The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE "COLORED" QUESTION.

The Application of Prof. George B. Vashon, Colored, for Admission to the Pittsburgh Bar—Argument in the Court of Common Pleas.

Saturday there was an unusually large attendance of members of the bar in the Court of Common Pleas, it being pretty generally understood that the application of Prof. Geo. B. Vashon, colored, for admission to the Pittsburgh bar, would come up for argument. Among those in attendance were leading spirits of the Democratic persuasion, prominent lawyers, who are seldom seen in Court, never, in fact, except upon business, or upon occasions of extra importance. It was evident to the casual observer that something out of the usual order was on the tapis, and as the routine of business proceeded the crowd within the bar remained undiminished. Finally, at about twelve o'clock, the matter came up.

Hon. P. C. Shannon stated that on July 13th, 1867, he moved that George B. Vashon, Esq., a colored man, formerly admitted in the Supreme Court of New York as Solicitor and Counsellor in the Courts of the State of New York, be admitted as an attorney-at-law of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, whereupon the Court granted a rule to show cause why the said motion should not be granted. Subsequently the matter was referred to the Board of Examiners, or Bar Committee, for their consideration, and to report the facts in the case. On Jan. 4th the Board made their report, and at the suggestion of the Court the rule already granted remained on the argument list, to be taken up in regular course.

Judge Shannon proceeded to read the report of the Examiners as filed. It was in substance:

1. Mr. Vashon, the applicant for admission, is what is known as a colored man—of mixed African and European blood; a native of Pennsylvania; of the age of forty-two years, and of good moral character.

2. In 1844 he graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and soon thereafter entered as a Student at Law under the late Hon. Walter Forward, of this city, and fulfilled the required period of study.

3. Finding obstacles interposed to his examination and admission here, he went to the City of New York, when, in June, 1848, "after having been duly examined and found to possess the qualifications required by the Constitution, he was admitted to practice as an Attorney, Solicitor and Counsellor of the several Courts of the State of New York," and was duly enrolled as such upon the Roll Book of Attorneys, &c., of the Supreme Court of that State for the first Judicial District, composed of the city and county of New York. His examination appeared to have been made before Justices Strong, McCunn and Edmunds of that Court, and was conducted by Messrs. James T. Brady, Bosworth and Warren.

4. After his admission to the bar in New York, he went to the West Indies, and remained there two years and a half.

5. In 1851 he settled in Syracuse, New York, opened an office there as Attorney, &c., and pursued his profession until the fall of 1854, when he quitted the pursuit of that profession and engaged in teaching.

6. For about three years he was a Professor in the "New York Central College," at Granville, New York. From there he was transferred, in 1857, to the "Colored School," on Wylie street, this city, and in 1858 became Principal of "Avery College," in Allegheny City, which place he continued to fill until July, 1867, (the month in which the application for his admission to the bar was made.)

The Examiners add that Mr. Vashon made affidavit that "when he left off the practice of law (in 1854) he did so with the hope and expectation of resuming said practice at some future time, and that his present application for admission to the bar was made in good faith, and with the intention of resuming the practice of his profession."

The Committee also say: "The Courts of Record of New York recognize the comity of admitting to their bars Attorneys, &c., of good standing in the Courts of Pennsylvania."

The Board of Examiners consists of Messrs. N. P. Fetterman, James Veech, Geo. Shiras, Jr., M. W. Acheson and Thos. C. Lazear, all of whom signed the report.

While reading the report, Judge Stowe interrupted Judge Shannon, inquiring: Is Mr. Vashon still a resident of Pennsylvania? I have understood he has removed out of the State with his family.

Judge Shannon—I understand he is engaged as Solicitor in the Freedmen's Bureau at Washington City, and that his family are with him.

Judge Stowe—Then you don't know that he has left the State permanently?

Judge Shannon proceeded with his argument. In the first place the applicant was a native of Pennsylvania, and for all the purposes of the application he was a citizen of Pennsylvania, entitled to all the rights and immunities of a native born citizen. He was born a free man and a citizen of the State. He would even have had the privilege, under the State Constitution, (before amendment,) when he became twenty-one years of age, of voting, and there were gentlemen present who remembered the time when negroes voted in Pennsylvania.

Judge Stowe—The Supreme Court held that the provision in the Constitution referred to did not apply to negroes.

Judge Shannon went on to say that the amendment of the Constitution, by the insertion of the word "white," simply deprived the colored man of the right of suffrage and to hold office. He still enjoyed all other rights of a citizen, and the applicant, being a citizen of the United States, as required by rules of Court, was entitled to admission to the bar. He was of full age, and possessed the requisite qualifications. Was he a citizen of the United States? The speaker would like to hear an argument to the contrary. The Civil Rights Bill was in full force before the application in this case was made. It provides: "That all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians, not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States." Mr. Vashon had served the required clerkship, and qualified himself for admission to the bar, but owing to the prejudice of color in this section, was driven to exile in another State, and there sought and obtained admission to the bar as an Attorney. He obtained admission in the Supreme Court of New York.

Judge Stowe—Not the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in the sense you use it, but one of the Supreme Courts of New York.

Judge Shannon—The Committee so say. His certificate reads Supreme Court, and under it he was entitled to practice in any Court in that State.

Judge Shannon, in referring to the attainments of Mr. Vashon, spoke of the high character of the gentlemen before whom he was examined for admission, and by whom he was admitted. Under rule thirty-three the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county was allowed discretion in granting admissions to the bar. The rule says that persons applying for admission may be admitted upon producing a certificate of the President Judge of the Court where they last practiced, setting forth that the applicant is of good moral character, and has practiced law within three years of the time of his application. He cited the cases of Col. R. G. Childs and A. G. Cochran, Esq., who were admitted to the bar, as coming from a different State, without a certificate or an examination being required, the Court thus exercising its discretion. The rule contained no express limitation save that evidence of good moral character was required.

Judge Stowe—Is there no other limitation? Is not the certificate of a President Judge required?

Judge Shannon said the meaning or object aimed at by the rule was satisfactory evidence of the moral character of the applicant. The President Judge of the District might be dead. The report of the Committee as to moral character was sufficient.

Judge Stowe—Is there in this case any any certificate whatever of the applicant having practised law?

Judge Shannon—No, Sir.

Judge Stowe—Then we must either rescind rule thirty-third, or refuse the admission. It comes to this at last. We are not asked to suspend or construe the rule, as I understand, and we must be governed by it.

Judge Shannon again cited the cases of Col. Childs and Mr. Cochran. These gentlemen were admitted, but it does not appear by the record that they were admitted upon certificate.

Judge Stowe—The record may not show that fact in any case.

Judge Sterrett—A certificate, I know, was presented in the case of Col. Childs.

Judge Shannon, after further argument that Mr. Vashon was entitled to admission under the showing of the Board of Examiners, concluded, claiming the privilege of replying to whatever objections might be urged by the gentlemen present for that purpose, and of closing the argument.

