNER,
AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
I. SCHIEDMAYER,
} Members of the International Jury.

The original certificate, together with "the original catalogue of awards," in which the name of STEINWAY & SONS is recorded *first* on the list, can be seen at the Steinways' ware rooms, New York, and *fac-simile* copies of the same at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, the sole agents, ware rooms, 122 Wood street.

The above document settles the question finally and conclusively as to which are the *best* pianos of the world, and which, as such, received the *first prize* over all others at the Paris Exposition. In view of this decision, which is a fatal blow to the aspirations and pretensions of the contending Boston house (Chickering & Sons) the attempt of the latter to cover up their defeat and divert public attention from the only recognized authorities by ostentatiously parading a monarchical toy conferred *outside* of the Exposition, appears as puerile as it is ineffectual. Although the great popularity and fame of the *Steinways* is not the result of *medals*, (or honorable or dishonorable "crosses") but of the acknowledged *superiority* of their Piano-Fortes, yet it is gratifying to know that the highest musical authorities of Europe unite with us in according to them the *first* and *highest* place on the list of the piano manufacturers of the world.

Fatal Accident—Two Men Killed.

We gather from the evening papers of yesterday the particulars of a fatal accident which occurred at Lock No. 4, on the Monongahela river, on Wednesday, which resulted in the death of two men, and the serious injury of a third. A number of men were engaged in repairing the lock, which has been out of working order for some time past, and had erected a temporary scaffolding near the top, on which was placed a quantity of sand and cement. A rain came up, and the men took shelter under the scaffold. Shortly afterwards, the rain having increased the weight of the sand and cement, the platform gave way, crushing those who had taken shelter under it. An old man named John Wilcox was so bruised and crushed that he died in a short time. Henry Molch had his spinal column broken about the centre, and died from the effects of his injuries yesterday. He was an unmarried man, about thirty years of age, and had but lately arrived in this country from Germany. A German named Godfrey Rothel, had his back crushed, causing him intense pain, but he is not dangerously injured. There were others under the covering, but they escaped unhurt.

Rather Snaky.

The Venango *Spectator* is responsible for the following: "Mr. Samuel Haslet, while in the woods near Tionesta, Forest county, one day last week, found himself in the midst of a den of snakes, hissing and writhing at his feet. Escape being impossible, Mr. Haslet went at the serpents with a club. The battle raged for three quarters of an hour, when the surviving snakes sought their holes, leaving nineteen dead rattlesnakes, eleven copperheads and one monstrosity of an unknown species, torn to pieces on the ground. The stench was horrible, and Mr. Haslet on his return to town, was covered with blood and other evidences of the contest. It was not a very good day for snaking, we suppose, or Mr. H. would have done better."

Wanted Furniture.

J. R. Shulzer, of the firm of Kameron & Shulzer, who keep a house furnishing establishment on Penn street, made information against J. R. Morgan for obtaining goods under false pretence. Morgan keeps a hotel on Wood street, and the prosecutor alleges that he bought of the firm four hundred and eighty dollars worth of house furnishing goods, fifty dollars worth of which he took possession of and carried away, alleging that he owned the property in which he resided and had money in the German National Bank, all of which representations were false and fraudulent. He was arrested and held in five hundred dollars for a hearing.

The Most Wonderful Medicine of the Age.

The extraordinary cures performed by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER entitles it to a more than common notice. For the past year it has effected cures of diseases which had baffled the skill and science of the most learned and scientific medical men, and it has done so in pursuance of a wonderful virtue which DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER ALONE POSSESSES!

