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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1868.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page-Poetry, Condensed News, Miscellaneous. Third page -Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, Imports, River News. Sixth page-Home Markets Finance and Trade. Seventh page-The Continuation of the O'Connor-Tack Great Oil Casc.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1391, an advance.

GEN. BANKS' bill, for the protection of American citizenship abroad, as amended, was passed by the House on Monday, with only five votes in the negative.

THE Tennessee friends of Senator Fow-LER insist that he will go with the great body of the Republicans in the final vote on impeachment. Mr. FESSENDEN also denies the truth of the rumors concerning his own vote.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL is so near its close that the House exhibits an inclination to resume the public business. The session of Monday was fairly attended and the proceedings interesting. There is evident, among members, an intention to dispose of the questions before them and secure an adjournment at the earliest practicable moment.

Our Democratic neighbor of the Post claims an instructed majority of their National Convention for Mr. PENDLETON, on the first ballot, and adds that Gen. HANCOCK Secretary SEWARD's candidate, and endeavoring to travel after the Conservatives, who are supposed to be found in the bread and butter brigade."

THE three States of Arkansas, South Carolina and Louisiana have adopted their new Constitutions, electing State officers and members of Congress. In Georgia and North Carolina the elections are progressing, closing in the former on Friday, and in and A. W. Rook being his surviving the latter on Thursday of this week. At partners. this writing, the incomplete returns from Georgia are favorable to success in Reconstruction. From North Carolina no reports have reached us.

AT the suggestion of the Representative from this district, Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, the proper Committee of the House have long in adapting himself to circumstances, life and limb. As efficient, spontaneous been instructed to enquire into the power of Congress to enact such regulations as shall ensure the greater safety of human on their arrival, although we question if life upon the railways of the country. The suggestion is most tlmely and should result. before the session closes, in proper legislation adequately controlling these important channels of inter-State communication, for the protection of human life.

WE ARE INDEBTED to an officer of the Pittsburgh with its Manchester auxiliary, for a copy of the first Annual Report of that transactions to the regular meeting in October last, the proceedings of which were fully reported at the time for this journal. We are gratified, however, to have this opportunity of alluding to them again, since it permits us to commend the Association to the kindliest interest and the heartiest cooperation of all well-wishers for the intellectual progress and moral welfare of the young men of the city." The influence of the Association is already recognized in all quarters as potent upon the young men who are the strength and the hope of society, and all who have the dearest interests of society and religion at heart owe to this Association their cordial support in its line of Christian effort.

THE VETERAN DR. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, in April, 1864, in a public meeting called at Lexington to consider Governor BRAMLETTE's declared purpose to resist the Federal authority in the enrollment of negroes for the draft in that State, explained with his characteristic candor and ability, the superior obligations of the National authority and the "duty of all officers, civil and military, to obey the law until repealed or amended." In the Baltimore Convention of the same year, he utterly refused to accept Andrew Johnson, denounced him boldly, and rejected every proposal to make the vote of Kentucky nnanimous for his nomination, knowing that he was unfit to hold any responsible position. Had other Southern elergymen, as a class, been equally faithful to their duty in the years gone by, the country would have escaped not only the disgrace which Johnson has brought upon it, but all the losses, the horrors and the unspeakable miseries which have thronged in the train of one political heresy.

NOVA SCOTIA has serious objections to her present confederated union with the Canadian Dominion, and urgently insists upon her claims to be remitted to the provincial isolation which she formerly enjoyed. Indeed, her present absorption is so distateful to her, that, not only in popular meetings but in the official protests of her trict with credit, honor and distinction dur- afford to build railways as well or to run legislators, the determination to resume that former condition is proclaimed. The Queen's Government, however, declines to

London the remonstrances of the province,

that the policy of the Empire requires the

the Act of Consolidation will not be reconsidered. And the Times reminds the discontented provincials that consolidation is for their pecuniary advantage; that they that glorious dominion which will, ere all. long, play a prominent part in the politics of America," a future of prosperity and power awaits her. Nevertheless, there are indications that the popular dissatisfaction may yet culminate in a resistance more decided than mere verbal protests.

DEATH OF J. HERON FOSTER.

