## GRANT AND COLFAX.

(Continued from First Page.)

its four fold shield, his child when the arm that would protect it to-day was turning to dust in the darkness of the grave.

The idea of a country without a government is as absurd as the idea of a living man without a living, breathing soul in his body. It is necessary to the protection and the peace of each one of us, as it is necessary and essential to the existence of American Nationality, and to perpetuate it let the faws be made equal in their opera-tion upon persons in every State of the Union, and let not America be dishonored onion, and let not America be disanonred in the hereafter by any such legislation as that thirty years ago dishonored the statute-book of Georgia, and was carried into execution by the Courts of Georgia, when they condemped to imprisonment as felons, Worcester and Butler, because they had been guilty of the statutory offense, under the laws of Georgia, of teaching the Chero-kee Indiaus to read the beautiful lessons of our Master. Put this prohibition into our law and you will have no such legislation: will have no occasion to raise rmies to make men in every State armies to make men in every State will be bound by your laws, for every State will be bound by the terms of the laws to give equal protection to every man. These are the provisions of the Amendment that this Democracy opposes, and which is it-self on trial to-day before the American people. You elect a Congress of the Uni-ted States that follow the lead of Wade Hampton; General Preston and Jefferson Days, and that hatched-faced conspirator. John Slidell, and that fat conspirator, Bob Toombs, and see what will become it. It is no enswer to say that three-fourths of the States have ratified it. It is no answer to say that Congress by concurrent resolution but yesterday declared it ratified by three-fourths of the States. I suswer you back that you reverse that whole decision by the election of 68, by choosing such a Congress as will repeal this concurrent resolution, and pass a law that it was not ratified for the reason that the twenty-six States which ratified it were not the constitutional which ratified it were not the constitutional States; that the Congress that passed the law, was not a proper legislative assembly. This issue is all in your own hands, and it is the first word in the platform accepted by Ulysses S. Grant, which declares that they approve the measures of reconstruction adopted by Congress, a part of which is the fourteenth article of amendment. is the fourteenth article of amendment.
And now, if there be an individual who
thinks it is wrong to put in the Constitution this provision that every individual
shall be under the equal protection of the
laws no matter where he is born, no matter flow strong or how weak he is,
to flow strong or how poor he is, I want
him to get up and let his neighbors look at him I want to see what
sort of a looking annual he is. A voice:

