The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, Editors and Managers. JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.		Semi-Weekly.		Weekly:	
One year	$4.00	One year	$2.50	Single copy	$1.50
One month	75	Six mos	1.50	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week, (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " " and one to Agent.	1.15

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

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, General Topics. Third page: Markets, Imports, Railway Time Tables, River News. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Markets, &c. Seventh page: Miscellaneous Reading Matter.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 139⅜.

THE latest report from Georgia runs that the Constitution and the Republican State ticket have each 10,000 majority, but that the Legislature has a majority of Democrats, many of whom are ex-rebels, and cannot take the oath.

ARKANSAS has ratified the XIVth Amendatory Article of the Constitution. Louisiana and the two Carolinas will very speedily do the same, thus affording the requisite three-fourths number of the several States legalizing its adoption as an organic law of the Union.

MR. EVARTS continued his very able political speech before the Senate yesterday. It is generally regarded, in Republican circles at Washington, as made in part for the special advancement and glory of the orator himself, and in part under the inspirations of Secretary Seward.

THERE is no longer a possibility of the submission of the impeachment to the judgment of the Senate this week. Mr. Evarts has occupied its attention for the best part of three days. Some four hours are to be consumed in the reading of Mr. Stanbery's argument, and it is probable that Mr. Bingham will not address the Senate at all until Monday, and will then consume two days more. Let us all possess our souls in patience!

WASHINGTON gossip is everything by turns and nothing long. For three days past the press specials have dilated with equal rapture upon the magnificence of EVARTS' speech, the shakiness of Republican Senators, and the calm assurance with which the President smilingly awaited the inevitable acquittal. Last evening, the wind shifted, and every Republican Senator, except GRIMES, will vote for conviction, and even Reverdy JOHNSON will "go back" upon his namesake.

THE New York *Tribune* very pertinently remarks, as to the gratuitous rumor from Washington, that Senator WILSON and Speaker COLFAX desire to prevent the accession of Mr. WADE to the Presidency until after the Chicago Convention, that the rumor is absurd on its face. He is sure to be President until next March, and his competitors at Chicago would find him infinitely less formidable a rival with his patronage already disposed of than with the numerous expectants not yet disappointed.

IT IS STATED by the Cincinnati *Chronicle* that the business men of that city are divided in opinion upon the question of wide or narrow bridge-spans, and that the division enured to the advantage of the narrow-span advocates, who regard the latest action of the Ohio Legislature as settling the question of width at three hundred feet. We regard this result as most unfortunate for the growing interests of Cincinnati. Among river men there is a general and just belief that it will be seriously detrimental to the safety of navigation. A well organized, active and energetic combination has thus enabled a special interest to triumph at the expense of the general welfare. It is in this way that the great, clumsy, awkward, slow-footed public permits itself again and again to be plundered of its rights by the wide-awake aggressions of private enterprise.

DEMOCRATIC EMBARRASSMENTS.

The opposition to the Republican party will find the question of a platform as full of embarrassments at New York as the selection of a Presidential nominee. Nor are the two difficulties entirely independent of each other. In fact the first well-marked line to be drawn by the Convention, whether upon candidates or principles, will be practically a settlement upon both points:

The previous experience of the party has with a single exception shown that principles are of no consequence, and the personal availability of men has been the decisive consideration. The Convention of 1868 introduces the Democracy to a test upon principles entirely without precedent in its history, except in 1860. In that year, when brought, by the irresistible power of events, squarely face to face up to a crucial decision, upon the merits of a question which could neither be ignored in silence nor eluded by the customary double-tongued adroitness of phraseology which has given to the party so many of its triumphs, the test was fatal, a schism resulted, and, while one fragment of the party avowed their objectionable dogma with a bold sincerity which was in due time illustrated upon many a sanguinary battle-field, the other and larger wing of the Democracy attempted, by the old game of evasion and duplicity, to recover the lost confidence of the people. The crisis proved too dangerous and its peril reached too near the life of the Republic for a mere trick of politics to win, and so the Democratic party went down to ruin. Not a few of its honored and most distinguished leaders, and many thousands of its liberty-loving and patriotic voters, arrayed themselves on the side of the Union and its uncompromising defenders, and became not only the faithful and trusted allies of the Republican organization, but, from that day to this, constitute an honored and influential portion of the party of Popular Rights.

