The Pittsburgh Gazette

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Court Rules.

Discussed in the Senate.

House Impeachment Articles.

Report of the Committee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

At a quarter past two o'clock Mr. BOUTWELL, Chairman of the Select Committee, presented Articles of Impeachment against the President of the United States, which were thereupon read by the Clerk, as follows:

Articles Exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the People of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as the Maintenance and Support of their Impeachment against Him for High Crimes and Misdemeanors in Office.

ARTICLE 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order, in writing, for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been theretofore duly appointed and commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States as such Secretary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, in the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterwards, on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 2. That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said L. Thomas a letter of authority in substance as follows, viz:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Brevet Maj. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adj't. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office in this, that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Brevet Maj. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adj't. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and provisions of an act entitled "an act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

ARTICLE 5. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days and times in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 6. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

ARTICLE 7. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States, entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary of the Department of War under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter in writing, in substance as follows, viz:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
To Brevet Maj. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 10. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there William H. Emory, a Major General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington and military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare and instruct said Emory that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," especially the second section thereof, which provides among other things that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank, was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the Army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by a general order for the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive, act upon and obey such orders as he, Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provision of the said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives by protestation saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or further accusation against said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated the articles, except the tenth, were founded on proof before the House; that the tenth article was found on the testimony of General Emory.

After explaining the articles to some extent, Mr. BOUTWELL said the Committee had no particular regard as to the articles, and would be governed by the decision of the House.

Mr. JENCKS gave notice of an intention to offer an amendment to the articles of impeachment. He proposed, he said, to set up facts alleged and couple them with the averment that the acts and declarations of the President show a criminal intent on his part to exercise the powers and authority of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in accordance with the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, in violation of an act of Congress and of the Constitution.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested Mr. Jencks embody his views in a separate article, and Mr. Jencks said he would.

Mr. BUTLER obtained the floor and the Committee took a recess till Monday morning at ten o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

VOTE ON THE ARTICLES.

The House proceeded to a vote on the articles. The first article was adopted—yeas, 126; nays, 41; second—yeas, 122; nays, 42; third—yeas, 121; nays, 42; fourth—yeas, 114; nays, 39; the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth—yeas, 126; nays, 41; ninth, changed from No. ten—yeas, 108; nays, 45.

Messrs. Cary and Stewart, voted "No." They were the only Republicans who did so. The Democrats voted "No."

Mr. FOX stated his colleague (Mr. Morrissey) was absent on account of illness, but he would, if present, vote against each article.

Mr. BROOMALL stated his colleague, (Mr. Moorhead) was necessarily absent. If present he would have voted for all the articles.

Mr. ECKLEY announced he was paired off with Mr. McCullough.

The following is the vote in detail, the other votes showing no party changes:

YEAS.

Allison,	Gravely,	Perham,
Ames,	Griswold,	Peters,
Anderson,	Halsey,	Pike,
Arnell,	Harvey,	Pile,
Ashley, Nev.	Higby,	Plants,
Ashley, O.,	Hooper,	Poland,
Bailey,	Hopkins,	Polsley,
Baldwin,	Hubbard,	Pomeroy,
Banks,	Hurlburd,	Price,
Beaman,	Hunter,	Raum,
Beatty,	Ingersoll,	Robertson,
Benton,	Jencks,	Sawyer,
Bingham,	Judd,	Schenck,
Blaine,	Julian,	Scofield,
Blair,	Kelly,	Shanks,
Boutwell,	Kelsey,	Smith,
Bromwell,	Ketcham,	Spalding,
Broomall,	Kitchen,	Starkweather,
Buckland,	Koontz,	Stevens, Pa.,
Butler,	Laflin,	Stokes,
Cake,	Lawrence, Pa.	Taffey,
Churchill,	Lawrence, O.	Tyler,
Clarke, O.	Lincoln,	Thomas,
Clarke, Kan.	Loan,	Trimble, Ten.,
Cobb,	Logan,	Trowbridge,
Coburn,	Loughbridge,	Twichell,
Cook,	Lynch,	Upson,
Cornell,	Mallory,	Van Aernam,
Covode,	Marvin,	Van Horn, N Y
Cullom,	McCarthy,	Van Horn, Mo.
Davis,	McClurg,	Van Wyck,
Dixon,	Mercur,	Ward,
Dodge,	Miller,	Washburne, W
Donnelly,	Moore,	Washburne, Ill
Driggs,	Morrill,	Washburne, M
Eggleston,	Mullins,	Welker,
Eliot,	Myers,	Williams, Pa.,
Farnsworth,	Newcomb,	Wilson, Iowa,
Ferris,	Nunn,	Wilson, O.,
Ferry,	O'Neill,	Wilson, Pa.,
Field,	Orth,	Woodbridge,
Garfield,	Payne,	Windom—126.

NAYS.

Adams,	Galladay,	Niblack,
Archer,	Grover,	Nicholson,
Axtell,	Haight,	Pruyn,
Barnum,	Holman,	Randall,
Beck,	Hotchkiss,	Ross,
Boyer,	Humphrey,	Sitgreaves,
Brooks,	Johnson,	Stewart,
Burr,	Jones,	Stone,
Cary,	Kerr,	Taber,
Chanler,	Knott,	Trimble, (Ky)
Eldridge,	Marshall,	Van Auken,
Fox,	McCormick,	Van Trump,
Getz,	Morgan,	Woodward—41
Glossbrenner,	Mungen,	

IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Wilson, Williams and Logan, having received a majority of the votes cast, were duly elected.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution for printing one thousand copies of the articles of impeachment for use. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House had appointed managers to conduct the impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and had directed such managers to carry to the Senate articles agreed upon by the House to be exhibited in maintainance of such impeachment, and the Clerk of the House shall go with such message. Adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the articles agreed to by the House to be exhibited in its name and in the name of the people of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance of impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be carried to the Senate by the managers appointed to conduct such impeachment.

Mr. ROSS suggested to strike out the words "the people of the United States."

Mr. PERHAM suggested that all the Democratic members of Congress might be struck out.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK it was ordered it shall be the order to-morrow, as if it were Monday, to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the protest of the Democratic members.

Mr. KELLY objected.

The House at a quarter before seven adjourned.

SENATE.

The CHAIR presented a memorial of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, setting forth that their services were not sufficiently recognized, and praying for a portion of the departmental offices.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Buffalo Board of Trade, asking an appropriation to complete the improvement at the entrance of the harbor.

Mr. CATTELL presented a petition of soldiers of the war of 1812, asking to be placed on the same footing with soldiers of the late war. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of Paymasters accounts.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell an unoccupied military site at Waterford, Pennsylvania.

IMPEACHMENT RULES.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the impeachment rules, Mr. ANTHONY in the Chair.

Mr. DRAKE moved as an amendment to the fifteenth rule, "or any Senator," allowing them to direct the reduction to writing of any motion.

Mr. DRAKE also offered a substitute for the twentieth Rule, providing that agreements, or preliminary or interlocutory matters shall be allowed for one hour in opening and fifteen minutes in closing, one person only to be heard on each side.

Mr. CONKLING said: This, like many other questions, had been left to the Court. There was a practice in Courts which doubtless would be followed in this case.

