The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.
One year...$8.00	One year..$2.50	Single copy..$1.50
One month 75	Six mos..1.50	8 copies, each 1.25
By the week 15 (from carrier.)	Three mos 75	16 " " 1.15 and one to Agent.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Very interesting reading matter, Amusement Directory.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 87¼@87⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½@53¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 131⅞.

THE "Crawford County system," of making popular nominations, has just been tried by the Republicans of Bedford county, and entirely to their satisfaction.

J. TODD HUTCHINSON, Esq., editor of the *Alleghenian*, a Republican, and as clever a gentleman as Cambria county contains, has been appointed Postmaster of Ebensburg, a lucrative position and one for which he is eminently qualified and deserving.

THE Darien Canal treaty has not been definitely rejected by the Colombian legislature. The report, from a Committee of its Senate, against ratification, is not sure of the legislative concurrence. On the contrary, late advices speak of the confirmation of the treaty as certain.

PRINCE FERDINAND, of Cobourg, ex-King-Consort of Portugal, refuses to accept the proffered Spanish Crown. It is for the future to determine whether this declination is sincerely absolute, or whether the same offer is to be thrice made, upon the Iberian Lupercal, and not to be at last put by.

THE municipal elections in Ohio have resulted generally in favor of the Republicans. Columbus gives 500 majority for the opposition, against 1,800 for them last October. Cleveland re-elects her Democratic Mayor, with a Republican majority of five in the Council. Newark is Democratic as usual. This includes about all the "Democratic victories" among our Ohio neighbors this year.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY have circulated a petition, which, when we saw it yesterday, was thirty-four feet long, and closely filled with signatures, asking for authority from the Legislature to extend their road from its present terminus in Allegheny into Pittsburgh, by such route as the several Councils may authorize. This monster petition is as indication that the popular sentiment favors any movement for the increase of passenger railway facilities.

HAVING deferred the Ohio River Bridge question to the eve of adjournment, the House now proposes to re-enact its former bill, providing for a survey by Government engineers, and prohibiting the erection of any bridge with less than four hundred feet span until the further action of Congress. This may pass the House, but will doubtless be smothered in the Senate, as before. The affair looks as if the friends of navigation-rights were sold again; in this, however, we may be agreeably disappointed.

THE message of President GRANT to Congress is a well worded and wisely dictated document. He is cognizant of the hardships to be entailed on the lately rebellious States remaining unreconstructed, by the proposed early adjournment of Congress without making any provisions for their readmittance, and urges consideration in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi, and an early chance to comply with the provisions of the XIVth Amendment. We sincerely hope that Congress will recede from its determination to inflict further punishment, by delay of action, on those States, and adopt such measures as will permit their immediate entrance into their former positions in the Union.

THE Pacific Railway quarrel has reached Congress, Senators debating the respective merits of the rival roads, and their claims for the extension of their lines, with an earnestness which certainly evinces a deep interest on each side of the question. In the meantime, it is understood that, instead of working toward a common point of meeting, the Eastern and Western companies are about to overlap each other, their respective tracks shooting by that junction over parallel lines. Let Congress fix a precise point for their meeting, and then give to the companies the option either of junction there, or of continuing their roads respectively all the way through, but without more subsidies. We are all agreed that two roads will be better than one only, and in this way we might secure them.

DISCOURAGED by the fate, in the Senate, of its former joint resolution for the encouragement of Cuban fillibustering, the House has now undertaken the sole charge of that question, and, ignoring the Senate, proposes, upon its own responsibility, to address the President in favor of the early recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents. It is not to be presumed, however, that the Executive will disregard the constitutional functions of the Senate, touching all questions of foreign policy. This action of the Representatives will count simply for an expression of opinion from the popular branch; beyond that, it would be grossly an invasion of the rights of the Senate, and must entirely fail of effect. The President's sympathies are said to run with the annexation movement, but a superior sense of duty will govern all of his official acts.

MR. BECK, of Congress, belongs to a class of orators who should be held up to our school boys to emulate and pattern after. His language is precise and pointed. His ideas are elegant. He boldly asserted yesterday that Mr. BULLOCK's chances for the Senate from Georgia were "as slim as the chance of making a silk purse out of a sow's ear." What a beautiful synonym! Did the name of BULLOCK suggest that of the other quadruped? But Mr. BECK said more. A certain bill was the most unjust and iniquitous "ever hatched in Congress." Now, BUTLER, if not a game cock, is cockeyed, and as he is the father of the objectionable bill, our friend BECK must feel that his hatching allusion was quite happy. Persevere, Mr. BECK, DAN WEBSTER has yet to find a successor, and who knows but you may fill the bill.