In 1864, when the remnants of the old Democracy met at Chicago, Copperheadism, pure and simple, ruled its deliberations, and the party again went to the people upon a thinly veiled admission of its disloyalty to the Union. Had the party then no reliance except upon such remnants of its old organizations as had withstood the temptations of armed secession on the one hand and the sacred claims of imperilled liberty on the other, a mere handful only of followers would have rallied about its dishonored flag, but circumstances favored it. Deserters, skedaddlers, draft-sneaks, bounty-jumpers, exposed and disgraced contractors, incapable and condemned military aspirants, with thousands of milk-blooded citizens who had a cowardly fear of a service to which their country might call them, or who grudged contribution from their means to the necessities of the Treasury—all that class who opposed giving a man or dollar to their country, and each one of them quaking with a fear that the man might be himself or the dollar his own—these were the new recruits whom the Democracy were so lucky as to drum up to their support, and in such numbers as to give them once more a tolerable show as a minority at the polls.

Such is substantially the character of the Democracy of 1868. A very few additions have been made to them from those weak brethren in whose breasts country had obtained a temporary sway over party, but whose partizan proclivities returned when the dead-point of danger had been passed. But the number of these "war Democrats," who, fainting by the way-side, have straggled out of the ranks of the Union, to be picked up by the Democratic ambulances, keeping step hereafter to the music of Dixie, is, let us be thankful, very small and their influence extends no further than their votes. It is the party composed of such elements, animated by such sentiments, and led by the same old Copperhead leaders, which calls itself still the Democracy and meets at New York in a few weeks in National Convention.

One leading question will decide the choice of candidates, as it will control the authoritative utterances of the platform. It will govern the organization of the body in the election of its presiding officer, and of all its committees. A prominent western candidate has forced this question upon the party, and he will stand or fall in its official councils upon the issue he has made. He will encounter a determined and bitter opposition. It is a question of the pocket quite as much as of principle, with the Democratic leaders, and questions of the pocket are as potential with these gentlemen as with the most of men. Mr. Pendleton's anti-war record especially commends him to the influential Copperheads, to the mass of the party, in fact, excepting the small percentage in whose ears the old and sweet music of the Union fife and drum still echoes, but his financial theory, if endorsed by a nomination, and successful before the people, is, to many of the magnates of the Democracy, the next thing to financial ruin. They will, if they can, defeat his aspirations by any means, fair or foul, and the prospect just now seems favorable to the success of their combinations against him. His own friends, on the other hand, have committed themselves to his propositions beyond the possibilty of withdrawal. A Democratic election-campaign this year in the West, without "PENDLETON and greenbacks" would be like the play of Hamlet, omitting the Prince from the cast. The emasculated programme would leave them absolutely nothing to say.

This is the question which causes our Democratic brethren most serious concern. It is critical to this degree that it involves either the peril of a "bolt" or such a discouragement of a large minority of the party as to put success in November completely beyond possibility. This question must be met at New York; it cannot be evaded, and the party is fully aware of the dangers involved. A single consideration may have decisive weight in its solution. With "PENDLETON and greenbacks," the party may reasonably make pretensions to some sort of platform. Without that issue, they have no platform at all. The question of taxation is being rapidly adjusted to meet the views of the people and the needs of the Government. Reconstruction, half completed, will, in sixty days more, be an absolute and irreversible finality. Neither upon a protective tariff nor upon universal suffrage is the Chicago Convention likely to give them any show. They have nothing but PENDLETON and rag-money to fall back upon, and that, such as it is, they will regard as better than nothing, and so, for the hope of making a respectable fight, the Ohio politician and his theories will stand a chance to be accepted as a matter of necessity.

MASSACHUSETTS has again repudiated Female Suffrage. The Judiciary Committee of the Massachusetts House, which for some days had been hearing arguments for and against female suffrage, on Tuesday reported unanimously against it, and both Houses agreed to the report. This is the third time that the Massachusetts Legislature has rejected female suffrage.

NEW TARIFF PROPOSITIONS.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes statements purporting to be the substance of the as yet incomplete report of the Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means, on the revision of the tariff. Its correspondent at Washington asserts that the report is guarded in the closest secresy from the public eye but that copies of the sheets as revised are forwarded to the Iron and Steel Association and the Manufacturer's Associations for information and suggestions. That journal makes a determined opposition to any tariff revision, in the interest of increased protection to the branches of industry represented by the Associations above mentioned, and it may have been misled, in its statement on this point, by erroneous information. Its correspondent says:

The principle pervading the bill throughout is this:

1. The duties on foreign articles coming in competition with those of home manufacture are increased above existing rates from 50 to 100 per cent.