We are pained to announce this morning the death of Col. J. HERON FOSTER, editorin-chief of the Dispatch and senior member of the firm owning that journal, which took place yesterday at noon, at his residence in Allegheny city. The deceased was born in Greensburg, Pa., April 18th, 1822. He was the son of the late A. W. FOSTER, who for nearly half century held a leading position in the legal profession of Western Pennsylvania. Col. Foster became a resident of Pittsburgh in April, 1831, and being allowed to follow his own inclinations became an apprentice to the printing business, entering the office of the Pittsburgh Times.

During the winter of 1838-9 he worked on the Pennsylvania Telegraph at Harrisburg, and subsequently on the Daily Advocate, a journal conducted by the late Robr. M. RIDDLE.

In 1841, at the age of nineteen years, he originated the penny press of this city. For more than a year previous the writer recollects how much interested he was in his project, ruling a sheet of printing paper into "columns," and dividing it into its several departments. After delays and annoyances, which would have discouraged most boys, he finally issued the first number of the morning Chronicle, and for the first time the people of the suburbs were served with a daily paper. When it is recollected that the two dailies of that period rejoiced in an aggregate circulation be imagined how proud our young journalist was at a circulation of two thousand copies. He subsequently established "has been squelched since it is known he is the Spirit of the Age, which, after he left it, became the Commercial Journal. In 1846 he made the third -his last and most successful-venture gree desired. in newspaperdom by issuing the first number of the Disputch, to which he has been

friends and sailed from Baltimore, by way pay higher rates, and refrain from encouragof Cape Horn, to the then inviting fields of ing or demanding competition among rail-California: on landing at San Francisco, with about twenty five cents in his pockets, revenues to the lowest point at which the he found that something must be done and service, such as it is, can be maintained, a that without delay; as usual he was not basis would be laid for increased security to to law, and his inflexible refusal to be used on their arrival, although we question if ters may occur, or how appalling they may before that time he had ever had a pair of be in their character and results, we see no oars in his hands. In a little while houses means that hold out a reliable remedy for does any one doubt that the same hand that began to spring up, and behold him a house the evil, but to have Congress, under its struck down the mained heroes of the war. painter at Congressman's wages. On the constitutional grant of authority over postarrival of Gen. Geary, and his assumption routes and post-roads, legislate upon the of the office of Alcalde, he appointed Colonel subject, fixing a uniform rate for fares and Foster one of his clerks, and the deceased transportation, regulating the speeds of "Young Men's Christian Association" of ever after retained freshly in his memory freight and passenger trains, and requiring the kindnesses of the first Alcalde of San all the safeguards against casualties which Francisco. Finding a new field for his en- shall be recommended concurrently by excellent organization. This document terprise, growing out of litigation consebrings up the statement of condition and quent on the increase of emigration from the vide the companies with the revenues ade-Atlantic side of the continent, the Colonel resigned his clerkship and hung out his practising very successfully before a Missouri judge who had wandered across the plains to California.

After spending some time in California he returned to this city for the purpose of settling up his business and making his permanent home on the Pacific side; but circumstances caused him to change his resolution and to assume editorial duties, from which he was taken to serve two consecutive terms ty, by his vigilant attention to his duties, had in charge rather than go to the Clerk.

When the President called for troops for the three months service Colonel FOSTER. was a Lieutenant in one of our volunteer themselves under the call. On its discharge in August, 1861, he immediately unfurled his flag to recruit a company for the war, and it is needless to say his quota was very soon filled. During the "seven days" at Richmond he served on Gen. A. P. Howe's staff, and was remarkable for his calmness under the heaviest fire.

His many fine qualities as a soldier and gentleman of kind heart and liberal hand will be freshly remembered by "the old

13th." Col. FOSTER Was of delicate constitution

Nova Scotian delegates, who have borne to carly demise. dinary intellect. His greatest fault, if fault of the population, are elements contributing

union of the Canadian provinces, and that it be, was that which made him tenaciously powerfully to a defective railway system. cling to any theory or principle which he We do not see that a remedy is likely to be deemed right and proper, honest and truth- provided soon. ful. Friendly to the friendless champion of the weak, advocate of the right, he passed | way, in a recent report, stated that the track principles, and that, as an integral part "of the hatred of any, beloved and respected by

SAFETY ON RAILWAYS.

The duplication of the Angola disaster, of to the discussion of the best means for proavoidably create, many impracticable deto consider the subject dispassionately, allowing due weight to all the essential facts bearing upon it.

