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FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 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 Miscellany. Third page: Pittsburgh Markets and Markets by Telegraph, Imports, River News. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Central Stock Markets, Petroleum Affairs. Seventh page: General Miscellany of Interesting Reading Matter.*

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 140¾@140½.

THE Senate refuses to concur in the House bill for a further extension of the fifty per cent. voluntary clause of the bankrupt law to next January. This action is desicive against the proposition.

THE press of our own and neighboring States have been a unit in commending the course of the Republicans of this district in placing the gallant and intrepid NEGLEY in nomination for Congress. No other candidate could have developed so much strength and personal popularity.

IT is stated that the Erie (XIXth) Congressional District will nominate Hon. G. W. SCHOFIELD for reelection to a fourth term as its Representative. This would be but a just acknowledgment of the value of his faithful services and of the benefits to be realized by his constituents in retaining him in the responsible post which he has filled so acceptably.

THE N. Y. *World* adroitly reminds the Pendletonians of the expediency of conciliating the Southern black vote, by giving a statement of their numbers in each of the ten States, and reiterating the opinion that they would vote in almost a solid body for repudiation. Friends as they are to a white man's government, the supporters of Mr. PENDLETON will find it hard to resist the temptation to secure such valuable auxiliaries.

SENATOR MORTON will deserve the grateful remembrance of all friends of an unimpeded river navigation, if he shall succeed in securing a square vote, by yeas and nays, in the Senate, on the short-span bridge question. It is reported that he is confident of a majority in favor of structures offering the least possible impediment to the waterway, but, if this just demand of our boating interests be rejected, it will be desirable to know the names of the opposing Senators, who are said to be also "interested in the leading Western railroads."

THE Democratic editors of Western Pennsylvania, at a meeting recently held in this city, unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the payment of the bonds in greenbacks and the nomination of PENDLETON. Similar resolutions would also have been approved by the recent Convention of the Allegheny county Democracy, but the bond-holding leaders of the party succeeded in smothering them. Their discreditable scheme to stifle an expression of the popular sentiment was indignantly denounced by delegates on the floor, but without avail.

WE DO not know how much of the credit is due to Mr. BINGHAM, upon whose motion the House yesterday reconsidered its unwise action, upon the proposition for bestowing two millions of dollars by way of gratuity upon the Department clerks, but it is probable that the final result must be in a great measure attributable to the vigorous protest of a very few influential members. The appropriation was carried on Tuesday by a vote of 71 to 58, and was yesterday reconsidered and defeated for this session by a vote of 68 to 64. The total vote is nearly the same in both cases—129 and 128—but five members have been found with discretion and honesty enough to change their votes and thus defeat the measure. Let us be thankful for the result, without being too anxious as to the mode of its accomplishment. No one who knows the peculiar influences, by which the army of Federal clerks at the Capital manage to secure the support of members for propositions of this kind, could be much surprised at the success which attended its first introduction, while no one who is aware of the eagerness with which these clerkships are constantly sought, would attempt to justify so much recklessness in lavishing the public money in gratuities to servants who were already abundantly paid. Now, let members who really think that Economy and Retrenchment mean something more than mere words, be equally vigilant and firm with all future propositions of this character, at least one of which, a gratuity to the employes of the two Houses, is sure to be sprung upon each House in the closing hours of the session. All such movements should, and may be, successfully resisted.

THE POSTURE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Two very singular things have happened this year, either of which, had it been predicted at the beginning of the current decade, would have been scouted as the wildest of extravagancies. One is the fact now before us, of a distinguished embassy from the Celestial Empire to our Government and country, headed by a veritable Yankee, the HON. ANSON BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, clothed with all the diplomatic powers with which the Brother of the Sun can invest him; the other is the effort put forth by a wing of the great Democratic party to make SALMON P. CHASE, an unchanged chief of the abolition party, their candidate for the Presidency. In both cases extremes have met. A very few years ago outside barbarians, like Mr. BURLINGAME had no rights, which the men of China were bound to respect; and at a period quite as recent, the Democracy loudly and bitterly denounced Mr. CHASE as an incendiary and a wretch deserving of nothing but a halter. But the outside barbarians have not changed—they are what they always were; and so is Mr. CHASE. The change is on the other side. Both the Chinese and the Democracy have been so effectually pummelled of late that they are glad to creep under the skirts of those whom they once despised. Even the poor negro, who naturally and properly feels grateful to Mr. CHASE, is to be politely invited to enter the Democratic fold and be received into full fellowship as a man and a brother.