2. The duties on raw materials produced at home and entering in manufactures remain unchanged, or are reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

3. The duties on foreign articles entering into manufactures are either reduced or the articles themselves transferred to the free list.

We will specify a few particulars:

IRON.	Present Tariff.	Proposed Rates.
On rods and wire rods less than 5-16 inc. diameter	1½c	2½c
Nail rods ₩ lb.	1¼c	2½c
Hoop, band, strip, &c.	1¼c	2½c
Sheet and plate iron	1¼c	2½c
Glazed or polished sheet	3 c	4 c
Iron wire, bright, coppered or tinned	2 c & 15 ₩c	3 c & 15 ₩c
Spiral furniture springs	2 c	5 c
Trace chains of wire not less than No. 9 gauge	3 c	5 c
Blacksmiths' hammers	2½c	4 c
Washers, nuts and bolts	2 c	3½c
Woodscrews (one of the most outrageous monopolies in the country) different sizes	8 c 11 c 2 c	9 c 12 c 3c
STEEL.		
Puddled and blistered, ₩ lb.	2½c	3½c
Cast and shear	2½c	3½c
In bars or ingots	3@3½c & 10 ₩c	5 c & 10 ₩c
Rods and wire rods	2½c & 20 ₩c	4 c & 10 ₩c
Wire, No. 16 and more	2½c & 20 ₩c	5½c & 20 ₩c
Wire, less than No. 16	3 c & 20 ₩c	6 c & 20 ₩c
Bessemer steel	4 c & 5 ₩c	3½c
All steel in sheets, slabs or plates	2¼@3¼c	5½c & 15 ₩c
Crinoline and hat steel wire	45 ₩c	9 c & 10 ₩c
Saws	10 c	15 c
Squares, for measuring	3@8 c & 30 ₩c	9 c & 30 ₩c
Steel in other forms, manufactured	30 ₩c	60 ₩c

It is further stated that the duty on ingot copper is increased five cents per pound, or 100 per cent advance, and on the manufactured products of copper from 35 to 45 and even 55 per cent. Pig-lead remains unchanged, but the duties on manufactured lead are advanced from 35 to 40 per cent; on white-lead, moist or ground, from 3 cents to 5 cents; on litharge from 3 to 4 cents and on all pigments from 3 to 5 cents; on cotton, raw, a reduction of 33 per cent, but fine cotton cloths advanced from 5 and 5½ to 7 and 7½ cents; yarns coarser than No. 50 from 4 cents per skein and 30 per cent, to 20 cents and 80 per cent. Warps, finer than No. 70, from 40 per cent to 40 cents and 30 per cent. Hosiery is advanced from 35 per cent to 10 cents per pound and 40 per cent.

The writer proceeds:

On potatoes the duties are reduced from 25 to 15 per bushel; on uncleaned rice from 2 cents to 1½ per pound; advancing the duty on wheat from 20 to 40 cents a bushel, and maintaining the duty 10 cents on Indian corn. On hubs, posts, wagon blocks, pickets, lath, &c., the tariff is reduced from 20 to 10 per cent; on shingles from 35 per cent to 50 cents per 1,000; barrels from 35 per cent to 30 per cent; oak and hemlock bark, logs, unmanufactured timber, railroad ties, ship-timber and firewood, masts and spars, which bear twenty per cent duty under the present tariff are transferred to the free list.

To benefit the manufacturers still further, almost every article of foreign growth which is employed by them is transferred to the free list—such as berries and nuts used in dyeing, bleaching powders, bolting cloths, gutta percha, india rubber, jute, potash and ornamental woods.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The list of Church Courts to assemble soon, which we gave recently, being incomplete, we insert a fuller account for the benefit of those interested. The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church will meet at Albany, New York, May 21st. The New School Assembly convenes on the same day at Harrisburg, Penna. The Southern General Presbyterian Assembly will hold its annual session at Baltimore, same day. On the 26th of May the United Presbyterian General Assembly meets at Argyle, New York. The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, meets at Lincoln, Illinois, May 21st. The General Synod of the Reformed Church, holds its session at Hudson, New York, June 3d. The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, convenes in Pittsburgh, May 20th. The time and place of meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian (Old School) Church we are unable to give. The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its Quadrenial session in Chicago, yesterday, and will continue at least four weeks. The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church meets at Harrisburg during this month. The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold its Triennial session in the Fall, and also the General Synod of the German Reformed Church. We hope to make such arrangements as will enable us to give the most important transactions of these Ecclesiastical bodies.

