CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Daily Prayer Meeting—From 12 M. to 12:30 o'clock at the Rooms of the Christian Association, No. 23 Fifth street.

Route for Sale.—A good route in the (old) Fifth and Ninth Wards on this paper can be had by applying at this office by eleven o'clock A. M.

The members of the Hope Fire Company return thanks to Hon. Thos. Williams for valuable public books and documents.

There have been one hundred and twenty-seven cases sent to court from the Pittsburgh Mayor's office since the 22d of July last.

The Weather.—According to the prognostications of "G. A." we are to have rather pleasant weather until the 16th of September.

Mr. George W. Henry was sworn in as one of U. S. Marshal Rowley's Deputies, yesterday, taking the place of G. W. Gillespie, resigned.

Political Stand.—The Republicans of the Second ward, Allegheny, have erected a neat and substantial speakers' stand on the North Common, near the school house.

Alleged Larceny.—Louis Meyers appeared before Alderman Strain, yesterday, and made information charging Charles D. Allen with larceny. Allen was arrested and held for a hearing.

Waived Hearing.—Hively, the man who was charged with an attempted rape on the person of three little girls, an account of which was published some time since, waived a further hearing before the Mayor yesterday and gave bail for court.

Postponed.—The meeting at the Republican Wigwam, in the twenty-first Ward, which was fixed for Thursday evening next, has been postponed until further notice, in consequence of the meeting at East Liberty, Thursday night.

Alleged Aggravated Assault.—Jacob Sheppie made information before Mayor Blackmore yesterday against John Shumater for aggravated assault and battery. Sheppie alleges that Shumator struck and otherwise abused him. A warrant was issued.

Illegal Liquor Selling.—Chas. D. Allen made information before Alderman Strain yesterday, charging Louis Meyers with selling liquor on Sunday. He alleges that he sold whisky on the 26th day of July last, which was the first day of the week. He was arrested and held for a hearing.

Irving Institute.—A first class, select classical school for Young Ladies, Bissell's block, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 St. Clair street. For circulars call at the book stores or address the Principals, Mrs. E. A. Smith, 31 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., or Miss M. Markham, 282 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TS

Alleged False Pretence.—Robert Peet made information, yesterday, before Mayor Blackmore, against John Rylands for false pretence. Peet alleges that Ryland collected twenty-two dollars and fifty cents in payment for an ice chest by stating that it belonged to him. Rylands was arrested and the matter finally compromised.

Election of Teachers.—The School Board of Moon township met yesterday at School Room No. 4 and elected the following teachers for the ensuing term, viz: No. 1, Wm. Whitmore; No. 2, Jas. Nesbitt; No. 3, Miss Sallie Major; No. 4, Miss Annie Russell; No. 5, Miss Sadie J. McMillin; No. 6, Miss Mattie Bayne; No. 7, Wm. French.

A Move in the Right Direction.—A movement is on foot to establish a Normal Department in the Central High School of this city, for the education of those desiring to become teachers in our public schools. This is a move in the right direction, and if adopted by the Central Board of Education will meet the approbation of all who are interested in the success of our school system.

Harper & Brothers, New York.—Elsewhere will be found a list of valuable works recently issued by these widely known publishers. This mammoth publishing establishment is noted for the excellent class of works issued. Harper & Brothers offer special inducements to wholesale buyers in the trade for some weeks to come, as they do not intend to enter the usual auction trade sales this fall as heretofore.

Temperance Meeting.—The Allegheny Temperance League will meet this evening at half past seven o'clock in the Beaver street Methodist church. An address will be delivered by Rev. A. M. Milligan. Subject—"Is it scriptural to promote to office, either civil, military or ecclesiastical, any who are addicted to intemperate habits or who will not give their decided influence in the behalf of temperance reform?"

Dangerous Sleeping Place.—An old man named Huskin was discovered yesterday morning, about seven o'clock lying on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in the iron bridge across the Allegheny river. He was very much intoxicated, and could give no information of himself. It is marvellous how he escaped a horrible death as trains were almost constantly passing to and fro over the track where he was found.