1. Railway transportation, even in this country, with all the imperfections existing in the construction and management of roads, is the safest that has ever been used. We showed, a fortnight ago, from the report of the Auditor General that during the year 1867, nearly twenty millions of passengers were transported in this State, only ten of whom were killed and seventy-six wounded. This is very nearly the average proportion of injuries, mortal or otherwise. taking the whole railway system of the country into the account. If an equal number of persons should set out to perform journeys of corresponding distances in stage coaches, common wagons, on horseback or a-foot, a large proportion of them would be killed or wounded before arriving at their destination.

2. But this consideration, important as it is, does not cover the whole case. The people are entitled to the very highest degree of safety, of which the railway system is susceptible, and for which they are willing to pay either in money or time. This seems of the 19th, affords ample indications: obvious enough, upon stating the proposition; but, descending from generalizations to detail, the statement is pretty certain to of only six hundred papers, it may readily encounter abatements and exceptions. Ninetentlis of all the men and women who ride in railway coaches require very nearly the highest attainable speed with the lowest possible rates of fare. The celerity, safety and cheapness they require are incompatible. The three things cannot co-exist to the de-3. Many- precautions against railway

catastrophes are impracticable, simply on attached for more than twenty-two years, the score of cost. Rates cannot be obtained first in company with George Youngson, by the companies which will enable them to then with his brother, A. W. FOSTER, sub- incur the expense. To insist absolutely send the nomination of Mr. Ewing in until sequently with REESE C. FLEESON, and on the adoption of these precautious would finally with the present firm, D. O'NEILL throw out of use more than half the whole number of miles of railway constructed in this country up to this date. If the busi-In 1848 Col. Fosten joined a party of ness and traveling public would cheerfully way companies so active as to reduce their science and observation. This would proquate to the case, and enforce the application of it to the proposed object. But, we shingle as a full fledged Attorney-at-Law, are fully of the opinion that a large majority of business men would elect to take the chances as they now stand rather than incur the certainty of having to pay for the security called for by fitful clamor.

4. Railway Companies take all the precautions against calamities which their earnings will allow, after satisfying the claims of stockholders. Uniform observation sanctions the assertion that the richest companies invariably have the best roads. This in the State Legislature. As a legislator he explains why the Pennsylvania Central is distinguished himself by his perfect integri- the best road on this continent. Its revenues enable its officers to make it safe beyond rarely, if ever, absent from his place, and precedent. More than this. Of all things from his methodical habits, which enabled a railway company hates to have a great him to keep himself so remarkably well disaster occur upon its line. It cannot posted in the business of the House, that the avoid certain loss, and in three ways. The writer hereof has known members come to loss to rolling stock is, in itself, a matter of his desk to enquire about private bills they consequence. For weeks or months thereafter travel is frightened away to other channels. Claims for damages are sure to be made and enforced. In suits to enforce damages against corporations, juries always companies and joined with it in offering run to excess in behalf of plaintiffs, often showing supreme contempt for the oaths which bind them to impartiality, and ignoring the plainest dictates of justice. This is not an exaggeration. Every body, that knows any thing about judicial proceedings, knows this to be literally the truth. Raifway companies, consequently, dread a tragedy that compels them to disgorge vast sums by way of indemnity.

5. Geographical conditions and the actual distribution of population is another element of railway insecurity in this country, as compared with the degree of safety atfrom his early childhood, and those who tained in Europe. The population of the knew him best thought he was imprudent in United States is larger than that of Great exposing himself to the hardships of an Britain, and nearly equal to that of France; army campaign, but throughout, his in- yet it is spread over a vastly wider area of domitable will seemed to neutralize his phys- territory. It follows, that here many miles ical weakness and carried him through safe- of railway are needed to accommodate as ly nearly to the end. He was made brevet well an equal amount of population that Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel for serves there. Admitting that rate of fare gallantry on the field of battle. He filled and freight are substantially the same in the position of Provost Marshal of this Dis. the three countries, our companies cannot ing the closing years of the rebellion. He them as securely as companies can in France leaves a wife and three children, a brother, and England. If our population was A. W. FOSTER, Esq., and a sister, wife of crowded into as small a domain, a notably entertain the proposition, informing the Major General CROSSMAN, to mourn his less number of miles of railway would answer all their ends in that direction. The Col. FOSTER was the possessor of no or extent of our territory and the sparseness