It is one of that class of medicines known as alterative or entrophic, and by a slow but sure process, it gradually brings up the strength of the human system, to the health standard, and to a condition strong enough to throw off disease, and establish the healthy standard. It will, after the use of a few bottles, place the stomach in a condition to master and digest the food, and prepare it into chyle, which is at once carried into the circulation of the blood, and that good blood, of a fit quality to rebuild the constantly changing human body. Dr. Keyser, in the introducing of his Blood Searcher seems to have comprehended the great plan of waste and repair, in the carrying on of the functions of health and life, the rebuilding of the tissues, the supply of membranes, muscle, bone and nerve matter, where the proper quantity of iron or potassa, or phosphorus, or sulphur is needed in the human organism. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER gives to the system the power to select these elementary principles from the food that is taken into the stomach. It places the stomach itself in the highest state of health. It strengthens the liver, and enables it to filter the bile or gall from the blood, and thereby places the liver in a healthy and proper working condition. It heals all the sores in the bowels and inside the body, as readily as it does ulcers on the legs, or cancer or scrofula, or tetter on the skin. It heals sore or diseased kidneys, and stimulates them to a faithful fulfilment of their proper functions in the human system, and through that channel eliminates all poisonous and morbid matter, which, if allowed to remain in the system, would be productive of rheumatism, neuralgia, and hundreds of aches and pains which afflict more than one-half of the human family. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher cleanses out the glands, acts on the skin, and restores its proper action when obstructed by colds and exposure.

There is no chronic disease that will not be benefitted by taking half a dozen bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. Witness the many cures it has made in the vicinity of Pittsburgh alone, some of them after years of pain and suffering, and of a character to compare favorably with the most astonishing cures ever recorded in medical annals.

All the cures that we have published time and again, have been made by it, and anything else sold under the name of Blood Searcher, upon the merits of these cures, is a fraud and cheat. Hundreds of persons are deceived in this way by spurious trash, that has no more affinity for the blood of man than the acrid poisons it proposes to remove. A lady whose child we are curing, told us recently that she had sent to as many as half a dozen places to obtain DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, and was met with the answer, "this other was just as good." Another lady, who was cured by four bottles of Dr. Keyser's, told us she had spent seventeen dollars for as many bottles of spurious, which had done no good. No one who will reflect for a moment can help but detect the motives which lead to such imposition. One man told us boldly that he didn't care what merits were contained in it, he would sell that on which he could make the most money; as if human health and life were to be weighed in the scales with dollars and cents. *Reader, when you want Blood Searcher, cut this out, and ask for Dr. Keyser's, and take no other!!!*

Prepared and sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street, or Keysers' Medical Department for Chronic Diseases, No. 120 Penn street, corner of Evans alley, from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M.

Triumph Oil Company.

The affairs of this Company have grown so important, that notwithstanding its wells are one hundred and eighty miles distant by the route traveled from the city, frequent visits are made by the President and occasional visits by committees of the Directors. Four members of the Direction returned last night from "Triumph City," where they spent a couple of days in a careful investigation of the extensive operations of the Company. We learn from them that the numerous lessees are actively at work. Not less than fifty "rigs" are upon the company's lands, all, with two or three exceptions, busily at work, either pumping or drilling, no one doubting that at the customary depth oil will be found. Similar activity is observed on some of the conterminous territory. Altogether the "Tideoute," or "Dennis Run" district of which the Triumph Co's. tract is the central figure, is the richest and most remarkable oil district on the globe. The committee before mentioned, we understand, will recommend the directors to anticipate the period of the September dividend by paying it on the 1st instead of the 15th. It appears that the October dividend is also in hand, but as the Company very wisely prefers distributing the profits at uniform intervals, in about equal sums, and as the receipts are liable to variations, and to interruptions in the winter months, a fund will be accumulated, to cover such contintingencies. But for this prudential policy, a dividend of ten per cent might have been declared and paid in September. It gives us much pleasure to record the success of the Triumph Company. We would be glad to chronicle a like "fine time" for numerous other oil companies we wot of.

Before the Mayor—Important Affidavits.

I have been deaf in my right ear for some seven years, for five years entirely deprived of its use, accompanied by a discharge. Dr. Aborn commenced treating me on Monday, the 5th of August. I can now hear a watch tick distinctly, the discharge is cured, and I consider myself in a fair way of recovery.

G. E. NORTH,
Proof Reader *Commercial*,
78 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

In 1861, I was seized with a violent attack of deafness, while engaged as an officer in the Union army, which increased to such an extent that I was incapacitated for military duties. Had tried treatment without effect, until last Friday, when I placed myself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, whose treatment gave me immediate relief, and I have been improving ever since. When commencing his treatment I could not hear a watch tick, of which I am no more deprived, which is the result of his scientific and skillful treatment.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Steubenville, Ohio.