Aquatic.—We learn from a reliable source that James Hamill will challenge the winner of the championship race, which takes place over the upper Monongahela course on the 9th of September next, between Henry Coulter and Walter Brown, to row a race of five mile for $2,000 and the championship over the same course, the race to take place within three weeks after acceptance of the challenge. Conditions of the race to be the same as those of the approaching race.

Released on Bail.—John Benhart, the man who is charged with the abduction of Catherine Hoon, the particulars of which appeared in a former issue of the GAZETTE, had a second hearing before Mayor Blackmore yesterday. In the examination some of the witnesses testified to having seen the girl walking along the Brownsville Road, at 7 o'clock on the morning after Benhart had endeavored to procure her employment. Since that time nothing has been heard from her. Benhart waived a further hearing and was released on his own recognizance.

A Vicious Woman.—Arthur O'Hanlon made information before Alderman Strain yesterday, charging Margaret Dwyer with assault and battery. The parties reside in court off Grant street, in the Fifth ward, and it is alleged by the prosecutor that Saturday evening last he went to the hydrant to draw a bucket of water, whereupon the accused struck him on the head with a water pail. She also threw a bucket of water on him, and made various threats, for which an information for surety of the peace was made. She was arrested and held for a hearing.

Alleged False Pretence.—J. M. Montgomery, with T. C. Jenkins, made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday, charging W. A. Cluness with obtaining goods under false pretence. He alleges that the accused bought flour to the value of $94,50, for which he gave a check or order on McVay & Co., bankers, for $91. The order was presented, but there was no funds in the bank to the credit of the accused. The presumption is that Cluness was mistaken in his bank account. He was arrested and held for a hearing, but will doubtless explain the matter satisfactorily before the hearing takes place.

BRILLIANT OVATION.

Reception of General Carl Schurz.

The Arrangements—Arrival at the Union Depot—At the Monongahela House—Escorted to City Hall—The Meeting—Torchlight Procession—Serenade at the Hotel.

The reception of General Carl Schurz, which took place in this city last evening, was one of the grandest affairs of the campaign. When it was announced that Gen. Schurz would address the German citizens of this place, it was resolved to extend to him a welcome in the way of a reception such as every true American heart feels that he was justly entitled to. To this end the German citizens held a meeting some ten days since and appointed a Committee of Arrangements, the proceedings of which have been previously published. It was decided by the Committee of Arragements to appoint a Committee of Reception to meet the General and escort him to the city, and in accordance therewith Colonel Russel Errett, Dr. Joseph Abel, Josiah King and Maj. G. Schleiter, who constituted the Committee, repaired to Rochester on the morning train, where they awaited the arrival of the train upon which Gen. Schurz was a passenger.

ARRIVAL AT THE UNION DEPOT.

When the train arrived the Committee entered the car where the General was and were introduced to him, after which the train started for this city, arriving at the Union Depot at 4:30 P. M. No formal reception was arranged to take place at the depot, yet the crowd of people which had assembled there was immense. The platform at the west end of the depot was one vast sea of heads, and when the General made his appearance he was received with tremendous cheers. He acknowledged the compliment and was escorted to a carriage which was in waiting, and was conveyed to the Monongahela House. After resting a short time dinner was served and the General then repaired to his room, (No. 12) where he was called upon by a number of our principal German citizens and politicians.

THE ESCORT.