In 1840 there were in Pennsylvania one hundred and five clergyman and one hundred and ten parishes of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The last twelve years have added more than sixty parishes, and sixty-five clergyman, and the number of communicants is more than double what it was in 1840.

The closing exercises of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny city, took place some days since. The total number in attendance during the term, was seventy-three. The examinations embraced two days. The Address before the Society of Inquiry, was delivered by Rev. David Hall, of Mansfield, Ohio, and the address to the Senior class, by Rev. George Hill, of Blairsville, Pennsylvania. The closing exercises at the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, was interesing—Rev. David Elliott, D. D., LL. D. presiding. After prayer by Rev. Jonathan Edwards D. D., President of Washington and Canonsburgh College, the members of the Graduating class, numbering sixteen, delivered addresses, at the close of which Dr. Elliott presented them with diplomas, and a handsome Bible was furnished to each member with an address by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., LL. D. Thus ended the term of this excellent institution, and one too, that will long be remembered by many. Next session of the Seminary will open September 14.

The Philadelphian Presbyterian Presbytery, in view of indeciences of the spectacles now so common in the theatres and opera houses, unprecedented in our country, and hardly equalled in any other, and which are making fearful inroads upon female delicacy, youthful purity, and public morality, call upon the ministry, and our Legislature, to use means to check the indecencies and immoralities of stage exhibitions.

Rev. James A. Reed, a graduate of the Old School Presbyterian Seminary across the river, is supplying the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Gurley, on New York avenue, Washington city, in the absence of the Doctor in California. Mr. Reed's style of preaching is represented as being forcible and his gesture pleasing.

A National Camp Meeting is to be held this year commencing, Tuesday, July 17th, and closing Friday week. The first of its kind, not restricted to Conference bounds, or district supervision as usually is the case, was held last year by the Methodists at Vineland, N. J., and was quite a successful and useful meeting. The committee appointed at the Vineland camp meeting to fix the time and place of the meeting this year, have not fully decided upon the location. Perhaps Lancaster, Pennsylvania, may be selected.

The *Advance*, of Chicago, a Congregational paper, edited with signal ability, favors the classifying of the members in its churches, something like the class arrangement in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it thinks they will never be thoroughly organized till they adopt some such plan. The *Advance* also advises the use of local preachers to do certain kinds of missionary work, and co-operate with the pastor in various ways.

It is surprising the expansion of the German mission work of the M. E. Church since 1835, when Rev. Dr. Nast, the distinguished Biblical author, stood alone of this German element in that Church. In 1867, statistics show 32,072 members, 346 traveling ministers, 324 local preachers, 447 churches, 177 parsonages, 2 orphan asylums, 2 colleges, and one imigrant home. This property valued in the aggregate will amount to $1,656,386. The same year the church collections reached $65,165,66.

Trinity Corporation, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, contemplates erecting a Cathedral near Central Park.

The First (German) Reformed Church, Reading, Penna., at the Easter communion, had an accession of ninety-nine persons, by confirmation and certificate.

Recent information represents that the Baptists of Chicago are vigorously at work in promoting the erection and endowing of a Theological Seminary at Chicago. At the First Baptist Church, Sunday week, ten thousand dollars was subscribed toward the enterprise.

A Roman Catholic revival, or mission, says the *Independent*, has occurred in Norwich, Conn. The Church was thronged for weeks, the confessional was crowded day and evening, and the results, according to representation, were "Three thousand five hundred conversions, hundreds of strayed sheep were brought back to the fold, the establishment of the confraternities of the Holy Rosary and of the Angelic Warfare, and many other heavenly graces."

The American Missionary Association is doing incalculable good in the South. It supported last year, in connection with other auxilliary societies that labor with it, four hnndred and seventy-five preachers and teachers. Of these but thirty were ordained clergymen.

The approaching Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Pennsylvania, which meets at Philadelphia on the 12th, will take action in regard to the division of the Diocese. The churches in the interior counties it is believed are almost unanimous in favor of such a division as will throw the city of Philadelphia and counties of Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Deleware into one Diocese, and leave the remaining counties west to form the New or Middle Diocese.