"He is not here, Bingham." Not is he
anywhete where there are schools. There
are man, who say it, I know, but they do
not believe it. These are among the issues,
I have stated them were, horriedly, and
how are they met? Why, I read and what
a muddle they are making of it all. I read
in their platform, adopted at New York,
still attacking, I suppose this amendment
to the Corsitution which declares that the
National debt shall never be questioned by National debt shall never be questioned by either Congressional or State action. They resolved in New York, that they will have "one currency for the people and one currency for the bond-holders." And then they resolved in another place, that "unless it be nominated in the bond or expressly provided in the law;" the obligations of the nation are to be met in lawful money. Now it would take ten Pittsburgh lawyers, of the best of your ritisurgh lawyers to reconcile those two propositions. "The same corrency for the people and for the bondholders" and, except when it is nominated in the bond, "that the debt shall be paid in lawful money." Suppose that it is read that it should be paid in lawful money." Suppose that it is read that it should be paid in lawful money. Is it not nominated expressly that the interest in Five-Twenties should be paid in coin? Is it not nominated that the orlineinal of the Ten-Forties should be paid in coin? How do you fix it that you are going to have the same currency for the people and the same currency for the people and the same currency for the people and the same entrency for the paid in coin; that it shall be so paid? And these Ten-Forty bondholders, in as much as it is declared that they shall be paid in coin are to the paid that it shall be paid in coin are to the paid that they shall be paid in coin are to the paid that they shall be paid in coin are to have a different currency from the people. Then why, Mr. Demagogue, coin are to have a different currency from the people. Then why, Mr. Demagogue, did you put in that cleuse: "One currency for the people and the same for the bondholders?". I think you should agree with one of your journals in New York that it is simply baid, naked repudiation. The other part of the proposition is equally stupid. I aver it without fear of contradiction below the free of the proposition of the free of the proposition of the face of the proposition of the pr shulany intelligent man on the face of the earth, that when a nation contracts a loan in its own benalf, unless it expressly provides that it shall pay in something else, than the commercial standard of value, that it is bound to pay in that value. It is no matter whether it is specified in the bond or not when the United States made its loan of four hundred millions of non-interest bearing notes, and set them affoat in discharge of public and private obligations, although it lenot said that the one, or the ten, or the fifty, or the one hundred, or the thousand dollars on the face of the note shall be peld in coin, yet who does not understand that this is exactly the meaning of the promise and the obligation. If it does not mean ten dollars when the note calls for ten dollars on demand of the coin standard of value, it might just as well read ten very small potatoes. It meant ten dollars of the coinage of the United States. or of the coinage of foreign countries which had been adopted by the laws of the United States, or it meant nothing. I remem-ber very well when that bill was up for adoption or rejection. I re-member when this man, Pendleton, stood in his place, and under the obligation of his oath, as the printed record to this day will bear witness, declared that it was unconstitutional to issue a single dollar of innconstitutional to issue a single dollar of it. If it was unconstitutional in 1860 to do so, it is unconstitutional now, and he had bott: is unconstitutional now, and he had better drop the subject. It was constitutional, I insisted, for the Government of the United States to lay by force under contribution every dollar's worth of property in this land, for the time being, to save the 'nation's life. It was constitutional when you had called seven hundred thousand of the manhood of this land to upsaid of the manhood of this land to upsaid only more flag. hold your flag and our nationality, when they stood as a wall of fire between you and war's desolation, it was Mr. Pendleton said no, and of course that meant that your armies were to perish in the field for want of weapons to defend themselves in the face of the enemy. The people decreed otherwise, and I said then in my place, and neither Mr. Pendleton nor anybody else saw fit to raise issue with me, Isaid there, when that discussion went on in February, '62, if these legal tender notes are not ultimately to be redeemed by the Government of the United States in gold and silver coin; I will never vote for the issue of one dollar of it. They all agreed that that was the nature of the obligation. If they were not to pay the four hundred millions of dollars in coin, in God's name what were they to pay 't in? And what was to be the standard value of a dollar? Is it not to be paid in coin, or is it never to be paid to be paid in coin, or is it never to be paid at all. I see the New York World is com-And now, my countrymen, I thank you for the attention you have given me whilst I have in this hurried, broken manuer attempted to present some points of this great issue. ing to its senses on that subject; I see that they have found out that there is a vast they have found out that there is a vast number of people in New York who are not to be called "bloated bondholders," men who put their little savings on the field of battle into the bonds. I say that the ablest of Democratic journais says that the only meaning of this plank is that these bonds are to be paid in gold or sliver, or its equivalent. I accept that. Bring up your legal tender to par, let there be no premium on gold and we

are all agreed; but don't you undertake, after all that our eyes have seen in the last elight years, to repudiate the plighted honor of this nation to its dead and living defenders. We are able to pay our debts. They are honest debts, and being able to pay we ought to pay them. But you are raising a howl in your platform about oppressive taxation. You raised the same howl, Mr. Governor Seymour, all through the war against oppressive conscription. You raised that cry of oppressive conscription when the hills of Gettysburg were black with rioters of New York had reduced to ashes the sorly home they had this side of the grave. You said to that mob that day, "my friends, I will be to Washington and have this oppressive exscription stopped so that the broken rain of the Republic might not again be filled. So that your molt might the better give all and comfort to the regiments of the rebellion, roll back the trible sparifice from the soil of Pennsylvania. Equal taxation! I know that is virtien in that other platform at Chicago, the terrible secrifice from the soil of Pennsylvania. Equal taxation! I know that is written in that other platform at Chicago, that it is the duly and the purpose of the people of the United States represented in that Convention, to equalize as far as possible the burden of taxation. But what do these demagogues mean when they talk about equal taxation? Do they mean to be understood that they are in favor of equal taxation literally which means just this and nothing more. A like means just this and nothing more. A like taxation and valuation on all kinds of proparty real, personal, and mixed. No such taxation as that was ever seen amongst the American people and I trust in God never will be amongst the American people. It has been the policy always among the American people, and the monarchs of the old world are following somewhat of the old world are following some-what at least our example to lay the burden of taxation in upon property and upon wealth; to relieve the poor front it altogether by your example, and as far as possible energize the arm of honest toll by relieving the productions of toil from direct taxation. Equal taxation lots; you can do it no other way.

