Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1868. NUMBER 191.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

FROM EUROPE.

Suit in France Decided in Favor of the United States—Speech of the Emperor Napoleon—The Disturbed Condition of Spain—Financial and Commercial.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The appeal in the case of the United States against Arwans, in which a counter claim is involved, has been decided in the Court Imperial in favor of the United States. The suit involved the question whether the Messrs. Arwans had contracted to build for the Southern Confederacy.

PARIS, August 10.—The Emperor Napoleon, on his return from Plornoires, stopped a short time at Troyes, where he was received with great enthusiasm by the people. The Mayor at the head of the Municipal Government, waited on His Majesty at the depot and presented an address of welcome. The Emperor replied, thanking the Mayor and the municipality and people for this, their warm demonstration of affection. He expressed a hope that no untoward event would occur to disturb the peaceful progress of trade and agriculture, and concluded with an invocation to God to protect France. The Emperor's speech was received with prolonged cheers and repeated cries of "*Vive L'Emperuer.*"

SPAIN.

LONDON, August 10.—Accounts received daily from Spain represent that the disturbed condition of that country is leading to disastrous results. The latest advices from Madrid say that the financial crisis is anticipated. Lieut. General Juan Peselna has been appointed Capt. General of the Province of Calalonia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 10—*Evening.*—Consols for money, 94⅛; for account, 94¼; bonds, 71⅝; Erie, 37¼; Illinois Central, 92; Great Western, 38½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Cotton unchanged; sales 15,000 bales. California wheat, 12s. 4d.; red western, 10s. 10d. Fine rosin, 14s. Terpentine, 28s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, August 10.—Sugar firmer at 36s.

ANTWERP, August 10.—Petroleum quiet.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Cattle Disease—Precautionary Measures Adopted—Sickness from Eating the Flesh—Injunction Vacated—Exportation of Hay—Yellow Fever—Riot in Brooklyn, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 10.—About one hundred diseased cattle have been killed at Communipaw and placed in tanks for rendering. The market is seriously affected and the price for live stock has fallen off considerably. The demand for beef in restaurants has also fallen off to-day. Guards are to be stationed at all the Railroad lines to prevent the shipment of diseased cattle here, and every cattle train will be accompanied by a competent medical officer. One instance of sickness from eating the diseased meat is reported, but prompt measures of the Board of Health will prevent further cases.

Judge Cordoza to-day, in the cases of O'Brien, Musgrave & Gates against the Rock Island Railroad, vacated the injunctions against the said corporation, and denied the motion for a Receiver, holding that the company is subject to the jurisdiction of the States of Iowa and Illinois, and by their laws its powers must be tested.

Several European steamers have recently taken out large quantities of hay, and it is said every steamer for a fortnight ahead is engaged to take it as far as convenient. One line is even under orders from their agents abroad to fill all available space not occupied by shippers with this article for ship's account. Contracts for delivery of middling upland cotton are offered at 28½c for October, 24½c for November, and 23½c for December, but there are no buyers notwithstanding the great concession.

No new cases of yellow fever at quarantine and only three convalescents remain in the hospital.

Quite a riot occurred in the Squatter District of Brooklyn, known as Jackson's Hollow, on Sunday. The police tried to seize the goats, geese, &c., belonging to inhabitants, which had become intollerable nuisances in the neighborhood, but were beaten off with clubs and stones. Some of the rioters were arrested and held for trial.

Robert Pell, for several years Secretary for the American Free Trade League, died in Switzerland July 24th.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., addressed an open air meeting at the junction of Houston street and the Bowery on Sunday afternoon.

A fire broke out to-day at 3 P. M. at Hunter's Port, Long Island, destroying a varnish factory belonging to Hobbs, Bligh & Hubbard, of New York. Daniel A. Johnson, the superintendent of the factory, was burned to death and two others were slightly injured. Two dwelling houses adjoining owned by John Hunt were also destroyed. Loss, $25,000; insurance unknown.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Legislature Accepts the Situation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONTREAL, August 18.—The members of the Nova Scotia Legislature have agreed to employ constitutional means alone to extricate Nova Scotia from the Dominion, and deprecate rebellion or annexation to the United States. The meaning of this is that they accept the situation. Business in the local Legislature goes on to-day under protest. Mr. Howe accepts the situation unreservedly.