James H. Hopkins, Esq., stated that inasmuch as he was among the first to object to the admission of Mr. Vashon, it was expected of him to say something on the present occasion. He had supposed that this little piece of buncombe would have received its quietus ere this, and the community, as well as the Court, relieved from further annoyance concerning it. He had understood that the applicant for admission not only was not now a resident of the city or State, but that he was not here seeking admission. The Sheriff had been hunting him, but was compelled to return the writ *non est inventus*. Mr. Vashon had not a legal habitation, if he did leave a name and an odor behind him. Mr. H. referred to the question of citizenship, quoting the decision of Judge Gibson that the negro had no part in the social compact. He denied that Mr. Vashon was a citizen of the United States, but did not undertake to show wherein he was not. As to the clerkship he had served in Mr. Forward's office, that likely consisted in sweeping it out and blacking boots. When he applied to be examined for admission, a respectable man could not be found to sit with the committee, it being considered that the negro had no rights in that way that *white* men were bound to respect. He went to New York, where like prejudice did not exist, and there obtained admission to the bar. Were he a white man, by the showing which had been made he would not come within the rule of Court, not having presented the certificate of a Judge before whom he practiced law, or that he had ever practised. The good moral character required was to be considered in a professional light, not in the ordinary acceptation. Mr. Hopkins said he would rest his objection to the application upon the sole ground that the applicant was a negro. The legal profession, unlike other professions, was compelled to associate closely. He would object most decidedly and emphatically to being slobbered over by any African who might secure admission to the bar. He, for one, could not and would not associate with a negro, and he had a right to say the applicant, belonging as he did to an inferior race, should not be admitted. The Court could not in justice avoid respecting this prejudice, if such it might be called. It was a well-founded prejudice, entertained by a considerable number of members of the bar, for whom he was authorized to speak. He referred to the late decision of Judge Agnew of the Supreme Court, recognizing the right of a railroad company to discriminate in favor of the prejudice against the negro race.

John H. Bailey, Esq., next spoke on the subject. He did not know that anything further need be said, and it might be considered affectation in him to say more, from intimations which had been dropped by the Court.

Judge Stowe—Those were mine simply, and are not to be considered as the views of the Court.

Mr. Bailey—I understand the President Judge has intimated the case does not come in the rule of comity. The applicant is required to produce a certificate from the presiding Judge of the district from which he came that he had been a practising lawyer in good standing for three years immediately preceding his application.

Judge Sterrett—I was furnished with a copy of the rule.

Mr. Bailey continued. It appeared that for 14 years Mr. Vashon had given the practice of law no attention, and therefore it was not reasonable to suppose that he was now competent for admission. Coming to the question of citizenship the speaker said thirty years ago the Supreme Court decided the negro was not a part of the social compact, and if he was not then he is not now, in the absence of any positive enactment, and the applicant could not be admitted on the ground of citizenship. Mr. Bailey concurred with the previous speaker as to the matter of prejudice against the colored race. The legal profession was not likened to any other calling—in none other were such guards thrown around the applicants for admission to it. Negroes were not chosen to fill any office, were not permitted to sit on juries, neither could they be admitted as attorneys. They could not assist (as counsel) in determining a judgment upon which they could not sit. It would an anomoly. Nothing but absolute necessity would compel him to try a cause with a negro as opposing counsel. Call it prejudice, instinct, aversion, or by any other name, he felt it, was frank enough to avow it, and asked that the bar be protected from the intermixture of races. He spoke in behalf not of himself alone, but for others of the legal profession, whom he could name, and protested most earnestly against the admission of Mr. Vashon. They had a right to ask the Court to protect their feelings. The courtesy of the bar should be looked after. An affront from a professional associate might under ordinary circumstances be pocketed, but if it came from a negro the result would be different. The affront would be resented with the first missile at hand.

Col. J. N. McClowry had a few words to say, and coincided with his fellow Democrats, Messrs. Hopkins and Bailey. He regarded the application as brought forward for political effect.

Col. J. K. Kerr thought the case should be decided upon the law applicable to it, and argued that no one could be admitted to the bar who did not possess all the qualifications of a citizen of a State.

John R. Large, Esq., said he objected to the admission of Mr. Vashon on various grounds. He did not like the kinks of his hair, the whites of his eyes, his bandy legs, or the shape of his feet. He objected most emphatically to having a negro for an associate. He preferred the white man. The attempt here made was to palm off one of mixed blood. He would prefer, if it must be, the genuine blood, not those whose mothers were traitors to their race. He was serious in his objections. He did not want to be accosted on the street by an acquaintance who might say, "you can't be much of a lawyer, for you let a nigger beat you." He thought the mover for the admission in this case should be reprimanded, even if he were an ex-Judge. Shannon might have a right to his affections so had the speaker, but his affections did not lean toward the negro.

The Court checked Mr. Large, remarking that personalities should not be indulged in.

Mr. Large said he could not help being personal. He felt it was a personal matter, and could not treat it otherwise. He would as soon think of taking a man who had the itch by the hand, as to take the hand of a negro as a professional brother. Admit negroes to the bar, and very soon the Court would be compelled to take measures to abate a nuisance of its own creation. The question was so entirely personal with Mr. Large that he did not enter upon its legal phase.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne took the ground that negroes were citizens, entitled to privileges as such, and that they did enter into the social compact, inasmuch as they took up arms in defense of their country, and encountered the perils and hardships of war in order that treason might be crushed. The sole objection urged was that the applicant for admission to the bar had a black skin. He did not join in that objection, and could see no reason, or justice in Mr. Vashon's exclusion on this ground. Without reference to technical matters, he said that mental and moral qualifications were the standard for admission here. The Civil Rights bill disposed of the decision of Judge Gibson referred to by the gentlemen on the other side, and makes a negro a citizen of the United States as well as of any State in the Union. Col. Bayne, in conclusion, said: I respect the prejudices of the gentlemen who have spoken, as I feel bound to respect the infirmities of all men; but I do not believe prejudice should be permitted to triumph over principle.

Judge Sterrett inquired if there were any other gentlemen present who desired to speak. He regarded the matter as one of grave importance, involving two considerations, first the legal question, and second the discretion of the Court in admissions. If there were no others present who wished to be heard, Judge Shannon might proceed to close the argument.

Judge Shannon referred to his undoubted right as a member of the bar in pursuance of his convictions, to bring the case before the Court, and repelled the insinuation that he was influenced by political considerations or by any other than proper motives. If there had been delay, the blame could not be laid at his door. He had not sought out his client, but the client came to him. He had no personal allusions to make, and would scorn himself were he to make any. The applicant came to him with a fine record of scholarship, and classical attainments such as he might envy, and he resolved to plead his cause. He cared nothing for the imputations of those who could not spell almost any given word, or parse a sentence. He did not represent a ragamuffin. Judge S. then proceeded to answer some of the objections which had been presented. As to the matter of certificate, he had inquired as to the President Judge of the District where the applicant had practiced law, and learned that he was in his grave. A certificate such as was claimed to be requisite could not be procured. The Committee had reported that the applicant was of good moral character, that he had been admitted to the bar of New York, and that the courts of record of that State recognize the comity of admitting to their bars attorneys of good standing in Courts of Pennsylvania.

Judge Sterrett—The Committee do not state what that rule is.

Judge Shannon remarked, in reply, that he understood there was a difference of opinion as to the rule. He again cited the case of Mr. Cochran.

Judge Stowe—I think we have heard enough about that case. The rule of Court is conclusive, is to be so regarded, unless its suspension was asked.

Judge Shannon replied that for the purposes of the case he would, as the sequence to his argument, ask for the suspension of the rule. He then spoke further and at some length as to the right of Mr. Vashon to admission on the ground of qualification, and then referred to the objection on account of color, (the only one seriously urged,) characterizing the prejudice expressed a relic of the past, and coinciding in the views expressed by Col. Bayne.

W. S. Purviance, Esq., made a brief speech favoring the admission, if the matter of color was the sole obstacle.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., said he had not given the case close attention, and was unacquainted with its details. But in order that his position might not be misunderstood, he would say, if a man was otherwise qualified, there was no law or reason why he should not be admitted to the bar, no matter what was the color of his skin or where he came from. He therefore asked, if the applicant was qualified, that he be admitted to the bar, and his reason for so asking was the belief that he was addressing a court of justice.

Colonel L. B. Duff suggested that as the objection urged was not on the ground of qualification, but on account of color, the rule requiring certificate be suspended in the case.

