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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year,* $1.50; *in clubs of five,* $1,25; *in clubs of ten,* $1,15, *and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.*

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, an Eastern Romance. Third page: Markets by Telegraph, River News, Steamboats, &c. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Home Produce, Oil and Cattle Markets. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household, Singular Phenomena, &c.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 138¼@139.

IN AN interview with Messrs. Boutwell and Bingham, on Saturday, Chief Justice Chase stated that he had never entertained any intention of assuming to sum up the impeachment case.

OF THE TEN lately rebel States, five will be found by May Day awaiting re-admission to the Union. The Presidential canvass opens with Reconstruction half completed, and a poor show for that Democracy which would persuade the people to forego a satisfactory reality, accepting instead their vague abstractions.

THE Republican State Convention of Delaware, appointing delegates to the Chicago Convention, also adopted resolutions in favor of Gen. GRANT, of impeachment and of the Congressional policy of reconstruction. The vital principle of this policy, impartial suffrage, is declared to be just as well as politic, and its general application, throughout the Republic, is advocated.

DELEGATES to the National Republican Convention at Chicago are to be passed free over the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central roads. The passes are to be issued through the State Central Committees, on application to Dr. C. Y. DYER, Chairman of the Local Committee at Chicago.

THE official records of applications for admission into the Inebriates' Asylum at Binghamton, N. Y., show that of a total number of two thousand one hundred hundred and fifty-three last year, not less than thirteen hundred, or sixty per cent., were for daughters of rich men. Evidently there is much truth in the reports so generally current of late, that intemperance is a growing evil among the women of the land.

THE ELECTION RETURNS from Georgia are still conflicting. The counting of the vote was not commenced until the close of the polls on Friday evening, since when the time has been too short to ascertain definitely the results. Each party claims the election of the Governor, while the Democratic claim of a majority in the Legislature is but feebly contradicted. It is generally agreed that the Constitution has been ratified. In North Carolina, the Republican State ticket has a large majority.

THE President's nomination of General Schofield to the Senate on Friday, as Secretary of War "in place of E. M. Stanton, to be removed," is another instance of that person's inexplicable, wrong-headed blundering. It is either a confession of the illegal character of the appointment previously conferred upon General Thomas, or that his own recognition of the latter, at Cabinet meetings and otherwise, persisted in since the failure of the Senate to confirm him, has been without legal justification. The same nomination was tendered to General Schofield, and declined, some months since. Its renewal at this juncture, without consultation with either his own friends and customary advisers, or with the nominee himself, is regarded at the Capitol as merely one of Mr. Johnson's weak puerilities, and entirely without any important political significance.

THE ENGLISH expedition to Abyssinia, to rescue certain British subjects whom the negro king of that country has held captive since his gallant offer of marriage was declined by Queen VICTORIA, has been entirely successful. Penetrating to the interior of that country, General NAPIER fought a battle with King THEODORUS on Good Friday, defeating him with great loss. The fortress in which the captives were confined was subsequently taken by storm and the prisoners, who were found all living and well, were safely released. Had these ignorant barbarians known how to profit by the lessons of a higher civilization, they would have taken a hint from our own polished Southern chivalry, reproducing at Alexandria the refined tortures and slow but sure death of Anderson and Pelham. Contrast the treatment of captives by the two nations, and what a shining is reflected upon our boasts of superior enlightment!

THE TRIAL.

The argument of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, yesterday, of which we have an extended report, is a powerful summing up of the salient features of the main charge against the President. The attempted removal of the Secretary in defiance of the law, following after his suspension in accordance with the same act, with all the admissions, the explanations and the justifications put forth by the accused at various stages of the controversy, are very sharply handled by Mr. STEVENS, who concludes with a pointed and characteristic reference to the votes by which the Senate has more than once committed itself in opposition to the assumptions of the Executive. He was followed by Mr. WILLIAMS, occupying the rest of the day; he will conclude this morning. We direct the reader's particular attention to the statements of this gentleman touching the intent and true meaning of the proviso to the first section, of which he was himself the author, and which has been claimed, in the President's behalf, as excepting Mr. STANTON from the proper operation of the Tenure of Office Act. He emphatically declares that this claim is contrary to the purpose of the bill, Mr. STANTON's case having been certainly meant to be covered, even if it was not the originating cause of its introduction.