RICHMOND, VA.

Death of a College President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, August 10.—Intelligence has been received here of the accidental death yesterday, at Nealtoon, Illinois, of Colonel D. C. Johnson, late President of the Randolph Macon College, Virginia.

Supposed Drowning.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, August 10.—Two men named Townsend and Kennedy, the first a book-keeper and the latter a druggist, were blown off shore on last Saturday in a small sail boat, and are supposed to be lost. Townsend is the son of an old citizen and was celebrating his twenty-first birthday.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

—Grant leaves Galena for the East on the 15th inst.

—Burlingame and the rest of the Chinese Embassy left Auburn for Niagara Saturday morning.

—There has been no cattle disease thus far at the Albany, N. Y., yards. Buyers there will not handle Texas, Cherokee or Illinois cattle.

—The postoffice at Norwich, Connecticut, was entered Thursday night, the money drawer robbed and a large number of letters rifled of their contents.

—Some Irish and Germans had a street brawl on Saturday night. A young man named Dsliet was stabbed and died. Ten of the rioters are in jail on a charge of murder.

—It is stated Rev. Mark Hopkins, for many years President of Williams' College, has recently expressed his intention of resigning when his youngest son shall have completed his course of study; in 1871.

—Gen. Butler made a speech in Gloucester, Mass., on Saturday, in which he expressed himself in favor of Impeachment. He said General Grant and him had become friends again, and that he would support him for President.

—The First National Bank of Bennington, Vt., was robbed on Saturday night. The lock of the vault was picked by burglars, and an unknown amount of bonds belonging to private individuals was stolen. Not much money was obtained.

—The Ottawa (Canada) *Gazette* publishes a proclamation giving the Queen's assent to the extradition act between Canada and the United States. The divorce act is sanctioned, and a discount on American invoices of thirty-two per cent. is authorized.

—A dispatch from San Francisco on the 7th, says the Central Pacific Railroad is now built to the Humboldt river, two hundred and fifty miles east of San Francisco. The earnings in July were $260,000 in gold, the road being operated from one hundred and fifty-four to one hundred and ninety miles during the period.

—Rev. Joseph C. Lovejoy, a well known Democratic orator of Boston, assaulted George Fisher, editor of the Cambridge *Chronicle*, yesterday morning, in consequence of failing to extort an immediate apology from the editor for some sarcastic comments on one of Lovejoy's speeches. But three or four blows were struck, as Fisher made no resistance.

—The Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railroad have examined the 24th section of twenty miles of that road, commencing at the 680th and terminating at the 700th mile post west of Omaha, and forwarded their report to the Interior Department. The President has approved the report and directed the issue to the Company of the bonds and patents for land due on the completion of said section.

—The fire which has been raging in the woods in the neighborhood of St. Aymar, Canada, the past week reached that place on Saturday and destroyed eleven houses, the railroad station and all of the Northern Railroad buildings, the track was badly damaged and a culvert destroyed. A large quantity of timber was also destroyed. The track has been repaired and trains resumed regular trips yesterday.

Blair and the "Finnegans."

The Toledo *Commercial*, of August 1, brings to public notice, and comments upon, an incident in the career of Frank Blair that created quite a sensation among the Fenians at St. Louis at the time of its occurrence. It says:

The Democratic party, and especially in the North, is largely made up of Irishmen, and most Irishmen are Fenians. Frank Blair is the Democratic candidate for Vice President. Hence, all Democratic Irishmen and Fenians are zealous supporters of Frank Blair. But this is not the only claim which that gentleman has to their votes, as we will show. About the time of the Fenian invasion of Canada, in 1866, the Fenians of St. Louis held a festival, and feeling the need of a little "blarney," they deputed a committee to Gen. Blair, asking his presence and a speech. Now, nothing ever came easier from Frank Blair than a speech, and it mattered little as to the time, the subject or the circumstances. So he hurried off to the Fenian festival, "just as he was," and that was just as Father Mathew would never have recommended; but as they were no more particular as to their orator than he was in regard to his subject or audience, he rushed upon the stage, and with tragic manner and voice roared out: "*Finnegans! I'm with you!*" This singular mistake in the name, was readily explained to the Fenians by the evident condition of the speaker, and they heartily applauded his emphatic declaration of sympathy. Rallying for another onset when the applause sufficiently subsided, he continued:

