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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17. 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family necespaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each usesk forty-eight columns solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as scoll 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 tradeaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year, \$1.50; in clubs of five, \$1,85; in clubs of ten, \$1,15, and one free to the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sont free to any address.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE : Second page: Table Talk, Select Miscellaneous Reading Matter. Third page : Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports, Railway Time Tables, Steamboat Announcements. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Home Markets, Petroleum Affairs; Oil Shipments. Secenth page: Letter from Mrs. Swisshelm, Letter from Troy, N. Y.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 141.

As ANTICIPATED, the House has tabled the general measure, revising the Internal taxes, upon which it has been for some time engaged, and orders the proper Committee to report a special bill relating to the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and tobacco. When this shall be submitted, it is to be made a special order, to be disposed

of in advance of all other business. THE extent of Southern disfranchisement seems to have been grossly exaggerated, The precise figures show that not over ten per cent of the whites are excluded in Virginia, in North Carolina, about nine per cent: In South Carolina about fourteen per cent; in Georgia about nine per cent; in the Southern white disfranchisement for partici-

pation in the rebellion. Mr. PENDLETON has a part of the New less show that his strength in all the North-

upon the indications of her public senti-ment, prepared to pay every dellar of these claims as soon as the amounts can be prop-chance that; although defeated, it would not erly ascertained, and, after these are paid, be forever disorganized. Had we time and the technical principles involved, whether, space, we might speak of other consideraof international law or concerning her own | tions favorable, to his nomination. We settled. The question would then become one of mere abstract doctrine, which she would handle without any embarrassment resulting from unadjusted issues of fact. If

she is willing to pay the money, we should take that, relying upon a still easier adjustment of the legal points afterward.

JOHNSON, THE COMING MAN. The Democratic friends of a white man's government'seems to be rapidly concentrating their strength upon General HANCOCK. Mr. PENDLETON is found to be no longer an available representative of that very considerable portion of the party; his financial theories are regarded as practically meaning

repudiation, and, as such, make quite too heavy a load to be carried in this race. The bond and greenback question is dwindling in importance, while that of the suffrage is fast absorbing the attention of the politicians.' Very naturally, it is regarded as the vital issue for decision in the New York future, upon the status, even upon the very continuance of their organization as a party, t addresses itself to the Democracy as the leading question of the hour. Apart from

his financial hobby, PENDLETON would not be an unacceptable candidate upon the "white man's platform," bnt, as we have remarked, the other issue with which he is more prominently identified, being very distasteful to an influential section of the Democracy, renders him ineligible as the can-The opposition to the CHASE movement is therefore concentrating from all quarters upon HANCOCK. The President and his friends continue to

adhere to the Chief Justice, also attacking PENDLETON vigorously. The Johnson policy is clearly seen to be that of division, with the hope of his own nomination at last. And it is to be observed that the President's position as a Democratic candidate has been materially strengthened within six months past. He has succeeded in quieting all doubts, and removing all distrust, as to his sincere and thorough-going affiliation with the party. All his former political delinquences are heartily forgiven, and he has come to be regarded as a member of the party once more, in regular and full

standing, recognized not only as such, but his name begins to be included, by the Democratic journals, in the list of candidates without a question of his orthodoxy. Six months ago, this would not have seemed possible to those who attentively observed other States, unreported, the percentage is but, to-day, no one can question the accuthe tone of the leading Democratic organs, believed to be about the same, say not over | racy with which we state his present accord one tenth and this is the utmost extent of with and endorsement by the party.

didate.

Thus accepted, and promoted to a leadership in the Democratic ranks, Mr. JOHNSON Democratic party, finding it impossible to is by no means an unlikely candidate for the ride into power under the leadership of any Hampshire delegation, but does not control nomination. He plays his cards with great of their own great lights of the VALLANDshrewdness, operating with singular suc- IGHAM, SEYMOUR or PENDLETON stripe, vote the Democratic ticket. --Pr. cess against other candidates, as they rise, are now busy looking about for an old line ern delegations has been overrated, and that in the mantime brakes is they rise, Abolitionist and negro-suffrage man to head

PITTSBURCH GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868. have said enough, however, to point out to our readers the present tendencies of Demo-

cratic Presidential intrigue. REMOVAL OF THE CAPITOL.