For three years I have been painfully afflicted with a deafness in my right ear accompanied by singing and roaring sounds; which was exceedingly disagreeable. By one operation, in the space of three minutes' time, Dr. Aborn, this morning, restored my hearing and removed all the unpleasant sensations.

MATTHEW CAMPBELL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 14th day of August, 1867.

WM. C. MCCARTHY, Mayor,
Office 134 Smithfield street.

Pittsburgh Steam Brick Manufacturing Company.

There has of late been quite a revolution worked in the manufacture of brick. The old and laborious system of moulding by hand has been supplanted by machinery, and the great building commodity is furnished at much cheaper prices than of yore. The quality of brick manufactured is much superior too, being more solid, even and true. With an extensive capital, the Pittsburgh Steam Brick Manufacturing Company has been organized and is now in successful operation. The works are adjacent to the City Farm, on the Monongahela river where a very superior soil is obtained, and the bricks turned out by machinery in fabulous quantities per day are very superior. The best pressed bricks extant are furnished in any quantity at the slightest notice by the Company, whose office is located over the Peoples' National Bank, corner of First and Wood streets. The office is open for business from half past eight to nine o'clock every morning. We invite the attention of builders, contractors and others to the inducements for their patronage offered by the Pittsburgh Steam Brick Manufacturing Company.

The Continental.

That the Continental Saloon is situated on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, is a fact apparent to all who travel the street, and that Holtzheimer, the worthy proprietor, is a gentlemanly, agreeable and accommodating fellow, is a fact well known to all his friends. But the most apparent, well known, and self evident facts within our knowledge are that the Continental Saloon has no superior, as a restaurant, in the city, and that as a caterer no man understands his business better than Holtzheimer. His tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, which is served up in a style unsurpassed in the city. To be satisfied that all we have said of the Continental and its proprietor is strictly true, it is only necessary to call in and take dinner.

Improvements.

Notwithstanding the high price of labor and building material, there are a greater number of new buildings in course of erection in the city at present than at any previous time for a number of years. There is scarcely a street in the city that is not more or less obstructed by building material, and it appears they will never be free from the obstructions, for as soon as one building is completed another is begun. We cannot account for this building mania, unless it is to be attributed to the extremely low rates at which brick is being sold by the Chartiers Valley Brick Company, at the corner of Try and Fourth streets, for which S. Y. Kennedy is agent. See advertisement in another column.

Wholesale and Retail Groceries.

Elsewhere we publish the business card of Messrs. Gray & Armstrong, wholesale and retail grocers and dealers in choice teas, flour, bacon, lard, fish and produce generally, No. 23 South side, Diamond, one door west of Federal street, Allegheny. Dealers who buy to sell again will find in store a very superior and fresh stock of goods at prices as advantageous and inducing as can be obtained at any other place in either city. The retail department is equally well supported, and housekeepers will consult their interests by favoring this firm with a purchasing visit. We earnestly commend this establishment to our readers for their patronage.

New Hotel in Birmingham.

Mr. Martin Schafer is having erected on the corner of Denman and Washington streets, in the borough of Birmingham, a building designed for hotel purposes. It is fairly under way, the brickwork having been commenced within a day or two, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly with a view to the completion and occupancy of the building during the coming fall.

Affray in Allegheny.

An affray occurred on Allegheny avenue, First ward, Allegheny, between Thomas Hughes and Lewis Foquett, in which Foquett received a sound threshing, and from what we can learn of the case, he justly deserved it. Foquett, it appears, was on a drunk and was "spoiling" for a fight. He met Hughes and insisted on fighting him, and notwithstanding the efforts of the latter to put him off, Foquett struck him knocking him down. Hughes got up and Foquett came at him a second time but not with the success of the former effort, as he was himself knocked down and completely pummelled by Hughes. Foquett, we are informed, was not stabbed as stated in the morning papers, nor did he receive any injuries except such as were inflicted on him by Hughes. We are informed by an eye witness of the affair that Hughes did all in his power to keep out of the fight, and that he was excusable in whipping Foquett.