"But mind, I tell you, you have a big contract on hand, and Old Ireland is away across the ocean. But when you get your ships, and have them loaded, with cannon and things, and sail down New York harbor, I'll go out there at Sandy Hook, and take off my hat and say with all my heart, *Good bye, Finnegans!* And, when I think it's about time you had touched the sod over there, I'll give you my prayers, and say, *Go in, Finnegans!*"

By this time Frank's auditors discovered that they had "caught a Tartar," and not a sober one at that. They informed him that they were "Fenians and not "Finnegans;" that if he had no more "material aid" for their cause than his "prayers," they cared little for his help, and more than intimated that he would be excused, if he said no more.

They were further perplexed with a doubt whether he meant they should "go in" and fight or lie in "the sod over there." Whereupon, apologizing for his ill success in meeting their wishes, Frank left the stage as rapidly as he went on it. From that time he was not the most popular man with the "Finnegans" until after Forrest, Hampton, and the other Confederate officers in the Tammany Convention made him the Democratic nominee for Vice-President. Now we suppose he is able to say "Fenians" and all Democratic Irishmen "'Rah for Blair!"

THE Cleveland *Herald* says: The strike of the miners in the Mahoning Valley is now entering on its fourth month, with no prospect of reconciliation. The question as it is presented is just here; the workmen prefer to be idle rather than accept present wages, and the mills prefer to lie idle rather than add to their losses by raising wages; and so both remain idle, to the great detriment of the public.

"THE BLOATED BONDHOLDERS."—The Democracy of Indiana are running for Lieutenant Governor A. P. Edgerton, owner of $168,000 in 5-20s. Captain Hays, Democratic candidate in the Tenth Ohio District, is also a large holder of Government bonds, and the Democracy are reported as going for him.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Letter of Instructions Forwarded to Gen. Buchanan, Commanding the Department of Louisiana—Honor Paid to Tailors.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, August 10, 1868.

The following is a copy of a letter of instructions sent from the army headquarters to Major General Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1868.

To Brevet Major General B. C. Buchanan, Commanding Department of Louisiana, New Orleans.—General: The following instructions from the Secretary of War are furnished for your government to the end that the necessary aid may be rendered by the United States as promptly as possible in any cases of insurrection or domestic violence in those States embraced in your military department.

You will keep yourself informed of the condition of affairs in said States and communicate promptly by telegraph to the War Department, through the headquarters of the army, any facts which may make it the duty of the President under the Constitution and laws to employ the military force of the United States. You will also maintain such disposition of the troops under your command that they may be ready to act without delay on receipt of the President's order, stationing them at or from time to time moving them to points where you may have reason to apprehend necessity for their use. The following extracts from the laws and the Constitution of the United States may be employed to suppress insurrection against the government of any State Constitution:

Article four, section four. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence." Act of Congress, approved February 28th, 1795, Section one—And in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call for such number of the militia of any other State or States as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection." *Be it further enacted*, That whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use force the military is hereby directed to be called forth. The President shall by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their abodes within a limited time.

Act of Congress approved March 3d, 1867, *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction of the laws either of the United States or any individual State or Territory, where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call for the militia, for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land and naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the perquisites of the law in that respect.

By command of

GEN. U. S. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' CONVENTION AND THE PRESIDENT.

A Committee from the Journeymen Tailor's International Union Convention which is now in session in this city, waited on the President and made an arrangement for the reception of the entire Convention at the Executive Mansion on Wednesday.

Battle Anniversary—Mike McCoole Appoints a Conference with Coburn at Pittsburgh.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, August 10.—The anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek is being celebrated at Turners Hall to-night. Eloquent orations have been delivered by General Sheppard, a member of General Lyons' staff, and Emile Pretorious.