Mr. EVARTS will close the case to-day for the President, followed to-morrow by Mr. BINGHAM, who may also occupy a part of the day after. The issues will then be for the decision of the Senate.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS have completely shown the groundless character of those apprehensions in which certain partizan Democratic journals have freely indulged. We were assured by these prophets of evil that collisions between the two races, with violent outbreaks, outrages, riots, murders and exterminating popular conflicts, would drench the South everywhere with blood. The actual results present a contrast to these gloomy forebodings which seems almost ludicrous when we remember what a dreadful state of things was foretold. The Associated Press dispatches, which have steadily borne their own ear marks of being in rebel sympathy, are so uniform in their reports of the quiet and good order by which the elections have been marked, that one cannot fail to draw comparisons unfavorable even to the experience of some of our own loyal Northern communities at election time. The city of New York alone, voting for President next November, will see more heads broken, blood shed, personal and partizan outrages generally, than were recorded last week between the Cape Fear and the Mississippi river. Instead of the Southern heart having been fired by negro equality into an indignant and bloody resistance to the laws, there is plenty of evidence, not only that the situation has been quietly accepted, but that Democratic-Conservatism has, in many cases, eagerly conciliated the negro support.

AN ABSURD paragraph is floating about in some portions of the American press, to the effect that Americans residing in Germany, for temporary purposes of business or pleasure, are exposed, under the terms of the new expatriation treaty, to the loss of their nationality by the simple effect of two years' residence within the North German territory. The treaty simply legalizes certain new agreements of the negotiating powers touching the effect of their respective naturalizations upon the status of citizens born subjects of the other power. The American by *birth* may reside in Germany for his life-time, retaining his nationality so long as he omits to naturalize himself under the laws of that country. The naturalized American, of German birth, however, who returns to his native country, residing there for two years, "*may*," in the absence of more definite proof to the contrary, be held to have relinquished his acquired citizenship. The language of the treaty-text is not imperative; it evidently recognizes the sufficiency of proper declarations by which the citizen may protest against the inference. To secure the absolute benefits of the right of expatriation, the treaty clearly requires an uninterrupted residence for ten years in the adopted land.

THE Methodist General Conference, which will meet at Chicago on Friday next, will be composed of nine bishops, two hundred and thirty-five delegates from sixty-eight annual conferences, representing about eight thousand ordained preachers, with visiting representatives from similar bodies in Canada and Europe. The sessions may continue for several weeks, as much business of importance is to be transacted. Editors, secretaries, managers of publication boards, and other general officers, are to be chosen in regular course, and it is not improbable that several additional bishops will be selected. The great question of admitting the laity to a voice in the control of church affairs will also be presented, with a very earnest and imposing demand for definite action. The movement to obtain this change—a radical one, affecting the fundamental organization of the church as a body—has been for years gaining strength, and its friends are confident that success will crown their efforts.

THE PRESS of Cincinnati faithfully and indignantly exposes the corrupt means employed at Columbus to secure the passage of the narrow-span bridge bill. A journal of Saturday publishes a card purporting to emanate from "coal dealers, flatboatmen and citizens," in which it is asserted that narrow spans would not be prejudicial to their peculiar interests. This card is evidently an invention of the other side, the idea, that such a palpable increase of risk in the contraction of the water-way is a matter of indifference to those important interests, being too absurd for the belief of the most credulous.

United States Senator Charles D. Drake publishes an address to the Radicals of Missouri, in which he takes strong and earnest grounds in favor of impartial suffrage, and urges a more thorough and complete organization throughout the State.

ENLARGED CANAL TO ERIE.

A great and important enterprise is now in serious contemplation, no less than the opening of a channel of navigation from the Ohio river to Lake Erie, at the city of Erie, of sufficient capacity to admit of the passage of vessels of three hundred tons from the one to the other—vessels which could be navigated to all parts of the upper lakes, to Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, to the great iron and copper mining districts of Lake Superior, and to the railroads that will soon be constructed from the head of the last named lake through Minnesota and the vast region of the northwest.