6. The Superintendent of the Eric Railshould not sacrifice their pockets to their through an eventful life without incurring was in such a condition as to make it unsafe to run passenger trains at a higher rate of speed than fifteen miles an hour, At the time, this was generally attributed to a desire on his part to give VANDERBILT a lift in his opposition to DREW. Now, the inlast winter, on the Eric Railway, a few days | ference is accepted that the road is in a bad since, has naturally given a fresh impetus plight. This inference is not warranted by the one fact that a broken rail let a train ecting travelers upon railroads. Under the down a high embankment into the Delaexcitement which tragedies like these un- ware river. An iron rail is liable to break on any road. But, we doubt not the Erie mands are made, and a multitude of crude Railway is not in good repair. Nor is this suggestions offered. It is well, therefore, all, or the worst. Enormous as the traffic over the road is, at the prevailing rates, the managers thereof cannot legitimately obtain the money to make the needful repairs and keep them up. The difficulty is in the tact that the road does not pay, and cannot be made to pay, without an enhancement of rates throughout the whole country. To require it to be put in a condition of high security is simply to order it to suspend

operations entirely. 7. If there was a power competent to bring this road to a stand still, the effect would be to put up rates; for the other two trunk lines would take all the business, and be able to make their own terms. We opine, the consequent increase of rates would raise a louder wail than any that has occurred over the loss of life by a railway slaughter. People like security, but are not willing to pay for it.

WHILE the New York Times has editorially been consistent and uniform in its reluctance to approve of the Impeachment, we have been frequently gratified with the candor and intelligence exhibited in its correspondence from the Capital, and of which the annexed paragraph, from a letter

"The one fact remains, which will have making up their verdict, than any other, to wit: That the President was determined to get rid of Mr. Stanton; that he had come to the conclusion expressed to Gen. Sherman -that a case could not be made up, for he had evidently informed himself of the delay which would ensue, and be fatal to him in initiating proceedings by quo warranto, the only proceeding open to him, and open to him only as the agent of the Government; that thereupon he determined to remove Mr. Stanton in spite of the law, and throw upon him the onus of initiating legal proceedings, if he cared to assume them. Now he did all this in just the manner stated, and from -with the additional fact that he never intimated to any one that he intended to he was threatened with impeachment—will the question of this intent-in the violation of the Tenure-of-Office act-be judged."

Colfax on the Situation. In reply to an invitation from the New York Union League Club to attend one of

its meetings, Speaker Colfax, under date of the 13th, forwarded a letter from which we extract the annexed paragraphs: it has been indebted to Gen. Grant's fidelity in aid of its violation. Had some other officer been in his place, who would have con-With the President acquitted, and this answer of his indorsed by his triers, Sickles and Swayne, for faithful execution of the reconstruction laws, and that removed those other gallant officers, Sheridan and Pope, for similar fidelity, would hesitate about striking at Gen. Grant? Declaring the law that now protects him from the blows that fell on his associates, to be in his opinion unconstitutional, as he has already move, suspend, or assign to duty elsewhere" that officer, and to leave the General's faithful comrades in arms, Sherman and Geo. H. Thomas, who refused his brevets, in their Western Departments, and the object of the establishment of the Division of the Atlantic, with its headquarters at Washington, may then be made manifest. True, he might say, when he did it, as he does in his answer to the 8th Article, "that his sole intent was to vindicate his authority as President of the United States, and by peaceful means to bring the question ***** to a final decision before the Supreme Court

would say it, as that Court has now adjourned till December. Acquitted, does any doubt that, with this answer thus affirmed, he would suspend any and all officers he chose, "indefinitely and at the pleasure of the President' and refuse beside to obey any law that he deemed "unconstitutional"—leaving the country to its remedy by a final decision before the Supreme Court of the United States," after the Presidential election, and about the time that his office is expiring.

But the "impartial justice" of the Senate will save the Republic, I trust and believe, from such calamities; and with the Administration of Mr. Wade, obeying instead of thwarting the laws, and restoring the concord between the Executive and Legislative Departments which was expected when the same party and the same voters elected both. we may hope for revived prosperity, just Reconstruction, and National Peace

Mr. Stanbery's Failure.