The Second Ward Grant Club had been selected to escort the speaker to City Hall, where the meeting was to take place, and at half-past seven the Club formed on Smithfield street with the right resting on Fourth, under command of Capt. W. B. Cook. There were over one hundred men in line, each carrying a torch, except the file leader, who carried a beautiful transparency with paintings of Grant and Colfax on opposite sides and appropriate inscriptions. In a few moments after the torches were lighted, the crowd began to assemble on Smithfield street, and by the time they were ready to march the street was literally filled with human beings from Fifth street to the Monongahela House. At eight o'clock, headed by the Great Western Band, the escort moved to the Hotel where the General was stopping. He was then conducted to an open carriage, accompanied by Gen. Negley, Dr. Abel and Major Schlicter, and escorted to City Hall. The escort moved by the way of Smithfield, Fourth and Market streets, and all along the line the General was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

AT CITY HALL

City Hall began to fill up as early as seven o'clock, and was densely thronged before the half hour had passed. At half past seven the Great Western band began to play and the warning music brought hurrying into the hall the few for whom there was yet standing room, and even after standing room seemed no longer there, quite a number of judicious squeezers obtained places inside the doors. Good humor characterized the audience from the first, as it is almost sure to do whenever the rich language of the Vaterland prevails. At a quarter past eight the music in the street announced the approach of the hero of the evening, and his appearance on the stage was greeted with uproarious cheers and applause. Dr. Abel called the meeting to order when Mr. H. P. Mueller was called to the Chair and the following list of vice presidents named:

President—H. P. MUELLER.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

M. Fenderick,	Nicholas Voeghily,
Wm. Bader,	Jno. Muessler,
A. Anschutz,	Wm. Peters,
J. H. Demmler,	M. Neckermann,
G. J. Backofen,	Col. Geo. Gerst,
C. C. Smith,	C. J. Schultz,
Aug. Ammon,	Gus. Schleiter,
S. Strunz,	Jno. Ochse,
G. Portzel,	Dr. A. H. Gross,
Peter Kiel,	Wm. Mittenzwei,
Wm. Neeb,	C. F. Bauer,
Fred. Mohn,	Fred. Lang,
Ludwig Shaeffer,	Adam Mittag,
Adam Weise,	A. Albeitz,
C. T. Habemehl,	Jno. Never,
Josiah Cohen,	B. Oppenheimer,
Rev. L. Naumburg,	Fred. Anwesen,
Julius Montzheimer,	Gottlieb Wettach.

Mr. Morganstern,

The reporters of the press present were requested to act with Mr. Philip R. Mertz as Secretaries.

GENERAL SCHURZ'S SPEECH.

Mr. Muellerintroduced the orator of the evening in a most eloquent little address, and then Carl Schurz himself took the stand. To say that the address was eloquent is merely to indulge in superfluous axioms.

He welcomed the few Democrats who were there. He believed that they voted the Democratic ticket honestly and because they believed they were right, but he hoped that what he had to say might induce some of them to change their votes; and they would be sure of a welcome in the Republican party, for there was more joy in it over one sinner that repented than over ninety and nine regulars who always voted right.

Above all things he wanted peace. Slavery and the slave aristocracy were the reasons of the late war, and as these were directly opposed to the great principles of American freedom their destruction was necessarily the result of the war. And now something must be found to take the place of slavery in the South, and that something must be to fill the South with a new society, with the great principles of the Declaration af Independence as a foundation. In Russia the Czar has given freedom to the Serfs, and had done so by merely saying, "I will that they be free;" but in America the Czar does not exist and the people must take his place. In the South many of the whites are still the same as those who brought on the rebellion, the second class of people there are the brave Union men of the South, and a third class are the freedmen.

To which of these classes shall the people give the government of those States? To the people who have worked and fought against the Union and the government, to those whose lives and words prove their intention to erect an aristocracy on the ruins of the republic and make themselves the rulers? Shall these people receive the task of restoration and reconstruction? Surely that would be taking the goat for the gardener. The action of the Southern governments immediately after the close of the war, was here thoroughly and ably reviewed, and the necessity shown for Congress to take the reconstruction in its own hands and to decide to which of the three classes of people the task should be intrusted. And now the people are to decide whether Congress was right in placing the work in the hands of the loyal people, whether their color was white or black, or was Andrew Johnson right in wishing to place it in the hands of the traitor aristocracy? Congress has taken up the principle that free labor is the best and only safe foundation for the State, and yet the Democratic party comes and says all this must be considered as null and void, and if a Democratic President is elected he must send the army with sabre and bayonet to overturn these governments of loyal men and to reinstate the rebels.