This is not to be a new canal, but an enlargement of the canal from Beaver to Erie. This canal was a part of the improvement system of Pennsylvania, commenced in 1826-7. About ten years afterwards it was conveyed by the State in an unfinished condition to a company, who completed it according to the original programme about 1845. It has been in operation ever since, and has done good service; but as the boats trading upon it are too small for lake navigation, everything coming from or destined to points beyond Erie has to be transhipped, causing much delay and adding largely to the cost of transportation. It is to avoid these transhipments that it is now proposed to enlarge the canal.

Hon. MORROW B. LOWRY, member of the State Senate from Erie made an able report at the last session of the Legislature on the subject of this proposed improvement, from which, in the GAZETTE of the 4th inst., we gave an extract setting forth the advantages which would follow from it.

As a part of this enterprise, it is in contemplation to make a slackwater navigation of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Beaver; which will be the beginning of a work that ought to have been completed years ago, we mean, an improvement by dams and locks of the Ohio river at least as far as Louisville, if not to its confluence with the Mississippi. Our people have been spending money, time and labor about long enough in trying to get round the law of gravity. There is fall enough in the Ohio river to give it a rapid current, and thus reduce its volume of water for a large portion of the year to such a degree of shoalness that it cannot float a laden boat; and even when there is water enough they have to expend a preposterous amount of power to overcome the force of the current. Make a slackwater of the river and then the water itself will lift the boats and cargoes from level to level, leaving nothing for the steam to do but to move the boat through the still water of the pools, either faster or slower as the owner pleases. And, in addition to all this saving of power, the boat will have plenty of water to float in at the dryest seasons.

With such an improvement of the river, and with a canal of sufficient capacity to bring to her wharves vessels from any and all parts of the great lakes, in addition to her railroads, Pittsburgh would occupy one of the most commanding positions of any city in the Union.

The first question that will arise in many minds will be, "Is there enough of water on this line to supply such a canal as this?" Plenty. W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., in a report made in December last to the President and Managers of the Erie Canal Company of Pennsylvania, gives the minimum supply of water at the summit, afforded by the French Creek feeder and Conneaut Lake at 19,197,360 cubic feet in 24 hours, a quantity sufficient for evaporation, leakage and the lockage of 144 boats per day, leaving a surplus of over six millions of feet. These 144 boats, with an average of 150 tons of freight, would carry an aggregate trade of 5,400,000 tons in a year of 250 days—an amount sufficient to *wear out* one set of rails on a railroad.

At the time when this line of canal was commenced by the Commonwealth, the iron and copper of Lake Superior were unknown and undeveloped resources. Now they furnish an enormous amount of tonnage, especially the iron ore. The supply is practically inexhaustible, and the demand in the great coal district of Western Pennsylvania is increasing with great rapidity. Already from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of Lake Superior and Canada iron ores are smelted in the furnaces along the line of the canal and at Pittsburgh.

That canal, on its way through Lawrence and Mercer counties, in the valley of the Shenango, passes through one of the richest coal fields in Western Pennsylvania. This coal is semi-bituminous, and is used for steam, smelting of iron ore in a raw state. It is from this field that the lakes are principally supplied. This trade is now very large, and is increasing with great rapidity. The following is a statement of the tons of coal shipped from Cleveland and Erie respectively in 1865 and 1867:

		Cleveland.	Erie.
1865	Coastwise on lakes	214,837	158,261
	Foreign	28,191	9,972
		243,028	168,233
1867	Coastwise on lakes	235,000	270,789
	Foreign	57,114	31,755
		292,114	302,544
Increase in two years		50,776	155,296

What proportion of this coal was from the Monongahela and Youghiogheny we have no means of ascertaining, but were this canal enlarged, and the slack-water extended down to the mouth of the Beaver, a very large trade in gas-coal from the mines around Pittsburgh and from those of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela would immediately spring up. Mr. ROBERTS, in his report, shows that vessels could be navigated from the Monongahela to the city of New York without breaking bulk, as follows:

Pittsburgh to Rochester, (Ohio river)	28 miles.
Rochester to Erie, (Canal)	136 "
Erie to Buffalo, (Lake Erie, by tugs)	90 "
Buffalo to Albany, (Canal)	360 "
Albany to New York, (Hudson river, by tugs)	150 "
Total from Pittsburgh to New York	764 "

He estimates the cost of transportation at $3,70 per ton, which would enable shippers to sell it at a profit in that city at $6,00 per ton, while English gas coal, not as good, is now selling for $10,50 per ton.