But this last thing is not likely to work smoothly. The Chinese empire is not, like our Democracy, a many-headed monster; therefore there is no difficulty in the case of the Yankee embassador; but to forbid Democratic spouters to pour out maledictions against Abolitionists and "niggers"—which would have to be done if Mr. CHASE is to be the candidate, and if the votes of colored men are to be begged in his support—would be to strike them dumb. They have no other ideas and they have learned no other language. To stick to the party and hate "niggers" or "nagers," as the word is variously pronounced in the party, constitute the sum total of the *principles* for which the great mass of its voters have for years contended. To ask such men as these to face about, and vote for a man who was a rank Abolitionist in the palmy days of mobs and brick-bats, and to fraternize with "darkies," and draw them into the party ranks by flatteries, and walk arm in arm with them to the polls, is to ask too much. Those fellows will stampede by thousands rather than do anything of the kind.

That the most potential leaders of the party had everything arranged for bringing Mr. CHASE out is beyond question, and it is a very signicant fact. Even ISAIAH RYNDERS, the leader of the "subterranean" band of New York roughs, had thrown his weight—which is not a little—into that scale; but there is a stiff-necked generation outside of that very democratic metropolis who would as soon give up their right to vote as to give up the luxury of cursing and abusing colored people; and those leaders are now trembling and hesitating as they hear loud growls from that quarter. They are in dilemma. They are determined not to take PENDLETON; they are afraid to take CHASE, and now it looks as if they would be constrained to compromise by uniting upon ANDREW JOHNSON, which will be the end of that thing to which many well-meaning men still fondly cling as the Democratic party. Of course they have no love for him, and can place no reliance in him. All his antecedents—his former fierce and loud denunciations of their rebel friends, his subsequent abandonment of the principles upon which he was elected by the Republicans, his indefensible moral character, his intemperance and his follies—are such as to render it impossible either to trust or respect him. No enthusiasm can be excited in his behalf, except among the makers of contraband whisky. The party will feel that he is not one of themselves—that he is doubly a renegade, having left them to become a fierce radical, then betrayed the men who elevated him to office, and was then, for the lack of a better man, set up to be their national standard-bearer, without even pretending to have returned to the Democratic fold.

Everything must be inverted if JOHNSON is to be the candidate. Instead of the party giving him a platform to stand upon, he will give one to the party. His "policy," must be taken as the principles of the party. Negroes, and national bonds, and greenbacks are all to be left lying about loose. Democrats, to be sure, will be left free to curse the negro as heartily as they please, and denounce the bond-holder for demanding gold. But the bond-holder will be left equally free to pocket his gold; for the votes of the Democracy for ANDREW JOHNSON will not affect him; and the negroes of the reconstructed States will vote on as if nothing had happened, even should the candidate of the Democracy triumph.

If the party in opposition to the Republicans should be obliged to take Mr. JOHNSON as their standard-bearer there will from that moment be no Democratic party. It will be the JOHNSON party, the whisky party, or, possibly, they may dub it the Conservative party, a word which in this country means opposition to progress of every kind. JOHNSON has been a plague and a nuisance to our party; but he will be the death of that one if they take him as their Presidential candidate. Of course he will be overwhelmingly beaten; but that will not make the surrender of the party to him any the less fatal.

ATHLETIC THIMBLE RIGS.