Mr. Bailey thought the gentleman had entirely misapprehended the character or nature of the objections.

Mr. Purviance thought Mr. Bailey and those of his way of thinking were unfortunate in expressing their objections.

The Court adjourned at three o'clock. A decision in the case will be rendered in due season.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The following is the list for this day:

53. John B. Snead, vs. T. P. Kahle.
150. James Broughs, et al vs. Mary O'Neal, et al.
39. McStein & Co., for use vs. James Benny, Jr.
115. J. G. Davis, vs. J. T. Sabita.
116. J. G. Davis, vs. H. Schnellbaugh.
117. Wier & Steel, vs. Moores & Wilson.
121. John H. Page, vs. John Heath.
84. Sheriff Cluley, vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.

Quarter Sessions—Full Bench.

On Saturday the following sentences were pronounced:

James McQuaide, tried and convicted of assault and battery on Thomas Sullivan, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of forty dollars.

James Brown, convicted of highway robbery, A. H. Overbolt, prosecutor, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Edward Quinn, who was tried and convicted on three indictments, one for keeping a disorderly house, and the others for selling liquor without license, was sentenced in the first case to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of thirty dollars and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail. In the liquor cases he was required to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs in the first and seventy-five dollars and costs in the second.

John Thompson, of Wellsburg, Va., committed by the Mayor in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of assault and battery on oath or Cyrus Miller, was brought into Court and after a statement of the case by Mrs. Miller, wife of the prosecutor and sister of the defendant, on motion of Mr. Swartzwelder, the bail was reduced to $500.

Common Pleas—Trial List.

The following is the trial list in the Court of Common Pleas to-day:

24. Fort Pitt Coal Co. vs. Kishing.
143. Kishing vs. Sharp and Fort Pitt Coal Co.
152. Anderson & Bell vs. Pickersgill.
10. McKiel vs. Kane & Co.
11. Walt vs. Same.
30. Nat. Ref. & Storing Co. vs. Haldeman.
42. Adams vs. Dick.
43. Boot vs. Kramer.
44. Oberinger vs. Kramer.
45. Boot vs. Kramer.

Dedication Services.

The First Christian Church, on the corner of Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, Joseph King, pastor, was yesterday dedicated to the worship of God by appropriate and interesting religious services. After a "voluntary" by the choir, accompanied by a Burdell Cabinet Organ, the hymn commencing,

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy;"

was sung by the large congregation assembled within the cheerful walls. The first twenty verses of the 29th chapter of 1st Chronicles, in which the Sacred writer describes the munificent gifts brought willingly by the people for the building of the temple, was then read. After prayer and singing the 1,304th hymn in the Christian Hymn Book, a sermon was delivered by Rev. Isaac Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, published at Cleveland, Ohio. The text was in Ephesians 2d chapter, from the 16th to 22d verses inclusive.

The sermon was historico-doctrinal, and in it the speaker clearly and in an interesting style, set forth the leading purpose and distinctive aim of the people with whom he stands connected.

The movement originated in a deep conviction on the part of those who began it of the evils of sectarianism and denominational strifes among the professed people of God. The primitive church was wanted. There was neither Samaritan, nor Jew, nor Greek, nor bond, nor free, nor males, nor females—*all were one in Christ Jesus.*

The Creed of the early Church was the Divinity of Christ, and faith in and submission to Him the bond of union. Thus men of every nation and tongue were brought into sacred oneness, into loving harmony, by their acceptance of Jesus as the Son of God and the Saviour of sinners, by their simple trust in Him as a Divine Redeemer, and implicit submission to his will.

Our aim is a return to primitive christianity—is in fact, the restoration of primitive christianity in theory and in practice.

Hence our plea is *revolutionary*. Our people are characterized by simplicity in preaching the Gospel by devotion to the truth and unswerving loyalty to Christ.

At the close of the discourse the dedicatory prayer was offered by the pastor of the church. A contribution was then taken up, and after singing and the benediction, the congregation dispersed to meet again at three P. M.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The original Japanese troupe make their appearance at the Opera House this evening. Their performances are truly wonderful, and they will doubtless be well patronized during their engagement, which, we are informed, is but for one week only.

MASONIC HALL.—Logrenia will continue to astonish the people at Masonic Hall during the present week, with his unequaled entertainment and the magnificent presents he distributes among his patrons. Miss Anna Hofacker drew the sofa on Saturday night. In addition to other presents a $20 gold piece will be given away every night this week.

THE RINK.—The ice at the Rink is in better condition than it has ever been. To-morrow night the last grand masquerade of the season will be given, when, as will be seen by referring to the advertisement, every arrangement necessary for the comfort and pleasure of visitors will be made.

Compromised.

Henry Kress made information before Alderman Humbert, Saturday, charging John Wilbert with assault and battery. The difficulty occurred in South Pittsburgh, near the Monongahela bridge, at a coal yard at which the prosecutor is employed, and where the defendant had gone for a load of coal. A dispute arose between them as to the measurement of the coal, when it is alleged the defendant threw a brick at and struck the prosecutor in the face inflicting a severe wound, and knocking him down. Wilbert was arrested and brought to the Alderman's office, where the case was compromised on condition that the defendant pay the doctor's bill incurred in dressing the wound he had inflicted, and costs of prosecution, in compliance with which he was discharged.

Orphan's Court Sale.

To-morrow at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises, is to be sold at auction, the fine brick mansion house, barn and other outhouses, with about two acres of ground covered with orchards and groves, delightfully situated at the junction of the Ohio and Beaver Rivers, and commanding a view of rare and diversified beauty; late the property of Capt. Charley Stone, deceased. Such an opportunity of securing a fine home all ready for occupation, and at a very moderate cost is rarely afforded.

Abandonment.—Loretta Timmons made information before Alderman Strain on Saturday charging her husband Steven Timmons with abandonment. The parties who reside in Union township have been married about two years, and the husband alleges as an excuse for deserting her that "she was unfaithful to the marriage vow, and that she loved her husband dearly, but another man loved as well." His plea was of no avail and he was committed to jail in default of the required bail for his appearance at court.

Larceny by Bailee.—John Donaldson made information before Alderman Strain, yesterday, charging James Thompson with larceny by bailee. He alleges that on the first of February he left in the defendant's possession a horse valued at $50, which he has subsequently disposed of and appropriated the money to his own use. The prosecutor resides in West Deer township, this county, and the defendant in Clinton township, Butler county. A warrant was issued.

A Splendid Picture.—The employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad have procured a splendid picture of Conductor C. H. Parker, who was recently murdered while in the discharge of his duties. The picture is intended as a present to the widow of the deceased as a token of their esteem and respect for her departed husband. It is a full size photograph, painted in oil, enclosed in a magnificent gilt frame, and was gotten up at Whitehead's at a cost of $80.

Watch recovered.—Patrick Vaughen, who was robbed of a watch and several other articles of value, at his boarding house on High street, in June last, by some means ascertained that his watch was at De Roy's pawn broker shop, and on Saturday he went to Alderman McMasters, procured a search warrant, and recovered the watch. The perpetrator of this robbery has not been discovered yet.

Irish "Ruction."—An Irish row occurred at the Globe Hotel, yesterday, on Penn street, in the Fifth ward, which resulted in a number of broken noses, black eyes, and the arrest of Dan Cobert, Michael McCullough and Robert Rilehan. The parties were locked up and will have a hearing this morning.

Assault and Battery.—William Cavenaugh made information before Alderman Strain on Saturday charging James Craft with assault and battery. The parties got into a fight in the eighth Ward in a drinking saloon. Craft was arrested and held for a hearing.

"Local Infirmities."—Messrs Sterrett, Shannon, Vashon, Hopkins & Co., the Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher, sold by John A. Best, New 5th and Tunnel streets, gives immediate relief and permanently cures Dyspepsia.