Mr. DRAKE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the rule as unnecessary, holding that it had been a matter of congratulation that no such rule had ever been adopted by the Senate.

A long debate followed, during which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by allowing two hours for argument on each side on parliamentary questions, or motions for extension of time to be applied before hand.

The amendment was finally rejected—twenty-four against twenty.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the second article, by striking out the words "Grand Inquest of the Nation," and insert "House of Representatives." Referred.

Mr. DRAKE moved to strike out the provisions in the seventh section, authorizing the presiding office to decide incidental questions, unless a formal vote of the court be called for.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed this and Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment, which Mr. DRAKE accepted, providing for the submission by the presiding officer of all incidental questions to the Senate to be decided, if demanded by one sixth of the members, by yeas and nays.

After debate Mr. POMEROY moved to amend verbally by striking out the provisions calling the Senate a Court, &c.

At ten o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS said as the Committee was not satisfied with its own report, he would move to adjourn. Lost—five to twenty-two.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment was lost—eleven to seventeen.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was adopted—twenty-one to seven.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out in various sections the "High Court of Impeachment," and other language conveying the implication that the Senate changed its character in the trial. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE the provision in the twenty-fourth article, administering the same oath to the presiding officer as to the Senate, was stricken out.

Mr. McCREARY moved to insert the word "Saturday" before words "except Sundays," in third section, providing for a daily session. Lost.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the words "so help you God," at the end of the oath in section twenty-fourth, on the ground that affirmations as well as oaths were received. Lost.

The rules then passed finally, and at quarter before eleven the Senate adjourned.

THE TESTIMONY OF GEN. EMERY.

The following is General Emory's testimony relative to his interview with the President on the 22d of February:

"The President asked me if I recollected the conversation I had with him, when I first took command of the Department, in reference to the strength of the garrison of Washington and the general disposition of troops in this Department. To which I replied I did not recollect it distinctly. He asked me if there had been any changes. I replied there had been no material changes, but such as had been I could state at once. I then went on to state that six companies of the 12th Infantry had been brought here to winter, but that they had been offset by detaching four companies of the 12th Infantry to Charleston, on a requisition of General Canby; that two companies of the 12th Artillery had been detached during General Canby's command of the Department; one of them sent to the Northern frontier to assist in putting down Fenian difficulties, and been returned to their regiment, stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; that though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the impression there was a reduction in the numerical strength of the command, growing out of the reduction of infantry and artillery companies from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment, but this was more than offset by the gain of additional companies. The President said: 'I refer to more recent changes.' I said I did not know exactly what he referred to by recent changes; that there had not been any made to my knowledge; that if he would give me some idea of who had made the report to him, or what the report was which he had received, I could perhaps give him a more definite answer. He said reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain new arrangements of troops had been made. I assured him none had been made with my knowledge, and did not believe any had been made without it; that under recent orders, founded upon laws of Congress, for the government of the armies of the United States, approved by him, no order could come to me except through Gen. Grant, and that reasoning from analogy it was assumed in the army that if an order could be given to any one under my command, without coming through me, that if by any possibility an order had been given without coming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to notify me. He then asked me 'What order do you refer to?' I stated I referred to order No. 15 or 17. I could not recollect which, that had been published to the army some time in May last. He said 'I wish to see the order.' I replied that I would send for it. He said 'No; I have all the orders about the house,' and a messenger was sent for it. At that time Colonel Cooper came in and occupied the President's attention for some time upon another subject, as I supposed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room. While there a messenger came and brought the order. After Colonel Cooper had gone out, I returned to the President, with this order in my hand, and said, 'Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order, or act. It passed in an appropriation bill and it is possible you may never have seen it.' He took the order and read it, and observed, 'This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or with the language of the commission which you hold.' I stated to him that was no matter for officers to determine, it was an order sent to us, approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Question—Do you mean that the order, or the act, was approved by the President?

Answer—I mean the act, but as far as that was concerned the order and act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act. He said, 'Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through the General-in-Chief or General Grant?' I replied 'Mr. President, that is the order which you approved and which has been issued for the government of the army, and I think it due to you to say that when that order first came out it was very much discussed in the army, and some leading lawyers in the country were consulted as to what was the duty of an officer under that law and order,' and I observed, 'one consulted, and I consider him perhaps one of the greatest Constitutional lawyers in the country, give it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it, and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the army is a unit.' He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a kinsman of mine, Robert J. Walker, and I had understood, though I did not know of my own knowledge, others had consulted Reverdy Johnson, who, it was reported, held the same opinion. The President replied: 'The object of the law is very evident.' After short pausing, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion and left the house.

Question—Did the President in any form inquire whether you would obey an order if sent to you without going through the headquarters of the General?

Answer—As nearly as I can recollect there was not a word said that I have not put down, though I could, of course, not swear that I had put down every word uttered. You may see by my testimony I myself introduced the subject of order No. 17. There were a variety of rumors about town that Gen. Thomas had given orders, or had declared he was going to give orders. I thought it my duty to state the situation fairly and squarely to the President.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—*Evening.*—Royal assent has been given to the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

G. W. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord Stanley said the adjournment of Parliament until Thursday was desirable to afford the Government opportunity to complete the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone said such delay in the proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented, but in the present case might be possibly justifiable.

Lord Welusydale is dead.

LONDON, February 29.—In the case of General Nagle, on trial on a charge of fenianism at Sligo, the motion for delay of trial made by counsel for defense was refused. On the announcement of the decision by the Court, Mr. Heron moved to transfer the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that the trial might take place elsewhere. The chief ground for this motion, Mr. Heron said, was the fact that there were not six Americans in the whole city of Sligo, and therefore it would be impossible to select a mixed jury.

At this moment George Francis Train, who happened to be in Sligo rather unexpectedly, appeared before the Court and volunteered to become one of the American jurors. The offer was declined.

Mr. Heron's motion was argued at length, when the Court refused to transfer the trial to another place. The case was then proceeded with.

The *Times* has an editorial on the trial of General Nagle. The writer strongly urges the abandonment of the prosecution, saying: "The point of law involved is, to say the least, questionable."

LONDON, EVENING, February 29.—Little progress has been made in the trial of the Fenian prisoners at Sligo. Most of the time to-day was consumed in an effort to impanel a jury. In order to procure a mixed jury it became necessary to summon six Prussians, but as they soon after absconded, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

True bills have also been found against Nugent, Kean, Fitzsimmons, Fitzgibon, Leonard, O'Connor and Lehy, and the prisoners will accordingly be brought to trial without delay.

Later news from the captives in Abyssinia has been received. They were still safe and well at Magdala. The advance of the English army had arrived at a place near Antalo. The Tigre people were everywhere friendly. There was no sickness among the troops.

IRELAND.

CORK, February 28.—The Parsonage of Rev. Mr. Leslie at Wilmount, near this city, was attacked last night, but he assailants were driven off.

DUBLIN, EVENING, February 28.—General Nagle and fellow prisoners were indicted for treason at Sligo to-day. Mr. Heron, counsel for defense, moved a delay of the trial. After hearing the motion the Court reserved its decision.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28—*Evening.*—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Germany.