If such interference takes place, if the opposition again attempt to resort to force and arms, the young soldiers of Pennsylvania who fought in the late war will know where to find the old muskets, just as quickly as if the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania itself were attacked.

It is a queer argument on the part of the Democracy that the negroes are too stupid and uneducated to vote. To this I agree: the negroes are on the average not as intelligent as white men, but I never knew that the Democrats had ever excluded a man from their party on accofint of stupidity, and for all I know the Republican party does the same. He thought every voter should be intelligent, and yet he had often gone to the ballot box and voted for the wrong man. This only goes to prove that all are liable to error, but this is no reason why we should say we shall not vote at all for fear of making mistakes. All should vote for whom they think the best, but we must also endeavor always to educate the masses so as always to be coming nearer to the abolition of corruption in politics. Negroes must also be educated and made fit to vote, but he did not believe that there was more stupidity among the negroes than there was in the New York Convention. Some of those present probably remember the battles of Nashville, Petersburg and Richmond, and remember that there the negroes fought bravely, and when they saw them fighting and helping to drive the rebels away, they surely did not attempt to drive these negroes from the field because they were black. As far as the practicability of negro voting is concerned he would like to ask this question: Would the lives of 500,000 brave men not have been spared, and would the thousands of millions which this war has cost, not have been saved if the negro had had a vote *in 1861?*

There are nine millions of whites in the South and three and a half millions of negroes, and if by giving them the right to vote these three millions of poor negroes will be able to govern the nine millions of whites, then surely such a people deserve to be downtrodden. These Southern whites said that one rebel was able to whip five Northerners, and if this were so, surely each one of them should be able to keep down one third of a negro; but if there are too few whites there for them, we will send them more, we will send them European emigrants and carpet-baggers. The first thing that a Democrat will say to you is that the Republican Government has ruined the country. Can any Democrat present mention a single instance in the history of the world where a war, whether as long as those of Napoleon or short as the recent war in Germany, was not followed by trouble in the business of the country. War must necessarily be followed by financial troubles. Two millions of young men, hard working and hearty, cannot be fed, transported and clothed for four years and still leave the country as rich as it was. And who was the cause of this war but the rebels, or rather the Democrats in the South and the Democrats or Copperheads in the North, and how can a war be carried on without money, and when one needs money and has none he must borrow, and the Democrats under Buchanan took good care to leave no money in the Treasury for them. Neither had the Government credit, for all was doubt and darkness as to the end, and the expenses of keeping up the army were four millions a day. Then these bloated bondholders came and gave their money for the bonds, and if they had not done so the soldiers must have gone empty handed and empty stomached, without powder or arms, and the Government would have been bankrupt.

The General then spoke at length on the subject of bonds and their taxation and handled the question with his usual peculiar ability and with constant interruptions from the applause of the delighted audience. He then with like ability handled the question of the payment of the public debt in greenbacks or gold. He then denied that the bonds are in the hands of the richer men. They are here and in Europe in the hands of the middle classes, and are used in immense quantities in lieu of exchange, and laboring men buy bonds instead of putting their savings in banks; farmers put their money in bonds instead of into stockings as formerly. In Germany these bonds are called the servant girls' bonds, and if this sort of people are bondholders, then surely many of those present are bloated bondholders. All are interested in bonds, just as all are interested in the insurance company in which their property is insured, for with repudiation the government falls, and in the ruins of the government we must all alike be destroyed.

The way in which these two questions of the debt and its payment were handled was received with delight by all and we regret exceedingly our inability to present a translation of the whole wonderful oration to our readers.