Robbery in East Liberty—Burglars Arrested.

Thursday night the boot and shoe store of J. F. Stewart, in East Liberty, was entered and robbed of everything of value it contained. Friday morning Chief Green, of the police, was notified of the robbery and set to work to find the perpetrators. He repaired to East Liberty and discovered that the parties committing the robbery had a wagon with them, and had come toward the city. Having ascertained that a party of suspicious individuals occupied a room at No. 13 Fourth street, he, accompanied by officers Herron and Gumbert, visited the place and arrested Ed. Dawson, Jim O'Donnell, Stephen Conway and John Birdsell, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," who were taken to the watch-house and locked up, where they remained until Saturday, when they were committed to jail for a hearing. A full set of burglar's tools, consisting of false or skeleton keys, files, "jimmys," &c., were found in the room and upon the parties arrested. There were no goods found on the premises, but the parties had evidently been in the country during the night, from the fact that their boots and clothing were covered with clay mud. The "tools" found in their possession, however, is sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction for burglary.

—Since writing the above, we learn that two others suspected of complicity in the robbery have been arrested. About one o'clock this morning Chief Green, accompanied by officer Pender, paid a visit to the "Farmer's Inn," on Penn street, and arrested two men, who gave their names as Ferguson and Smith. We did not learn the circumstances leading to their arrest, further than that there was strong evidence of their having a hand in the robbery.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left at the Recorder's Office, February 21, 1868:

James Sterrett to John Whelan, January 4, 1868, lot in Reserve township, 47 by 75 feet..........$90
John Whelan to William Lynch, Jan. 4, 1868, the above described lot..........$90
John D. Bailey to Margaret Copley, March 21, 1867, lot No. 13 on River avenue, in W. H. Walker's plan of lots..........$7,000
Aaron Freeman to William Olinger, January 17, 1867, lot in Union township containing thirty-six and one-sixth perches, being lots Nos. 6 and 7 in David Harris' plan of lots..........$175
John B. McCune to Thomas McFadden, January 28th, 1868, tract of land in Elizabeth township, containing 47 acres 106 perches..........$2,383 37
Sam. B. Cluley Sheriff to Wm. E. Deusenberry, December 14th, 1867, interest of W. J. Lowrie to lot of ground in Jefferson township..........$50
Moses H. Allen to Hammell Minor, April 7th, 1866, lot on Franklin street, Manchester, 36 by 129 feet..........$975
Samuel Y. Kennedy to Eli Edmundson, February 18th, 1868, lot on Chestnut street, Manchester, containing about one acre..........$4,000
John Scott to Walter R. Bateman, Feb. 10th, 1868, lots Nos. 21, 22, and 33, in Merrick's plan of lots in Liberty township..........$1,050
H. & R. Johnson to James R. Mellon, Feb. 21st, 1868, lot No. 2, on Pennsylvania avenue extension, 20 front..........$3,000
C H. Love to W. A. Humberson, July 1st, 1867, lots No. 33 and 34 in Love's plan of lots South Fayette township..........$350
Hugh Ward to John Ward, Dec. 1st, 1865, lot on Ohio avenue, Allegheny City, 20 by 130 feet..........$417
Joseph Dallas to Henry Sutmeyer, Feb. 10, 1868, two lots in Manchester, one on Washington street, 25 by 129 feet, and the other on Juniata street, 20 by 129 feet..........$3,600
Same to same, Feb. 10th, 1868, lot on Juniata street, Manchester, 96 by 129 feet..........$3,400
Same to same, Feb. 10th, 1868, lot on Franklin street, Manchester, 65 by 129 feet..........$2,300
V. G. Jones to Jane T. McElroy, Feb. 20th, 1868, lot on Beach alley, in the Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 61 by 120 feet..........$1,120

Sent Home.

George Graff the insane man who was arrested a few days since at the "Home for the Destitute" on Penn street, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE, was yesterday sent to his home at Terre Haute, Indiana. At the time of his arrest he stated to the Mayor that he came from Terre Haute, and said that his fathers name was Jacob Graff. It being evident that he was at times insane, the Mayor wrote to his father, and on Saturday received a reply, a letter enclosing $20, and a request that the young man might be sent home. The letter did not state at what time he left home, but said that he was subject to temporary fits of insanity, during one of which he had taken his departure. A ticket was procured on one of the railroads and yesterday at 2 o'clock the young man was placed in charge of one of the officers of the train, was started to his home.

Fires.

On Sunday morning at 12:10 an alarm of fire was sounded from box 12, which was occasioned by a slight fire in the confectionary of L. D. Dummet, on Liberty street, between St. Clair and Hancock. The fire department responded promptly, and the fire was extinguished before it had made much progress. The loss will perhaps reach two hundred dollars, mostly occasioned by water.

On Saturday afternoon an alarm was sounded from box 35, in Allegheny, on account of a slight fire in the building occupied by M. Kitchen, on Federal street. The fire department of that city turned out promptly, but found the fire extinguished upon their arrival on the ground, as the application of a few buckets of water was effectual in subduing the flames. The damage was very slight.

Pain Paint $5 a bottle.
Wolcott's Pain Paint beats everything.
Wolcott's Pain Paint acts like magic.
Pain Paint played at Theatres.
Pain Paint astonishes old fogies.
Pain Paint kills Pills and Plasters.
Pain Paint ruins false Reliefs.
Pain Paint tested free of cost.
Pain Paint opposes Cayenne Pepper.
Pain Paint rejects Turpentine.
Pain Paint has no Camphor.
Pain Paint cools inflammation.
Pain Paint is a new invention.
Pain Paint is not Narcotic.
At 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store.

Interesting Lectures.—Dr. O'Leary will deliver the first of a series of lectures at Lafayette Hall this evening, on the laws of life, health, strength and beauty. His lectures will be illustrated by Pathological specimens and skeletons of human beings. The Doctor has but recently returned from a tour in Europe, and comes to this city highly recommended. His lectures wherever he has been have been well attended and highly spoken of by the press generally. The lecture to-night will be free for all who wish to attend.

Sentenced.—Hull, the murderer of Conductor C. H. Parker, recently tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, and convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced, on Saturday, by Judge Buffington, to eight years imprisonment at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary. He will be taken over to-day.

The Public now possess the satisfactory knowledge that the praise and popularity which the Weed Sewing Machine has hitherto received have not been misbestowed. It possesses every quality essential to recommend it for family use. Office 613 Broadway.—*Independent.*
Pittsburgh Office, 112 Grant street.

Bankers.—In another column we publish the business card of Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Bankers, No. 35 South Third street, Philadelphia. This is one of the oldest and most responsible of the private banking firms of that city, and we cheerfully commend the house to the patronage of our financial friends.

A National Convention of Petroleum dealers and refiners has been called by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association to assemble in this city on the 4th proximo. All dealers and others interested in petroleum, are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.

Highway Robbery.—A few days since Peter Bowden, while on his way home from this city to Temperanceville, was accosted by a man who came up behind him, pulled him down and rifled his pockets, receiving eighty cents for his trouble, which was all the money Mr. B. had with him.

The Question Settled.—The question relative to keeping the Allegheny gas lamps in repair has been amicably adjusted and the citizens are once more furnished with the light they so much needed. The lamps have all been cleaned and put in repair.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine—The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. S&W.

Adultery.—Steven Timmons made information before Alderman Strain on Saturday charging Eliza Hock, his mother-in-law, with adultery. She was arrested and held for a hearing.

Johnson, Stanton & Thomas can receive agencies from John A Best, cor. New 5th and Tunnel streets, for the Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher, which cures Costiveness and Indigestion.