Mike McCoole held a levee and received the congratulations of his friends at his saloon to-day. He has written a letter to Frank Queen in reply to an article in the latest *Clipper* requiring him or his representative to appear at the *Clipper* office on the 14th, to the effect that he is anxious to meet Coburn personally and settle all arrangements for a meeting in the ring, but as he cannot be in New York at the time named he will meet Coburn at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, August 18th.

Those Illinois Cattle—The Disease in Providence, R. I.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PROVIDENCE, August 10.—Seven of a drove of thirty-three Illinois cattle purchased at Albany last Tuesday, died here on Saturday and Sunday. Eleven had previously been killed apparently in good health and dressed and the meat stored. All the rest are in the last stages of disease. None of the meat will be allowed to reach the public. A similar lot of cattle were bought for Boston, some of which were sick when they arrived there.

Lawlessness in Louisiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—In support of Gov. Warmouth's assertion that one hundred and fifty murders were committed last month in this district, yesterday the *Republican* contained two columns of extracts from and references to letters in Warmouth's possession, detailing outrages in the country parishes from March last to date. These extracts do not show that either civil or military authorities or the Freedmen's Bureau took cognizance of these affairs.

—General orders No. 1 from the Department of Louisiana, dated New Orleans 4th inst., have been issued by General Buchanan, announcing that the command of the fifth Military District, to consist of the State of Texas, is transferred to Brevet Major General Reynolds. The States of Louisiana and Arkansas, in pursuance of orders from army headquarters, are organized into the Department of Louisiana with headquarters at New Orleans. The sub-District of Arkansas, until further orders, will be known as the District of Arkansas, and will be commanded by the senior officer serving thereon with headquarters at Little Rock.

JOTTINGS IN THE SUBURBS.

On the Fort Wayne Road—Leaving the City—Suburban Stations—La Belle Riviere—Dixmont—Glendale—A Reminder of California—Osborne Station and its Residences—Sewickley, Edgeworth and its Surroundings—Fair Oaks—The Residence of the Late Gen. Hays—The Economites and their Station—Rochester—Beaver Creek—New Brighton and its Improvements—Beaver Falls, its Manufactories, its Rapid Growth and its Excellent Water Power.

The heated season is nearly over, and in the cool air of the morning it is pleasant to leave the smoke and dirt of the city for the fresh air and beautiful scenery of the country. Let us try another route beyond the suburbs. Taking the 8:45 A. M. train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, at Allegheny City Station, we enter the iron cars, suggestive of Pittsburgh mechanism, and comfortably seating ourselves, slowly leave the depot, passing the new city park, yet in embryo, and in a few momehts reach the outer depot. At this point a new motive power is given us in the shape of a fresh engine, which, breathing fire and smoke from its lungs of iron and ribs of steel, carries us along with accelerated speed. Woods' Run is the first station reached and it is building up very rapidly. Now, through the trees and across the fields, luxuriant with marketable vegetation, glimpses of *La Belle Riviere* may be seen with pleasant surroundings of cultivated farms and neat white cottages, denoting the abode of comfort, if not of wealth. Slowly we glide along, for our's is an accommodation train, and shortly after leaving Woods' Run, an oil refinery, with its huge, circular tanks, looms up. It is the Ardesco Oil Works, showing marks of the late conflagration in the blackened surface of the ground, the charred remains of half burned timber and the crumbling bricks of the still. We are now on the river bank, and its charming scenery spreads like a Panorama for miles along the road. Jack's Run is passed, and at the windows and doors of the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, brawny, sinewy sons of Vulcan, images of robust health and noble manhood, eye the train curiously as it passes along. At Birmingham Station, the monster steam tug Ajax lies moored to the shore, and men are busily engaged in securing it fast, for the river is rising rapidly. As a contrast, the miniature steamer Sewicklev lies at anchorage a few rods below, suggestive in its trim appointments of many a pleasant excursion. Monitor Grove is passed with its rocks and trees, and a pic-nic party enjoying themselves in the bright sunshine. Dixmont is soon reached, but the dense foliage shuts out the view of the Hospital buildings with their pleasant surroundings. From the quantities of the substantials of life left here, starvation of patients, as has been alleged, seems impossible. Below this point beautiful suburban residences begin to appear. At Glendale buildings are gowing up rapidly to be occupied principally by Pittsburghers. Opposite the Station House, is a white tavern, whose sign, "Monte-Casino," is suggestive of California cards and whisky, seemed to be the order of the day. Just below this hotel the town is being laid out, and up a pretty wooded ravine near by some fine residences are being erected. Haysville, a small station which we next reach, is also improving—for the city is coming to the country. Opposite Osborne Station is the princely mansion of Gen. Cass, the President of this road, and adjoining it the new residence of W. H. Ewing.