There are few lines of navigation in the world on which such an aggregate of heavy freights would accumulate as upon this, made up of the coal of Western Pennsylvania, the ores of Lake Superior, and the agricultural products of the great region stretching south and west of the lakes. The tonnage would very soon be counted by millions; and the general prosperity it would cause would so augment the more profitable business of the railroads running in the same direction that the completion of this enterprise, instead of injuring them, would inure to their benefit.

Mr. ROBERTS, who made a careful examination of the line last fall, estimates the cost of the proposed enlargement of the canal from Beaver to Erie at $2,024,175. This does not include the improvement of the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Beaver, where the canal commences, a distance of 28 miles. The work can be done in two years.

IT IS but a few days since a Western journal, announcing the success of experiments at St. Louis in smelting Missouri iron, bade a graceful farewell to the iron masters of Pennsylvania, and drew a rose-colored picture of the future prosperity of that branch of manufacture in the regions about the mouth of the Missouri. The annexed paragraph, from an article in the same journal upon the mineral resources of the Colorado territory, confirms our own conviction that, when Pennsylvania and Ohio can no longer retain a predominant influence in the iron market of the West, it will make but a brief pause in the Mississippi Valley, passing rapidly to the mountain districts beyond, of which the following can be said:

The immense beds of iron ore which lie contiguous to equally immense beds of coal, are proofs of the iron capacities of Colorado, which must one day become the centre of a grand manufacturing industry. Plenty of water power sports in idleness amid all this mineral wealth, and needs only sufficiently impelling motives to harness it to the wheels of production.

Japan.

The following interesting information has been gathered from the letters of the American missionaries in Japan and from the young Japanese now studying in this country:

Nagasaki has ceased to be a Tycoonal town, and is now an imperial city. When the forces of the Daimios threatened it the Tycoonal governor chose the better part of valor, and vacated the place without striking a blow for his master's rights.

The Mikado has resumed his imperial functions, which have for a time only been partially exercised. He is the Emperor of Japan, is the head of the religion, the Supreme Pontiff, because he is the head of the State. The same family, or dynasty, has been on the throne since B. C. 600. This is the oldest reigning family on the globe. Popular tradition says the Emperor is the descendant of the gods.

The Tycoon made treaties without any right to do so. He was simply a powerful Daimio, having great, often preponderating influence with the government, occupying very much such a position as that filled by English earls, or the High Constable of France under the feudal system. His official position is that of General-in-Chief of the armies of the empire. The chief commercial cities were included in his principality. His making a treaty was as though the Governor of New York, having authority over the chief commercial city, should make treaties with foreign powers, he being also General of the armies of the United States, and should then endeavor to compel the United States to carry out her engagements.

So long as this policy affected only Yokohama, Yeddo and Nagasaki, the Daimois remained quiet; but when another step, or rather many steps, were contemplated in the development of the treaties, the Princes resolved to assert their rights. This is the main cause of the present war. It is probable that these Princes are not animated by hostility towards foreigners, for a number of the most powerful and wealthy among them have requested the American missionaries to reside in their cities and open schools for their young men; and beside the majority of the young Japanese now studying in the United States have been sent here by these Princes. There are, however, rivalries and jealousies among these Daimois, and these may give an unexpected turn to the conflict now going on.