A Washington letter says: It is reluctantly admitted that Mr. Stanbery, conductor of Mr. Johnson's case, is a failure. He has been too much of a student, and his experience is too contracted in ready debate. His temper is irritable and his face almost transparent, so that all Butler has to do is to watch Stanbery's countenance to know where to hit next. This the "gluttonous old fibber," as the prize fighters say, does with a kind of Murat grin which poisons while he wounds. Beyond this Stanbery's judgment is bad. Evarts and Curtis do all they can to keep him in his seat, but Butler, by a demoniacal grin and pricking can get him up at any time, so hot and out of pa-tience that his words fail him; he flounders about and finally effects nothing. One day he compelled Evarts to sit down while he. himself, replied to Butler, which he did bad-

ly. Mr. Stanberry is not a practical talker—his voice is musical, but his elecution is not thorough, and the latter part of every s drowned. He is evidently thorn and an embarassment to his two col leagues; for the other two, Groesbeck and eagues, no. Nelson, are lay figures merely.

THERE have been found on the dead and wounded by the Erie disaster policies of insurance amounting to \$67,000. Of this amount \$80,000 at least is already lost to the ompanies. Of accidental insurance documents represents \$48,000, and of these,

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Attempted Highway Robbery.

About twelve o'clock last night "Bab boon" Kearney; attempted to commit highway robbery, but was foiled in his design by the timely appearance of Lieutenant McCoy of the night force. "Babboon" during the evening fell in company with E. Buckley, who had some fifteen or twenty dollars in money with him, and having a disposition to appropriate the property of others to his own use, Kearney concluded to relieve Buckley of the small amount of loose change he had in his possession. The two drank together several times, and Buckley became quite drunk. He was then escorted by "Babboon" to the corner of Crawford and Webster streets, where he attempted to "go through" him. Having seen Buckley put his money in an inside seen buckley put his money in an inside breast pocket he attempted to steal it, and when detected endeavored to take it out by force. Buckley cried for help, when Lieutenant McCov hearing the cry went to his assistance and arrested Kearney. He was taken to the "tombs" and locked up for a hearing.

Died Suddenly.

Mr. James Fleming died suddenly at his esidence on Magee street, Seventh ward, about eleven o'clock yesterday. His death was so sudden and unexpected that a Coroner's inquest was deemed necessary, which was held by Coroner Clawson. From the testimony of Mrs. Fleming, wife of the desels, fresh from the most celebrated English was held by Coroner Clawson. From the testimony of Mrs. Fleming, wife of the deceased, it appears that he had been unwell for some time, but apparently not danger-ously so with disease of the lungs. He was able to attend to business, and had been walking about the street ashort time before his death. He came in the house a few minutes before eleven o'clock and asked for something to eat, and while his wife was preparing it he fell on the floor and ex-pired. The jury rendered a verdiet of "death from natural causes" in accordance with the testimeny of a physician who had been called in to see him. The deceased was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and family of children who were de-pendent upon his labor for support.

About nine o'clock last night an alarm of fire was given from box 52, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Pride streets, which proved to be false. It was occasion ed, it appears, by the burning of a chimney on Pride street, and was given by John Shrecker. The steamers all responddonn Shrecker. The steamers all responded to the alarm promptly, and when they discovered that there was really no occasion for the "run," quite a number of them expressed their dissatisfaction in a very emphatic manner. Officer Fowler arrested Shecker and took him to the Mayor's office, when the matter was investigation. Mayor's office, when the matter was invesigated, and it appeared that he was justifiable in giving the alarm, as quite a number of persons stated that they saw the chimney on fire and heard the cry of fire before the alarm was given. Shrecker was

Child Drowned-Coroner's Inquest.

A very distressing accident occurred at Troy Hill yesterday morning, resulting in the death of Joseph Maung, son of Nicholas Maug, agend two years and nine months. The child left the room in which its mother was sitting and went into the yard. It had been absent but a few moments when the mother went in search of it and found it in a rain barrel, which had been sunk at corner of the house almost level with the ground. The barrel was full of water and the child was found, head downward, drowned. It was removed by its mother to the house, and every means were employed to restore life, but to no effect. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest on the body. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death from drown-

Illicit Distilling-Another Seizure-The vinegar establishment of Mr. Arthur First street, near Cherry alley, was seized by U. S. Collector Volz, on in formation made by officer George Keyser, charging Mr. Ballou with illicit distilling. The establishment was formerly a distillery, but of late has been used for manufacturing vinegar. Some days ago the place was visited by United States officer George Keyser, who discovered two still worm and a quantity of low wines stored there.
A portion of the wine was removed and found it to contain thirty per cent. of alcohol. This per centage of spirits brings the wine under the prohibition of the law, and the question is whether the liquor was