Fatal Accident.

A distressing and fatal accident occurred in Duquesne borough, yesterday, resulting in the death of Martin Bell, a laborer, residing in the Third ward, Allegheny. The deceased was engaged in digging a cellar in Duquesne borough, in which he was blasting rock. Yesterday about eleven o'clock, he put in a blast which did not go off, and went to work to put in another beside it. About three o'clock he had the second blast ready and put it off, after which it is supposed he went into the cellar to see what effect it had, when, by some means, the fire came in contact with the first charge he put in, which exploded, blowing the whole top of his head off. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the facts. The deceased leaves a wife and three children in destitute circumstances.

J. M. Brush & Son's Boiler Works.

The card of Jared M. Brush & Son, manufacturers of steam boilers, oil stills, tanks, and sheet iron works, &c., appears in another column. This establishment has been long and favorably known in the business community, and in their line enjoy a high reputation. Their boilers are everywhere regarded as among the best in the market and the same may be said of all their manufactures. They use nothing but the very best quality of iron, and employ the most careful and skilled workmen, so that everything turned from their establishment bears the impress of superiority. The works and office of the firm are at No. 61 Penn street.

Assaulted a Woman.

Catherine Lanier, of West Pittsburgh, made information before Alderman Donaldson yesterday, against Thomas and John Kelly, of that place for assault and battery. She alleges that the defendants came into her house and abused her, and that one of them struck her over the head with a shovel. The parties were arrested and held for a hearing.

Forcible Argument.—Maria A. Johnson and Mrs. Shehan are residents of Gibbon street, in the Eighth ward, where they have for some time past occupied the same house, living peaceably and quietly together until yesterday, when something occurred out of the usual routine, which resulted in a quarrel between the two. Mrs. Johnson having some business, left the house, and on her return found Mrs. Shehan at the door with a loaded revolver, threatening to shoot her if she attempted to enter. She made information against Mrs. Shehan for surety of the peace. She was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Serenade.—We are indebted to the Metropolitan Band, of Allegheny City, for a delightful serenade Thursday evening. The band, which is composed of a number of excellent performers, is led by Mr. Shipman, one of the best violinists in the city. Their music is well arranged, and was performed in a manner that would do credit to a first-class orchestra. The gentlemen have our thanks for the favor, and we hope to hear from them frequently. Call again, gentlemen, we will be pleased to see you at anytime. Verily, your "music hath charms."

All Work Warranted.—T. T. Ewens, No. 165 Wood street, practical plumber, gas and steam fitter, warrants all work performed by him to prove durable and satisfactory. He has had large and liberal experience in the business, employs only first-class and skilled workmen, and gives personal supervision to all contracts and jobs awarded him. We know whereof we speak in recommending him to the patronage of our readers as a first-class, worthy, and attentive mechanic.

Central Foundry.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement in another column of the Central Foundry and Roll Works, No. 8-0 Penn street, Bollman, Boyd & Bagaley proprietors. Chill rolls, mill castings and roll lathes are cast at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms. The members comprising the firm are well known business gentlemen in every way worthy the confidence and patronage of the community.

Surety of the Peace.—Thomas Dwyer made information before Alderman Morrow yesterday against Mary Murphy and Ann White, for surety of the peace. He states that he boards in the same house with defendants, on Tunnel street, and that he has been informed they have been plotting together to give him a dose of poison. That his informant heard them arranging a plot to put the poison in his tea. Warrants were issued.

Water Pipe Extension.—Within a few days considerable extensions of water pipe have been commenced in the borough of Birmingham, causing some interruption in the supply to consumers. Workmen are now engaged in putting down pipe on Magee street, leading to the bridge, and it is designed to carry it on the bridge, with convenient arrangement for use in case of fire.

Trimbles Varieties.—This popular and now only place of public amusement in the city, is drawing crowded houses. The entertainment offered is of first class style, and the season has been very auspiciously inaugurated by the clever managers H. W. Williams & Co. To-night a mammoth programme is offered, including for the last time the "Shadow Pantomime."