Not Heard From.—Mr. James Kincaid, the man who so mysteriously disappeared from his home in Allegheny the 15th inst., has not been heard from.

Sworn In.—The new members of the Allegheny police force were sworn in Saturday evening, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

NEW ORLEANS.

Order of Gen. Hancock Regarding State Finances.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—Gen. Hancock yesterday issued an important order regarding the State finances. The order states that the Auditor and Treasurer having represented officially the indebtedness of the State to be such that under the present revenue laws the debt cannot be paid, and the Governor in an official communication to the Commanding General having declared the State Treasury totally bankrupt, so that Judges and all other State officers cannot be paid, and that unless some remedy be applied the machinery of the State must stop, the collection of arrears and taxes for four years being suspended by the Legislature until the 1870, and the appropriation act having expired Dec. 31, 1867, and the emergency being so pressing that prompt action is indispensable to prevent anarchy confusion and loss of all semblance of civil authority, the General therefore orders: *First*, That from and after this date all the licenses on trades, professions and occupations, and the revenues, dues and taxes of the State of Louisiana, shall be payable and collected in United States legal tender notes. It is made the duty of the State Treasurer and all other persons charged with these collections to exact payment as above, the revenue thus collected to be appropriated to the payment of Judicial, Executive and Civil officers of State and appropriation act for 1867, so far as it applies to specified expenditures and assessments for the same year, is to be adopted by the Auditor and Treasurer, and Collectors are required to perform their duties under the existing laws.

Army of the Republic in San Francisco.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The first annual Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of California, met yesterday. Delegates were present from nearly every part of the State. Col. James Coe was elected Department commander for the ensuing year. The Convention endorsed the first general order issued by General John A. Logan, Grand Commander of the order in the United States.

Incendiarism in Buffalo.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, February 22.—Incendiaries, after firing four different tenements last last evening, set fire the Union Elevator, which was burned to the foundation. The bark William Trent, lying in the slip, had her rigging, masts and bulwarks considerably damaged. The Elevator was owned by Hon. D. S. Bennett and Sherwood & Co.; valued at $30,000; insured for $18,750. The William Trent is valued at $25,000, and insured for $18,000.

TRADE AND LABOR.

—A tug-boat to cost $10,000 is being built at Muscatine, Iowa.

—The total tonnage of the Lehigh Canal (coal) in 1867, was 1,006,604 tons.

—A large amount of cotton is passing through Louisville daily for shipment East.

—The value of the lumber exported from the St. Croix Valley, in Wisconsin, during the year 1867, is $1,769,755.

—The Toledo *Blade* states that from 300 to 500 bales of cotton pass through Toledo weekly, destined for Europe. It goes North, through Canada.

—The West Union (Iowa) *Gazette* says that the present indications are that hop raising will be gone into on a big scale in that county next summer.

—Madison county, Iowa, has over 30,000 sheep, and the woolen mill at Winterset has manufactured 40,000 pounds of wool produced by them.

—Salt was selling in Hamburg, Ark., at 12½ cents per pound on the 10th inst.; and yet, within thirty-five miles of the place is one of the most magnificent salt springs on the continent, which, if properly worked, would be able to supply the Mississippi Valley with salt.

CITY ITEMS.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff
That weighs upon the heart?

Certainly; Plantation Bitters will do it when nothing else will. Melancholy, Depression, Hypochondria, Insanity, all spring, more or less, from a diseased stomach, and this, Plantation Bitters is a sure cure for. There is no mistake about it; Dyspepsia, Headache, Dullness, Ague, and Low Spirits must yield to the health giving and genial influence of the Plantation Bitters. If you are in doubt, make one trial and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price. M:W:F:F

It Operates like Magic.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify. Thirty-five cents a bottle. Offices, No. 215 Fulton street, New York, and No. 205 High Holborn, England. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of Curtis & Perkins on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Boots Shoes and Gaiters.—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.—We are offering full lines of bleached and brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West at Eastern prices.
J. W. BARKER & Co.,
No. 59 Market street.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. M

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.—Of the very latest style, can always be had at Mr. Robb's, 89 Market street. He keeps a splendid stock always on hand and sells at the lowest prices.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 22, 1868.

—The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, it is said, show an increase so far on the month of $30,000 as compared with last year's business, and the receipts of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh also show large gains.

At a meeting of the directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, held in New York on Thursday, a resolution was passed calling a meeting of stockholders to be held at Cleveland on the 28th of March, to take in consideration the propriety of increasing the capital stock of the company to the amount, or to any part of the amount of earnings used in construction. Also, the propriety of consolidating, leasing, or operating their road. The transfer books will close on the 28th instant, and remain closed until March 27th, both inclusive.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Saturday: The money market is easy at 5 per cent. for demand loans. There is very little demand for accommodations, and considerable amounts are left on call at 4 and even at lower rates. The discount inquiry is unchanged.

—Says the Chicago *Tribune*, of Saturday: Notwithstanding that to-morrow will be a bank holiday, and all notes maturing on that day had to be met to-day, business in financial circles was very dull. Money is looking easier, but the bulk of the loanable funds is in New York exchange and currency continues quite close, and in order to get it some of the banks were obliged to force sales of exchange. Currency was ordered from New York to-day, and it is likely that a westward-flow will now take place. The rates of interest were unchanged.

—Says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Saturday: The money market is rather better supplied with currency, and the demand for loans being only moderate, it remains in a comfortably easy condition generally, although in some instances there is complaint of balances being drawn down lower than usual. Rates of interest are steady at 8@10 per cent. in bank, and 12 per cent. in the open market for first-class mercantile paper.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 22, 1868.

The general markets, if anything, have showed more life during the week, though there is still an abundance of room for improvement. The demand for some articles has considerably improved, but this is an exception to the general rule, and while there has been a fair business in a jobbing way, round lot operations continue of a unfrequent occurrence.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is in good demand; sale of 400 bush prime Fayette Co. Red at $2,47. Oats steady but unchanged; may be quoted at 64@65c on track, and 67@70c, in store. Corn is in good supply and dull and cannot fairly be quoted above $1, on wharf and track, though we have a sale of 1 car prime Ear at $1,03. Rye is firmer and in good demand at $1,40@1,45. Barley is in good demand, and prime Spring sells readily at $2.

FLOUR—The market is dull and neglected; prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10,00@11,50 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8,25, and Buckwheat at $4,25@4,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm and somewhat excited and tending upward; we continue to quote at 11@11½c for plain, and 12c for Sugar Cured Shoulders; 13@14½c for Ribbed and Clear Sides, and 17@17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 14½@15½c in tierces for kettle rendered, and 15½@16c in kegs. Country Lard, 13½@14½c. Mess Pork, $24,50.

HAY—There was an unusually large supply in the Allegheny market yesterday—125 loads changed hands at $12 to $22 50 per ton, as to quality; 15 loads of straw at $9@13, and one load of cornhusks at 3c per lb.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is steady at $8 to $8 50, and the same is true of Timothy at $2,75@3. There is a good demand for Flaxseed at $2,35@2,40—a round lot would bring more.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c. Cherries, 12c for pitted, and 6c for unpitted.

GREEN APPLES—In consequence of liberal arrivals, are a little dull, and prices are tending downward; we continue to quote at $4@5 50 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll is in good demand, and may now be quoted firm, with sales at 38@42c.

EGGS—Are reported less active, and with increased arrivals, prices are a little easier; fresh packed at 23c.

CHEESE—Sales of Western Reserve at 15@16c, and Goshen at 18@19c.

LARD OIL—Sales at 95c for No. 2, and $1,15@1,20 for No. 1—these are the factory prices.

ONIONS—Scarce and in demand; we can report sales at $4 per bush, and $12 per bbl—pretty steep.