would tax at the same rate the plough in the furrow, the shuttle in the loon, the large-the Chairman presented Dr. Worthhammer upon the anyil, the plane upon the bench. Whoever read of such taxation as that in America. We have here the Democratic idea of the New Testament in this matter of taxation, "To whom much is graceful and elegant tribute to the accomgiven much shall be required;" so that in a terrible struggle for the nation's life the man whose income exceeded ten thousand dollars was taxed ten per cent., so that one millionaire paid more taxes into the Treas-ury upon this ten per cent income tax than the whole rural ropulation of Allechery ury upon this ten per cent income tax than the whole rural population of Allegheny County put together. We have not abandoned that idea altogether yet. We have exempted one thousand dollars, and taxed all aboye that five per, cent. We have reduced in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses the burdens of taxation nearly three hundred millions of dollars. We cannot extinguish taxation altogether and maintain ohr national credit, but we have reduced the national taxes since the surrenduced the national taxes since the surren-der of Lee hundred of millions of dollars. We have paid about twenty-five hundred millions of dollars to prosecute the war. I say it here to night to those demagogues who attempted to arraign the Republican party in their Convention in New York, led on by such traitors as Forrest and General Preston, and Wade Hampton. I defy them to point to any political organization what-soever that in so short a time and with the soever that in so short a time, and with so soever that in so short a time, and with so little oppression to the masses of the people, have accomplished so much. No matter what may befall; no matter what Democrats may say, the past is secure; it is struck into the imperishable adamant, there to abide for ever. I say that this party now arraigned by these demagogues and these disarmed traitors of the South, and (and they are just as good as any of the lawyers) but it would take ten of the best of your Pittsburgh lawyers, to reconcile, those two propositions, and they have the modesty, after the struggles and the same tenrency for the people and they distracted and attempted to betray they distracted and attempted to at every step they took, and ask the people to confide the future issues of life and death of this republic into the hands of the men who plotted the robellion itself. Why, my countrymen it would be as weak and wicked a thing to entrust your institutions to any such class of plotters and conspirators, as it would be for the shepherd to trust his sheep to the keeping of the wolf; or for the father to entrust his child to the keeping of the wildest beast of the forest. There is no sense nor reason in it. In the words of Washington "in this last great battle for the life of the republic I would ask of my countrymen that they put none but Americans on guard, whether natural born or naturalized makes no difference, but see to it that they are Americans—altogather Americans, thus to the flag, true to or the shepherd to trust his sheep to the gether Americans, true to the flag, true to the Constitution, true to the great interests of American people. Do that and all is well with the Republic. Your integrity will be maintained; your industry will be cherished and protected, and that result will be speedily reached, supplicated by that man who is this day made, the butt of every ribald jest from New York to New Orleans, the hero of the con-tury the man who to day has larger claims tury, the man who to day has larger claims to the gratitude of the American people, and I might add to the people of the whole civilized world, in that he contributed to save these institutions of ours, this last refuge of down-trodden humanity on earth, jeered at and hooted at as an ignoramus by man who are not fit to inclose the latabeter. jeered at and hooted at as an ignoramus by men who are not fit to unloose the latchets of his shoes. Oh! they say, he knew something about fighting, at all events he was an accomplished butcher. They might say as much of Washington. He knew how to lead his armies to victory; he knew how, under God, to fight it out on that line; the line of rectitude and honor and manthe line of rectifude and honor and man-hood. Now, let these demagogues stand abashed; when they ponder upon the pro-found significance of that simple letter of acceptance, uttered in words as simple as the words of a little child, and, therefore, all the more impressive. When the voice of the victorious warrior, which was heard amidst the roar and the tempest of battle but yesterday—in soft, quiet and humble tones, supplicates the God of Heaven and earth to let us have peace. Why, you know that when the storm went out know that when the storm went out upon the water eighteen centurios ago and the ship was tossed on the billows, and the hearts of men failed them, lest they should perish. The Son of God walked upon the waters, and said "Peace, be still." It was the want of humanity then. It is the want of humanity now that there should be peace. The one was the word of command eighteen centuries ago by him who spoke as man never spoke; the other is the word of supplication and petition as is the word of supplication and petition as humble as that which goes up from the heart of a little child as it lifts its tiny heads in prayer to its Father in Heaven, "Let us have peace," "Let us have peace," "Let us have peace," says the victorious commander, that the country, but yesterday blasted and blackened by war, may grow green and beautified under the hand of intelligent industry. Let us have peace, that the bleeding wounds of the nation may be healed. Let us have peace that brother-hood may be sgain established in the land. Let us have peace that the unity of the re-public may be perpetuated. Let us have peace in the borders of the Constitution that justice may be established and liberty secured forevermore to all the people of the Republic. Sustain by your ballots the hero of the century and you will have peace. Reject him and you do not deserve it. I do not speak the language of threat. God knows that I desire peace, whatever the people may do, but a people that will deliberately reject their defender and accept their betrayer; cannot expect longer to have peace. And now, my countrymen, I thank you for the attention you have given me whilst. that justice may be established and liberty

great issue.