Gen. Schurz then wound up with a stirring appeal to his countrymen by birth and by adoption to avoid looking at the small obstructions in their way, but to look ever forward to the great end, justice and right, as the sailor in going to the mast-head, looks towards his goal and lets his feet find for themselves the cross-ropes to stand upon. Let no man work against his conscience because his friends vote wrong; let no petty differences in home politics be allowed to affect him; think not of the men who may not be as you would have them, but of the great principles of your party. It was this attention to petty affairs and petty ambition and pride that had for so many years kept their beloved Germany from taking that place in Europe which its position and size demanded. Every German had wanted a united Fatherland, but the Frankforter wanted a Frankfort Germany, and the Wurtemberger a Wurtemberg Germany, until at last this great new Kingdom had arisen and the greatness of one man had united and now held together the various portions of Germany, and just so this great Republican party should, with Grant at its head, unite and hold together the adopted Fatherland. "Let us have peace" is our motto. The Democrats say that we can have no peace until we reconstruct the country on principles in which the Southerners will heartily join. But General Lee, the haughty, aristocratic Southerner, did not believe we could have peace on any but southern terms, and yet he had agreed to those terms proposed at Appomatox by the simple tanner, Grant.

At the close of the masterly oration unbounded enthusiasm reigned for a while supreme in City Hall, and shout after shout went up from the throng, which at length dispersed with six rousing, soul stirring cheers for General Carl Schurz, the hero insurrectionist of '48, the hero General of the late war, and the fearless patriot and orator of the campaigns of '60 and '68.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

At the close of the address Gen. Schurz was conducted from the Hall by the rear entrance, where carriages were in waiting for himself and the Committee. After he was seated, the procession formed in the following order:

A squad of the City Police, fifty in number, commanded by Lieutenants M'Coy and M'Clurg.

DR. F. HARDTMEYER, CHIEF MARSHAL.

The German Turners of Pittsburgh, three hundred and fifty strong, preceded by their singers and a brass band.

Carriages containing General Schurz and the Committee of Reception.

COLONEL JOSEPH BROWN, MARSHAL OF THE GRANT CLUBS.

The Grant Club of the First ward, Allegheny, one hundred men with torches and transparencies, and commanded by Capt Harry C. Campbell, preceded by Schmidt's Band.

Grant and Colfax Clubs of the Second and Third wards, Allegheny, numbering one hundred and seventy-five men, with torches and transparencies, commanded by S. D. Hedger.

Grant and Colfax Club of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, numbering one hundred and twenty-five men, with Chinese lanterns and tranparencies, under the command of Captain Henry Paulus, headed by a martial band.

Delegation from Birmingham, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with torches, under the Marshalship of Captain Martin Schaefer, assisted by Captain John Zeh, Fred. Albright, William Weber and Duncan McClain.

Bayardstown Grant Club, numbering fifty men, with Chinese lanterns and transparencies, commanded by Capt. Joseph Irwin and preceded by a band of martial music.

Third and Fifth ward Grant Clubs, numbering one hundred men, with torches and transparencies.

Sixth ward Grant Club, one hundred men, with torches and transparencies.

First ward Grant Club, one hundred and fifty men, with torches and four transparencies, commanded by Capt. Perkins, assisted by Capt. McLaughlin and Capt. John Siephus.

Seventh and Eighth Wards Grant Club, one hundred men, with torches and transparencies, commanded by Major Kilgore, assisted by Ed. Brush, James Patterson and William Shore. This club was preceded by an excellent glee club in a wagon, drawn by four spirited horses.

Second Ward Grant Club, one hundred men with torches, banners and transparencies, T. W. Davis, Marshal, and Captain W. B. Cook commander. This club was preceded by the Great Western band.

The Central Tanners Club of Allegheny county, numbering one hundred and fifty men, with torches and transparencies, commanded by W. O. Moreland, W. R. Ford, Marshals, headed by Julius Moore's band.

Citizens on foot and in carriages brought up the rear.