Threatened to Scald Her.—Fanny Carlin alleges that John Leaky and wife, residents of the Third ward, Allegheny, threatened to scald her, and to prevent them from so doing made information before Alderman Mullen, yesterday, against them for surety of the peace. They were arrested and held in $500 each for a hearing.

License Applications.—Jno. G. Brown, Esq., Clerk of Courts, publishes in to-day's issue the eighth list of applications for license to sell liquors, filed in his office for the month of August. The list contains some sixty-eight applicants. The License Board will set at the Court House on Wednesday, the 28th inst., for hearing the applications.

Pittsburgh Base Ball Headquarters. Pittock's, O. P. P. O.—The only *Live Base Ball* House in the *West*. City and Country Clubs desiring Outfits, will find it to their interest to patronize the "Headquarters," where they will have an opportunity to select from the largest and most varied assortment of Base Ball goods in the West.

Hearing.—A hearing was had before Justice Lipp, yesterday, in the case of Mick Myer, J. Hoffman, Peter Engsler and John Baldoff, charged with an attempt to commit rape, in Baldwin township, on Saturday, an account of which was published in Wednesday's GAZETTE. The parties were held for a further hearing.

Committed.—Alderman Thomas committed George Grant on a charge of obtaining board for himself and family under false pretences, on oath of Elizabeth Lloyd.

Jeremiah Davis was committed by Justice Saulisbury, for surety of the peace, on oath of Rachel Reed.

The Camp Meeting.—Our readers will remember that a special train of cars will leave the Connellsville Railroad Depot at eight o'clock to-morrow morning for the camp meeting at McKeesport, and returning will leave McKeesport at seven o'clock P. M.

From Gildenfenny.—We have received from W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street, the July number of the Edinburgh Review. It contains several very valuable papers, and upon the whole is a very interesting number.

Pumps, embracing all the modern improvements, styles and designs, in wood and iron, for sale and put up at the lowest prices by T. T. Ewens, practical plumber and gas and steam fitter, No. 165 Wood street.

Buy Your Bats and Balls where you have the largest variety to select from. That place is universally admitted to be the Base Ball Headquarters, Pittock's, O. P. P. O. Everything in the Base Ball line can be obtained.

Pure Rio and Java Coffee, of delicious aroma, and as superior as any ever imported to this city, is now being retailed at cheap prices at the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street.

Corner Stone Laying.—With appropriate religious ceremonies, the corner stone of the new German Lutheran Church will be laid to-day on High street, near the Fifth street extension.

Petroleum Association.—A special meeting of the Petroleum Association will be held at their rooms, this afternoon, at half past two o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

Parlor Chandeliers of exquisite patterns and styles and less than Eastern rates at T. T. Ewins' plumbing and gas fitting headquarters, No. 165 Wood street. *

Country Work Solicited and promptly attended to by T. T. Ewens, practical plumber, steam and gas fitter, No. 165 Wood street. Give him a call.

A gay and festive fellow named Fred. Blystone eloped last week from Meadville with the wife of a man named Amas.

Shawls for $1.75, sold at $2.50. Balance of our Summer Shawls very cheap.
BATES & BELL.

Choice English Breakfast Teas, as pure as can be found in the city at Eastern rates, at the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street.

Fine Toilet Soaps, in great variety, and at low prices, at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street. Remember the place—84 Market street.

Cold Sparkling Soda Water at J. T. Sample's Drug Store, No. 53 Federal street, Allegheny.

Coburgs—Extra wide and fine quality for 45 cents, worth 68 cents.
BATES & BELL.

Practical and Worthy Mechanics.—Readers desirous of procuring the services of skillful and experienced Gas and Steam Fitters, can do no better than by favoring Messrs. N. S. Biddle & Bro., Beaver street, between Franklin and Chestnut streets, Manchester. They have had large and liberal experience in their business, are practical, careful and finished mechanics, and devote especial attention to the proper execution of all orders entrusted to them. Their terms are very reasonable and all work is guaranteed to prove durable and satisfactory. We take much pleasure in commending them to our readers, knowing them to be fair dealing, honorable, and in every respect worthy of a large share of public patronage. MWS;*

The Best Known Tonic—Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Combination of Iron Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya. The iron restores color to the blood; the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs.