It is proper to add that the Imperial city, Miako, is inclosed by the principal city of the Tycoon, and this has been an advantage to that prince. The Daimios seized the person of the young Mikado and carried him away, in order to remove him from this Tycoonal influence. A recent letter from Japan intimates that some Europeans are involved, pecuniarily, in the fortunes of the Tycoon, and with reason. It is known that the Shogoon has borrowed considerable sums and given mortgages to Europeans. How far this has gone no one can tell. The Prince of Satsuma has also borrowed of Englishmen, and mortgaged the large island from which he derives his chief revenue, and upon which his principality depends to a large extent for food. It is supposed that other princes have mortgaged their territory. All these lands belong to Japan, and the right of eminent domain is in the Mikado, and serious trouble may arise hereafter from these mortgages.

The missionaries at Yokahoma have completed the translation of the Gospel according to Matthew. As soon as the missionaries at Magasaki have passed judgment upon it the version will be published. A Christian tract has already been printed in Japanese, and is in circulation. About two thousand Christian treatises, in Chinese, were eagerly taken by the official class, the two-sworded men of the Japs, during 1867.

A young Japanese, a capable person, at Yeddo, has translated the Constitution of the United States into his mother tongue, and hopes to print it as soon as the civil commotion has subsided.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record, before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 25th, 1868:

East Liberty, now of city, northeast side of Broad avenue, 76 by 200 feet; Geo. G. Negley to John Gilchrist $1,800
Fourth ward, Allegheny, Sandusky street, 22 by 80 feet, 120 feet from South Common; James McCandless to David Gilmore $10,000
Collins township, now of city, lots 81 and 82, in Bauverein's plan, each 20¼ by 212 feet; Joseph Laurent to Ernest Huchbren $222
Same; place, same lots; Ernest Huchbren to Erwin Schenck $300
East Birmingham, Jane street, North side, 20x60 feet and 80 feet front; from Meadow street, Susanna Hellis to Wilhelmina Heck 1650
Pittsburgh, into Pitt township, Main street, 24x100 feet, 104 feet from Quarry street, Elizabeth F. Denny to Mary Vogel $400
Sixth ward Pittsburgh, Fifth street, side Washington street, 20x102 feet, 162 feet from Wylie street, Grogan Flucker to Philip Kengen $1200
Noblestown, Sixth Fayette township, Main street, side McKeesport road, 156 perches; George Shaffer to Wm. McHenry, to Francis Hood $750
Plum township, 200 perches land, Jos. C. Dougherty to John K. Rowan 160
Ohio township, 2 acres land; William Hall to Mrs. Martha J. Chase $1,000
Penn township, 1 acre and 85½ perches, excepting ½ acre on north side of Frankstown road; Eli Boyd to Daniel McCurdy $2,000
McClure township, 1 acre and 1 rod, Penn road, 100 by 200 feet; Jacob Fleming to Jacob Bowman $1,000

THE Erie Railroad Directors were so Bowtoon Saturday. It is said the funds of the company in the bank at Jersey City are so hypothecated that they can't be drawn by Brew without consent of the Board of Directors.

THE CAPITAL.

Elections in Second Military District—Osage Indians—Freedmen's Bureau Agents and Politics—A Correction—The Bill for the Admission of Arkansas to Representation in Congress—The German Naturalization Treaty.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1868.

SOUTH AND NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS.

Gen. Grant received the following dispatch from Gen. Canby, Commanding Second Military District, dated Charleston, April 26th:

"Reports have been received from all but four remote precincts of South Carolina. The majority for the Constitution is 43,608. In the precincts yet to be heard from the vote will be nearly equally divided.

"From North Carolina returns come in slowly. As far as heard from the majority for the Constitution is 7,430. In ten counties complete there is a slight increase over the vote for the Constitution last fall."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Commissioner of Indian affairs, Mr. Taylor, leaves Washington this evening for the Catholic mission of the Osage Indian lands, in Southern Kansas, for the purpose of engaging in the business of the commission recently appointed by the President for making a treaty with the great and little Osage tribes, the object of which is their removal within the limits of the Indian territory.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU CIRCULAR.

Brevet Brigadier General Brown, assistant commissioner of freedmen's bureau for Virginia, has issued the following circular to the various sub-assistant commissioners in that State:

"It is thought advisable that bureau officers or agents should not attend political conventions. While it is clearly their duty to advise freedmen in regard to their political rights under the laws of Congress, it is not deemed proper that officers or agents should become political partizans. You will see that these instructions are at once promulgated to your subordinates."