It is the baldest of humbugs to atten pt an explanation of the popular interest in such an affair as the scull-race of yesterday, at Philadelphia, upon the hypothesis that it is a mere trial of athletic skill. This has certainly something to do with it, but that these "contests" are usually in reality gambling transactions, or in the phraseology of the day, "sporting" affairs, has vastly more influence on the popular sympathies. It is not a question which man has the most nervous muscles, the best lungs and the most perfect skill, that is to say, which man is the best man; what the public have come to care most for now, is which man has won the stakes for himself and the bets for his friends. Yesterday's race, or the fiasco which was pre-announced as a race, may have been intended to be an honest trial of strength and skill between the contestants, but, if so, the details of the affair give it a most unfortunate resemblance to something quite different. The result is but another lesson which should cure the verdant of that unsuspecting confidence with which they fancy they are betting their money on the best man. Will such people never perceive the transparent truth that horse-races, boat-races, prize-fights and all other "sports" of that kind are no longer, as a general thing, fair and honest trials of muscular endurance and scientific training, but have become traps in which the sharps catch the flats and rob them of their money? We do not make these observatiocs as especially applicable to the case at Philadelphia yesterday, but as holding true, generally, of these "sporting events."

Why these things should thus have degenerated, from the simple contests of muscle and training which they originally were, and which they still delusively purport to be, into the disreputable exhibitions of humbug, deception and fraud which they are usually in fact, is a question much easier to explain than to account for the readiness with which the public more and more suffers itself to be gulled. There have always been sharpers, to live by their wits, since society has been organized, and the business becomes more profitable with each revolving year, but we are at a loss to account for the increasing eagerness with which the public lends itself, swindle after swindle, to the designs of the Greeks, who "put up" these affairs. We do not propose to accomplish a reform of these things, nor even to attempt it. That can only be effected by the folly working its own cure—when experience shall convince people that no "event" of this kind is ever permitted to come, in good faith, to an honest decision, if it can be evaded by fraud or frustrated by violence. Then, when there are no more fools to be parted from their money in this way, the sharpers will be thrown upon their wits to invent new methods of fleecing those who are now credulous believers in the fairness of "sporting" athletes.

NOW IS THE TIME.

The failure of the Democratic party in its recent Convention to place in nomination candidates in opposition to the strong Republican ticket put forward, should prove no incentive to the loyal voters of Allegheny county to drop into apathy and inertness. While the opposition are disorganized, uncertain how to think or what to do, void of opinion until some is manufactured for them at the forthcoming National Convention, the Republicans should be cementing in solid mass to crush them the very moment their heads are shown above the sea of uncertainty into which the leaders have plunged them. Now is the golden time for organization. Don't wait and hesitate before taking action. With organization in every ward, borough and township entered into at once while the Democracy flounder and are bewildered, overwhelming victory cannot be prevented in autumn. Let Grant clubs be formed at once, and let every voter, old and young, enrol his name as a member, to do service in the common cause of Freedom and Justice. The opposition is weak and powerless, and if the present opportunity is embraced by the Republicans for active and effective organization, and solid work, can be kept so during the whole campaign, and the pledge given at Chicago for ten thousand majority in old Allegheny will be more than fully redeemed.

CONFLICTS OF DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

REPEAL must be the great watchword of the Democratic party. Repeal of every unconstitutional act, oppressive upon the people, in *every State* where such oppression now reigns, and the abrogation of all forced Congressional Constitutions.

So much for the Pittsburgh *Post*, of yesterday. The quotation must be taken as a correct statement of the opinions of the managers of that journal. We do not dare to say, since the Democracy of the county repudiated our neighbor the other day, that it also expresses the opinions of the party. The inference is rather that it does not. The Boston *Post*, for example, a journal which deservedly enjoys the highest confidence of its political friends, holds to a very different doctrine. It denies that the present reconstruction is to be disturbed by its party; it ridicules the idea that "dead institutions can be revived by the most powerful party that ever had an existence, or that a nation is likely to attempt to retrace steps which the law of progress declares impossible." The same journal proceeds:

As it regards reconstruction, that is, restoration, the Democratic party is earnestly in favor of it, and has been from the beginning. It cordially supported the plan of President Johnson, which was that of President Lincoln, because its purpose was simply to bring back revolted States by the shortest road to their places within the Union.

It is not for us to suggest which of the two *Posts* the Democracy are most likely to listen to.