Gen. LOGAN's resolution, for the appoint-

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ment of a Commission to select a new site for the Capitol of the Union, contemplates its removal to the West, perhaps to the Valley of the Mississippi. Competent architects estimate the entire expense of taking down and removing all the public buildings at not over ten millions of dollars, and it is supposed that any State, which furnishes a new site for the Capitol, would meet all this exagain. pense, without its costing the government a The mover of the resolution for the

removal assigns, for reasons to justify the change, the disregard of law and the general and constant disloyalty of the population of Washington, and its vicinity. But there exist reasons still more potent to which Gen. LOGAN has not alluded. The atmosphere Convention. In its bearings, present and of Washington, at no season very salutary, becomes in the Summer very hot and op politic; and as such, in person and proper-pressive. It is neculiarly so to representatives ty, entitled to full and equal protection unfrom the Middle and Northern States, so much so that the public business, in the latter half of each long session, is very often made to suffer, in the impatience of members to escape from confinement. The Capitol, if ever removed, should be rebuilt near enough to the Mississippi Valley to approximate the centre of population of try. the Union, and far enough to the North to ensure all the climatic conditions of health and comfort. A few hundred miles, more or less, added to the distance separating the seat of the National Government from those great Eastern cities which to-day control quite too much the everything is safe-hono making and administering of the laws, would prove of material advantage to the interests of the people. The reasons as. signed by Gen. LOGAN are also entitled to great weight. A region which was maintained in subjection to the Federal authority only by Federal bayonets, which is inhabited to-day by people nine-tenths of whom remain as much as ever friends to the "lost cause," which caressed and instigated the assassin of LINCOLN, facilitated his escape, harbored him from pursuit and laments his wretched fate,-this is not the region which loyal Americans would select to-day for the seat of their National Government. The item of expense, therefore, is the sole one to be considered, in this proposition for

THE DEMOCRACY.

support General LOGAN's proposition most

near destroying the government-entailing a vast debt upon us and upon our children's children-murdered a half million, of our sons, brothers and fathers, and caused a sad wall of sorrow and mourning all over our land which has not yet ceased. Therefore, it is thought by the people to be exceedingly unsafe to place the government in the eeping of any such a graceless pack of blood-hounds, and we do not purpose trying any such silly experiment. When you repent and have thrown off

the old man and your filthy garments and put on the new, and when your wicked hearts have become changed, so that you can love your country and correct principle more than you do the stealings of office, it will be time enough then to intrust you. Your party has a character as black as infamy to reform first, before the great loyal heart of the people, will over trust you

"Get thee behind me, Satan." LAWRENCEVILLE, June 11th, 1868. H. Democratic Doctrine.

Under this general head we find the fol-owing in different Democratic newspapers: "Reiolocd, That we are opposed, both in

principle and policy, to negro suffrage,"-Ohio Democratic Resolutions, 1868. "Resolved, That under the action of the State of South Carolina, heretofore taken, we recognize the colored population of the fer the State Constitution and laws. And der the State Constitution and laws. And that, as citizens of South Carolina, we de-clare our willingness, when we have the power, to grant them, with proper qualifica-tions as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage."-South Carolina Dem-ocratic Resolutions 1988 cratic Resolutions, 1868.