BEANS—Scarce and in fair local demand, with small sales at $4@4,50 per bbl.

HOMINY—Unchanged; sales to the trade at $4,25@4,50, and $4,75 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Range all the way from $14@18 per bbl, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 22, 1868.

CRUDE—The market was again very firm and considerably excited to-day, and while the sales were not as large as those of Friday, there was, nevertheless, a firmer feeling, and some holders are asking a still further advance. We can report a sale of 2000 bbls for March at 8¼c; 2000 for April at 8¼c, 1000 for May, at 9c; 1000 for June at 9c; and 1000 bbls for June at 9¼c. Spot oil may be quoted at 8 to 8¼c, and but little in market—all the year, buyer's option, sold at 11c yesterday, but it's not probable that any one would sell at that figure now. We now find refiners buying at 8 to 8¼c, who a week since could have bought all they wanted at 7¾ to 7½c, and this is not unfrequently the case; it is all right sometimes to hold back, but at other times it is all wrong, and especially has this been the case with those who were caught napping by the present "flurry." The stock of spot oil in this market is exceedingly light, and the receipts are only moderate, ranging from 3000 to 4000 barrels per day; the Valley Road will now be taxed, doubtless, to its full capacity, and even then, if the market remains in its present condition, it is doubtful whether it can supply the requirements of the trade.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil, also, continues firm and considerably excited, though compared with yesterday, prices have undergone no quotable change. The inquiry is mainly for future delivery, which indicates that the present movement is mainly speculative, and while the demand for spot is comparatively light, there are plenty of buyers for "lipes" running from March up to July and August, and in some instances for the entire year. As a general thing, however, our refiners do not seem disposed to sell very largely for either present or future delivery at present prices, feeling pretty well convinced that there will be a still further advance. The following sales were reported:

1000 bbls	February	24
500 "	March	23
500 "	April	25¼
500 "	May	26
500 "	June	26½
500 "	July	27
500 "	August	27¼
500 "	May	26
500 "	April	25½
500 "	May	26
500 "	June	26½
500 "	July	27
500 "	August	27¼
500 "	February	23½
1000 "	April	25¼
500 "	May	[illegible]

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to-day, were, as follows:

Lockhart & Frew	340	Jas. Wilkins	320
Bly & Pinkerton	320	F. Marvin & Co.	580
Fisher & Bro.	300	J. Munhall	640

Total..........2,320
Total Receipts for the week..........14,476
Total receipts last week..........13,261
Total receipts since Jan. 1..........121,801

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Cattle—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 1214 head, against 1049 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags, $4@5; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $5@5,50; fair to good cattle, $6@7; fair quality beeves, $6,75@7,75, and the very best beeves, $8@9 per 100 lbs, the average price being about $6,75, gross. The general quality of the offerings was much better than last week; while prices remain about the same, showing only a slight decline.

Sheep—The arrivals have not been large during the past week, but the market is abundantly supplied and rates tending downward. Prices ranged as follows: fair to good at 5@6c, and extra 7c per lb, gross.

Hogs—The market is well supplied, but chiefly with still-fed hogs. Prices have varied but little from those of last week, the market being fairly active, at $11,50@12 per 100 pounds, net, the latter rate for only good corn-fed hogs.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Hogs—live moderately active at $7@7,45 for common light, and $7,50@8,70 for good to choice. Beef cattle dull and nothing doing. Receipts—1,522 dressed hogs; 2,009 live. Shipments—2,224 dressed hogs; 2,663 live.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Beef cattle firm and at full prices. Hogs in demand at $8,50@9,00, gross.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 142¾@142⅞.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 22, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Nothing was done in the produce markets to-day. The banks were all closed as well as the offices of government bankers. Quite a number of brokers, however, assembled in the lower hall of the Stock Exchange, and a moderate business was done in gold and stocks. The former ranged from 142¼@142½, closing at 142¾@142⅞. Among the sales were 540 shares Erie at 70¾; 3,500 at 70½@70¼; 3,000 at 70⅞@70½, and 1,000 at 69⅞. New York Central opened at 130¼@130½, at which about 900 shares were sold. Very little was done in other shares, and at one o'clock the following quotations were current:

New York Central, 130⅜@130½; Erie, 69⅞@70; Michigan Southern, 91¾@92; Pittsburgh 85@85¼; Rock Island, 97½@97¾; Northwestern, 59¾@60; do preferred, 73¾@73⅞; Fort Wayne, 101¾@102; Western Union Telegraph, 34@34¼; Pacific Mail, 110@110¼.

The specie shipments to-day were from $600,000 to $800,000.

There was nothing done in Foreign Exchange at Gallaher's up town room.

There was great excitement and activity in gold all day, and from ten to fifteen million dollars changed hands and the price ranged from 142 to 143, and at 4½ P. M. was 142¾.

There was very little done in stocks at the same place, but Erie closed at 69⅞@70. Had to-day been a business day the excitement would have excelled anything since the close of the rebellion.

Imports for the week—Dry Goods, $2,660,243. General Merchandise, $3,075,224.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, February 22.—Flour in fair demand, with sales of 2000 barrels of family at $11,00@11,25. Wheat steady, sales at $2,45 for No. 1, red. Corn quiet, sales at 79@80c for ear. Oats dull, sales at 65c for No. 1. Barley dull, and prices lower, sales of No. 1 winter, at $2,25. Cotton dull and prices nominal, sales of middling at 21½@22c. Tobacco steady, sales of 95 hhds. and 35 boxes at $4,85 to $31,75 for trash to fine leaf. There is a good shipping demand. Provisions are irregular. Mess pork sold to the extent of 110 barrels at $25,00@25,25, at buyers option for 60 days. Lard sold at 15c, indicating an easier market. Bulk meats sold at 9¾c for shoulders, and 11½c for sides, and not much demand; one hundred thousand pounds of sides sold at 11¾c for packed, and delivered at Maysville, Kentucky. Bacon unchanged. Shoulders sold at 10½@11c. Sides at 13¼c. Clear rib at 13¼@13½c, and clear at 14¼@14½c. Butter unchanged and quiet, a supply of light western sold at 33@35c. Cheese steady, sales at 15@16c. Eggs firmer, sales at 21c. Clover seed declined to 13@13¼. 1,200 bushels of Timothy sold $2,33, with a decline in a small way, it is held at $2,50. Gold $1,41, buying, and $1,42 selling.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Tobacco is active; prices stiff, but unchanged. Cotton Hemp; no sales. Flour is quiet and unchanged; sales at $9,75@11,75; double extra $12,00@14,00; treble extra to fancy. Wheat, more doing, but the prices are unchanged; red and white winter, sales at $2,50@2,67. Corn is very dull, and lower, except for choice white, mixed and yellow; sales at 81@83c; white 85@88c. Oats dull and unchanged, at 68@70c; choice black and white, for seed, sold at 74@75c. Barley is unchanged, at $2,50@2,60 for prime to choice; fall $2,85 for Ohio malt. Rye is scarce and higher, at $1,65@1,75. Provisions are excited, unsettled and higher. Pork sold at $24,00@24,25; some holders asking $25,00; bulk meats are higher; loose ribs and sides 12c; clear 13c; shoulders 9¾c; bacon is excited and advanced, closing at 14½@14¾c; clear sides 16½c.; shoulders are held at 11c. at close; sugar cured hams, May and June, 17½c. Lard, stiff and higher, but the prices are unsettled; choice tierce is sold at 14½c.; keg 15c. Receipts—flour 2,850. Wheat—1,550 sacks. Corn—2,900 bushels. Oats—700 bushels. Weather clearer and warmer.