The *Liberte* publishes a report that King William, of Prussia, was recently thrown from a horse and badly injured. The officers of the French army now on furlough have been ordered to report at their headquarters on or before the 31st of March, on which day all existing furloughs terminate.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 29.—The King formally closed the Diet last evening. In his speech the King congratulated the members on the success of their labors. The effort of the Diet to ensure the peace of Europe had been promptly and powerfully sustained by the other Great Powers, and the confidence thus restored will aid in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the nation.

BERLIN, March 1.—In his speech, in closing the Prussian Diet on Friday, the King expressed himself entirely satisfied with the legislation of the past session, and declared he was sure no cause was now left for the disturbance of the peace in Germany or Europe.

MEXICO.

Attempt to Assassinate President Juarez—American Claims Ignored.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Among the passengers on the steamship Georgia, which arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, are Gen. Sturm and Lieut. Col. Proudfoot, Commander of the American Legion in Mexico, and Mr. Alexandre, of Vera Cruz and New York Steamship Line. The Georgia brings a rumor that a telegram was received at Vera Cruz stating that two Mexicans from Havana had made an attempt to assassinate President Juarez and rob the Treasury. There was no opportunity of ascertaining what foundation there might be for this rumor before the steamer left Vera Cruz.

It is reported the Mexican Treasury was buying in English and Spanish claims and ignoring American demands, though these proceedings were against the will of Romero, who was powerless to prevent them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Delegates to the State and National Conventions—Manner of Making Nominations—Crawford County System Defeated—Conferees Appointed in the Twenty-third District.

At ten o'clock Monday morning the delegates elected at the primary meeting, on Saturday, assembled in Convention in the Supreme Court room at the Court House, for the purpose of choosing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the county in the State Convention to be held at Philadelphia the 11th inst., to select Congressional delegates to the National Convention to be held at Chicago in May, and to take action relative to the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county.

The Convention was called to order by J. H. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, as temporary Chairman of the Convention. The temporary organization was completed by the election of D. B. Ferguson, J. H. Stewart, A. L. Pearson and Will M. Hartzell as Secretaries.

The Chairman announced that the first business in order would be to receive the credentials of delegates, and the list of districts being called over the following gentlemen presented their credentials:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—W. Coffin, Thomas Rees.
Second Ward—Thos. H. Phelps, John A. Floyd.
Third Ward—W. J. White, Jos. Hastings.
Fourth Ward—J. A. Brown, J. H. Cassel.
Fifth Ward—1st precinct, J. S. Supples, W. H. McCreery; 2d precinct, James Taylor, Richard Thompson.
Sixth Ward—1st precinct, A. M. Brown, S. McElhaney; 2nd precinct, John Little, Wm. Shore, Jr.
Seventh Ward—S. Dalzell, W. C. McCarthy.
Eighth Ward—J. R. T. Noble, John Flinn.
Ninth Ward—Wm. Clark, J. E. McKelvy.
Tenth Ward—David Sims, J. F. Slagle.
Lawrenceville—1st Ward, A. L. Pearson, Wm. Hosack; 2d Ward, W. C. Brown, G. R. Pearson.
Collins—1st precinct, R. W. Thomas, J. B. Stewart; 2d precinct, R. W. Morgan, David Holmes.
Liberty—W. H. Dennistion, G. H. Shauser.
Oakland—Wm. Harrison, M. Mashinney.
Pitt—J. M. Hunter, J. R. Lambie.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—D. M. Smith, C. M. Cutler.
Second Ward—J. McDonald, J. K. Brown.
Third Ward—1st precinct, James McBrier, James A. Shoals; 2d precinct, L. Shaffer, Casper Gang.
Fourth Ward—1st precinct, W. S. Purviance, W. B. Rodgers; 2d precinct, D. M. Mullen, Christian Bisaks.
Fifth Ward—Alex. Patterson, S. D. Thompson.
Sixth Ward—Wm. A. Earsman, W. Cunningham.
Seventh Ward—A. Arras, Aug. Freund.
Duquesne—George Neal, John Long.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham—1st precinct, Will M. Hartzell, Henry Meisterfield; 2d precinct, Wm. Barr, E. G. Kreban.
East Birmingham—Wm. Mittenswi, M. Church.
Monongahela—John Kiel, Jr., Richard Perry.
Temperanceville—E. Ballentine, Thomas Hershberger.
Sewickley—D. N. White, William Harbaugh.
Bellvue—Thos. M. Bayne, J. Snodgrass.
Millvale—E. Coats, John S. Brown.
Sharpsburg—J. C. Lewis, J. G. Saint.
Tarentum—J. D. Kennedy, Jr., R. D. Humes.
McKeesport—W. McIntosh, James Harrison.
Elizabeth—W. B. Fergus, J. S. Tower.
West Elizabeth—J. P. Vance, Dr. McGrew.
Mt. Washington—D. B. Ferguson, E. S. Hendrickson.
Braddocks—J. M. Westake, Isaac Mills, Jr.

TOWNSHIPS.

Lower St. Clair—M. Shaffer, Lewis Fritz.
Plum—J. C. Patterson, A. W. McMath.
Penn—E. Snively, W. D. Houghton.
Elizabeth—S. Kerr, S. Pollock.
Mifflin—J. C. Risher, Jos. Wilson.
Robinson—Russell Errett, John Young, Jr.
Franklin—Isaac Neely, J. P. Newbart.
Baldwin—John Noble, Thos. Ogden.
Ross—Wm. Peters, J. M. Brown.
McCandless—J. G. Arbuthnot, A. Aistin.
East Deer—A. Fillow, Anthony Marvin.
Upper St. Clair—J. Espy, John Gilfillan.
North Fayette—G. Y. McKee, S. Dixon.
Neville—J. H. Harrison, —— Shanks, Esq.
Shaler—John Herron.
Union—F. C. Negley, B. Young.
Scott—J. V. Rowland, W. J. Bigham.
Marshall—Geo. Neely, T. Robinson, Jr.
Harrison—J. J. Miller, E. J. Taggart.
Wilkins—James Swisshelm, W. A. Shaw.
Patton—John Scott, Wm. Johnston.
Versailles—E. B. Coursin, J. B. Hickman.
Jefferson—Wm. Torrens, Joseph Pearce.
Chartiers—Jas. McGunnigle, J. L. Duff.
Findley—George Burns, S. S. Burns.
Ohio—J. Mitchell, R. H. Davis.
Reserve—J. Beckert, John Voeghtly, Jr.
Snowden—R. McCorkle, R. D. King.
Pine—J. G. Conner, E. Logan.
South Fayette—J. Wright, J. J. Leonett.
Sewickley—W. P. Jones, A. M. Watson.
McClure—T. M. Boyd, H. S. Fleming.
Hampton—W. W. McKee, J. A. Herron.
Districts not represented: Peebles, South Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Moon, Pine Indiana, Crescent, and Richland.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of F. C. Negley, Maj. A. M. Brown was elected permanent chairman. Upon taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in calling him to preside over their deliberations, and remarked that as the lamented Lincoln had said, in speaking of the immense Republican majority given him in Allegheny county, that it was too large for a county—it should be a State. He alluded to the political situation in 1865, when Grant and his followers were striking at Richmond, which was then in the hands of the rebels, and said the Republican party, with Grant at its head, as formerly, were invited to another Richmond victory. The White House, which had been made sacred by Washington, Jefferson, and others, was now in the possession of corrupt politicians, plunderers, and office brokers, and it was reserved to the Republican party, with Grant as its leader, to clear it of the vile pollution with which it was now infested. After some further remarks, in which he strongly recommended the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and which were received by the Convention with great applause, the speaker closed.