The German Lutheran Conference of the Missouri Synod, met in Philadelphia last week. It was resolved to place a missionany in New York to labor among the Germans in that city and vicinity, and also to erect a Lutheran High School in Baltimore, for general education. The best mode of sustaining Theological Institutes in St. Louis and Fort Wayne, and School Teachers' Seminary, in Addison, Illinois, was discussed.

Quite a commotion exists among the church choirs in Rochester, N. Y., from the fact of high bidding by churches for leading singers. The *Union* of that city says that one Presbyterian church has offered a lady who sings in an Episcopal choir the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum to change her position. In another Episcopal church the choir is being reconstructed on a basis of expending some twelve hundred dollars per year for music. The result is there is an uneasiness among the choirs in the churches. It further says the church that has the most popular choir draws the largest miscellaneous audiences.

There is a religious organisation in New England, called the "Six Principle Baptists." They find their secr on Hebrews VI: 1, 2, where their six principles are enumerated, viz: Repentance, Faith, Baptism, Laying on of Hands, Resurection and Eternal Judgment. They have held their one hundred and ninety-seventh Annual Convention lately, but they have not progressed, or have grudually dwindled away, being swallowed up by the regular Baptists.

THE FASHIONS.—The new Paris style of wearing ladies' hair is called the "out of water" head dress. It is simply a whole head of hair brushed back over the ears without the slightest ornament. In England the fashion report is that black dress coats are going out, and that the old style blue coats, with brass buttons, are coming in.

The minuteness of the new style of bonnets has enabled economical milliners in Paris to announce bonnets for three cents each, made of thin, pliable strips of wood, woven like a net, and with the interstices filled with very narrow ribbon. Of course these three cent bonnets may be "trimmed" up to the highest possible price.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy branch Jas. P. Tanner, against whom a rule was granted, on application of W. E. Putnam & Co., of Boston, to show cause why he should not be declared a bankrupt, filed an answer through his counsel. The respondent denies that he has committed the acts of bankruptcy as set forth by the petitioning creditors, avers that he should not be declared a bankrupt for any cause in said petition, and demands that the charge may be submitted to a jury. The case will be tried at the ensuing session of the Court.

Petitions for final discharge were filed by Charles K. Thompson, of Charleston, Tioga county, and Samuel L. Bettle, of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county. The usual orders were made.

In the common law branch an order was issued decreeing Wm. B. Foster as informer in the case of the United States vs. one hundred and sixteen barrels of whisky owned by J. S. Cone and Rensselaer & Badgely, and entitled to the informer's share of proceeds of sale of said liquors.

On motion of T. C. Lenzure, Esq., Sam'l Montgomery and Malcolm Hay, Esqs., of Pittsburgh, were duly qualified and admitted to practice in the United States Court.

The following United States Commissioners were appointed: Wm. A. McCormick, Esq., of Mercer, and W. W. Brown, Esq., of Smithport, McKean county.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Louis Burkowitz vs. Straub & Leob. This was a feigned issue to test the question as to the ownership of goods levied upon by defendants as the property of Adolph Burkowitz. Verdict for plaintiff.

Henry Koeverman vs. Hersch & Bro. This was also a feigned issue to settle the ownership of goods levied upon as the property of J. C. Meway. Verdict for plaintiff.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record, before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, May 1st, 1868:

James Armstrong to Wm. Armstrong, September 10, 1863: tract of land in Plum township, containing 379¾ acres, with buildings, &c. $1,000

Samuel Scott to Wm. Armstrong, August 2, 1851: tract of land in Plum township, containing 460 acres $1,000

Robert Leech to Wm. Armstrong, August 2, 1851: tract of land in Plum township, containing 379¾ acres, with buildings, &c. $1,000

Charles Yeest to Francis X. O. Fink, April 20, 1868: lots No. 13, 14 and 15, in Jos. Patterson's plan of lots in Liberty, late Peebles township, on Federal street, with buildings, &c. $2,050

Sheriff Chaney to Jonathan Hutton, November 25, 1865: tract of land in Plum township, containing eleven acres, five roods and thirty perches $200

Allegheny Savings Fund Company to James L. Graham, June 23, 1867: lot in Allegheny city, on Federal street $4,464 34