At Scwickly, which is one of the most thriving and pleasant villages on the route, great evidences of cultivation and taste appear. Near the railway station may be seen the residences of Messrs. T. H. Nevin, J. W. F. White and McDonald. Up a shady street from the railway may be seen the spire of a church, and glimpses of neat villas surrounded by shrubbery line it on both sides. The whistle blows and we must speed on, for already we are behind time. Edgville is next passed, and at this point a beautiful vista of hill and dale opens to the view. At Leetsdale, a few miles further along, a new town is building up, and from this point a daily accommodation train arrives and departs. Suggestive of the Army of the Potomac, the name of a new station meets the eye—Fair Oaks. To the right of the road, standing half hidden in the trees, are two modern-built white dwellings; in the yard of one of them stands a marque, and from the house top the glorious Stars and Stripes are flying. In this house resides the widow of Gen. Hays, a noble Pennsylvanian, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. A short distance below Fair Oaks another beautiful residence, guarded by a bronze six-pounder gun is being erected, but its owner albeit is said to be a man of peace—an expounder of the teachings of the "meek and lowly Jesus." To the left of the road, quaint looking women with long blue skirts and immense broad-brimmed hats, with painfully small crowns, may be seen toiling in the fields—these are disciples of Rapp, Economites, and their station "Economy" is the next one we reach. This curious people—curious in their theory as well as in their practice—own quite a large tract of land in Beaver county, and are very wealthy as a sect. They also own considerable property in the Oil Regions. Baden is next passed, a decided German locality, as its name suggests, and it too is being rapidly settled by the Teutonic element. Passing Remington and Freedom, at which latter place many fine steamboats are built, a ride of three miles farther brings us to Rochester, with its active, busy population, its lumber yards, and numerous mills. Here we wait fifteen minutes for the express train to pass us, when the train again starts and is soon at Beaver, where the Ohio is left, and we pass up the valley of Beaver creek. Beaver is progressing finely and over one hundred new buildings of all classes are being erected. New Brighton, with its steady streets and pleasant residences, is next reached, and here evidence of thrift is found on every side.

An elegant new church of cut lime stone, which will cost $30,000, is being erected for the Presbyterians, and the ivy covered tower of the Episcopal Church is very attractive. Way down in the village on a plain two story unpainted frame building may be seen a sign which reads, "First Baptist Church of New Brighton—strangers cordially invited to worship here." Below the sanctuary are the tables of the money changers, above the house of God. The stores are well filled with choice goods and seem to be doing a thriving trade. A delightful place of resort is the new hotel—"The Sourbeck House"—elegantly furnished and excellently kept, with an unexceptionable table. Many Pittsburgh families are stopping at this house. Here we leave the cars, and walking over the railway bridge the distance of a mile enter the new manufacturing village of Beaver Falls, with its *one* hundred and thirty new buildings in process of erection. Here is located the Pittsburgh Cutlery Company, a large establishment, operated by English workmen, and partly, it is said by English capital, though Pittsburgh has the full credit. This corporation are turning out some as fine specimens of cutlery as we have ever seen, and will no doubt compete very favorably in workmanship and price with the Sheffield manufactures. A number of mills are in operation here, for the water power is ample for any number of manufactures. A great portion of this place is owned by the Economites, who have a bank here and loan money on buildings. Several new churches are being erected and a new hotel is being built near the railway station. The place shows great activity, and it is rapidly rivaling New Brighton in business.