THE large vote by which the English Commons refused to order an inquiry into the causes of discontent among the people of Nova Scotia, affords no proof whatever of the strength of the Ministerial party which opposed the inquiry, or of the diminished strength in the House of Mr. BRIGHT, the mover of the inquiry. The vote was negatived, not because Ministers desired it, but because JOHN BULL'S traditional policy forbids him to admit, under any circumstances, the existence of any just cause for discontent in any of his colonies. He has always required from them the most submissive obedience to the policy of the home government, and English history affords no instances where colonial reforms have been successfully agitated for, except when agitation has assumed a form so turbulent and imperative as to threaten a violent rupture of the connection. When that contingency comes about, the Imperial government yields, and the desired reforms are accomplished. The loss of some very valuable colonies within the last century has operated since as a standing caution, against a protracted obstinacy in any obnoxious provincial policy. In point of fact, the Nova Scotians have no grievances to be seriously complained of. If they had, their adjustment could be secured when the home government should find them to be in earnest—and not before.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN positively declines to be a Presidential candidate, and offers to aid the aspirations of HANCOCK. As the tactics of the Hero of the Peninsula are known to be defensive rather than aggressive, he might prove to be a valuable man to his protegé. WEED, who is no friend to Mr. CHASE, says that the latter will be run by the Consevatives as a third party candidate, if the Democrats throw him overboard. It remains to be seen whether this insidious attack will answer its purpose, in damaging the Chief Justice in the New York Convention. Democratic declarations are already current that Mr. CHASE's name can only be presented to that body under an explicit pledge that he and his friends will abide by its action. This pledge they will not give unless sure of the nomination. For the probabilities decidedly sustain WEED's intimation, that Mr. CHASE intends to be a candidate, with or without the endorsement of the Convention. Shrewd Democrats are alarmed by this, knowing that he would receive the votes of the entire anti-repudiation wing of their party, without making any impression upon the Republican ranks. The situation is getting to be interesting, especially since Mr. JOHNSON is yet to be heard from.

[The facts embodied in the annexed communication materially modify certain views recently expressed editorially in these columns, and ought to have an important bearing on whatever Congressional action may be had upon the question of granting further Government subsidies to the Kansas Pacific Railway Company.—ED.]

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT.

General Sherman, in a letter addressed to General Grant, dated March 4, 1868, speaking of this road, says: "The completion of this road during the present year to Fort Lyon would be a most important work to the military interests of that frontier; and the completion of the other branch to coal and wood would also be most important to all the interests along the valley of the Smoky Hill, chiefly so to us who have to guard that line and provide for the wants of the necessary garrisons. * * * This road is a military necessity."

Subsequently Major General Phil. H. Sheridan was assigned to the command of that department, and in the following letter expressed his views on the same subject. This letter, endorsed by General Grant, was the first communication addressed to Congress by General Schofield, Secretary of War:

HEADQ'RS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., June 2, 1868.

GENERAL:—The Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railroad will, in a short time, be completed to a point about thirty miles distant from Fort Wallace, Kansas. At this point government subsidy ceases and the work ends. I would respectfully urge on you the importance of the government continuing its aid, and at once, as far as Fort Wallace, and afterwards to Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory.

The road could be finished to Fort Wallace about July 1st, and to Fort Lyon in time for the spring freight to New Mexico in 1869. I know that, pecuniarily, it would be to the advantage of the government to help this road certainly as far as Fort Wallace, and also to Fort Lyon. But, in addition, it almost substantially ends our Indian troubles by the moral effect which it exercises ever the Indians, and the facility that it gives to the military in controlling them.

I have not had a single depredation in my department since I assumed command, and I have the greatest desire to maintain the peaceful condition of affairs. I have made a great deal of personal exertion by visiting nearly every post in the section of the country in which the Indians were hostile last year, and in all interviews with the Indians was led to believe that we may be able to preserve peace during the coming summer.