"Resolved, That the right of suffrage shall be limited to the white race in this coun-"-Illinois Democratic Resolutions, 1868. 'A very large torchlight processi Democratic Niggers are marching through the streets while I write. I have addressed an immense audience in the Court House Square—the largest proportion being ne-groes. They carried transparencies with most appropriate Democratic mottoes. Proclaim it throughout Upper Georgia that everything is safe—honor safe, peace se-cured, Democracy triumphant."—Letter of D. B. Hill, a leading Democrat in Georgia,

"We have a word for our colored citizens who are anxious to vote for Governor at the ensuing election. Your professed friends have nominated a man of the name of Bullock for that office, and it is right that you should know beforehand what sort of a man he is who solicits your suffrages."-Savannah News, (Democratic,) April, 1868. "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

Boorn and Surratt Democracy-the Democracy which in Pennsylvania, up in the coal regions, forges naturalization papers defly stained with coffee-grounds, and mur-ders Irish witnesses who dare to tell the truth —in the South works more openly and one to be considered, in this proposition for a removal, and if the cost can be defrayed without any tax on the Treasury, we should where a few weeks ago the Hon. Mr. Ashdefiantly, blazoning its felony through the burn was assassinated at midnight by a gang of well-dressed gentlemen, uttered the following threat the day before receiving the

news of the nomination of General Grant at Chicago : 'We don't know who will be nominated; we don't care who may be. The unhappy wretch who may be fallen upon will never wear Presidential robes." We commend it to the consciences of any respectable and law abiding citizens who propose to

THE COURTS. Important Land Case-2,200 Acres Sewickley in Dispute

The case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use vs. The Marchioness de Casa Yrujo, occupied the attention of the Court of Common Pleas. (Judge Mellon) for the greater part of yesterday.

From the testimony it appears that Gov. Thomas McKean, formerly Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, owned at one time a body of land lying in the vicinity of Sewickley, in this county, consisting of 2,200 acres, which by deed, ratified by will, he gave to his daughter, Sarah, who had internarried with Marquis de Casa Yrujo, at that time (at the close of the last century) Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid to Washington. The property for (at the close of the last century) Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid to Washington. The property has for a number of years been held for a certain Madame Peirrard, but the opinion obtain-ed, and strengthened with time, that Mad-ame P. was a myth, and that the Marchioness was for a long time deceased, intestate, without issue or other kindred. This opinion finally took head and resulted in proceedings in es-cheat. An inquest being held, it was found that the land had escheated to the Com-monwealth. In these proceedings Madame Peirrard was not heard of. If she existed at all, she was in Spain, and efforts to com-municate with her proved unavailing. Finally, however, Louis de Potestad, fort Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, was invested with due au-thority from Madame P. and her husband. A traverse of the finding of the inquisition was filed on her behalf of the inquisition

thority from Madame P. and her husband, A traverse of the finding of the inquisition was filed on her behalf, a similar traverse on behalf of collateral heirs having already been filed, and on Monday the issues raised by the traverses were decided. Col. Chapman Biddle, of Philadelphia, and S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., of this city, for Madame Péirrard, offered evidence to prove the marriage of the Marchioness, and the Marchioness devising the land to Madame Péirrard, duly proved according to the laws of Spain, and the present existence of that lady, was also established. The testimony offered evidence to prove that the coll. was conclusive. Robert Woods, Esq., also offered evidence to prove that the collateral heirs were also in existen Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth.

Verdicts in favor of the traverses and against the Commonwealth were entered. The lands in controversy are very valua-ble, and for the last two years have been in the hands of the Deputy Escheater, S. P. Ross. Esc., who has resident Ross, Esq., who has received the rentals,

Injunction Granted.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on petition presented by John H. Hampton, Esq., on behalf of the West Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a pre-liminary injunction was granted by Judge Mellon, restraining Allegheny City, John Megraw, Street Commissioner, and Ar-thur Hobson contractor from the four

thur Hobson, contractor, from interfering with a stone wall erected in East Lane. Bond given in \$2,000.