On motion of B. F. Morgan the temporary Secretaries were elected permanent Secretaries.

The permanent organization was completed by the election of the following Vice Presidents: R. H. Davis, James McBrier, A. M. Watson, John Young, Jr., W. C. Brown and Thomas Marshall, Esqs.

The Chairman then in a brief manner stated the object of the Convention.

Major Russell Errett moved that a committee on resolutions, consisting of seven members, be appointed. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed the following: Russell Errett, J. S. Lambie, A. M. Watson, J. F. Slagle, T. M. Bayne, George Neely, William C. Brown.

J. F. Slagle, Esq., moved that all resolutions be referred to the committee just announced. Adopted.

NOMINATIONS AND BALLOTING.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate and ballot for delegates, with the following result:

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A. M. Brown	85
J. K. Moorhead	75
Thomas Ewing	85

Messrs. Brown and Moorhead were declared the delegates.

C. W. Batchelor and J. S. Slagle were chosen alternates by acclamation.

STATE CONVENTION—SENATORIAL.

Thomas M. Marshall and Hugh S. Fleming were chosen by acclamation. J. M. Kirkpatrick was placed in nomination, but his name was withdrawn at his request.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Nominations having been made the first and only ballot resulted:

*Russell Errett	111	Alfred Slack	25
*W. S. Purviance	62	Joseph French	22
*T. M. Bayne	89	J. W. White	22
*Joseph Walton	89	Geo. Morgan	21
*Joseph A. Butler	85	Geo. F. Morgan	22
*R. W. Morgan	82	Jared M. Brush	19
James L. Graham	61	S. Schoyer, Jr.	15
Arthur Hobson	51	R. B. Gross	15
John Gilfillan	37	W. A. Herron	18
		Benj. Singerly	15

Six were to be chosen, and Messrs. Errett, Purviance, Butler, Morgan, Butler and Bayne having received the highest number of votes were announced as the delegates.

Mr. R. H. Davis, before the balloting was commenced, submitted the following:

Resolved, That when this Convention proceeds to vote for delegates it be done viva voce.

Mr. McCarthy moved to amend that it be by marking. Carried. The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Previous to the announcement of the ballot, J. F. Slagle, Esq., moved that the six representative delegates receiving the highest number of votes be declared the delegates and alternates. Adopted.

23D DISTRICT.

The Chairman announced that the conferees to meet with conferees from Armstrong and Butler counties, would be selected by the delegates from the north of the rivers, after the Convention had adjourned.

CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Before proceeding to marking, F. C. Negley, Esq., moved that the delegates to the National Convention at Chicago be instructed before being elected. He did not want any doubt in regard to the matter. He moved that they be instructed to vote for General Grant as the Presidential nominee, first, last and all the time.

This motion was received with great enthusiasm, and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cutler moved that they also be instructed to vote for Ex-Gov. Curtin for the Vice President.

Maj. Errett suggested they be instructed for Edwin M. Stanton.

Col. Jno. Young moved that they be instructed to vote for Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

Mr. McCarthy thought the delegates should be untrammeled so far as the Vice Presidency was concerned. They should be allowed to take in the whole field at the time of the meeting of the Convention, and vote for the most available man for the position. He therefore moved to lay the matter on the table. The motion was adopted.

CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

Mr. McCarthy stated that as a part of the business of the Convention was to take into consideration the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county, he would move that the matter be referred to a committee of seven, with instructions to submit the report to the Convention.

The motion prevailed and the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. W. C. McCarthy, David Holmes, J. E. M'Kelvey, G. R. Pearson, John G. Conner, G. Y. M'Kee and Theo. S. Tower.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman then announced that the Committee on Resolutions had completed their labors and were ready to report.

Major Russell Errett, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved, 1. That the Union Republican party of Allegheny county reaffirms its devotion to the principles of justice, equality and national integrity which were vindicated in the suppression of the rebellion; and it declares its approval of the reconstruction measures of Congress.

2. That this Convention expresses thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, to whom, under Providence, the nation is so much indebted for the preservation of its liberties and the perpetuation of its power, and that their heroic sacrifices and services in the suppression of the rebellion will be remembered with gratitude by the people of the country which has been saved through their valor and patriotism.

3. That it is our unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith and national credit; to lessen the burden of taxation by cutting off all useless expenditures, and insisting upon the most thorough economy in the administration of the Government; and we confidently anticipate that, at an early day, the Union will be completely restored on the solid basis of liberty, loyalty and genuine republicanism.

4. That the abiding faith in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of General Grant, expressed in the resolutions adopted in our last County Convention, has been strengthened by his able and honest discharge of the duties devolving upon him as Secretary of War—a position which he accepted through devotion to his country, so lately rescued from the power of treason by the brilliant achievements of himself and his companions in arms.

5. That we will look to him in the future, as the lovers of civil liberty looked in the past, as the man above all others, who can bring order out of confusion, and inspire that confidence so necessary in the Executive officer of the Government. *We hail him as our next President of all the States—the man of destiny*—through whom *by the help of God*, order and prosperity will soon be restored, treason and patriotism once more respected, and treason not only "be made *odious*," but banished from our land.

6. That General Grant and his companions having conquered rebellion in the field, we will now trust to them the work of crushing treason in the Cabinet and Councils of the Republic "*once and forever*."

7. That the thanks of the people of Allegheny county are due, and are hereby tendered to the Republican members of the House of Representatives in Congress for their courage and fidelity in presenting to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for his resistance to and defiance of the Constitution and the laws; that the moral sense of the country will sustain the Senate in the rigid enforcement of the law against him, and that we look forward to the removal of this bold, bad man from the head of the government as the certain means of restoring peace and prosperity to this distracted nation, and of securing the early restoration of the Southern States under republican constitutions framed by their loyal people.

23D DISTRICT CONFEREES.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, the report was received and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. McBrier moved that the delegates from the Twenty-third District meet and appoint conferees to confer with conferees from the other counties comprising the District to elect representatives to the National Convention. Adopted.

STANTON ENDORSED.

Major Errett offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his stern devotion to duty and to the country, and for his firm, unyielding adherence to his rights under the law, at a time when such adherence was essential to the preservation of our free institutions. The country will never forget the debt of gratitude it owes to him.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

MODE OF MAKING COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Mr. McCarthy, Chairman of the Committee of Seven, to whom had been referred the matter of the proposed change in the manner of making nominations, presented the following report:

Resolved, That on or before the first day of May, 1868, the Union Republican voters in each election district, in Allegheny county, shall meet and elect three persons, to be known as the Registry Board, whose duty it shall be to make out a list of all the Republican voters in their election district. They shall give notice of the time and place (not more than thirty or less than three days) before the time of holding a primary meeting, when they shall sit for the purpose of perfecting and correcting the list of voters. The said Board shall go before a magistrate, when said list is perfected, and make oath that they have made such list to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true registry of the Republican voters of their district. The said Board of Registry shall act as election officers of all primary meetings, and shall receive the vote of no person whose name is not on their registered list. The Board shall have the power to all vacancies among themselves, and shall be elected annually before the first day of May. Their term of office shall continue for one year from the first day of May.