plank is that these bonds are to be paid in gold or silver, or its equivalent. I accept that. Bring up your legal tender to par, let there be no premium on gold and we

I ask you to remember, the descendants of every nationality, men from France, men from Prussia, men from Switzerland, men

shelter under his roof, and only took advantage of his hospitality to rise in the deep stillness of the night to rifle his house and set it on fire. The American people in imitation of that example, wrote over the doorway of the holy temple of our liberties "a rest for the friendless, a home for the homeless of all nationalities." and the representatives of every civilized nationality in Europe have come hither, and are now asked to imitate that treachery, in the still hour of the night, of the pretended begar, but burglar and incendiary of Eng-land; to rise up after breaking bread at our board and finding shelter beneath our national roof, and set the holy temple on fire. for Ged's sake, if you do not wish to enjoy it any longer, go hence and let us and ours enjoy it hereafter. But let it stand; this land is filled with the graves of our fathers; it is the only sanctuary of an inviolable justice known by the American people on this side of the grave. Let your Constitution and American Government be Constitution and American Government be perpetuated. You can do it by your balsame great question of Human Liberty. The speaker reminded his audience of the

plished orator who had preceded him. He congratulated the audience upon their evident perception of the responsibilities rest-ing upon the citizen, in this the most im-portant civil contest ever known to our land: He pointedly alluded to its identity in objects with the late bloody and pro-tracted war, and to the pendency of the striking analogy between the experience of Washington at the close of the Revolutionary War and that of Grant to-day. The same people which elevated the one to the first Presidency, for the same good reasons, will confide to the other its against H. Goldstein. It was alleged the received obtained during now. Grant has given us peace so far as he could by beating down armed treason, and he will secure that peace now and hereafter by repressing the factious plottings of the same rebel spirit against the Constitution and I armed spirit against the constitution are spirit against the constitution and I armed spirit against the constitution and I armed spirit against the constitution are spirit against the constitution and I armed spirit against the constitution are spirit against the constitution against the constitution against the constit against the Constitution and Laws. Shall not be elected as Washington was? (Yes! vesl) He is the man to put in the present breach. The speaker adjured his hearers to look seriously to their duty. Seymour could not help us. His sympathies were ever against us. We are not his riends; these wore the gray, not the blue. He closed with an earnest appeal to all to be faithful to the only line of patriotic duty. (Great applause.)
Professor Pope then responded to the call of the meeting with the tething song as follows;

THE TWO COPPERHEADS. " TUNE -" Three Blind Mice." Two Copperheads! two Copperheads! See how they gaze! see how they gaze! They look to the north and they look to the sor They look every way to see the White House; But they will find it is nix cum arouse. To two Copperheads! to two Copperheads. Two Copperheads! two Copperheads! See how they run! see how they run! They run to get liato the 'resilent's chair, But they will find a great General there, One who will make them stop and stare: Those two Copperheads! these two Copperhea Two Copporheads! two Copporheads! Hear how they hiss, hear how they hiss. They his a not on ligger, but want his aid while they are making another big raid, But ambo is still a little afraid Of two Copporheads! two Copporheads!

Two Copperheads: two Copperheads! See how they coil, see how they coil. They coil to destroy our nation again, But they will find their heads full of pain, For they shall be bruised and both of them stair Two dead Copperheads! two dead Copperheads Two dead Copperheaus! two dead Copperheads:
General J. S. Negley then responded to
the enthusiastic calls of the meeting, very
briefly but handsomely eulogizing the preceding speakers. He promised himself the
honor of a more free communication hereafter with his Republican friends, declaring
that he should enter that field of duty now. that he should enter that field of duty now, as upon that of arms in 1861, with a de-termination to win, and with the same proud sense of the confidence reposed as e felt seven years since. (Cheers.) Upon the motion of Dr. J. G. McCandles a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening was unanimously carried, every man rising to his feet and giving also three

man rising to his feet and giving also three rousing cheers for Grant.
After another, amusing song from Prof.
Pope, full as were the others, of hits, the meeting at 10 r. m. adjourned.