No one, unless he has personally visited this country, can well appreciate the great assistance which this railroad gives to economy, security and effectiveness in the administration of military affairs in this department. Yours truly,

P. H. SHERRIDAN, Major General U. S. Army.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding, &c.

Both these letters received the endorsement of Gen. Grant, and, with that endorsement, were communicated to Congress through the Secretary of War. As a matter of justice to them, and to the company constructing this road, who have been charged with being parties to a great combination of railway and other companies for the purpose of getting subsidies from the government to an amount exceeding two hundred millions of dollars, I ask you to publish them. I think Generals Grant, Sherman and Sherridan would hardly lend the weight of their great names to any such proceeding, and I know that the Union Pacific Railway Company Eastern Division, now called the Kansas Pacific, are not members of any such "ring," if indeed a combination of the kind exists. It would be the rankest folly on their part to load their truly meritorious enterprise with a parcel of other projects of questionable expediency. J. C.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—We observed in a *Woman's Letter* from Washington, in the *Independent*, that the Association is spoken of as "a body of men more marked and remarkable in learning and intellect than even the United States Senate;" while the distinguished President, (Dr. Gross) is described as "a tall man, with gray hair and noble head, whose face is remarkable, not only for its intellectual outline, but for its expression of benevolence; one would think that he was a rapt divine, who had spent his life in calm contemplation of the beautiful and the good, instead of a man who has won a wide reputation by the skillful use of instruments, and by the surgeon's knife brought help and health to suffering mortals."

HENRY CLAY DEAN, the Iowa apostle of Democracy, made his appearance in Ottumwa last week. The *Courier* has this to say of his visit: "H. C. Dean is in the city; was here last night, and in front of one the saloons near a corner on Main street, was spouting treason to a knot of his proselytes—the faithful 'Democracy.' He was overheard to say that these one-armed soldiers who are thrust under our noses as objects of charity are *fit carcasses for the gallows.*"

Washington Topics and Gossip.

A. H. Reed, the clerk in the Paymaster General's office, who was arrested for sending circulars throughout the country to office holders, assessing each five dollars for the alleged purpose of carrying on the expenses of the coming Presidential campaign, under instructions of the "National Managing Committee," has been bound over to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court, and allowed his freedom until that time by giving two thousand dollars bail. Since Reed's arrest upwards of fifty letters have been received and detained at the Postoffice, containing money directed to the so-called "National Managing Committee."

The resignation of Mr. Clark, Chief of the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department, on Wednesday, was occasioned by the fact that the House Retrenchment Committee has lately been investigating matters in his Bureau, and found everything in a deplorable condition and affairs badly mixed up. The Committee were not at all pleased that one of the most important bureaus of the Government should be managed so loosely, and hence they commenced framing a report to be presented to Congress, recommending a number of very radical changes. Mr. Clark, hearing of this, became alarmed, and at once tendered his resignation. His removal has been urged for a long time, but for some unaccountable reason it could not be effected.

The *National Intelligencer* had another studied attack on Secretary McCulloch yesterday, urging the President to remove him. The article asserts that McCulloch became somewhat alarmed at the prospect of his removal, and on Monday summoned Chief Justice Chase post haste from Richmond, in order that his influence with the President might be used to have him (McCulloch) retained in office; that Chase responded at once, and on Tuesday evening did call upon the President for that purpose. This article excites considerable comment in political circles, principally from the fact that the *Intelligencer* has been recognized as the President's organ. In urging McCulloch's removal, the editorial, closes as follows: "We tell the President frankly and earnestly that in this matter for him to delay is to defy public sentiment. He cannot afford to do so, and expect either from the present or future generations the applause he might otherwise fairly claim. It was the presence and association of such individuals as McCulloch and Rollins about him which gave strength to the impeachment movement it could never otherwise have commanded. It was the general disgust with relation to these and other officials, whose names will readily occur to the public, which interrupted the warm flow of personal sympathy, the natural uprising of popular indignation at an unjust and indecent accusation, which, but for these impediments would, in a week, have crushed impeachment and its authors to dust. Of this topic, we repeat, we have long hesitated to speak, but if we shall have by the President's non-action to make our choice between a regard for his feelings and our duty to convictions and demand of the conservative masses of the land, we shall not be long in making our selection."