Resolved, That the delegate system be continued.

This report was signed by Messrs. David Holmes, George Y. M'Kee, T. S. Tower, and John G. Conner.

The minority submitted the following report:

The minority of the Committee report that they are in favor of the report of the Committee with the exception of the resolution favoring the continuance of the delegate system. In its place they offer the following:

Resolved, That all nominations, hereafter, shall be by a popular vote.

This report was signed by J. E. M'Kelvy, George R. Pearson and W. C. McCarthy.

Mr. McBrier moved the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Holmes moved, as an amendment, that the majority report be submitted, and said that he was opposed to the "Crawford County System," not only on account of its opening up a channel for competition, but because it would put the entire matter of making nominations in the hands of the city. The country districts would have no say in it.

Mr. McDonald was in favor of the system and hoped the report of the minority would be adopted. He said it was not just that a district having but fifty Republican voters should have as much say in nominating candidates as others where they polled five or six hundred votes.

Mr. Watson hoped the Convention would adopt the report submitted by a majority of the Committee. The Crawford county system, he said, had been effectually tried in other localities and was a failure; that by it any old political hack could beat the best man in the country.

Mr. McKelvy thought the delegate system more corrupt than the other, from the fact that there were not so many men to buy as there would be were the nominations made by a direct vote.

Mr. Negley said that both systems had their objections, but of the two he thought the Crawford county system the best.

Mr. McBrier said he objected to the delegate system for the same reasons that Mr. Watson objected to the other—that it opened up an avenue for fraud. In addition to this he said it was impossible to have an expression of the masses in favor of more than the candidate for the principal office—that the delegates were selected by the candidates instead of the people, and when they met in Convention everything was sacrificed for the advancement of the one particular candidate.

Mr. Watson again took the floor and spoke at some length against the Crawford county system.

Mr. Ballentine, of Temperanceville, moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

A vote was taken on this motion, and the Chairman stated it appeared to him the "ayes had it."

The "yeas and nays" and "division" were called for, and after some little confusion, it was decided to determine the question by the delegates in favor of laying the matter on the table passing to the right side of the room. When thus separated it was apparent they were largely in the majority, and Mr. Ballentine's motion was decided carried without a count.

Mr. D. Holmes, of Collins, offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter Republican County Conventions be held on the Tuesday following the primary meetings, Monday being inconvenient for delegates from the country districts. Adopted.

Mr. R. H. Davis offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter the representation in the county Conventions shall be by one delegate, and that the voting shall be by viva voce. Voted down.

On motion, adjourned.

Twenty-Third District.

The delegates in the Convention from the north side of the river, or that portion of Allegheny county comprising, with Butler and Armstrong counties, the Twenty-third Congressional District, separated from the remainder of the delegates and organized in the Quarter Sessions Court room, for the purpose of selecting conferees to meet with conferees from Butler and Armstrong counties, and select delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Mr. R. H. Davis was called to the chair, and Thomas M. Bayne and James A. Shoales were chosen Secretaries.

Nominations having been made, the Convention proceeded to mark for conferees, which resulted in the selection of Messrs. J. C. Lewis, of Sharpsburg, A. M. Watson, of Sewickley, and James A. Shoales of the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, who were instructed to vote for R. H. Davis as one of the Representative Delegates from the Twenty-third District.

The Convention then adjourned.

Register's Office—Wills Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted.

The following is an exhibit of the business done in the Register's office, during the month of February, 1868:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Value.
George Saville	Jane Saville and Jane Mitchell	150
Elizabeth Glass	R. B. Ingram	3,000
Maria Fester	John Boggs	150
Ann McDade	C. Saively	3,000
Thos. F. Duncan	James Duncan	2,000
Ga. h. Lenhart	Wilkins Lenhart	1,000
Geo. Harts	Jacob Wardler	1,000
Alex. Cameron	Hugh McElhenny	20,000
Virginia M'Lardy	J. H. McKelvey	5,000
Albert Jones	P. Barcroft	1,000
Jacob Horn	Margaret Horn	2,000
James Graham	John Gow	500
Frans Lohrman	Edward Sprung	12,000
Annie E Duggan	Patrick Hughes	300
John V. Burcher	Lydia Burcher	100
Michael Reiss	Margaret Reiss	200
Martha Hay	James Shipman	150
Alwill Henrichs	Samuel Henrichs	300
Philip Schaner	Mary Schaner and Domas Lutz	10,100
A. Aeschelman	H. S. Fleming and H. R. Hartman	2,000
James Hannon	Mary Hennon	150
Thos. Hughes	Aber Cumming	1,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Wm. Guice	William Shasm.
Mary Bell	J. H. Bell.
Thomas Dorrington	John K. Dorrington, J. S. Dorrington.
Ann Jane Patton	Joseph Hughey.
Maria Ann Wolff	Frank Wolff.
David Cowan	William Cowan, Jesse Cunningham.
J. H. Honerkamp	Anna M. Honerkamp.
Engelbert Seidle	Louisa Seidle.
John Lyon	Wm. M'tt Lyon.
Benj. F. Pettitt	Margaret Pettitt, Springer Harbaugh.
Catharine Conghin	Daniel Hughes.
Mary Jeffrey	Thomas Jeffreys, Joseph Stewart.
Nicholas Guckert	Edward Weber, Val Guckert.

Fatal Accident—Coroner's Inquest.

An accident occurred at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Sunday, which resulted in the death of James Bailey, employed by the Company as conductor or shifter of night passenger trains. At the time the accident occurred he was engaged in making up a train, and was in the act of coupling a sleeping car to a passenger coach, when the "bull noses" slipped past each other, allowing the cars to come together, and catching him between them, killed him instantly. The deceased was a single man, about thirty years of age, and had been in the employ of the Company for over three years. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest on the body, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Sudden Death—Coroner's Inquest.

John Bowsfant, who has for over a year past, been in the employ of Mr. Hostetter as carriage driver, died suddenly on Thursday at the residence of Mr. H., in Pitt township. He occupied a room over the wash house, into which he retired about six o'clock, and in about an hour afterwards Mr. H. went out to call him to supper, when, on entering his room, he found him dying. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from general debility. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, and had no relations in this country so far as could be ascertained. He will be buried by Undertaker Devore at two P. M. today.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, from February 16 to February 23, 1868: Diseases—Chronic Cystitis, 1; Heart Disease, 1; Old Age, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 2; Consumption, 4; Congestion of Brain, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Pneumonia, 4. Of the above there were: Under one year, 5; from one to two, 1; two to five, 1; twenty to thirty, 2; thirty to forty, 1; forty to fifty, 2; sixty to seventy, 1; seventy to eighty, 1; eighty to ninety, 1. Males, 9; females, 6; white, 14; colored, 2; total, 16.

A Great Cure of Asthma.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my sufferings that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 15th of October, 1866, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicine for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA.

NANCY MEYERS.
MARY MOUNTJOY, (her mother.)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Weak Nerves and How to Make Them Strong.