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, February 22.—Flour market quiet and steady, and we continue to quote as follows: double extra spring at $10,75@11,50; double extra red winter $12,00@13,50, double extra white $14,00@15,00. Wheat nominal at $2,50@2,60 for No. 1 red winter $2,25@2,40 for No. 2 do, and $2,35@2,35 for No. 1 Milwaukee spring in car lots. Corn dull and nominally lower, held at 91c for No. 1 mixed from store without buyers. Oats dull and lower, and light sales of No. 1 state at 64c. Rye quiet, but steady and firm; choice No. 1 sold at $1,56 from the store. Barley quiet and steady at $2,30@2,32 for No. 1 state and Canada, and $1,90@2,00 for No. 2 state. Petroleum market quiet but firm; refined in bond held at 31½c, and at 26c do. at 30@31c.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.—Cotton dull and tending downward; middling 23¼@23½c; sales 3,200 bales; receipts 1,938 bales; exports 10,978 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour: little doing; treble extra $12,75; choice $14.50. Corn active at 82@85c. Oats 85c. Bacon; shoulders and sides; none in the market; clear sides sold to arrive at 15c. Lard; tierce 15½c. Pork nominal at $25; stock very light. Sterling 152@154. New York Exchange ½ discount. Gold 141¼@142.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Cotton is dull and unsettled with sales of 1,334 bales. The exports were 2,615 bales. Flour; the market is weak but prices are not any lower. Pork is scarce and firm at $25. The market is bare of bacon and bulk meats. Lard, 15@15½c. Corn, 90c in store. Oats; none in market. Hay is dull at $18@19. Bran, $18. Green Apples, none in market. Eggs, 30c. Butter, 35@40c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—Tobacco is quiet but firm at $5,00@7,50 for lugs to medium leaf; $20 00 for good leaf. Flour, superfine, $8,25; fancy, $12 50. Wheat is firm at $2,50. Oats, in bulk, 67@68c. Corn is 75@80c in bulk Cotton is 22@23c. Whisky is nominal. Lard is 14½@15c. Pork is $24,50. Bacon and Shoulders are 10½c, Clear sides are 14@14½c.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—There was no regular meeting of the Board of Trade to-day. Wheat—No. 2 nominal at $1,97@1,98. Corn—new 78½@78¾c. Oats 54½c. Provisions held firm at yesterday's outside prices. Receipts—4 115 bbls flour; 15,993 bu wheat; 52,768 bu corn; 9,734 bu oats. Shipments—4,046 bbls flour; 350 bu wheat; 9,394 bu corn.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 22—2 cars iron ore, Laughlin & Co; 1 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 2 do do, 2 do brick, Shoenberger & Blair; 3 bxs hardware, S Fahnestock; 33 hides, G N Hoffstott; 8 pcs Marble, M & T S Wright; 1 bx axes, J Graff & Co; 12 bxs drugs, Harris & Ewing; 1 car corn, A J Bayless; 80 sks oats, Scott & Gisal; 1 bx corn, 1 sk do, 2 do dry apples, 1 do berries, Little, Baird & Patton; 6 sks rags, U P Markle & Co; 7 bbls dry apples, 3 do peaches, Carter, McGrew & Co; 10 bales corn husks, Wm Noble & Co; 13 coils old rope, Godfrey & Clark; 4 bbls oil meal, B L Fahnestock, Son & Co; 10 do pearl barley, Rinehart & Stevens; 1 do oil meal, 2 do pearl barley, 5 kegs do, Arbuckles & Co; 2 do do, J M Porterfield; 1 bx springs, Anderson, Cook & Co; 26 kgs lard, 7 sks rags, J J Pettit; 13 bbls apples, H Riddle; 1 bx eggs, 2 bbls dry apples, South & Allen; 118 oil bbls, T Mitchell; 15 empty bbls, Fetzer & Armstrong; 12 bbls onions, Vangorder & Shepard; 6 sks seed, 12 do apples, 2 do peaches, W H Graff; 4 kgs apple butter, 2 hlf bbls butter, Graff & Reiter; 35 bxs cheese, 15 kgs barley, 50 bdls paper, Shomaker & Lang; 10 sks seed, Meanor & Harper; 3 do do, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls apples, 3 sks rags, 2 bbls apple butter, Voigt & Co; 31 bgs oats, 107 do corn, 1 bbl beans, 2 do butter, McKane & Anjer; 2 bbls vinegar, Isaac Metzgar.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., February 22—100 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner & Co; 1 car meat, W H Hays & Son; 1 car staves, C Ebenhart; 30 bbls and 206 sks flour, 83 sks cornmeal, W Cooper & Co; 1 car corn, Stewart & Lackenheim; 1 do do, Campbell & Brown; 1 do do, E W Tabor; 72 bbls dry peaches, 22 do apples, 8 pkgs butter, Voigt & Co; 49 bbls green apples, F Kraus; 6 do do, 2 do dry apples, Graff & Reiter; 23 kgs lard, owners; 31 sks rags, Markle & Co; 6 bxs tobacco, J Altenbach; 50 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 1 car green apples, Camp & Frazer; 1 bbl eggs, 2 do butter, 8 bbls dry apples, W H Graff; 11 sks wool, J Wallace; 8 kgs butter, 2 do lard, 1 do eggs, M W Rankin; 10 sks rye, 5 do oats, McHenry & Hood; 11 sks rags, 1 hide, E Smith; 1 bbl butter, Meanor & Harper; 6 bbls green apples, Robb & Harron.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., February 22.—19 cars oil, Lockhart & Frew; 8 do do, J Munhall; 320 bbls do, Bly & Pinkerton; 23 do do, Jas Wilkins; 860 do do, Fulton, Marvin & Co; 300 do do, Fisher & Bro; 33 sks oats, 112 do corn, Scott & Gisal; 35 do do, Adams & Thornsby; 1 car muckiron, Martin, Brickell & Co; 45 bgs oats, Stewart & Langenheim; 74 do rye, J S Finch; 1 car grain, 1 lot hay, Meanor & Harper; 1 car metal, Lyon, Shorb & Co; 2 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 1 car lumber, Kier, Foster & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., February 22—2 cars bulk wheat, F Sellers & Co; 1 do do, R Robinson & Co; 1 car middlings, Keil & Ritchart; 14 hides, J Sherrick; 300 bush corn, Scott & Gisal; 100 bbls flour, owner; 20 bdls carriage hardware, Mawhinney & Co; 43 bgs seed, Keil & Ritchart; 11 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, Isaac Mowery; 3 do green apples, 2 kegs apple butter, H Rea Jr; 27 kgs pearl barley, W Haslage; 207 sks barley, Z Wainwright; 125 bbls green apples, Voigt & Co; 2 cars bulk meat, J H Parker; 4 bbls apples, L J Blanchard; 1 bx sugar, W Millar; 1 bbl eggs, 1 half bbl butter, Graff & Reiter.

ALLEGHENY STATION R. R., February 22—51 bbls flour, S U McMasters; 5 cars staves, Kalys & Robertson; 3 do do J M Hemphill; 1 do do, C Lutz; 122 bbls apples, Owens & Kennedy; 2 cars iron ore, Spang, Chalfant & Co; 2 bxs tobacco, E Gleason; 17 bbls peas, C Reiss; 1 car lumber, J Nash; 4 cars limestone, Superior Iron Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., February 21—5 rolls leather, Lappe & Weiss; 48 sks wheat, Gay & Welsh; 21 do oats, 7 bbls apples, 5 pkgs butter, Dillinger & Co; 324 bxs glass, Michaels & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather was quite cold yesterday, the thermometer at two o'clock p. m. being down to 20, and towards evening there were indications favorable for snow. The river at noon yesterday was falling, with six feet four inches in the channel.