Viewers Appointed. In the case of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnat and St. Louis Railroad Co. vs. Thos. B. Hamilton, Esq., guardian, the Common Hammon, Eaq., guardian, the Common Pleas Court yesterday appointed Charles H. Paulson, George R. White, James Herd-man, Samuel Hartman, John Torrens, George Fortune and James W. Hall as viewers to assess damages for property in West and South Pittsburgh, appropriated by the Railroad Commany.

by the Railroad Company. Common Pleas-Judge Sterrett. In the case of the American Iron Company vs. James O'Connor, the jury found in favor of plaintiff for \$683.37. On motion of S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., Chap-man Biddell, Esq., was admitted to the bar. James K. Mellon vs. David Hutchinson. Sction for debt. On trial. Following is the trial list for to-day :

CASE RESUMED.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Geo

verdict of not guilty, defendant to pay the

SENT TO THE REFUGE. Ed. Green, a colored lad, aged fourteen years, plead guilty to the larceny of a watch, and was committed to the House of LARCENY OF A HORSE.

Refuge. LARCENY OF A HORSE. John Christy was arraigned on a charge of stealing a horse. John Mitchell, former-ly residing near Pulaski, Lawrence county, testified that on the night of the 4th of March last two horses were atolen from night, and the other some time after in Al-legheny City, in charge of the Chief of Po-lice. Mr. W.m. Bowden, the Chief of Po-lice. Mr. W. Haney, butcher, living in Allegheny. Mr. Haney testified he fendanit, during the first week in March, the price agreed upon being \$125. The tes-timory showed that the horse was takes on the svening of the thor from the place where the horse was stolen to Allegheny. City is something over fifty miles, indicat-ing the capacity of the horse for travel. The jury found a verdict of guilty. The defendant was sone dice to three years in the pententiary. The Court said that had in defendant was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The Court said that had is the indictment been for horse-stealing, in-

would have been more severe. A NUISANCE CASE.

A NUISANCE CASE. Christopher Weaver and John Hoekin were placed on trial on an indictment charging them with nuisance, found on complaint of Thomas Burgess. It was al-leged that the defendants erected upon Al-fred street, a public highway in Wilkins township, a wooden feuce, five feet high and upwards of twelve hundred feet in length, by which said thoroughfare or high-way is greatly encroached upon, narrowed and straitened; to the great damage and common nuisance of all good citizens there passing and repassing. It appeared that an oid fence had been replaced by one more substantial; and for the prosecuone more substantial; and for the prosecuone more substantial, and tor the prosecu-tion the testimony was that the new fence is so built that the street has been narrow. is so built that the street has been narrow-ed considerably from its proper width, twenty-five feet, also that in the new fence there is a 'corolk" which did not exist in the old fence, and that at the point where the "crook" is the fence encroaches on the street some two or three feet. The defense denied the encroachement. It appeared that there was some ill-feeling be-tween the prosecutor and Mr. tween the prosecutor and Mr. James W. Woodwell, the owner of the property on the line of the road or street in question, out of which bad feeling the pros-ccution originated. Mr. Woodwell testified that he owned property on both sides of the street, and that it was now twenty-five feet four inches in width, and perfectly straight, with no "crook" as stated; also that the fence was built as nearly upon the proper line as it was possible for man to build it. The case was not concluded at sdjournment.

Chief Justice Chase and the Democratic Nomination.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] NEW YORK, June 16. The Herald's". Richmond special says he is authorized to state that Chief Justice Chase will accept the Democratic nomination on a platform embodying universal suffrage. The Chief Justice is now in Richmond, and receives . numerous letters daily from Republicans humerous letters daily from Republicans in the North, offering to co-operate with the Democratic party in case he is the nomi-nee, and the platform is of the kind set

forth. Henry A. Wise and the Chief Justice vis-ited the African Church in Richmond to-gether on Sunday, and heard difine ser-

tice. The World has another article to day discarding Chase as a Deniosratic candidate for the Presidency, which creates considerable excitement, especially as the National Executive Committee meets in that office every day.

none of the Southern vote, which will go to. Johnson and Hancock, mainly to the former. The New York politicians are alarmed by the headway which the Chase movement has made, and endeavor to check it by denouncing its expediency. The best explanation of the trimming tactics of the New York clique, and of their organ, the World, is to be found in the suggestion that they are working in Mr. Johnson's interest.