Another Den of Vice. Jerry Brown made information before Alderman Donaldson, some time ago, charging John and Mary Prior with keeping a bawdy house. The Priors occupy apartments on Irwin street, in the Fourth ward, where, it is alleged, persons of disreputable character of both sexes congregate. Officers Smith and Sarber proceeded to the house Monday night, and succeeded in capturing the male defendant, but the woman "skipped." She was arrested yesterday morning by officer Smith, and held to bail for a hearing. John was committed in default of bail, but afterards procured the required bail, and was

Fire this Morning .- The alarm of fire this morning, between one and two o'clock, was occasioned by the partial burning of the Fort Pitt Foundry, on Etna street, in the Fifth ward. The central portion of the immense workshop caught fire from the boilers, and burned with much fury for nearly half an hour. The firemen were on the ground and prevented the flames from spreading to the main portions of the building. The loss was very small, and the fire will not interfere with the operations of the Company.

Insane Man Committed.-Yesterday mornthe Six Mile Ferry, having in charge Frank Kahl, an insane man. The unfortunate young man is represented as being exceedly violent and dangerous at times, and it was deemed necessary to have him pleased. on against him before the Mayor for surety of the peace, and the crazy was committed to jail to await the action of the Court.

Illegal Liquor Selling.-John Muhler Illegal Liquor Selling.—John Muhler made information before Alderman Mc-Masters, yesterday, charging Thos. Campbell with selling liquor on Sunday, and also for selling without license. Campbell keeps a grocery on Tunnell street, in the Third ward, and it is alleged by the prosecutor that he sells liquor indiscriminately, at all times and to all persons. He was arrested and held for a hearing. rested and neld for a hearing.

Death from Accident.-Last night Mr. Lewis K., youngest son of John and Susan Hoffer, aged nineteen years, died from the effects of a fall from the roof of the Seveffects of a fail from the root of the Seventh Ward School House, where he was engaged at work, on Friday last. He was a worthy and intelligent young man, and his untimely death will cause much sorrow to a large circle of friends and acquaint-

The Troy Hill Liquor Sellers.—Joseph Dersteine, Anna Froelich, and Peter Dunderberger, charged with selling beer on Sunday, at Troy Hill, were arrested and taken before Mayor Drum yesterday. They admitted the charge and were fined fifty dollars each, which they paid and were discharged.

The O'Nelll Riot. William Hurbana implicated in the O'Neill riot, was arrested and after a hearing before the Mayor yeaterday, was committed to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

Progress of Art.

Art has by no means exhausted itself either in the ornamental or mechani cal departments. In the latter particularly where usefulness and beauty are both com bined, astonishing progress has been made in the last few years. In the "olden time," and the days of log cabins and rag carpets, durability seemed to be the only element of value to be secured in the erection of a home or the procuring of the necessary articles for domestic use or for person apparel. In contrast it is one of the di tinctive features of the progress of civilization tion, and the requirements of modern taste, that grace in design and harmony of color are now not behind excellence of fabric in the estimation of an intelligent and edu-cated mind. These general principles will have a striking illustration to the curious in the exhibition of carpets, oil cloths, &c. of the widely known house of Oliver Mô Clintock & Co., 23 Fifth street.

Clintock & Co., 23 Fifth street.

They inform us that they have now in store the fullest and most complete assortment of carpets they have ever offered, from the finest Wiltons and Velvets down to Carpets at twenty-five cents a yard. Having made large contracts with domestic manufacturers before the cecent general and protracted strike of the corpet weavers, they offer a large stock the carpet weavers, they offer a large stock of common all wool Carpets at prices un-precedentedly low since the war. With looms, selected with special reference

looms, selected with special reference to Pittsburgh requirements.

They would call particular attention to their special importations of English Ingrains of extra quality, and in Brussels patterns, which are novelties both in design and in combination of colors. With the partly enumerated advantages of an entire exclusive attention to this one branch of business, and the facilities of a completely organized Upholstery department pletely organized Upholstery department for fitting Carpets, Window Shades, Cil pletely organized Upholstery department for fitting Carpets, Window Shades, Cil Cloths, &c., at shortest notice, they con-fidently invite an examination by those furnishing private residences, hotel keepers, and wholesale dealers, of their stock which they are determined shall be at the lowest prices that can be obtained.