Petroleum. EDITORS GAZETTE:-Having of late frequently noticed statements published in the local columns of your valuable paper, as well as in almost all theother Pittsburgh papers, relating to the receipts of crude petroleum at this point during the by-gone months of this year (1868) as compared with the corresponding months of 1867, we find in each case the writer of these arti-cles makes the receipts of 1867 larger than those of 1868. We do not know his motive for doing so or where he gets his figures, but we do know that his figures are not reliable, to wit: For instance, we will take County Guager's certificates and his records of all the crude oil received at this point of all the crude oil received at this point up to July 30, 1867, gauged and not gauged, which will foot up the total amount of 558,956 parrels. This includes every harrel of oil received at Pittsburgh during the first seven months of 1867. Now the same Gauger has actually gauged from January 1, 1868, to July 28th, 1868, 618,253 barrels, making an excess of ill received and ranged here to date, as 1868, 618,263 barrels, making an excess of oil received and gauged here to date, as compared with last year, of 59,297 barrels. Last year we had no railroad connections with the oil regions; this year we have and we can give sales of 56,000 barrels delivered on board cars at Venango city for this market. None or little of this oil was any of the corresponding to the corresponding the corresponding to the corresponding the corresponding to the cor auged after arriving here—certainly not over 6,000 barrels, and is consequently not included in the Gauger's total. We will add this 50,000 to the excess of 59,297, which will give us an excess of 109,297 barrels to date ver 1867.

Again, several of our prominent refiners and tank men have their buyers in the oil regions, and the oil that is bought for these

CITY AND SUBURBAN. Daily Prayer Meeting-From 12 M. to 12:30 o'clock at the Methodist Church, Fifth. street, next door to GAZETTE office.

Eleventh Warders !-- Your attention is called to an advertisement in to-day's pa-per for a meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next:

Threatened to Whip Him.—Jos. Scmidt alleges that F. Richter threatened to whip him, and acted otherwise in a very hostile manner toward him. Alderman Taylor issued a warrant for the arrest of Richter or surety of the peace.

Assault and Battery.-Job Hoffman alleges that John Kohler committed an assault and battery upon him by beating and abusing him in a shameful manner. A warrant was issued by Alderman McMasters for the arrest of Kohler. Desertion Ella McConnell alleges that

ed, and refuses to do anything towards her support, although he gets good wages and has steady employment. Alderman Mullen issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused yesterday morning. Beat Him, Jas. Riley, according to an information before Alderman Taylor, being

in a pugilistic humor yesterday, gave vent to his feelings by attacking Jeremiah Sul-livan, and so abused Jerry as to cause him to make the information referred to. The case was finally settled by Riley paying the Recovernig .- Officer Green, of the Allegheny police force, who was shot at and wounded in the arm and shoulder, by George Leslie the alleged burglar, is recovering. The ball has not been extracted but he is able to walk around. He has not yet been assigned to duty. Dr. Herron

attends him. Alleged Larceny.-Peter Albach made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against H. Goldstein, for lar-ceny. Albach alleges that Goldstein pur-loined from the store of Macrum & Glyde, on Market street, a lot of hoop skirts, corsets, and ladies wear, to the value of \$25.

Mr. Robert Lafferty.—This gentleman cannot vet be said to be out of danger. It is necessary to keep him under the influence of opiates. His family who have been spending the summer on his estate in Crawford county, returned on Wednesday, and are now with him, and every possible skill and care will be expended for his recovery.

number of checks and a sufficient amount, where he had purchased an extensive distribution of money to make change. The passenger receives one of these checks when the fare is paid, and drops it into a locked box which the conductor carries with him. This plan is in operation at St. Louis and is said to possess some advantages over the locked on the conductor carries with him.

Maguire.

U. S. Court-Judge M'Candless. al., vs. the Steamer Armadillo, on motion of John Barton Esq., the report of John H. Baily, Esq., Commissioner oppointed to make distribution of the money in the Registry of the court, was confirmed nisi, to become absolute unless appealed fromwithin ten days.

In the bankruptcy branch of the court, a

final discharge was granted and certificate awarded to Samuel R. Griswold, of Eric county, Pa 

All our citizens, as well: as the strangers who visit our goodly city of smoke, will be glad to see that indexes in clear, white letters on a black ground, are being put up on the corners of the streets. At some of these corners we notice that the Schoolof these corners we notice; that the School-master is taking his summer vacation. This accounts, no doubt, for the incorrect orthography. It will be observed by those who pass "Chatham" street, that that name, so suggestive of distinguished statesmanship, is spelled "Chattam." It is long since we desired to see the word "Plumby" removed from the corner of a cer-'Plumb" removed from the cornor of a cerain alley. "Chattam" might be improved.