Joseph Fisher to John Gast, April 29, 1868: tract of land in Duquesne borough, containing five acres and thirty-one perches $3,750

Thomas S. Irwin, guardian of the minor children of John P. Gamble deceased, to Thomas L. Gamble, February 10, 1868: the undivided one-seventh part of a tract of land in Scott township, formerly Upper St. Clair, on the bank of Charltiers creek, containing one hundred and thirty-five acres and one hundred and two perches $2,500

S. Cuthbert to R. B. Cuthbert, March 31, 1868: lot in the borough of Mount Washington, having a front of fifty feet on Bertha street, and extending in depth one hundred feet; also lot in same borough, same street, 50x200 feet; also lot, same borough, having a front of fifty feet on Bertha street, and extending in depth two hundred feet, with buildings $2,500

John Taggart to Jane Maria Brown, April 25, 1868: lot in Allegheny city, east side of Federal street, 21 feet 3 inches by 80 feet $300

Martha Grey to Alex. McMartha, April 11, 1868: tract in Plum township, containing 25 acres and 144 perches, with buildings $2,000

Wm. Hardcastle to Wm. McCoy, April 4, 1868: lot in the borough of Sewickly, south side of Logan street, 40 feet front and extending in depth 125 feet; buildings $300

Thomas A. McIlon to Wm. F. McElroy, May 23, 1867: lots numbered 23 and 24, in a plan of lots in the borough of Sharpsburg, fronting 20 feet each on the south side of South Main street, by 90 feet in depth $2,020

Wm. Hinds to Wm. Palmer, September 23, 1867: lot numbered 2 in William Hinds' plan of lots in Liberty township, fronting 221 feet on the Pittsburgh and Greensburg turnpike road, and extending in depth 100 feet $600

John Welmar to Noah Potts, February 28, 1868: lot in the Second ward, Allegheny city, on the south side of Jackson street, 25 by 175 feet, buildings, &c $2,000

The Duquesne Coal Company to Wm. Riley, April 8, 1868: tract in Wilkins township, containing one hundred and forty-two perches, buildings, &c. $800

Ephriam Spahr to James S. Strickler, April 27th, 1868: lot numbered 9 in Spahr's plan of lots in Pittsburgh, late Collins township, on Rural avenue, fronting 30 feet and extending in depth 180 feet $450

Wm. F. Lauck to John G. Shaffer, April 2, 1867: lot numbered 5 in the Coraiville plan of lots in Wilkins township $488

Administrators of Zerah Hayden, Sr., to Wm. M. Vankirk, April 1st, 1868; tract in Elizabeth township, containing 91 acres and 123 perches $6,400

Joseph Laurent, trustee, to Wm. Vogel, April 10, 1868; lots numbered 28 and 30, inclusive, in the plan of the East Liberty Battverein, in Collins township, fronting 38 feet each on William street, and extending in depth 122 feet $600

Andrew Young to John Young, Jr., July 25, 1857: tract in Robinson township, on the Pittsburgh and Middletown Road, containing 6.87 perches $200

Thomas H. Haley to John Young, Jr., February 27, 1854: tract in Robinson township, containing 56 perches $10

Boots, Shoes and Carpets.

Messrs. Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland, of the mammoth auction house salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street, have in store a very large stock of boots, shoes and gaiters of all the latest and most fashionable styles, which they offer at prices regardless of cost to wholesale and retail purchasers. These goods are superior, having been manufactured by the leading shoe houses of the country, and never were made to be sold at such sacrificing prices. The firm have also on hand a full supply of ingrain, hemp and rag carpets, which they also will dispose of at private sale at very reasonable prices. Their stock of dry goods is likewise inviting, and like the carpets and boots and shoes, will be sold regardless of cost. Readers need not be assured that the announcements of this house are *bona fide*, as the firm enjoys too high a reputation as business men to make any false reputation to induce public patronage.

In a New Place.—Mr. C. T. Webber, the well known and skillful Photographer, formerly of Van Pelt & Webber's rooms, is now with Mr. S. V. Allbee, at the new photographic rooms No. 2 and 4 St. Clair street. He has a model and most perfect light for making children's pictures, to which he invites the attention of his old patrons. No where else in the city can more clear and distinct pictures be taken. Call and be satisfied.