The Tanners formed on the north side of the Market. The Allegheny Clubs and the delegates from Birmingham formed on Market street with the right resting on the Diamond, and the city Grant Clubs and Tanners Club formed on Fourth street with the right resting on Market street. From the time the Clubs began to arrive, which was a few minutes after nine o'clock, until the procession moved, which was not until half past ten o'clock, the Diamond and Market street from Liberty to Third street was one compact mass of human beings and the sidewalks were lined with people along the entire line of procession.

At half past ten the procession moved in order marching down Market street to Liberty, thence by St. Clair street to Penn, along Penn to Wayne, thence to Liberty, down Liberty to Smithfield and down Smithfield to the Monongahela House.

The most intense enthusiasm prevailed along the route of procession. Houses were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with flags, Chinese lanterns, and beautiful transparencies with appropriate inscriptions. The display of fireworks at different points on the route while the procession was passing was truly grand. The display at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets was a most magnificent one, as was also that at Liberty and Smithfield, and at Fifth and Smithfield. The inscriptions on the transparencies were all good; but owing to the great number of them we are compelled to omit them from our report. Those participating in the procession conducted themselves in a very orderly manner, and if we omit the cowardly annoyances of a few ruffianly blackguards, who, while the procession was forming, amused themselves by throwing stones at some of the transparencies, and the interruption to one of the clubs on Fifth street by a drunken loafer, the whole affair passed off without any difficulty. The procession was over a mile in length, and the display made was decidedly the most brilliant that has taken place in the city since the campaign of 1856.

AT THE MONGAHELA HOUSE.

The Monongahela House was a blaze of light, and over the Smithfield entrance was erected an arch of gas pipe on which sparkled thousands of jets forming the names of the people's candidates, GRANT and COLFAX. When the procession arrived there had assembled on Smithfield street fully two thousand persons, who were being entertained by the Glee Club of the Second ward. As the carriage containing the illustrious guest arrived the wildest cheering prevailed, a compliment acknowledged by Mr. Schurz with uncovered head. The storm of applause was immense when he was introduced to the crowd by Dr. Joseph Abel. After quiet was restored Gen. Schurz spoke as follows:

MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It will be impossible for me to convey to you in appropriate terms my profound thanks for this brilliant ovation. Having just spoken at great length to my German fellow citizens at the City Hall, I will, therefore, have to confine myself to a simple expression of deep gratitude. I have just come from the West, where I have been doing some little work for our candidates in Illinois and Missouri, and I can assure my friends here to-night that the Republicans are up and doing in the glorious valley of the Mississippi. [Cheers.] I desire to say, however, that the brunt of the conflict is here with you in Pennsylvania; for it is an old saying, "as Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union." [Cheers, and cries of "we'll make it go right this time," etc.) The Democrats are loudly boasting that they are going to carry Pennsylvania. Will you permit them to do so? (Cries "no, no, never.") They in the western States have been laboring under a misapprehension; but after such a brilliant turn out of the masses as I have seen to-night, I can with truth say to them that the destinies of the people are safe in the keeping of your State. With you rests the responsibility of the conflict and to you will belong the honor of the victory, and if you give us a rousing majority in the 13th day of next October—(here the speaker was interrupted by a rowdy Seymour man in the crowd shouting for his favorite, causing considerable confusion.) The speaker resumed: Never mind, gentlemen, that noise is nothing more than a simple pressure of good feeling. [Cheers and laughter.] As I am saying, give us a good rousing majority in October, and when the news goes forth to the people, the whole Union will respond to the echo. The Democrats say the people want a change in the administration. Yes, they do—from the present administration; from a man who has dishonored his position to that man who in the hour of need gave the country a stout heart, who has no will against that of the people, and whose motto is, "Let us have peace." (Cheers.) We want a change from Andrew Johnson to General Ulysses S. Grant. (Prolonged cheers.) I will now bid you good night, my fellow-citizens. (Cries of "go on," "go on.") I would be glad to go on, but you must consider that I have appointments to speak every night between this and the 13th of October, and must take care of my voice to make it useful. Before I withdraw, however, I will propose that we give three rousing cheers for General U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

We need not say that the cheers were given with a hearty good will. The speaker retired amidst the loudest applause. The various Glee Clubs in attendance then entertained the vast audience with several patriotic campaign songs, after which the meeting dispersed.