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WE have been assured by leading Repubrected against him, and the friends of none licans that, so far from there being disaffection towards the county ticket on the north side of the river, it is likely to receive a solid and united vote. Regrets are free-

ly expressed that such sterling Republicans as GEORGE R. RIDDLE and D. leading issue upon which the party is cer-N. WHITE should have failed to secure a nomination; but it is also well understood why one or both of these gentlemen coming in at the heel of the race as the infailed; and that if the north side delegates had united in their support, one or both of them would have been on the ticket to-day. Neither of these gentlemen, we are well COCK against both of them, as a favorite of assured, will have any part in the "mon" the friends of a white man's government, grel" arrangement which is proposed for and against Hancock he awakens all the the opposition Assembly ticket. Such is Copperhead hostility, which, the next thing not the character of GEORGE R. RIDDLE or DAVID N. WHITE, and this is another reason why we regret that they were not of our nominees this year. We hope they will be

THE LONG PENDING ALABAMA CLAIMS are to furnish the objective point, it is said, of the English mission confided to Hon-REVERDY JOHNSON. It is believed that the two Governments have come to agree cordially, upon the mere point of pecuniary liability on the part of Great Britain for the damages sustained by American commerce, constitutes the best electioneering platform directly, in the aggressions of that Con for the present canvass; it certainly presents federate ship. It is not supposed that the the most politic method for bridging over English Government would for a moment the embarrassments which are created by hesitate to accept a proposition to refer the the suffrage question, North and South, ensimple investigation, as to the amount claimed in each specific case, to such Commission pute upon principles to the vague but far iuvolving merely the facts and omitting any consideration of the principles aiready disfords the best solution of the financial quescussed, proceeding upon the implied as- tton. The platform would accept thugs as sumption that the liability, in the abstract, they are, and hide all pledges for the future is not disputed, or, at least, that the quesunder cloudy generalities, which could be tion thereof is not to be reopened, could be made and would, it is believed, be accepted anything to suit a particular locality. It the war, and propose to keep fighting on days after our new Minister presents his well managed and that it would be inexpecredentials. It is worth considering dient to disturb a policy which has so far whether, under, the circumstances and in proved its merit by success, view of the discussions hitherto. It is better.

to this conquered rebellion, bates any man who won military honors in its suppression; Neither of these competitors, on their respective platforms, can secure a hearty national For Andrew Johnson is to-day, the sole emof reconstruction; the party has no other poldotting an i or crossing a t. That policy abling the party to slide off from a hot dissafer ground which the administration policy has occupied. So, his nomination af-

in the meantime husbanding his own their Presidential ticket, and they think daily desertions from him and his abourd strength and gaining every day new they have hit upon just the man they aud influential recruits. It does not suit want in the person of S. P. CHASE, the his game to be put forward as an active great Republican sore-head, with the hope competitor prior to the Convention ; he is that, with the many Republican votes they too smart to invite the combined attack say he will carry, the black vote and the from his rivals which would be inevitable. Copperhead vote, he would ride into the He plays for the odd trick, to win on the final White House. But this cannot be, for, in lead, when the friends of other candidates the first place, Republicans cannot be found discover that neither of their respective fasupporting a renegade of their party runvorites can succeed; and that Mr. JOHNSON ning under Copperhead influence. They is the second choice of all. The Convention know that, even if it were possible that such an one could be elected, the patronage of his rivals will be inclined to charge him with any invidious responsibilities for their But the Republicans are not to be deof the government would be conferred upon

heartily.