BILL FOR ADMITTING ARKANSAS.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Paine admitting Arkansas to representation in Congress is similar to that reported in March by Mr. Farnsworth. It declares that Arkansas, having framed and adopted a State Government which is Republican in form, shall be entitled to representation when the Legislature of the State shall have duly ratified the 14th article proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and on condition that the State Constitution shall never be amended or changed so as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, or so amended or changed as to allow any person to vote who is excluded from office by the third section of the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution, until the disabilities proposed by the said section shall have been removed in the manner therein provided.

THE GERMAN NATURALIZATION TREATY.

The President to-day sent a message to Congress enclosing a communication from Secretary Seward, covering a letter from Hon. George Bancroft, relative to the treaty recently negotiated with North Germany, which, on the authority of speeches made in the North German confederate council by Count Bismarck and others, reiterates the correctness of his (Bancroft's) interpretation of the treaty as given in his letter of February 22d, viz: That persons who have lived in America five years and have been naturalized cannot be held to military duty in North Germany. No prosecution, said Count Bismarck, for unauthorized emigration can take place, even if the emigrant shall have ceased to be an American citizen, and a German-American citizen emigrating to North Germany cannot be held to the discharge of any old military duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

The President to-day sent to the House a report from the Adjutant General's Dept. showing, in reply to resolution of the House, that the Military Department of Alaska and the Military Division of the Atlantic are the only ones formed since the first of August last, and they in accordance with long established usage and authority.

THE IMPEACHMENT ARGUMENTS.

Manager Williams will conclude his argument to-morrow. He will be followed by Mr. Evarts, who is expected to occupy part of to-morrow and Wednesday. Mr. Stanbery will read or cause to be read his argument on Thursday and on Friday Manager Bingham will close the case.

COMMITTEE ON TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have appointed Representatives Moorhead, Maynard and Niblack, a sub-committee to prepare a tariff bill for submission to the entire Committee for consideration.

A CORRECTION.

The nomination of General Schofield to be Secretary of War was stated by the President to be in the place of Edwin M. Stanton removed, and not *to be* removed, as erroneously telegraphed.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Feather Weight Championship—Hollywood and Keating Contestants—Result of the Fight.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COVINGTON, Ky., April 27.—As early as half-past five o'clock there were people at the foot of Fifth street, Cincinnati, at the opposite point on this shore, looking anxiously for the expected boat. At seven o'clock about 150 had assembled on this side, when a whistle was heard up the river and the tow boat Uncle Sam appeared, having a large covered barge in tow. Parties appeared with the ropes and stakes, which were taken on board. When the party got on board, there were not over one hundred and fifty people, the scarcity of five dollar notes, the price of passage, among the class who delight in prize fights, accounting for the small number. The boat at about nine o'clock received the cheers of a lot of newsboys assembled on the bank, and a volley of stones from several boys and men, who had not the required five dollars and therefore could not get aboard. One man particularly threw off his coat, and threw stones at the barge with rapacity and vigor for a time, driving the passengers under cover. Some one discharged three barrels of a revolver at him, when he retreated. It was a very orderly crowd, indeed, very few of the lower order of roughs being on board. The newspapers were all represented by reporters, and there was a fair proportion of respectable citizens of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport. The managers were greatly disappointed in the number on board, and had anticipated a crowd of eight hundred or a thousand people. The excursion was a failure, so far as money was concerned, hardly enough being taken to pay the expenses. A number of hacks and buggies, containing people, drove down the road, keeping along with the boat, not knowing where the fight was to take place. A steam yacht and several row boats went down, and a crowd of boys took it afoot. As we approached the Buckeye House, a party was seen on the Kentucky side signaling with a pocket handkerchief. They proved to be Hollywood and his trainer, Bob Smith, of Birmingham, England, who were then taken on board. Hollwood was looking cheerful. At Taylorsport, Ky., we took on Keating and his trainer, Pat Lanigan, the men who selected the ground, and several others. Keating appeared to be in splendid condition, with capital spirits.