A Villainous Set. One of the editorial excursionists to the Rocky Mountains, in writing up the "sights" at Laramie, speaks of their visit to "several dance houses" seeing "more wickedness than could be seen in Pittsburgh for a month," and "for the first time admitted into the secrets of Keno and Faro," adding that "there was not at that time collected together anywhere a more villainons doking set of roffians than in that tent," "Present company excepted," un-less railroad traveling in hot and dry weather, neglected toilet, with other incon-veniences which must of necessity be endured, had given our brothers of the quill a demoralized semblance.

Sad Archest A Young Lady Burned to Death Thursday morning a young lady, the

and tank men have their buyers in the oil regions, and the oil that is bought for these parties there and shipped to their tanks or refineries here is not gauged when it arrives here, and consequently is not included in the above receipts for 1867. We are cognizant of the fact that one yard alone received 90,000 barrels of oil in this way, and the balance of the dealers who have been receiving oil at their works or tanks in this way, have, certainly not received under. 75,000 barrels. Now these lots of 75,000,000 and 109,297 barrels added give us a total excess of this year's receipts over last year of 274,297 barrels of oil.

The above figures are as reliable as any we can get, as we took great pains to get at correct records, but if they look large and any of the gentlemen in the trade can show will correct in in print, as we think that we have underrated rather than overrated the ungauged receipts of 1868. Equity.

Thursday morning a young lady, the Death.

Thursday morning a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Mullen, President of the mullen, P the ungauged receipts of 1868. Equity.

The nignest nonors. Her demise, so sudden, so unexpected, cast a gloom over the whole community in which cheapest likeness to be had, for twenty-five cents, at No. 84 Fifth street.

The nignest nonors. Her demise, cast a gloom over the whole community in which she resided, and furnished another sad proof of the fact, "In the midst of life we are in death."

A valuable gold watch escaped watcher from the posterior in the nignest nonors. Her demise, it is not proved in the proof of the fact, "In the midst of life we are in death."

A valuable gold watch escaped watcher from the proof of the fact, "In the midst of life we are in death."

In our issue of Thursday we published an account of the arrest of the Benninghoff robbers, clipped from the Petroleum Cen-

ter Daily Record extra of Tuesday. We have for several weeks past been conat the request of Detective Hague, from whom we received the information, refrained from giving them to our readers, lest the publication of the matter might in some way interfere, and perhaps frustrate some of his well laid plans. The publica-tion in the *Record*, we consider, relieved us

from any further secreey in the matter.

The robbery was committed on the night of the 16th of January, and the facts connected with it having heretofere been published in detail, we deem it unnecessary to reproduce them. The amount of property stolen was about \$365,000—\$65,000 in green-backs, and the remainder in Government bonds. A large reward was offered for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the property, which had a tendency to attract detectives from all parts of the country. her husband, John McConnell, has desert-A number of persons were arrested on suspicion, but for the want of evidence were discharged, and the whole affair was so shrouded in mystery that the detectives, who were at first elated with a hope of suc-

cess, gave up in despair.

Mr. Joseph Benninghoff, son of the man who was robbed, came to this city and after several interviews with ex-Chief of Police Robert Hague, that officer took the affair in hand, and since then has devoted his entire time to "working up" the "job."
The result of his almost incessant labors, and the assistance rendered him by officer McKelvy, is the capture of five of the per-petrators of the robbery, who are now safe-ly caged in the Franklin (Venango county)

with the information Mr. Hague received from the German at Meadville, the substance of which we published yester-day, and statements made by one of the gang, who it appears was dissatisfied with his share of the spoils, the veteran de-tective commenced closing in upon his "game." He started West about the 20th of April, and proceeded to Omaha, where he remained for several days; but finding that he was not on the right track, returned that he was not on the right track, returned to this city. After a visit to the scene of the roboery, he again started West, and went as far as the Pacific Railroad was completed, hoping to find Jim Saeger, the ring leader of the gang, in that locality. Hearing nothing of his man, he took the back track again and returned through Kansas and Missouri, after making a tour through Colorado and Nebraska, and arrived home without obtaining any definite rived home without obtaining any definite information. He made a third trip West,

and again returned without his man. He had undertaken the job in earnest and Suit Withdrawn.—Information for larceny as bailee was made yesterday before Alderman McMasters by Peter Aulbach against H. Goldstein. It was alleged the accused obtained goods from the prosecutor upon a promise to return the same with whatever cash he might realize from sales, which promise he failed to keep. Upon investigation the charge was not sustained and the prosecutor withdrew the suit and paid the costs.