ceived by any such transparent treachery. The Republicans know that all the Demo-So far as he succeeds in identifying other crats care about is power and the stealing: candidates, each of them, with some great of office; they know that ever since A. J. became the President the Democratic party leading issue upon which the party is cer-tain to be perilously divided, to that pre-tude unsurpassed in the history of the most cise extent he improves his own prospect of corrupt government the sun of heaven ever. shone upon. The people learnt long since evitable choice of compromise. He plays off CHASE and Equal Suffrage against PENas long as the sun shines, no earnest; sin-cere Republican will ever cast a vote for a Democrat. No; no! they are too well known. Republicans cannot quite forget the three great dark years of treason, rebellion and murder; they have not forgotten when they had to fight Democratic traitors at home, and Democratic traitors composing the rebel army in the front. Who voted men and money to carry on

the war and save the Government? Not. tive platforms, can secure a hearty national support from the party, while it is becoming evident that he can himself combine them all. nounced the war a failure? Dem bodiment of the entire Democratic doctrine aster ? Democrats. Who took the lives of Union men in the North for standing up for ic, but that which he conceived and promul-gated, the Democracy accepting and supporting it faithfully to this date, without Richmond ? Democrats. Who resisted the strations of rejoicing over the surrender of draft to blood, and refused the payment of war taxes ! Democrats. Who called our 'boys in blue'' Lincoln hirelings ? Democrats. Who got up the bloody riots in New York to defeat the Union cause ? Bloody Democrats. Who assassinated the good Lincoln ? A Democrat. Who tried to burn up our Northern cities? Democrats. Who tried to produce plague and pestilence in our cities ? Democrats. This day we have just that same identical party—an organization just as corrupt as ever Jeff, Davis' organiza tion was and infinitely meaner :-- a party that would rather have Jeff. Davis for their candidate than any other living man, and

whom they undoubtedly would have if they interpreted during the canvass as meaning Rebs and Copperheads, combined, during that line if it takes all summer.

The atrocious wickedness, corruption and ignorance of that party are only equalled by its unparalelled impudence.

With JOHNSON for their nomines, the The idea of such a party of treason com-ing out and asking the intelligent and patriotic people of America to intrust them any longer to defer the, substantial regara. party would feel strengthened in the care. tion due to one citizens, for the purpose vass by all the influence of office and exagain with the reins of Government, to go to their old work of deviltry, shows a degree of securing an agreement upon principles | ecutive power. Harmonious everywhere which, as things are, may be indofinitely in his favor and encouraged in the idea that postfoned, and which call be settled with it already holds in some sort, possessidi of superlative impudence only equaled by Satan when he commanded the Saviour of much greater ficility and precision after the pf the government, the Democracy would much greater facility and precision affer the of the government, the Demotracy would claims shall have been subject and paid. If the government, the Demotracy would feel the new life is its weins which ealy a dom and Negro Suffrage, and promise ever sould and battery. There is not so much, but that party is too well known beld for a hearing.

THERE is not a benevolent institution in Boston which does that city more credit than the "Young Women's Home." adjoining houses in Beach street were bought for \$38,000, and \$20,000 more were expended in fitting them for this object, under the direction of the "Young Wo men's Christian Association." There is room for about seventy permanent lodgers. They are respectable persons, from fifteen to twenty-five years old, such as are employed in shops or stores, most of them with-out homes or relatives in the city, and here they find a safe and pleasant home, with agreeable companions, orderly habits and good influences. There is a restaurant in the house, with a moderate bill of fare, so The case of the Commonweatth vs. ve. W. Cable, a lad over fourteen years of age, indicted for, the larceny of \$770 from Rein-hart Buck, at the Allegheny City Rallroad depot, in November last, was resumed. The that the whole weekly expense of the lodg. ing, meals and washing, is about three dol-

ars and fifty cents. CITY AND SUBURBAN.