One pint contains the virtue of one ounce of Calisaya and one teaspoonful a grain of Iron and Phosphorus. Manufactured by CASWELL, MACK & Co., New York.

For sale by all druggists.

Goods at Reasonable Prices.—Mr. James Robb, No. 89 Market street, one of the pioneers in the boot and shoe trade of this city, has on hand a large and fashionable stock of boots, shoes and gaiters which he offers to the public at very reasonable prices. It will be remembered that the assortment found here is not from Eastern auction houses but has been selected direct from manufacturers who deal in such articles as will prove serviceable and durable. Call in and see for yourselves.

By Reference to an advertisement in another department of to-day's *Herald*, it will be seen that our old friend Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburgh, has opened an office for the cure of Lung and other difficult Chronic diseases, but more especially those of the skin, and such as have their origin in a morbid state of the blood. We have known Dr. K. long and well as an honorable man, and a well educated physician, who has shrunk from no labor or spared no expense in attaining the eminence he has so justly earned.—*Steubenville Herald.*

Red Flannels for 25 cents, sold recently for 50 cents.
BATES & BELL,
No. 21 Fifth street.

Par Excellence.—The reason why the "Howe" Sewing Machine was awarded the only Gold Medal at the late World's Fair, Paris, was its great simplicity, delicacy and power, being adapted equally to light or heavy sewing, its perfection and lightness of stich, its small and straight needle, its light, rapid and quiet running qualities and its durable and compact build. The cheapest—the best. No. 4 St. Clair street. *

We sell Dry Goods both at wholesale and retail, and are, as a consequence, enabled to keep a larger and much better assorted stock, to sell cheaper, and give the goods in more accommodating quantities than exclusive jobbing houses. Retail merchants are invited to examine our stock.
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street.

The Next Term of the favorably known Washington and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., opens Wednesday, September 18th. Full particulars as to terms, studies &c., may be obtained by addressing the President, Cannonsburg, or the Vice President, Washington, Pa.

We are Selling Envelopes at less than Eastern prices.
EREETT, ANDERSON & CO.,
84 Fifth street.

Prints—Warranted perfect at 12½ cents; Muslins, yard wide, for 12½ cents.
BATES & BELL.

Henderson's Carminative.—A certain cure for Diarrhea, Cramp in the Stomach or Bowels, Cholera Morbus, &c., contains nothing irritating or injurious to the stomach. It is cheap and infallible. Every family that tries it once will keep it on hand ready for immediate use. Sold by all druggists. au13w.

We are Selling Envelopes at less than Eastern prices.
EREETT, ANDERSON & CO., 84 Fifth street.

Pure and Unadulterated spices, warranted to equal any in the market, retailed at Jos. A. Robinson's old established Tea Mart, No. 20 Fifth street.

The Best Teas in the city at the cheapest prices, will be found at the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street.

Soda Ash, Pot Ash and Concentrated Lye, for sale at Mercer's Drug Store, Ohio avenue, Allegheny, Pa.

Good, cool and refreshing lager beer on draught, at Frey's popular hotel, No. 4 Diamond, Allegheny. SM

Cold Sparkling Soda Water at J. T. Sample's Drug Store, No. 53 Federal street, Allegheny.

Hot Weather.—Buy a double walled *Ice Pitcher* of the finest quality, from
J. R. REED & CO., 68 Fifth street.

See advertisement of first class drug store offered for sale, in another column.

Soiled Blankets for $6, formerly $9.
BATES & BELL.

☞ **Additional Local News on Third Page.**

MARRIED:

MCGOWIN—LONG—On Monday, August 12th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. H. Locke, of the Liberty Street M. E. Church, FRANKLIN MCGOWIN and Mrs. CAROLINE LONG, all of this city. No cards.

WILSON—MCKERREHAN—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. V. Lucas, C. H. WILSON, of Coatesville, Chester county, Pa., to Miss MALINDA M. MCKERREHAN, of Allegheny.

DIED.

MCPHERSON—On Thursday morning, Aug. 15th, Mrs. MARTHA MCPHERSON, in the 74th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Indiana township, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman's, corner Seventh and Smithfield streets, at eight o'clock.