Leaving on the four o'clock P. M. Chicago express train we arrive in the iron city in time for supper well pleased with this route along the beatiful Ohio and Valley of the Beaver. R.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, August 8th, 1868:

James Wright et ux to Nancy Wright, July 2, 1866; lot No. 67 in the ward of Pittsburgh formerly known as O'Harrasville, 50 by 50 feet.....$300
James McCawley to Margaret Brush, July 20, 1868; lot on the Pittsburgh and Erie Turnpike, Shaler township, 40 by 94 feet, with buildings.....$1,250
Sylvester Heidenrich et ux to Balthaser Herber, August 8, 1868; lot in Golway's plan, O'Hara street Third ward, Pittsburgh, 80 by 100 feet.....$462
Catharine McNeely to John F. Cluley et ux. et al., July 1, 1868; lot in Colwell's plan, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 40 by 100 feet.....$1
John F. Cluley et ux. et al., to Catharine McNeely, July 1, 1868; lot on Miller street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 40 by 100 feet.....$1
M. B. Brum to James Kirk, February 25, 1867; lot No. 116¾, in Brown's plan, Mansfield, Pa., 50 by 96 feet.....$200
Richard Owan to George Kramer, Oct. 4, 1865; lot No. 85, in Cowan's plan, on Coal Hill, in Lower St. Clair township, 66 by 66 feet.....$400
Joseph Hartt to Henrich Huper, March 22, 1863; lot in Ohio township, 100 by 200 feet.....$400
George F. Dihm to R. P. Wallace, Aug. 4, 1868; lots Nos. 46 and 47, in Dihm's plan, between Division street and Abernathy Avenue, Allegheny City, 72 by 131 feet.....$1,250
Wm. A. Lawton, et ux. to Mrs. Louisa Winand, May 13, 1868; lot in Ross street, Collins township, 52 by 134 feet.....$225
Mary O. Phillips to Herman Woehfer, June 1, 1868; lot on the Brownsville plank road, Lower St. Clair township, 20 by 77 feet.....$450
Robert Henderson to Giles A. Folkes, July 25, 1868; lot on Spring avenue, Allegheny, 100 by 100 feet.....$300
William Brown to Peter Smithers, Jr., April 6, 1868; lot in Pine township, containing ten acres.....$400
Phillip Hussing to Peter Rade, May 30, 1868; lot containing 3 acres and 22 perches.....$500
Jacob Seckert et ux to Phillip Hussing; March 27, 1868; same lot.....$2,781
Paul H. Hacke to Henry Hugus, June 20, 1868; lot No. 128 in Hoboken, 25 by 100 feet.....$150
Paul H. Hacke to Anna M. Hugus, June 20, 1868; lot No. 129 in Hoboken.....$150
Paul H. Hacke to Edward R. Hugus, June 20, 1868; lot in Hoboken.....$150
Wm. Bakewell to Thomas T. Graff, May 27, 1868; lot in the Reserve tract opposite Pittsburgh, containing 2 acres and 62 perches.....$5,000
Matthew Henderson to Samuel Cobert, November 27, 1867; two lots in Elizabeth township.....$225

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, August 10th, 1868.

Christian Siebert and Peter Keil to Frederick P. Berg, July 1, 1868; two-third interest in a lot on Butler street, Lawrenceville, 55 by 96 feet...$723.33
John Snodgrass to James J. East, July 1, 1868; lot in the borough of Bellevue, 239 by 122 feet.....1,200
Emery Gleason to James J. East, May 20, 1868; lot in the borough of Bellevue, containing 1 acres and 50 perches.....$1,509.77
Peter Keil and Frederick Berg to Christian Siebert, July 1, 1868; lot on Butler street, Lawrenceville, 20 by 96 feet 8 inches.....$600
Thomas M. Bayne to John G. Brown, July 30, 1868; lot in the borough of Bellevue, containing 1 acre and 14 perches.....$8,000
Alex. C. McClinnis to Benoit C. Sawyer, August 1, 1868; lot in Chartiers township, containing 8¾ acres, less 118¾ perches.....$7,000
Milton B. Goff to Samuel L. Walkingshaw, July 5, 1868; lot on Peebles street, borough of Sewickley, 157 by 160 feet.....$4,200
John H. Hays to Jacob May, July 27, 1868; lot in Baldwin township, containing 1 acre and 156 perches.....$250
James Kelly to Charles H. Kimball, August 8, 1868; lot in Wilkins township, containing 4 acres..$2,300
C. Hanson Love to Wm. Backers, July 13, 1868; lots Nos. 172, 174, 175 and 176 in C. H. Love's plan of lots in Chartiers township.....$400
St. Mary's Cemetery to John Counahan, lot in borough of Lawrenceville, on St. Mary's avenue, 24 by 125 feet.....$400
Rev. John Stibler to John M. Hoch, lot of ground on Penn and Adams streets, 19 feet 6¾ inches by 120 feet.....$4,500
C. Hanson Love to Patrick Sullivan, lot in Chartiers township, 60 by 100 feet.....$250