depot, in November last, was resumed. The evidence having been concluded, R. S. Morikon, Esq., addressed the jury for the defense, and W. C. Moreland, Esq., made the argument for the presention. As the Court was about to charge the jury the de-fendant, who was seated in the prisoner's. box, became excited and strongly assever-innocent; I never took a cent of that man's money," and made use of like expressions A Sturgeon was caught two weeks since, near Painesville, Ohio, which measured six feet two inches, and weighed one hundred and sixteen pounds. Passed Through .- The Saengerbund, from

innocent; I never took a cent of that man's money," and made use of like expressions as the jury were retiring to deliberate upon their verdict. The Court checked him, re-marking that such conduct was calculated rather to prejudice than help his case. The inry came into Court at, half-next two, and New York City, passed through our city yesterday on a special train bound for Chl-cago. It is said that there are several late mportations from Germany among them. jury came into Court at half-past two, and An effort is being made to have the Nicol-son pavement put down on that portion of Second street now being prepared for pav-

stating that they could not agree, were discharged. SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY. Joseph F. D. Keating, hotel keeper at Perrysville, was placed on trial for seiling liquor on Sunday, September 8th, 1867. Officer Higby testified to the fact of liquor second street now being prepared for pay-ing. The Bridge Company and some of the South Side rolling mill owners are moving

Street Closed,-In consequence of the Street Closea.—In consequence of the repairs and other improvements in pro-gress on Second street, that thoroughfare, from Try street eastwardly, is at present closed to travel, by direction of Street Com-missioner McFaden.

Accident.—A workman engaged in tear-ing down the old Garrison Foundry, on Smithfield street, foll from the roof yester-day to the ground, a distance of some twenty-five feet. He sustained serious, though not fatel injuries though not fatal injuries. Died of His Injuries —George Page, the boy who was scalded in Manchester Mon-day evening, an account of which we pub-lished yesterday, died of his injuries yes-

terday evening. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body this morning. The Question whether a husband can be

made to contribute to the support of his wife when she refuses to domicile with him, but chooses rather to sojourn with her relatives, will come up for argument in the Quarter Sessions on Friday. The particular case is one of the sort where the respondent pleads against marrying a whole fam-

Fatal Fall from a Cherry Tree-William Fatal Kall from a Cherry Tree—William Peters, carpenter, unmarried, aged twenty-seven years was accidentally killed last evening, at his place of residence, on Web-ster street, Allegheny city, by failing from a cherry tree. He had returned from work a short time previous and ascended the tree for the nurpose of regaling bimself with a short time previous and ascended the tree for the purpose of regaling himself with the fruit. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest to-day.

Rag Pickers at War.-For several days Rag Ficatra at the been raging between sundry rag pickers, and yesterday a pair of them met on Fourth street, a short disor them met on Pourtn street, a short dis-tance below the Mayor's office, when a battle ensued. Henry Barr alleges that John Hack struck him with a bar of iron. knocked him down and beat him in a brutal manner. He made information before Alderman Thomas, charging Hack with as sault and battery. Hack was arrested and

tion. True, it had not been shown that the defendant was present at the time of the sale of the liquor, neither in the bar nor on the premises, the witness stating that he hot observe him; but the defondant had at home of the t day, and whether is the the consideration of the jury; they could the liquor was sold without he her how the fact that he was not present, of the the cause the witness did not see the income the time he got the liquor. The jury found

time he got the liquor. The jury found a

Bishop Eastman has resigned the Rec-torship of Trinity Church, Boston, having filled the office nearly twenty-six years. No. 133. (April County of Allegheny vs. P. & C. No. 43. (April County of Allegheuy vs. P. & C.
No. 45. (May) Smith vs. Morrison, Koegler & Co.
No. 51. Tack Bros. & Co. vs. O. B. Jones.
No. 52. Henry Hier vs. Blohard Dance.
No. 53. Henry Hier vs. Blohard Dance.
No. 60. Pendergrist vs. Julion.
No. 74. Mershill & Fro. vs. Pottmyer et al.
No. 74. Mershill & Kerr vs. Moline.
No. 80. Girard vs. Taylor.
No. 82. Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh vs.
Youghtoghenry Coal Company.
No. 53. Same vs. same.
No. 74 Same vs. same. DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS, DB. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS DR. BARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Stowe. 1.1.1 The Court met at the usual hour on Tues-CURE DISEASES OF THE

CURE DISEASES OF THE CURE DISEASES OF THE CURE DISEARES OF THE Gar CULE DISEASES OF THE anoteo KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &C. RIDNEYS, BLADDER, &C. BUNEYS, BLADDER, &C. KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &C.