Alleged Reckless Driving.

Mitchell L. Malone made information, yesterday, against James White and Patrick Ward for furious and reckless driving. Malone alleges that he was coming down Pennsylvania avenue in a buggy, and that when near Pride street he met the defendants coming up, driving two horses attached to a carriage at a furious gallop. Coming in contact with the buggy it was overturned and the occupants thrown out. The accused were arrested and held to bail for a further hearing. Malone also made information before the same magistrate against the owner of the vehicle, Daniel Mienean, who was arrested and gave bail for a further hearing.

Another Bawdy House Case.

The crusade against houses of ill repute is still kept alive, but whether with a view to a reformation in the morals in this city of wickedness, or for the less laudable purpose of levying black mail, we do not pretend to say. There are doubtless cases in which the welfare of the public prompts the prosecution, or, if not for the public weal, the peace and comfort of the private prosecutor, who is a part of the public, and hence entitled to protection from annoyances resulting from the maintaining of a house of ill fame in any community, at the hands of the law. On the other hand, there is no doubt whatever that in many instances the prosecutions are made for the purpose of blackmailing not only the keepers of the house, but all those who are willing to pay rather than have their names used in connection with such affairs. The greatest evidence of this latter fact is the character of many of the prosecutors, who in some instances are themselves engaged in the same business.

The latest case is that of Mary Brown, who makes information before Alderman Strain, charging Sallie White, "Gib" Miller and others with maintaining a bawdy house on Liberty street in the Ninth ward. The accused were arrested and held for a hearing.

Settled at Last.

The long disputed question with the sewing machine fraternity as to which is the best machine, has at last been definitely disposed of and set at rest by the unexpected appearance among them of that wonderful family machine known as the *American Combination Button Hole and Sewing Machine.* It at once carried off the *palm* without any ceremony about it, and left its competitors the question to settle among themselves as to which is the *next* best. In this *secondary* question the public will feel but little interest so long as they can be supplied with the *latest and best* and also the *cheapest* in the market. Chas. C. Balsley is the agent for this splendid machine and will be pleased to exhibit it to all who will call at the rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second floor, over H Richardson & Co.'s jewelry store. No lady should fail to examine them.

Most Bitters of the present day that are loudly puffed through the newspapers as having great curative properties are vile compounds and base impositions, containing no medicinal virtues whatever, and are really very poor whisky beverages, and, instead of acting as a stimulant and tonic, have a tendency to weaken the stomach by entirely destroying the coating. The public should therefore be very cautious and purchase none but *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, which have stood the test as a remedial agent for many years, and are really as their name indicates, a *stomach bitters* and *not a beverage.* They combine the properties of the best tonic and a stimulant—a laxative, an efficient and anti-bilious agent and the best stomachic known to the world, and when taken in conjunction with *Roback's Blood Pills*, are the safest and surest preventive against all bilious derangements, thoroughly regulating the whole system and giving tone to the digestive organs.

They are highly recommended as an invigorating tonic to mothers while nursing, increasing the flow of milk, and for convalescents, to restore the prostration which always follows long-continued sickness, they are unsurpassed. No household should consider themselves safe from the ordinary maladies without these invaluable medicines. They can be obtained of any druggist. TTSF

The frequent inquiry is made as to whether Dr. Harris' cramp cure and summer cordial are the same thing. We reply that they are two separate preparations of wonderful curative abilities for cramp, cholera, vomiting and similar complaints, although the latter is intended for children and infants and the former for adults. Those medicines are destined to become popular in all sections of the country.