Lawyers vs. Loafers—A Technical Question

There is a section in the municipal code of Allegheny a part of which reads as follows: "It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person to stand or loiter upon any of the canal or footbridges of the city, or on any of the streets leading to the same, within twenty feet thereof, or to stand or loiter around the Market House, except during market hours, and then not in the night time; or on any street of the city at the door of any church or other place of public assembly."

For some time past the citizens of Allegheny have been annoyed by the loafers and loungers, who take up their quarters on the steps of the Postoffice every evening and occupy the same until long after darkness has come on. The attention of the Mayor has been called to this annoyance and he has been requested to put a stop to the practice. Now, as this is the only section in the city code bearing on this point, the question is, does it strictly meet the demands in the present case? The pavement in front of the Postoffice steps on either side is nearly forty feet wide, while the ordinance says loitering shall not be allowed within twenty feet of the street, which puts the loafers in this case outside of its pale. True, the building is a public structure, but it is not a place of public assembly, (if we except the loafers in question.) The ordinance undoubtedly was meant by its framers to cover the loafing nuisance in the city, but as it reads it is certainly a nice technical point for the Mayor and the lawyers to decide whether under a strict interpretation of it the loafers are not clear from the clutches of the law.

A Pittsburgh Clergyman.

In speaking of Rev. Mr. Noble, pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of this city, who is at present on a visit to the "home of his childhood," the Portland *Press* says.—We had the pleasure of hearing this clergyman preach at State Street Church last Sabbath. He is a Maine man; his native town, we believe, is Baldwin. However others may feel, we confess we like to hear a preacher who is fresh from the temple of modern literature, and able to grapple with such writers as John Stuart Mill, Buckle and others. Mr. Noble had occasion in his morning discourse to allude to Mill's works. He gave the author a high character, but he ventured to grapple with him and dispute some of the great author's statements, and especially the opinion that orthodox religion cramps, confines, limits or crushes out the powers and faculties of the human mind. Mr. Noble took the opposite ground, and argued that such Christianity enlarges the sphere of human thought instead of diminishing it. His arguments were strong, and his illustrations apt, showing a high mental culture, a keen appreciation of the powers of the author whom he was reviewing, and a style of writing that well becomes the pulpit. Mr. Noble is a very able paseacher, and we congratulate the citizens of Pittsburgh on their good luck in securing the services of such a man. Pine trees are not the only tall productions to which Main gives birth.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 10.—Cotton dull, with middlings at 27½; sales, 54 bales; receipts, 28 bales; there were two bales of new cotton received to-day, one from Louisiana and the other from Mississippi. In Sterling no rates are established. New York sight drafts at ½ per cent. premium. Gold 143⅞a143¾. Flour dull, with superfine at $8,25a8,50; choice at $11a14,25. Corn has advanced to $1a1,15. Oats firm, with new at 65c. Pork steady at $30. Bacon firm; shoulders at 13½a14c; clear sides at 17½c. Lard firm at 19½c, tierce, and 20½c, keg.

Grant and Peace, or Blair and War!

In General Grant's letter of acceptance, the country has an assurance of law, order, and peace, from a man who has never violated a pledge once given. General Grant, in his letter of acceptance, makes the most unequivocal pledge of peace. General Blair, seeking the nomination, and in his speech accepting the nomination, threatens war.

Here is, perhaps, as striking a contrast as was ever presented between two candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people.

General Grant promises to "administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere."

General Blair promises to "declare the Reconstruction laws null and void," and to compel the army to "disperse the Southern State Governments.

General Grant declares that he will "execute the will of the people."

General Blair declares that he will "compel the Senate (the representatives of the people) to submit."