New Arrangement.—A new method of collecting fares is about to be put in practice on the Manchester Passenger Railway. The conductor will be furnished with a number of checks and a sufficient amount of money to make change. The passenger to literature as the disheartened by a few unsuccessful trips, and after a few days search to lilinois, where after a few days rest he atreed to lilinois, where after a few days search he arrested Jacob Shoppert, who was brought to this city and confined in our jail. He obtained information from Shoppert which induced him to go to Philadelphia, where he arrested two others, one of whom proved to be a niost valuable party in aiding in the arrest of others of the party, has accompanied officer Hague on several trips, and we are informed in our jail. He obtained information from Shoppert which induced him to go to Philadelphia, where he arrested two others, one of whom proved to be a niost valuable party in aiding in the arrest of others of the party, has accompanied officer Hague on several trips, and we are informed in our jail. He obtained information from Shoppert which induced him to go to Philadelphia, where he arrested Jacob Shoppert, who was brought to this city and confined in our jail. He obtained information from Shoppert which induced him to go to Philadelphia, where he arrested Jacob Shoppert, who was brought to this city and confined in our jail. He obtained information from Shoppert which induced him to go to Philadelphia, where he arrested Jacob Shoppert, who was brought to this city and confined in our jail. He obtained information from Shoppert which indu was not to be disheartened by a few unsu is said to possess some advantages over the old system.

No Quorum.—A special meeting of the hillerheny Councils was called for last evening to consider the Montgome-intercepted in the jail office, and when its avenue sewer question. At the contents became known it was deemed appointed time some of the mem-bers made their appearance, but after Accordingly officer McKelvey, who waiting over a half hour without gathering was also connected with ex-Chief Hague,

waiting over a half hour without gathering enough for a quorum they took their leave, most of them wending their way to City Hall to listen to the thrilling eloquence of Ohio's most gifted statesman, Hon. John A. Bingham.

Birmingham Public Schools.—At a meeting or the Birmingham School Board, held July 27th, 1868, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year: Principal, Mr. Benjamir Jones; Miss Kate, Knowles, Miss Mary Beck, Miss Jennie Adams, Miss Lottie Hammett, Miss Mattle Torrence, Miss Maggie Hare, Miss Louiss Sellers, Miss Lizzie Barr, Miss Ella O'Donnell, Miss Sadle McGonigle, Miss Annie Herriott, Miss Jennie McCutcheon, Miss Jennie Sterling, Miss Ella Simpson, Miss Maggie Maguire.

Accordingly onneer McKelvey, who also connected with ex-Chief Hague, and rendered invaluable assistance in working up the case, on Wednesday of last working up the case, on New All set working up the case, on New All set working up the case, Miller, but the name of the other i

withheld. In the case of Barker, Pearce & Co., et. This Will Show Which Company Sell the Most.

This statement is based upon the quarterly returns made under oath by the different manufacturers, as each company has nisi, to pay to the patentee on the number sold as a license.

The returns of the following sewing machine companies show an increase per centage of sales as indicated by the figures Weed Sewing Machine Com-

Howe 66 "
Empire 9 "
The following companies show a per centage of loss in their sales for the current year, as follows:
Wheeler Wilson Manufacturing Company 1000 ... 20 per cent Company .... Vilcox & Gibbs 15 ... REFERENCES-ALLEGHENY CITY. H. Brakley..... ......106 Robinson street

S. Blake.

Guckert...

.269 " Fleming..... .291 .220 Ohio street. Jeo. Tomilson. . G. Sotters 224 " ....sdoobs...... Troy Hill. J. Ober. Capt. Eberhart. 251 Ohio street. . Hess.... Ohio and Dia-Wm. Wilson. E. Barnet.. 57 Palo Alto street. . Corry 250 Lacock S. Frew.... 87 Madison av. . Brown... . Baache: .145 Matthoit. 7 Mary street 31 North " K. Lemon. 42 West 14 Chestaut street. Boulger... M. Homyer. A. F. Small. 27 Lisden

89 First 38 River avenue. A. Armstrong. Federal street. . M. Cooper.. M. Ray.... S. M. Stay... 250 Beaver : " Also a \$30 Kuitting Machine; will knit Also a \$30 Km. twelve pairs of socks per day. R. Lone, Agent,

Heavy Robbery. Dr. Taylor of Irwin's Station, Westmoreland county, was robbed on Friday night land county, was robbed on Friday night of eleven hundred dollars. It appears that after the Doctor had retired and was asleep his room was entered by burglars, who, after administering ether to the unconscious sleeper, robbed him of his pocket book containing eleven hundred dollars. A valuable gold watch excaped their notice. The Doctor did not recover his senses until late on Saturday morning, when he dis-

The Benninghoff Robbery-Additional Par- The Bickford Patent Family Knitting Machine-Price \$30.