Nervousness and a shattered state of the general health in man or woman is as easily repaired and remedied as any other bodily defect. The nerves have their renewal from the food we eat, and if there be aches and pains in them there is defective nourishment or a torpidness in carrying out of the system what ought to be carried out, in order to give free play or take off undue pressure. Congestion means too much accumulation or aggregation of matter in one part, hence we are wont to say, congestion of the liver, or congestion of the lungs, or of any part, according to the locality affected. If the human blood is charged with noxious materials; if it loiters slowly in the veins; if it contains not the elements needful to the repair of the organism, how can you have a healthy constitution, free from pain? Do you not know that each part has its own functions to perform in the animal economy, and if there is defection anywhere the whole body must suffer?

The greatest particular medicine to cure general and constitutional disturbance is DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. It has restored thousands of weak and sickly persons to health and vigor, and there is in the pure and blood cleansing roots which it contains, all the needy material to renovate the blood, remove obstruction, recreate the tissues, and again place the constitution in a healthy state.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at Dr. Keyser's great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Ulcerated Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs or ulcers of whatever sort, or any of the internal organs, may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborative functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established in the human body.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out of the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. K. says that he has known the most distressing and harassing coughs, whose vibrations would threaten to shake the whole constitution to pieces, removed in the course of a few days. In our standing cases of consumption, or of those other sometimes fatal, but always troublesome and annoying maladies, known as catarrh, chronic bronchitis, trachitis or pharyngitis, it is a wonderful alleviating medicine in the former and a sure cure in the latter disease.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 5, 1868.

The inclement condition of the weather had a tendency to retard out-door business to-day, which, at best, has been dull for some time past.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is scarce and in good milling demand; sales of Red at $2,45@2,47. No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $2,30@2,32. Oats a shade firmer but unchanged; sales at 80@82c, on track, and 82@85c in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $2@2,10. Rye is steady at $1,50@1,55. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 96c@$1, on wharf and track, and $1,05@1,10 for small lots.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10,50@11,25 for Spring Wheat; $12@13,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@16 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $9@9,25, and Buckwheat at $4@4,25.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is selling at $8@8,25, and Timothy Seed at $2,50@2,75. Flaxseed is firm at $2,45.

BUTTER—Is scarce and in good demand, with sales of prime to choice Roll at 40@45c.

EGGS—Quoted at 24@25c.

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.

GREEN APPLES—Unchanged and in good supply; regular sales at $3 to $6 per per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1,05 per bushel, and $3@3,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is quoted firm at $1 for No. 2, and $1,20 for No. 1.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $4@4,50, as to quality.

ONIONS—In demand at $4 per bushel—some holders asking $4,50.

HOMINY—Dull; sales to the trade at $4,50@5,40, and $4,75 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Range from $14@18.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton opened dull and closed lower and moderately active, 2200 bales, 25 middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 4,697 bbls; 15@20c lower, 5000 bbls at $8,50@9,75 superfine State and western; $9,75@10,50 extra state; $9,40@11,25 extra western; $12,00@14,40 white wheat extra, $9,75@12,40 round hoop Ohio, $10,00@12,00 extra St. Louis; $12,00@13,00 good to choice closing quiet. California dull and heavy, 300 sacks, $12,50@13,50. Rye flour quiet; 200 bbls $8,25@9,50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat, 1,975, dull and declining, 40,000 bushels mixed spring, $2,40 delivered; 7,500 No. 2 spring, $2,37—2,00 No. 1 to sellers of March, private terms. Rye quiet. Barley malt quiet and firm. Barley firm and scarce. Receipts of corn 23,875 bu; heavy at 1@2c lower, 80,000 bu at $1,17@1,20; new mixed western afloat, $1,21@1,23, western yellow, $1,15@1,18; white southern, $1,18@1,20; old mixed western in store, $1,22; do. afloat. Receipts of oats 4,300. Oats 1½c lower; 42,500 bu. 3 western in store, stocked in warehouse. Wheat, 1,345,808. Corn, 1,880,697. Oats, 1,831,834. Rye, 64,533. Barley, 46,617, Malt, 42,420. Peas, 4,024. Rice quiet. Coffee, very firm. Sugar, nominally unchanged. Molasses, in moderate demand. Petroleum, 11¼; $125, crude 26c. refined bonded. Pork steady but dull, 900 barrels $24,25@24,62; new mess closing at $24,62, regular; $21,75@22,75; old do closing at $22,75; regular; $19@20,50 for prime; $22,50@23 for prime mess; also, 500 bbls new mess sellers for April at $24,75. Beef firm; sales 225 bbls at previous prices; sales 415 tierces at $32,50@33 for prime mess; $37,00@39 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 150 bbls at $28@35. Cut meats firm and quiet; sales 225 pkgs at 10¼@11½c for shoulders; 13@15½c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer and quiet at 11¼@11½c for western; 12c for city. Bacon quiet and steady; sales 75 boxes short ribbed at 13c. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 800 bbls at 15¼@16c. Butter firm at 30@40c for western; 40@50c for State. Cheese 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Cattle—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 827 head, against 1314 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags, $4,75@5,75; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $5,75@6; fair to good cattle, $6@7; fair quality beeves, $7,00@8,00, and the very best beeves $8@9,75 per 100 lbs. the average price being about $7,00, gross. There is no change in prices since last week, further than what is occasioned by the difference in the quality; there being but few common and inferior cattle offered, the average price is 25c per 100 lbs higher.

Sheep—The supply has been good during the past week, and with a fair demand the market has ruled steady at about last weeks rates. Prices ranged as follows: fair to good at 5@6c, and good to extra 6@7c per pound, gross, the latter in demand.

Hogs—The supply has been equal to the demand during the past week, and no change in prices. Prices ranged as follows: still fed hogs $11,50@12,50, and corn fed $12@12,75 per 100 lbs, net.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—Receipts—Beeves, 2,615; sheep and lambs, 21,000; hogs, 11,574; cattle—there was not a usual number of buyers to-day owing to the inclement weather; prices very weak; sales of 4 cars at tive; prices very weak; sales of cars at Hudson city, 18 head at Communipaw, and 1,600 head at Fortieth street; extra, 16½@20c; prime, 18¼@19c; first quality, 17¼@18c; fair to good, 17@17½c; ordinary, 15@16½c; inferior, 14 to 15c. The market for sheep and lambs has been moderately active and quite steady to-day; the number offered for sale was about 2,000; demand moderate and good prices fixed; sales of extra at 8@9½c; prime, 7@7½c; common to good, 5@6½c; inferior, 5½c. Hogs quiet; no sales; common to prime, 8¼@9c; the arrivals yesterday and to-day were 9 cars at Fortieth street, and 12 cars at Communipaw.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 2, 1868.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle, although a little larger than that of last week, was not unusually large, though it was nevertheless fully up and somewhat in excess of the demand, and the market was devoid of life or animation, there being no foreign buyers in attendance, which was owing, in part at least, to the inclement condition of the weather. It was a noticeable feature to-day that the number of stock cattle was larger than for several weeks past, and there was also a very good supply of good butchers cattle, and there were but comparatively few inferior cattle, which is something really wonderful, as this class of stock usually preponderates. We suspect that many who have been shipping inferior cattle have begun to realize the fact that it does not pay—very frequently commission men find it difficult to get much more for them than will pay cost of transportation, commission, feed bills, etc., etc., and an "account sales" showing this result, is by no means comforting to the shipper. To farmers and feeders we would say, send in your good cattle, and keep your "scalawags" at home; the former will always sell at something near their value, while the latter, especially when the market is a hard one, have almost to be given away. The following is a partial report of the sales:

E. Katz sold 18 head of "scalawags"—he dont usually have any other kind—at 4@5½.

Johnston sold 12 head common Mercer Co., Penna., steers and heifers at 5@5½.