Col. Roberts, of Pittsburgh, was before the Senate Committee on Postal Affairs yesterday, and delivered an argument in support of bridging the Ohio river with not less than five hundred feet spans. The Committee have come to no conclusion in regard to the matter, but as a majority are interested in the leading Western railroads, it is presumed that they will report adversely to "long spans." Senator Morton is confident, however, that the long span bill can be carried through the Senate, though the Committee should report against it.

The first business in the House was Mr. Bingham's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill allowing clerks in the different departments twenty per cent. additional salary was passed. This was agreed to, and was promptly followed up by another motion from Mr. Bingham to lay the bill upon the table, and it was agreed to by a vote of sixty-eight ayes to sixty-four nays, the Democrats all voting in the negative. This effectually disposes of this proposition during the present session.

An effort will be made to reduce the salaries of members of Congress from five to three thousand dollars.

The military review of all the troops in this department took place yesterday, in honor of the Chinese Embassy, who were present and manifested great interest. About three thousand troops of infantry and cavalry were in line. A large number of spectators were present, including Cabinet Ministers, Senators, and Congressmen. General Hancock commanded the troops. The weather was uncomfortably warm, which detracted somewhat from the interest of the occasion, and prevented many from attending who otherwise would have done so.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The Musical Contests—Award of the Judges.

The grand event of the season was the musical contest, instrumental and vocal, which took place in the Chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College last evening. At an early hour in the evening the Chapel was filled to its utmost capacity with the most brilliant and appreciative assemblage we have ever seen collected together. The grand contest for the "McKee" and "Mellor" endowment prizes had been impatiently looked for by the intellectual and musical circles of the city, inasmuch as previous entertainments of the character had elicited the warmest ecomiums of praise from the most accomplished critics. The audience embraced a majority of our amateur vocalists and musical celebrities, and the deepest interest was manifested. At a few minutes to eight o'clock the young lady rivals, fourteen in number, entered the hall from the class rooms, and were assigned positions on the stage, in the centre of which had been placed a magnificent full toned Chickering piano, on which the relative merits of the contestants was to be decided. The judges then took their seats, and after a few appropriate remarks by the President of the Institution, Rev. I. N. Pershing, the exercises commenced.

There were eight competitors for the vocal prize, as follows: Miss Brownfield, Miss Benny, Miss Cunningham, Miss Kimball, Miss Darrah, Miss Endsley, Miss L. Sawyer and Miss Fisher, all of whom acquitted themselves with credit, a high order of musical talent and giving evidence of the most careful trining. The audience, notwithstanding the high temperature of the atmosphere and the crowded condition of the Hall, the aisles of which were crowded, were highly delighted with the entertainment and applauded heartily at the conclusion of each piece. How it was possible for the judges to select from so much excellence seems to us a distinction without a difference, and we are fully confident that had we been called upon to make a decision, we would have been utterly unable to do so.

At the conclusion of the vocal contest a brief intermission was taken, after which the contest for the elegant McKee medal for best instrumental performance on the piano was opened and participated in by the following named ladies: Miss Clark, Miss McMullin, Miss L. Sawyer, Miss Sellers, Miss Caplees and Miss E. Sawyer. The audience, having in a manner been prepared for the rich treat in store for them, by the superior excellence of the vocal contest, were not anticipating so much excellence, such brilliant executions and artistic manipulations of the piano. The contest was even; all developed talent of no ordinary character. Indeed had each performer selected the same composition, the judges would have been completely baffled, for all made brilliant and masterly interpretations of the subjects selected.

After the programme had been concluded the judges retired, and in a few minutes returned, when the decision was announced and the prizes awarded by Rev. Mr. McMillen. After speaking in the highest terms of all the contestants and urging them on to renewed efforts, he stated that the judges had awarded the "Meller Prize" to Miss Benny, and the "McKee Prize" to Miss L. Sawyer; The Prizes—the first prize named, an elegantly bound volume of music, and the second, a beautiful gold medal—were handed over to the successful competitors, who received them with becoming modesty.

After some further musical exercises the entertainment came to a close and the audience dismissed with benediction, when they quietly dispersed and retired to their respective homes, well satisfied with the way they had spent the evening.

Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny city, was held last evening in the Treasurer's office city, building, John McDonald, Esq., presiding, W. W. Brown, Secretary. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock.