Up to the time we left the wharf, there had been no additional arrivals since Saturday afternoon, though there were several boats due. The Argosy and Armadillo, from Cincinnati, and the J. N. McCullough, from Parkersburg, will doubtless be found in port this morning.

The Kate Robinson and New York arrived at Louisville on Friday, and the towboat Simpson Horner left there the same day for Pittsburgh with a tow of barges.

The Allegheny River is still closed, and, judging from present indications, is likely to remain so for several days yet. The ice is heavy, and it will take considerable rain to bring it out.

The towboat Dick Fulton left for Louisville on Thursday for Vicksburg, with a tow of coal containing 160,000 bushels.

The Camelia, with a good trip, cleared for Nashville on Saturday evening, and the Leni Leoti arrived and cleared for Parkersburg.

The Bellevernon left for St. Louis on Saturday forenoon with all the freight she could take on board, and the Importer arrived from Parkersburg the same afternoon. This boat has been ice bound at Parkersburg for some time; she had to lay by at Rochester for a day or two in consequence of low water.

The Columbia, Capt. Geo. W. Reed, with Messrs. Splane and Russell in the office, is announced to leave for Cincinnati and Louisville this evening, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Glendale, Capt. Hare, and the Armenia, Capt. A. C. McCallum, both good boats, are up for St. Louis. Capt. James Mellon is clerk of the former, and Mr. A. C. McCallum, Jr., of the latter.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of Friday, says: The Missouri River freight contract is to be decided at Washington, where the papers now are. A story was circulated yesterday to the effect that the Kountz-Hazlett party of Pittsburgh, have been awarded it. We had the statement through a most respectable source, but must look upon it as a mere rumor.

We take the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday: The St. James, Captain C. A. Dravo, and the Argosy, Capt. Lew Vandergriff, will form a semi-weekly line between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, so soon as there is sufficient water in the river for the former boat. Capt. Geo. Smith received a letter from Captain Hartupee yesterday, stating that Captain Throckmorton would probably purchase the Spray, now lying here, for the Mound trade. Captain Throckmorton has left Pittsburgh for St. Louis.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Friday, says: The Kate Putnam came in from Cairo, being the first through boat of the season. River business increasing. Several boats left yesterday for the South, drawing five and six feet, while the Putnam found only fifty-four inches. The Mississippi is supposed to be open to the mouth of the Illinois. The small steamer Cricket has been sold to a Keokuk party.

We find the following particulars in regard to the sinking of the Amazon in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The steamer Olive Branch, which arrived at Memphis yesterday, reports the steamer Amazon, Capt. Hiram Vinton, bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans, sunk on Wednesday morning, in the Lower Mississippi, at Osage Island, near Napoleon, as she passed up, only the hurricane deck being visible and the river filled with pork barrels. She heard of no lives being lost, and was not hailed for assistance, as the steamer Starlight was lying alongside of the Amazon. She was formerly the Judge Torrence, and built at Cincinnati before the rebellion, and purchased by the Naval Department and converted into an ordnance vessel for the Mississippi squadron. At the close of the rebellion she was purchased by Capt. Hiram Vinton, her commander, Captain John A. Williamson and Mr. J. G. Isham, and her name changed to the Amazon. She had a valuable cargo, some nine hundred tons of pork, bacon, grain and produce, insured principally in Cincinnati offices, which will doubtless prove a total loss. The Amazon was probably worth $25,000, and insured for $15,000 or $20,000. Her freight list was insured here.

St. Louis telegrams, under date of Thursday, furnish the following items: A partial report of a survey made some time since of the river between here and the mouth of the Missouri, shows that since 1861 that stream, where the current impinges against the Illinois shore, has eaten into that bank twenty-six hundred feet for a distance of about four miles, and where the current reacts on the Missouri shore, about four miles above this city, the same process is going on. If the work is not stopped there is great danger of the Missouri river cutting through the American bottom and making a channel along the base of the bluffs, shifting its eastern side, and leaving St. Louis eight miles from the river. It is possible a stone break-water will soon be built along the Illinois shore at and below the mouth of the Missouri river, which will stay the ravages of that stream, and secure to St. Louis a permanent channel.

The Lorena left Carondelet this morning for Pittsburgh, drawing five feet of water, and has 250 tons iron ore. The Agnes left for Cairo last night. Capt. Wm. Hazlett, of Pittsburgh, has bought and resold an interest in the steamer Nile. Thos. Townsend has bought the T. M. Stevens, and takes her to Fort Benton. The river has fallen rapidly, and there are probably five feet water to Cairo. The breaking up and opening of the Illinois, from the mouth to Peoria, is momentarily expected. The Missouri is supposed to be open from the mouth to some point above St. Joseph. The Lower Missouri is rising rapidly. The Comet has just arrived from Alton, the first boat of the season from above.

An Evansville telegram says: Capt. Baker is shipping the Sherman's freight principally by rail. The Delaware is momentarily expected. A load for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh awaits her here.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday: Captain Ed. Evans, of the mammoth and splendid New Orleans Express Line packet Westmoreland, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday. He is still suffering from the effects of his recent illness, though we are glad to learn he is rapidly convalescing. The Leonidas got about one hundred tons here, and left last evening for New Orleans. She has engagements of one hundred tons of hay and flour above the falls. Pilots, Jolly and Williams. Captain Hugh Campbell, of the Mary Davage, left for Pittsburgh per rail last night.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following:

A STEAMBOAT CAPTAIN IN A NEW ROLE.—Captain Henry G. Carson will deliver a lecture this evening at the St. Louis Institute, corner of Eleventh and St. Charles streets, on the subject of Love, Courtship and Marriage, viewed from a temperance standpoint. There are a great many steamboatmen joining the Good Templar Lodge which meets in that hall. We would advise all our river friends to join. Those who have already done so are delighted with the change, and find it beneficial to both their pockets and health.

Capt. H. B. Pexram, formerly of the Ruth, has taken command of the Lady Gay, in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

A late Memphis paper says: A private dispatch from Pine Bluff yesterday says the Arkansas is dead low with no prospects of a rise. In consequence of the low water the Osceola has laid up. The Virginia passed up for Louisville. She added here one thousand bales cotton at one dollar per bale. The Belle Lee passed up with 250 tons of sugar and molasses. Mr. Betterton, her clerk reports a shooting scrape at Gaines, as she was making the landing on Friday morning. A planter who had lost considerable corn from his crib, laid in watch for the marauders, and caught five men in the act of carrying away a large supply. The planter checked their operations by shooting three of the party, the remainder beating a hasty retreat. The Richmond passed down with 2,200 sacks corn, 1,000 bbls pork, 900 kegs lard, 100 casks bacon.

River and Weather.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Weather clear and warm. River rising. Arkansas falling. Freights offering freely. Tonnage scarce. Departed—Mollie Able, for New Orleans, 400 bales cotton.

NASHVILLE, February 22.—River falling, with four feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived, from Upper Cumberland, Umpire. Departed—Charmer, Cincinnati; Talisman, Cairo; A. Baker, Upper Cumberland.

LOUISVILLE, February 22.—River falling, with six feet eight inches water in canal. Weather clear and cold.

ST. LOUIS, February 23.—The steamer Kate Putnam was sunk last night about three miles below this city, by striking an old wreck. The boat was owned by Capt Rhodes, of Pittsburgh, and insured for twenty thousand dollars in Pittsburgh offices.

MEMPHIS, February 23.—The weather is cloudy and warm. The river is rising. Departed: Paragon, for New Orleans, with thirteen hundred bales of cotton, and a good passenger trip; Laurel Hill, for Louisville, with eight hundred bales of cotton, two hundred head of cattle and a lot of emigrants; Marble City, for St. Louis, and the Wild Duck, with two barges, for Pittsburgh. The nights are very smoky.