Jas. McAllister was on hand again this week not having succeeded in breaking down the market by holding off. He sold 19 head for Gibson to Carr at 6 to 8½; retailed 13 for Dillon, oxen, at 6¾ to 7½; and 3 extra cows at 5½.

Emmill sold one pair of premium Butler Co., Penna., steers, weighing 4190 lbs, to Greenwald & Kahn, at 10. It is really astonishing to hear of premium cattle having been raised in Butler Co., as we thought they were capable of raising nothing out there but buckwheat and hoop-poles.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 42 head of fair to choice Chicago cattle at 7@9.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 23 head of Chicago cattle at 8¼ to 8¾; 20 head of Belmont Co., Ohio, steers for Chas. Shomaker at 6¼ to 8¾; 18 head for Hamilton at 6¼@7¾; and 23 head of common stockers at 4½ to 6. We have nothing to say about the senior member of this firm this week; one of the junior's, however, it is reported, has committed matrimony—most sensible thing he ever done.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. had in all about 186 head on sale; sold 54 at 4½ to 6¾.

L. Shamberg sold 15 head of mixed cattle at 5¼ to 8.

Myers & Needy sold 187 head of mixed cattle from Chicago at 5¼ to 8½; and 3 car loads of Ohio stock at 5 to 8.

Hedges & Taylor sold 26 head for Lucas at 7¼ to 8; 20 for Kriman at 6¾ to 7½; and 19 for Maxwell at 5¾ to 6¾.

N. Carr—better known as "Old Nick"—sold 20 head at 6¼ to 7½.

Marks & Traurman sold 43 head of Chicago fat cattle at 7 to 9; and 80 Chicago stockers at 6.

Peter Kismen, who is always anxious to secure the best side of either a purchase or sale, and who is not slow in "picking up" people when he gets the chance, bought one car load of good Penna. Cattle at 7,40.

Stakely & Bro. report having sold 13 head of good Penna. cattle at 7¼ to 8.

Kraus & Haas, L. Rothchilds, P. Hartman, and some others, had cattle but we did not get their sales.

Kerwin & McAllister were in the bull business as usual, but they did not make a report. Both of these gentlemen are very correct judges of this class of stock.

SHEEP.

There was a very fair supply of Sheep on sale, and while the market was reported rather dull, prices, compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change. Prime fat mutton Sheep sell readily, and that, too, at extreme prices, while common and inferior continue dull and hard to sell. We quote the following sales:

Stakely & Bro. report having sold 84 head of prime at 8c per head.

John Besler sold 84 head of inferior to medium, from Butler county, at $2,50 to $4 per head.

E. Katz sold 104 head of good to prime Ohio Sheep, on commission, at $5 to $4,25 per cwt.

Emmell sold 40 head of extra fat Butler county Sheep, averaging 148 lbs, to Peter Teck, (butcher) at 8.

Emerick & Co. wholesaled 43 head of medium quality at $4,50 per cwt.

HOGS.

The extreme, or rather exorbitant prices now prevailing, is having a tendency to diminish the demand considerably, as butchers buy very sparingly, and the packing season is about over. Glass, Lafferty & Co. wholesaled 43 head at 9.

Hedges & Taylor had a bunch on sale, but at last accounts, they were unsold.

Rothchilds & Myers quote in a retail way at 9 to 10, gross.

Emerick & Co. quote in a retail way at 7¾ to 10.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

The Metal market has been quite active this week, the sales, in the aggregate, being somewhat above the average of late, reach nearly six thousands tons. There is an improved demand for standard Forge Irons, and while there is a little firmer feeling, prices are without quotable change, and holders are disposed to supply the wants of the trade at quotations. For Foundry Irons the demand continues light, but it is thought that this branch of trade is showing some evidences of life again, and it is likely that the foundry men will be in the market within the next thirty days, in considerable force. Stocks of desirable brands of raw Iron are comparatively light, while common and inferior, as always is the case, is in good supply and very dull.

ANTHRACITE.

20 tons White	$31 00—4 mos	
200 " Josephine, No. 3 Forge	30 00—4 mos	
150 " Josephine, No. 3 Forge	32 00—cash	
200 " Foundry No. 2	33 00—4 mos	
50 " White	30 00—4 mos	
67 " Neutral Forge	31 00—cash	

CHARCOAL.

100 tons Forge—fancy iron	$55 00—cash
50 " Foundry No. 2	50 00—4 mos
30 " Cold Blast	55 00—4 mos
20 " Juniata	47 50—4 mos
20 " Juniata	50 00—4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons Medium Close Grey Forge, to arrive	$32 00—4 mos
50 " Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	30 00—4 mos
150 " Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	30 00—¾ c's
100 " Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	29 00—cash
150 " Inferior—deliv. at furnace	29 00—cash
100 " Medium Grey—No.	30 00—4 mos
100 " Open Grey—lav. brand—deliv. at furnace	31 75—20 d's
100 " Open Grey—lav. brand—deliv. at furnace	31 75—20 d's
300 " Medium Grey—deliv. at furnace	31 75—4 mos
100 " Open Grey—deliv. at Rochester	31 75—4 mos
100 " Open Grey—to arrive	31 00—4 mos
100 " Inferior—deliv. at furnace	31 00—cash
100 " Mahoning Valley Forge	34 00—4 mos
50 " Mahoning Valley White	33 00—cash
50 " Close Grey—deliv. at Sharon	32 00—4 mos

BLOOMS.

20 tons Juniata	$95 00—4 mos
50 " Champlain Billets	105 00—4 mos
50 " Champlain Billets	106 00—4 mos
20 " Franley Blooms	90 00—4 mos

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

There seems to be a slightly improved demand for both Iron and Nails, and while, as yet, the market, is by no means active, the volume of business is increasing, and manufacturers generally are sanguine of a good spring trade. It is true, prices are very low, and margins, as a consequence, very light, but this is a matter for which there is no help, as Pittsburgh is forced to work cheap in order to successfully compete with other points. The following are the card rates, corrected up to date:

Common Bar sizes	3¼@ 6c
Horse Shoe	4 @ 5¼
Heavy Band	4¼@ 6½
Hoop and Light Band	4½@ 6½
Round and Square	4 @ 6½
Oval	4½@ 6½
Half Oval and half Round	4½@ 6½
Boiler Iron	6½@ 9
Tank Iron	5 @
Nail Rods	6
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	6¼
" 18 to 24	6½
" 25 to 26	7¼
" 27	7½

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails		3d	7 50
Fencing and		3d fine	8 50
Brads	$6 25	2d fine	9 50
8d and 9d	6 50	¾ in. lining	9 50
6d and 7d	6 75	Clinch	6 75
4d and 5d	7 00	Out Spikes	6 00
3d and 4d	7 50		

Barrel Nails—¾ inch, $8,50; 1 inch, $7,50; 1¼ inch, $6,50; 1½ inch, $6,50; 1¾ inch, $5,50.