Members present—Messrs. McDonald, Brown, Riddle, Heath, Scandrett, Gray, McGraw, Myler, Bothwell, Hastings and Holmes.

Minutes of preceeding meeting were approved.

Mr. Heath, from the Committee on resolutions of the method of holding primary elections, reported progress. Several gentlemen were appointed to fill vacancies in the Committee which now stands as follows.

Fisrt Ward—Thomas Scandrett, W. C. Stockton, John Morrow, B. F. Brown and Alex. Hanna.

Second Ward—John Mc Donald, George Bothwell, Wm. Chambers, Geo. D. Riddle and W. H. Dunham.

Third Ward—John Holmes, Arthur Hobson, Sam'l Hastings, Casper Gang and Fred. Lang.

Fourth Ward—John McGraw, Joshua Patterson, John Myler, Rob't M. Blair, H. W. Aufterhide.

Fifth Ward—John Heath, Isaac Reed, Sames Crughey, A. Patterson and James Lindsay.

Sixth Ward—W. W. Brown, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Henry Ward, C. A. Hotchkiss and W. F. Trimble.

Seventh Ward—C. Wettach, Fred. Beilstein, Andrew Arent, John Brown, and Rob't Henderson.

Eighth Ward—Wm. Oakley, William Cribbs, Geo. Moul, —— Seidle, and Wm. Saints.

President—John McDonald.

Secretary—W. W. Brown.

On motion, it was decided to hold another meeting in the same place on Tuesday evening, June 23d, and the Secretary was instructed to notify all the members of this action.

Adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, June 18th, 1868:

Morris L. Morris to Peter Wilson, December 20, 1867; lot on Second street, in the Borough of Elizabeth.....$300

Thomas Mellon to James Reed, March 27, 1868; lot No. 8 in Mellon's plan, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 120 feet.....720

John W. Taylor to Sarah A. Jones, Feb. 1, 1867; lot Nos. 14 and 15 in Shiffer's plan of lots on Ridge street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 40 feet front and extending back to an alley.....$400

Elizabeth Guthrie to Geo. J. Walker, April 2, 1867; lot in Ross township, containing 5 acres and 100 perches, being lot No. 4 of the subdivision of the estate of Joseph Cooper; also, a strip of land 15 feet wide, running the full length on the south side of the above described lot.....$400

Henry Wilhelm and Paul Siebert to L. S. Johns, May 1, 1867; lot No. 23, in Wilhelm and Siebert's plan, on Chestnut street, Lawrenceville.....$150

MORTGAGES.

Same day five mortgages were filed.

Excelsior Hall—The ice cream and strawberry festival which opened at this hall last evening, as was anticipated, was a very pleasant affair, and highly enjoyed by all who were in attendance. It will continue this and to-morrow evening and we would suggest to those who are fond of a dish of the best ice cream, or a choice morsel in the way of juicy, luscious strawberries, with all the other et ceteras, not to pass this place by.

DR. SARGENT'S BACK-ACHE PILLS.

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CONVALESCENCE.

After a disease has been conquered, there is still the weakness that it leaves behind it to be removed. Convalescence is a tedious affair. If the enfeebled and flaccid muscles, the shattered nerves, the thin and watery blood could speak, they would cry for help. In too many cases such help as is given them is not of the right kind. The fiery stimulants of commerce do harm. They kindle a temporary flame, 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 effect of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. There is no drawback to its tonic properties. It has been found THE GREAT MEDICINE OF THE AGE for sustaining and bracing up the enfeebled constitution—no matter how much debilitated—as it not only bestows strength, but soothes the nervous system and allays all excitement of the brain. While this excellent preparation possesses such effective properties, it is perfectly safe and is agreeable to the taste. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. Can it be necessary to say why they have failed? Ask the recovered dyspeptics, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague and nervous subjects who have experienced its effects what they think of it. Ask them, and be guided by what they say. As a household medicine it is available at all times in cases of indigestion; bilious and other fevers, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the stomach or liver.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, 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 fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, I—— Q——

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 126 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. UNTIL 9 P. M.

June 17th, 1868.