In noticing the elaborate floral decorations of the Turners' Hall, preparatory to the occasion of the Sængerfest societies, we improperly credited the work to Elliot & Sons instead of Capt. Elliot, who is not connected with the firm.

No. 21 Fifth Street is the place where an immense stock of dress goods and every variety of dry goods is offered to the public at such reasonable prices.

Cure for Summer Complaint.—Dr. Harris's Eclectic Summer Cordial is an infallible remedy for this disease, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

For sale by Harris & Ewing, Pittsburgh, and by druggists generally.

It is a luxury and a comfort to bathe, shave, or have your hair cut or dressed at the elegant establishment of H. B. Williamson, No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny. Try it. T

For bridal tours, Liebler, No. 104 Wood street, manufactures the best trunks to be obtained in the city, and at the most reasonable prices.

Drugs and Patent Medicines.—Druggists and country storekeeps will do well to send to Messrs. Harris & Ewing for their list of prices before purchasing elsewhere. This is a new and enterprising firm and worthy of a liberal patronage.

Paints and Oils.—Messrs. Harris & Ewing offer to the trade special inducements on every variety of Paints and Painting material. Those interested will do well to call and examine their stock.

There is a splendid stock of dress goods just opened at Bates & Bell's, No. 21 Fifth street. Call and see them.

Wonderful.—The effect produced by a dose or two of Dr. Harris's Eclectic Summer Cordial is truly wonderful.

It acts like a charm in all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Call and see the new style of trunks at Liebler's premium trunk factory, No. 104 Wood street.

DIED:

SPRUNG—At the residence of her son, Charles Sprung, of Chartiers township near Temperanceville, Sunday, August 23d, 1868, at midnight, FREDERICA, wife of Frederick Sprung, Sr., in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral will take place TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, to proceed to Troy Hill. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COX—On Sunday night, August 23d, at 11:40 o'clock, in the 33d year of his age, GEORGE COX.

Train will leave depot of Connellsville Railroad at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, for the residence of his father, at Glenwood, and return at 1:45. Carriages will be at the depot at the latter hour. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GREDE—On Monday, August 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M., HENRY GREDE, aged 33 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 5 Clark street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

McKEAN—On Sabbath morning, 23d inst., at 5 o'clock, ROBERT McKEAN, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 73 Centre avenue, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

[Chambersburg, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind., papers, please copy.]

McDONALD—On Monday evening, at 9 o'clock, W. T. McDONALD, son of Robert and Ann Maria McDonald, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 50 Fountain street, Pittsburgh. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PATTERSON—On Monday morning, August 24th, at 11 o'clock, ISABELLA G., youngest daughter of James H. and Margaret Patterson, aged one year and three months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 31 Morgan street, Allegheny City, THIS AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral to proceed to Uniondale Cemetery.

Worthy of Consideration.—It is a fact worthy of consideration that Dr. Harris's Cramp Cure has never failed to give relief in a single instance.

The most excruciating pains are relieved by a single dose.

For sale by Harris & Ewing, Pittsburgh, and by Druggists generally.

New Treatment.—For chronic diseases of the eye, ear, head, throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, &c., at Dr. Aborn's Medical and Surgical Rooms, 134 Smithfield street, half a square from the Postoffice. No charge for consultation. tf

Cure for Cholera.—Dr. Harris's Cramp Cure is a certain, safe and speedy cure for this disease.

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REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

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10 CASES SCHEPP'S DESSICATED COCOANUT, the most delicate preparation ever used for Pies, Puddings, Cakes, &c. Used by Prof. Blot, and all epicures in the country. Schepp is the original inventor of this delicacy. His article alone is genuine—all others are imitations.

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SHAKER HOMINY GRITS, in 5 pound packages. A plain but nutritious article for Breakfast repast.

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HOLLMAN'S CELEBRATED WHITE WINE VINEGAR, warranted full strength, at 90c. per gallon.

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