TERMS.—Note or acceptance at 90 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, 12½c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets, quote the following brands:

J. Schoonmaker & Son's Strictly Pure	14c
Pittsburgh White Lead Works, Pure	14c
Banner Pure	14c
Eagle Pure	13½c
Pearl Snow White	15c
Pacific	14c
Premium Pure, Assorted Cans	15c

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 2.—One of the severest snow storms of the season set in yesterday and has been blowing all day with wild fury so as to block up all avenues of trade and bring it to a stand still, hence scarcely enough doing to notice any alteration in the prices. Heavy Brown Sheetings of the best standard makes at 18 to 18½c. Prints 14 to 15½c, the latter for French colors, and Mons de laines at 19 to 20c. Bags scarce and bring 47½c; white Lewiston sell at 45½c.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Petroleum quiet, sales of crude at 15@15½c; refined in bond 26c. Flour dull. Wheat, sales of prime red at $2,60@2,65; white, $2,80@2,85. Rye, sales at $1,75@1,78. Corn dull, sales of mixed western at $1,21@1,23. Oats in fair demand at 83c. Provisions unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Cattle dull, sales of 1100 head at 10½@11c for extra western. No higher, sales of 6,500 head at 7@8c. Hogs in fair demand and advanced, sales of 4,000 head at $13,50@13,75 net.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour is more active. Wheat is steady with sales of red at $2,75@2,80. Corn is dull and declining with sales of mixed western at $1,12. Oats steady at 79@80c. Rye steady at $1,75@1,78. Clover Seed, $8,75@9 for western. Provisions active and firm.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 2.—There was no report from the live stock yards to-day.

Comparative Receipts of Five Western Lake Ports.

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from January 1 to February 22, for three years:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls	412,110	529,305	390,114
Wheat, bu	1,709,533	1,465,716	1,744,481
Corn, bu	4,029,547	2,451,120	1,082,451
Oats, bu	1,055,455	743,123	1,000,423
Barley, bu	243,380	219,841	96,475
Rye, bu	89,259	132,855	125,448
Total	6,145,484	4,615,456	4,029,380

Flour and Grain in Chicago.

	Feb. 24, 1868.	Feb. 17, 1868.	Feb. 24, 1867.
Flour, bbls	96,347	97,776	97,296
Wheat, bu	1,091,508	1,044,322	678,970
Corn, bu	2,808,335	2,803,722	735,410
Oats, bu	1,100,451	1,040,806	772,250
Rye, bu	44,686	42,419	131,161
Barley, bu	118,827	82,344	301,654

MARRIED:

McCONNELL—McROBERTS—On Wednesday evening, 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Douglas, D.D., Mr. GEORGE McCONNELL and Miss NANCY McROBERTS, both of Duquesne Borough.

WHITTEN—ANSHUTZ—On Thursday evening, February 27, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James B. Whitten, of Plain Grove, Lawrence Co., Pa., Mr. ROBERT Q. WHITTEN and Miss SADIE J. ANSHUTZ, both of this city. No cards.

NOBLE—CLOUSE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday evening, February 27th, by Rev. L. N. Morgan, of Christ Church, Mr. GEORGE NOBLE, of South Pittsburgh, and EMMA, only daughter of Isaac H. Clouse, of Manchester.

PALMER—STOKES.—In Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday evening, February 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James G. Shinn, SAMUEL PALMER, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and MARY M. STOKES, daughter of Uriah M. Stokes, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED:

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday morning, February 25th, 1868, Gen. WM. ROBINSON, Jr., in the 53d year of his age.

McCANN.—On Thursday morning, February 27th, Mrs. SARAH McCANN, aged 78 years.

LYSLE.—On Saturday morning, February 29, 1868, at 2 o'clock, MAGGIE, daughter of George and Margaret Lysle, in the 27th year of her age.

CRITCHLOW.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 29th, at 7 o'clock, SARAH J., wife of James Critchlow, in the 28th year of her age.

BARKER.—At Fairfield, Conn., February 26, 1868, A. MARGARET, youngest child of James W., Jr., and Martha E. Barker, aged 8 months.

PRICE.—On Friday morning, February 28th, 1868, Mr. JOHN PRICE, in the 54th year of his age.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cures Diseases of the Bladder.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cures Gravel.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Are the Great Diuretic of the age.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Never fail to Cure.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Are endorsed by all who have tried them.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Are daily increasing in popularity.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Are sold by Druggists, generally.

At 50 cents a box.

THE MISERABLES

Of this bright and cheerful world ARE THE DYSPEPTICS. Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment. Between the stomach and the brain there's a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with numerous horrors, he has only to stop to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. ... [illegible]

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranny, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tirell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine, of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, 120 Penn St. January 12th, 1868.

1858. 1867.

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Have unequalled facilities for disposing of Wool, Hops, Leaf Tobacco and Highwines direct to manufacturers. ... Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Beeswax, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, and all kinds of country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES—North River Bank, N. Y.; Second National Bank, Jersey City; Smith & Maynard, No. 15 Courtland St., N. Y.; ... No. 161 Broadway; Ballard & Bro., Richmond, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 18, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after THURSDAY, March 5th, 1868, at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street.

JAMES S. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ANN McGLAUGHLIN, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws. No. 67, March Term, 1868.

March 2d, 1868, petition presented in Open Court, and the hearing fixed by the Court the 30th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., and direct publication to be made.

BY THE COURT.

In pursuance of the above order, notice is hereby given to all parties interested of the above application for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws.

HOWARD & SHAFER, Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, No. 173 of March Term, 1868.

In Re-incorporation of "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of All Saints Church, in the City of Pittsburgh."

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, February 29th, 1868, the proposed Charter for the above entitled corporation was presented to the above Court, and filed in the office of the Prothonotary thereof, and application made to the said Court for a decree approving and confirming the said charter.

MALCOLM HAY, Attorney for Petitioners.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of ANDREW McCLINTOCK, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, to the subscribers.

JAMES TUCKY, Adm'r. MARY J. McCLINTOCK, Administratrix, Findley Township, Allegheny Co., Pa. Post Office, Clinton.

WANTED—AGENTS, for THE BLUE-COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 600 Pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price, only $2.50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 engravings and 600 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

These goods could not now be replaced for the same cost, and are offered FOR CASH at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Far Below Their Present Value,

At the place where bargains can always be had on the best stock in this market.

Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,

SECOND FLOOR.

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.

BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.

SHIRT FRONTS.
LINEN TOWELS.
LINEN NAPKINS.
LINEN DOYLIES.

BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.

LINEN DAMASKS.
LINEN PILLOWING.
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THE GREAT

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A.

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Office, No. 293 Liberty Street.

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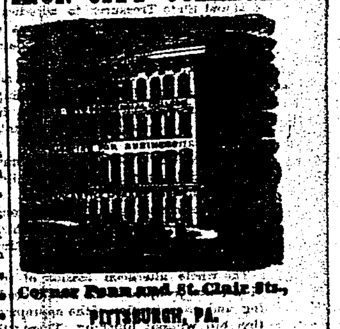

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Capital, $100,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

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President, HENRY LLOYD. Vice President, WILLIAM REA.

TRUSTEES. Henry Lloyd, William Rea, ... James Irwin, ... John D. Scully, ... Secretary & Treasurer, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate securities. Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from six to eight o'clock.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his

Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land,

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