Everything passed off quietly during the passage, although the beer kegs were put under frequent contribution. The day was splendid; clear, neither too warm nor too cold. There was little speculation as to the issue of the fight, and little betting. It was considered by many that Hollwood was in the best condition, as his face was more free from flesh than Keating's.

The boat landed on the Kentucky shore, at a point just above the mouth of the Big Miami, about twenty miles below Covington, at eleven o'clock, and the party proceeded to the ground, on a high bluff overlooking the Ohio, where the stakes were quickly set and the ring formed. Keating's seconds were Tom Ryan, of Newport, and Jim Bayton, of Covington. Hollwood's seconds were Bob Smith, of England, and Barney Frame, of Covington.

At twelve o'clock, Hollwood threw his hat in the ring, and was quickly followed by Keating's castor. The choice of ground was won by Hollwood. Billy Lewis, of Cincinnati, was appointed referee. Eph. Holland, as umpire for Hollwood, and Jack Conley for Keating. Keating's colors were red, white and blue, with a sunburst in the centre. Hollwood's colors were a bird-eye handkerchief with a pink border.

Both men stripped speedily, and each appeared confident and cheerful. After shaking hands, the men went to their corners, and at the call of time stepped promptly to the scratch, closely watched by their seconds. Time was called at seven minutes past twelve.

First Round—Sparring for an opening, Hollwood cautious. A struggle, and Hollwood is borne upon his knees to the ropes. Both struck with the left. First blood a draw. Time thirty-five minutes.

Second Round—Hollwood cool and cautious and on the defensive. Hollwood in his corner, Keating put in left-handed one on body of Hollwood. After a struggle Hollwood went down on his knees; time one and three quarter minutes.

Third Round—The sparring was cautious; both struck, Hollwood putting in a left-hander; several blows were struck, when Hollwood dropped and Keating fell on him. Keating here found that his wrist was broken, and when time was called he was unable to come to the scratch. This ended the fight.

Great sympathy is felt for Keating, and Hollwood headed a subscription for his benefit, putting down one hundred dollars. Others followed with liberal sums.

Confidence Game.

Hood's "Bridge of Sighs" does not show more living representations of the "one more unfortunate," than that of the victims of the confidence game. A case of singular greenness was perpetrated yesterday at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, upon one George Fox, a lumber dealer, from Russellsburg, Penna. It appears George had just concluded a settlement with his commission merchants here, and had a sum of about $1400 in his wallet; the confidence sharper was with him at the corner of Penn and St. Clair, accidentally, of course, when an unreconcilable creditor demanded of Jas. C. Austin "*them* $2,500." Austin did not have the available, but would give collateral security in the shape of a check on the Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, for $2,900. Creditor would not receive it, but would take one-half and hold the obligation. Austin appealed to Fox, and he not being as crafty as his species are generally accredited, turned over the $1,250, bearing the U. S. imprint. Result, Fox and a policeman are endeavoring to find the sharpers, or get the check for $2,900 cashed.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Elizabeth McAdams vs. William Todd. The plaintiff owns and occupies a house on Pasture alley, Sixth ward, adjoining which is a stable belonging to defendant. The action is brought to recover for damages sustained by water running from stable of defendant into plaintiff's cellar. On trial.

BEWARE
Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the human race.

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guard and promptly use the remedy ere too late.

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest, or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers of well-known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will set promptly relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will heal the soreness, allay the inflammation, and restore the lungs to their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.

The stomach is the ruling organ of the system. If the digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are depraved. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspeptics *know* this to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of thousands *feel* them; no man can *describe* them.

Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and forever? Unquestionably they can. No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Believe no one who says the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will eradicate it—is eradicating it in thousands of cases where medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done."

The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary ailments of mankind to combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be easier than to conquer it, if the true specific be administered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an antidote to this disease, which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to *feel* with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopoeia prescriptions. If you want to root it out and prevent its occurrence take the Bitters daily. There is no discount to the testimony in its favor. If there is a man or woman who has ever tried it for indigestion without being benefitted, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise vouches its wonderful tonic virtues.

"ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN.

Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG QUAKER PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. Of all these cures are made with the DOCTOR'S preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 2 P. M.