It will knit plain or ribbed, or close open work, of any size, with either coars or fine yarn of woolen, cotton, linen or sill If the thread will hold together it can he knit, as the machine requires no tension versant with the facts therein related, but therefore making very soft and beautiful work, with the same stitch as the hand needle, but much smoother and more even than can be made by the most expert hand knitter.

As these machines become generally troduced, the knitter will find thousands. uses for them never before thought making them more and more necessary and

valuable. If a farmer has 50 pounds of wool, he can sell it for about \$27; or he can have it con-verted into yarn at any wool factory for socks, worth at wholesele 37 per dozen amounting to \$112—yielding a profit of \$1—nearly paying the cost of three machine. Will knit 12 pairs of socks per day, complete and whole, with double heel and to or 15,000 stitches, or 18 inches of perfe

or 15,000 statenes, or 10 inches of peries work in a minute.

The following articles accompany ese machine, viz: bobbin winder, three bobbins, swift; oiler, six extra needles, and for printed instructions, by which any one ce eadily learn to operate.

Every Machine is warranted to be in per ect order, and to do just what is repres

A child ten years of age can knit on the

R. H. Long, Agent, 112 Grant street, Pittsburgh, At the Weed Sewing Machine Office

Pure Fruit Syrups, viz: Pine Appi. Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blace, berry, Saraaparilla, Lemon and Raspberry Vinegar, at the lowest prices at 112 Federatreet, Allegheny city.

Grouge Beaven.

jy25:1w

DIED: HOUSE. -On Thursday, July 30th, at 11 o'cloca, M., BESSIE, only daughter of W. H. and Macha C. House, aged 2 years and 2 months. The funeral will take, place from the residence of parents, in South Pittsburgh, on Carson street phosite the School House, THIS AFTERNOON, at a clock. The friends of the family are respectful

nvited to attend,

RIDDLE—At Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday, Jul.
30, 1868. of congestion, FRANCIS, infant son ...
Robert kildle, aged sixteen months and three day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited. to attend the funeral from No. 175 South Avenue Allegheny, on SATURDAY, August 1st, at 2 P. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

A LEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER
No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, R
GOFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and eery description of Funeral Furnishing Goods for
nished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse a
Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES-Rev. David Kerr. D. D., Rev. 18
W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esg., Jacobu
Miller, Esg.

HARLES & PEEBLES, UNDER-TAKERS AND EIVERY STABLES, cornerst SANDUSKY STREET AND CHIYCH AVERUS Allegheny City, where their COt IN BOOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Waluut Codins, at prices wrying from \$1 to \$100. Bodies prepared for intenent. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, sinds of Mourning Goods, if required, Office operat all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDER-TAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OH. SQUARE, (by John Wilson & Bros.) keeps alway-on hands the best Metal, Resewood, Walnut L. imitation Rosewood Cuffine Walnut Communication on hands the best Metal, Resewood, Wainut & initiation Rosewood Codins, Wainut Codins frog 525 upwards. Rosewood Codins & 20 upwa.ds, other Crimist proportion. Carriages and Hears Hurnished at low rates. Crape. Gloves, Plate & Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day angight.

No STALE STOCK.

ALL NEW GOODS AT

C. A. BOUCHER'S

ORIGINAL RED FRONT

TEA WAREHOUSE

114 SMITHFIELD ST., OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Small Profits cause Large & Quick Sales Which prevents any accumulation of old goods STOCK REPLENISHED BY

Daily Purchases from Eastern Market.

Better goods sold at lower rates than at any lar establishment in the two cities, and

FULL WEIGHT GIVEN.

ATTENTIVE AND OBLIGING SALESME Goods delivered free to Repots, Cara, Boats, I tels and Residences. Call systore for descript Catalogue and Price List.

ORIGINAL RED FRONT TEA WAREHOUSE 114 SMITHPIELD ST., opp. Pest Office G. A. BOTCHER

CENUINE

SCOTCH PEBBLE

SPECTACLES.

WARRANTED TO IMPROVE THE SIG FOR SALE BY

DUNSEATH & HASLETT

56 FIFTH STREET.

NEW

SPRING GOODS Adapted to a FIRST CLASS MERCHANT TA

JUST OPENED, AT.

HENRY G. HALE'S

Corner of Penn and St. Clair St SELLING OFF AT COST! THE BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER STOCK OF CY

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Gentlemen's Fur

AT COST, to make r H. SMITH