General Grant promises "peace and universal prosperity" through the quiet enforcement of law.

General Blair promises anarchy, war, and desolation, by "trampling into the dust" the laws of Congress.

General Grant fervently and honestly says, "Let us have peace."

General Blair declares that he means to have another civil war.

General Grant says he always respected the will of the people, and always will respect it.

General Blair declares that he means to be a dictator, to destroy State Governments, trample the national laws and State Constitutions into the dust, and compel Congress to submit.

Let the voters of the land choose between these two. Let them choose between peace and war; between economy and fresh expense; between prosperity and ruin; between law and anarchy.

THE OLD STORY of the Yankee who was disgusted at finding in a rare English conservatory that a much-prized "American Velvet Plant" was nothing but the common road-side mullen, has just met its pendant in a French work on floriculture. In Europe, as very widely here, there rages a passion for plants with huge leaves, having quaint and ornamental patterns of tracery running through them—*phyllomania* this passion is sometimes called. The *American Agriculturist* notes the fact that in the above mentioned French work the common Western plant known as *Rosin Weed* is recommended as durable for ornamental purposes. But there is a lesson here that we might take advantage of, and instead of going abroad for rare and high-priced plants we could often find ample material for great beauty at home. Burdock and fifty other plentiful weeds would furnish really handsome decorative foliage around fountains, in conservatories and where the phyllomaniacs delight to spread broad leaves. But they will not be used, for decorations infer wealth, and wealth will have rarity—whether it be beautiful or no.

A TELEGRAM from Parkersburgh, W. Va., states: Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase presided at the opening of the United States Court for the District of West Virginia. In his charge to the grand jury he referred to the fourteenth article of the Constitution, recently adopted, as being valid, and entitled to support. He said that in order to suppress the rebellion it was necessary to create a large public debt, and that debt must be paid. Under the fourteenth article the faith of the nation was pledged to pay it. The Chief Justice therefore charged the jury that it was their duty to see that the revenue laws, provided for the payment of that debt, should be strictly enforced, and that the burden of the public debt should, as far as possible, be equally distributed among the people, and not paid by a few.

It is understood here that the Chief Justice has expressed himself as decidedly in favor of the election of Grant and Colfax.

THE masons' trouble, or consumption arising from marble dust lodging in the lungs, is the subject of some interesting remarks in the Scottish newspapers. It is asserted that all the stonecutters in Edinburg suffer from it at the age of forty, and that in fact there are not ten working hewers in that city of fifty years, and only two above sixty years of age. The Craigleith stone, the beautiful material of which the new town of Edinburg was built, it is stated has contributed more largely to this peculiar disease than the stones at present in use. One of the first workers in Craigleith stone was incapacitated for labor at thirty, and died at thirty-five. Out of 120 hewers who worked at the High School, in Edinburg, only ten survived. In a squad of thirty stout hewers who began the Edinburg and Glasgow Bank, only one-half lived to see it finished. The stone cutting and carving of the celebrated Scott monument killed twenty-three of the finest men in Edinburg.

HOW TO ENTETAIN GUESTS.—I pray you, O excellent wife, not to cumber yourself and me to get a rich dinner for this man, or this woman, who has alighted at our gate, nor a bed chamber made ready at too great a cost. These things, if they are curious in, they can get for a dollar at any village.

But let this stranger see, if he will, in your looks, in your accent and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, what he cannot buy at any price, at any village or city, and which he may well travel fifty miles, and dine sparely, and sleep hard, in order to behold.

Certainly, let the board be spread and the bed be dressed for the traveler; but let the emphasis of hospitality be in these things. Honor to the house, where they are simple to the verge of hardship, so that the intellect is awake and sees the laws of the universe, the soul worships truth and love; honor and courtesy flow into all deeds—*R. W. Emerson.*

A FREE SCHOOL, in charge of an experienced teacher, has been opened at Providence, R. I., and is to be continued during the vacation, for the accommodation of those children whose parents prefer to have them in school rather than exposed to the influences of the street. Three others, it is stated, were to be opened. Although this arrangement may suit the convenience of the parents, yet a proper regard for the health of the children would suggest that the brain will be overworked by compelling attendance at school the whole year.