Tore His Coat.—D. E. Grover, police officer at the Rush House, arrested Scott Ward on Wednesday for disorderly conduct, and while conducting him to the watch house Ward tore his coat. Yesterday morning the officer made information charging Ward with malicious mischief. The Mayor, before whom the information was made, after a hearing committed Ward to jail in default of bail for his appearance at Court.

Runaway Accident.—A horse attached to a buggy, in which sat a little daughter of Dr. Mahon, of Allegheny, was left standing on Federal street, in that city, Thursday evening. The animal took fright and dashed down the street at full speed. Near the Ft. Wayne Railroad Depot the buggy struck a telegraph pole and was instantly demolished. Strange enough the little girl was taken from the wreck uninjured.

Soldiers' League and Firemen's Prayer Meeting.—To-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at quarter-past four o'clock, there will be two prayer meetings held under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, one at the Columbia Fire Engine House, corner Lacock and Anderson streets, the other at the Soldiers' League Library Rooms, Lacock street, opposite the Anchor Cotton Mills, Allegheny City.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of Patrick Brough, the boy who was drowned in the Allegheny river on Thursday evening, an account of which we published yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

Special Religious Services, at the Academy of Music, on Sabbath afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Prayers and short addresses. Seat free. No collection. All are invited.

James D. Beares, Esq.

His numerous friends in this city will be pleased to learn that this gentleman, a native and long a resident of this county, has been elected to the State Senate of Louisiana from the Catahula or Fifth district, on the Republican ticket. We predict that in his new role Mr. Beares will do honor to both his native and adopted State. He has been for the past four years connected with the revenue service of the United States in Louisiana.

The Weed Family Sewing Machine

Has obtained a reputation in this country never before obtained by any sewing machine in so short a time. In comparison with other machines, it has successfully bore the test of thorough competitive trial, and is now acknowledged to be of standard excellence. It is very simple in construction, does not easily get out of order. It runs easier than any other shuttle machine; the tension is of striking merit, the machine can be easily thoroughly oiled and cleaned without endangering the dress; and operates with marvelous ease, precision and silence. For efficiency, simplicity, durability, and ease of management the Weed Sewing Machine is not equaled by any other.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Office 112 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

A Curious Man.—Dr. A. S. Kennedy, of Auburn, N. Y., has discovered a *speedy and permanent remedy for Catarrh*, and will give $500 for a case of this dreadful disease that he cannot cure. If you have an offensive discharge from the head, nostrils obstructed or dry, partial loss of hearing or smelling, pain over the eyes, a substance sticking in the throat, affecting the voice. If you have a Cough, a Sore Throat, or Dyspepsia, get Dr. Kennedy's "Permanent Cure for Catarrh." It is a thorough course of treatment, and completely eradicates any or all of the above symptoms of this *loathsome disease*, and is curing thousands of sufferers who had become discouraged with *snuffs and strong solutions*. See that his *fac simile* is upon the wrapper. Sold by all Druggists. All orders from Druggists should be addressed to Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, N. Y.

Heath Zouaves.—At a regular meeting of this company, held last evening, they were reviewed by Gen. A. L. Pearson, Capt. J. R. Oxley and a number of other gentlemen, in which they gave an exhibition of their skill in the manuel of arms. Gen. Pearson made a few remarks in which he highly complimented the company especially for their proficiency in the bayonet exercise. Major A. P. Callow also made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned. The company at present numbers about 75 members, the majority of whom served in the late war. They expect to parade in full uniform shortly.

Taken to the Hospital.—Deputy Sheriff Stubbs conveyed two insane men named Frank Kahl and Wm. McElroy to the Dixmont Hospital Thursday. Kahl was sent by order of Court on a petition of several of his friends, setting forth that he was insane and that they were unable to properly take care of him. McElroy was tried in Court and acquitted of horse stealing on the ground of insanity.

Alleged Larceny.—James A. Bell, constable in the Fifth ward, yesterday discovered a quantity of scrap iron, which is alleged to have been stolen from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the possession of Thomas Morgan, on Penn street. He made information before Alderman Taylor, charging Morgan with larceny. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

False Pretence.—M. C. Hardwick made information before Alderman Irwin, charging Adam Shaffer, of Lawrenceville, with obtaining goods under false pretence. The prosecutor is a grocer in Lawrenceville, and alleges that the accused obtained groceries to the amount of $15 by reporting that he owned property. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

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 act 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 over which 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 the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to *fool* 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 on 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 avouches 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 CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. Not 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 3 P. M.