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After a diseaso has been conquered, there is still the weakness that it leaves bebind if to be removed. Convalescence is a itedious affair. If the enfeebled nd faccid muscles, the shattered herves, the thin : and flaceld muscles, the shattered herves, the thin in had watery blood could speak, they would cry for help.: In too many class such help as is given them is not of the right kind. The ferry simulants of commerce to harm. They kindle a temporary fame, which is a mockery: Their effect passes, and the last state of him who uses them is worse than the first. Not such is the isfect of HOSTETTERY's iast state of him who uses then is worse than the first. Not such is the effect of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S. Third is no drawback to its toning properties. It has been found THE (BEAT MEDICINE OF THE AGE for sustaining and brac-tions of the anteshied constitution in matter MEDICINE OF THE AGE for sustaining and brac-1 ing up the enfectled constitution no matter how is much debilitated as it not only, betows strength, but soothes the nervous system and allays all excite-ment of the brain. While the excitent preparation possesses such effective properties, it is perfectly safe and is agreeable to the taster. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed - Ast the pos-Decessary to say why they have failed > Ask the renecessary to say why they have failed) Ask the re-covered: dyspeptics, hillous sufferers, victure of fever and ague and nervous aubjects who have expe-rienced its effects what they hink of it. Ask them and be guided by what they say. As a household medicine it is available at all times in cases of indj-arising from an impure condition of the stomach or liver.

CURE OF. FISTULA.

Do. KEYORH : I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my discase, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistnin, which I had been advised to wist alone." on ac count of a herassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my imgs. I knew that the peop. lair mode of tresting diseases like mine way by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the discuss apon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of

the suro and the immediate check to the dictarge which I pelleved was a salutary provision of pature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treat-

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The evidence offered on the second count did not seem sufficient to establish, infer-entially, the knowledge or consent requi-site to sustain the first count. Col. Duff thought, and so argued, there was sufficient in the case to justify convic-tion. True, it had not been shown that the

being drank on the premises on the day stated; it was furnished by a man who was stated; it was furnished by a man who was acting in the capacity of bar-keeper, wit-ness did not see Mr. Keating about the premises at the time. A Mrs. Smith, col-ored, testified that she and her husband were employed at the Keating's hotel; and that she left on the 3d of May, 1867, to go east, and had not been at Keating's since. There being a count in the indictment

east, and had not been at Keating's since. There being a count in the indictment charging the defendant with know-ingly allowing liquor to be drank on his premises, Col. Daff, District Attorney, pro-pcsed to ask witness as to her knowledge whether the bar was kent open on Sunpcsea to ask witness as to her Knowledge whether the bar was kept open on Sun-days during her residence at Keat-ing's hotel. Mr. Cochran, for the de-fense, objected, but the Court overruled the objection. Witness could not say positive-ly whether or not liquor was sold on the Sabbath day; the bar room was closed on Sundays; on one occasion. Easter Sunday, Mr. Keating came into the kitchen with a

lay morning.

a Mr. Keating came into the kitchen with a pitcher of ale and gave her a drink of it; parties came on Sundays for meals, but there was no liquor served in the dining-room; witness could not say what transpired in the par-room, her duties being contined to the kitchen. This was all the evidence in the case. It was held by the Court that there could be no conviction on the first count, charging the defendant with having sold liquor on aspecific day, in the absence of any evidence that the liquor was furnished with the knowledge of defendant or that he directed or caused it to be furnished. The evidence offered on the second count