Real Estate Transfers. The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April

20th, 1868; Beringer & Taylor to Thomas Lemmon, Jan. 21, 1838; lot on Buena Vista street, Second ward, Ale-gheny, 19% by 74% feet. W. S. Bissell to Thos. McKeefry, Feb. 4, 1867; for 171 in Colwell's plan, on Reed street, 20 by 77 feet. Geo. W. Ewing to Daniel Furguson, April 6, 1898; lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the village of Clinton, in Findley township. 1857; lot on Fourth street, meneral feet. McConkey to Seviah Wood, April 1, 1868 above described lot.

James McGinnis to Jacob Newmyer, Oct. 17,
10ts Nos, 2 and 10 in D. B. Morris' plan, in
township, on St. Patrick's alley, 41 by 166 ft.
Wm. B. Leato Robert Davis, April I. 1883; the
underlying a tract of land in Scott township.

William Georgi to William Shaffer, April 18, 1928 part of lot 37 in the original plan of Pittsburgh on the Diamond, 20 by 110 feet, with building High Morrison to Gustave Kann. Sept. 28, 1867; lot on Martin street, First ward, Aliegheny, 55 by 70 feet, with buildings. 57,000 R. S. P. McCall to Joseph Miller, March 28, 1868; the undivided fourth part of lot No. 153, in the plan of Tarentum, at the corner of Oberly and Norgh 1848, 66 by 90 feet. 2020 Get. 1820; C. Hanson Love to F. O. C. Moore, July 1; 1867; the one-fourth of lot No. 28 in Love's plan of lots in North Fayette tp., on the corner of Western and Harrison avenues, 32 by 200 feet.

At a meeeting of the Water Committee of City Councils, held Monday evening, relative to the improvement in the Water Works, it was resolved to advertise for pro-posals for the work as follows: In the lower works, for an engine hou adapted to the present works, and equal in capacity to those erected in 1866, to be com-pleted by September 15th, next; also, for five boilers, each forty-two inches by twen-ty-six feet, two flues in each, with steam and mud drum, smoke stack, &c., comete. In the upper works for four boilers, each forty inches by twenty-six feet, two fifteen inch flues in each, with steam and

mud drum, steam pipe, &c. The boilers to be made of No. 3 iron. Proposals for two hundred and fifty thou-sand dollars of the "Water Extension Loan Bonds" will be received at the office

of the City Controller, Fourth street. Would Not Have Him .- Yesterday morning officer Joseph Cupples arrested a boy, about twelve years of age, in the act of robbing a till in a grocery store in the Ninth ward. He was taken to the Mayor's office, when it was ascertained that he had escaped from the House of Refuge, and the officer was directed to return him to that institution. He was accordingly conducted there, but the Superintendent refused to receive him, on account of some infirmity. He was brought back to the lock-up and an effort made to have him sent to the City Farm, which also proved unsuccessful. The boy's father hearing of his arrest, came to the lock-up, and as there was no information against him he was delivered to his parent.

Larceny by Bailee .- Ed. Nau made in-I arceny by Ballee.—Ed. Nau made information before Alderman Mullin yesterday, charging William Mail with larceny by bailee. The parties, it appears, were formerly partners in the bone business, and some time since delivered one-and-a-half tons of bones to Grotzcomer, Hoeveler & Co., bone boilers on Butchers Run, for which Mail collected the pay and refused to divide with his partner. He was access to divide with his partner. He was arrested and taken to the Alderman's office, when he suddenly became aware of the fact that Nau was entitled to one-half the amount collected for the bones, and paid it to him. He then paid the costs of the case and was discharged.

Assault and Battery.-Peter Helfich made information before Alderman Mullin, charging Jacob and Frod Lierzapf, Aigust Schrader, Michael Miller, Michael Baner, and Victor Zurcher, with assault and battery. He alleges that on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., he was attack from the corner of Ohio street and Farmane, knocked down and beaten in a most brittal manner. Warrants were issued for the manner. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Surety of the Peace.-Maggie Manning yesterday made information before Alderman Thomas against John McDermit for surety of the peace. It is alleged by the prosecutrix that McDermit used vile, abuprosecutrix that McDermit used viie, and sive and threatening language toward her, and also threatened to tear her house down. A warrant was issued and McDermit ar-rested and held to ball for his appearance at Court.

Proclamation.—Mayor Drum yesterday issued a proclamation for the election of three Select and four Common Councilmen in the Eighth ward, formerly Duquesne Borough, to be held Tuesday, May 5th. 1868.

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