RHODE ISLAND elected her Governor, with a full State and Legislative ticket, yesterday. A year ago, BURNSIDE (Rep.) for Governor, had 4,309 majority upon a total vote a little exceeding fifteen thousand. GRANT, in November, had 6,443 majority upon an aggregate vote of 19,538—about one-half that which was cast by our own Allegheny county. The newly elected Legislature, assembling in May, will act upon the XVth Article.

The election resulted in the choice of SETH PADDLEFORD, of Providence, Republican, for Governor by about 3,000 majority, in an aggregate vote falling nearly fifty per cent. short of that polled in the Presidential contest. The complexion of the Senate remains about the same, 27 Republicans to 6 Democrats; that of the House 61 to 11, securing a Republican majority on joint ballot of 71. The contest was on the suffrage amendment, and Rhode Island has nobly responded to the voice of Progress.

SENATORIAL WRECKS.

Good people, of all shades of political sentiment, will unite in deploring the melancholy spectacles which have been occasionally—alas! too frequently!—exhibited in the American Senate-chamber, by Senators who, growing reckless of the commonest decencies of public life, have disgraced themselves, dishonored their States and disgusted all their countrymen. California, Delaware, Rhode Island, each in their turn, have had occasion to bewail the intellectual and physical wreck of their honored and trusted representatives. The latest, as it is apparently the most hopeless, of these wretched illustrations of a complete Senatorial wreck, is at present engaging the public commiseration.

A WISE ENACTMENT.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has done a good and wise thing in the passage of the act allowing the Governor the privilege of commuting the death penalty to imprisonment for life or a term of years. There have been many cases in the past where other punishment than death would have afforded ample atonement for the offense committed, but the Chief Executive was so hedged in by the law as to either issue the death warrant, grant full pardon or permit the wretched convict to endure a torment even worse than death, of living in a state of dreadful suspense within a county jail. Perhaps the crime he committed was, in the eyes of the law, murder in the first degree, but it might have been surrounded by attenuating circumstances which made the visitation of the extreme penalty of the law an outrage committed in the name of Justice. To grant the prisoner full pardon, however, was an exercise of mercy for which the murderer was unworthy, and the Governor was compelled to issue a warrant for an execution when he should have been clothed with the power to commute the death penalty to a term of imprisonment commensurate with the crime. We need go no further than to quote the case of HESTER VAUGHN, the murderess of her infant. Her deed of blood was committed under such circumstances as to cause the public here and elsewhere to deplore her misfortune, and to wish that the death penalty could be set aside. That she was guilty of a dark crime, and one which calls to Heaven for vengeance, her most ardent friends could not deny; but an almost universal public opinion held that although rightfully convicted, the sentence should not be visited upon her. Imprisonment for life or a term of years would fully answer all that justice required. The Governor was powerless. He could not permit the guilty to escape altogether, neither could he bring himself to sign the death warrant. So the case rested, and previous to the enactment of the present law the unfortunate woman lived betwixt the hope for life and fear of death in the county prison, where, perhaps, she would have been permitted to continue for years to come, laboring under the dreadful uncertainty.

We look upon the law as a wise and humane measure, and as a step looking toward the complete abolishment of the barbarous and unchristian law which demands blood for blood. Capital punishment should be wiped out altogether from the statutes, and imprisonment for life, or a term of years, substituted therefor. Public opinion has been undergoing a change in this direction and we are glad that the members of the Legislature have had the moral courage to take an advance step towards the reform that must eventually follow. Let us have less hanging, and more imprisonment, and the morals of society will be none the worse from the change.

CHEAP FREIGHTS.

Notwithstanding that our country is literally checquered with railway tracks, joining cities, towns and villages together as single communities, many people are wont to turn back and wish for the rosy times when not a rail stretched its length on the ground and when all the transportation of freight and passengers was by water and wagon. True, we could not afford to return to that era, and, hardly appreciating the fact that we have made rapid progress as a nation and developed from a weak and insignificant country into one whose boundaries have enlarged so steadily as to close in a small world of our own, the grumblers can enjoy the innocent recreation of bewailing past times, while men with more advanced ideas can extract from their discontent the germ of trouble—a lack of cheap freight facilities.

The railways of the country have attained superiority in many respects over those of foreign lands, but in this matter they are away behind them and must take their first lesson in that department of economy. The high cost of living in the United States is mainly attributable to the heavy tariffs imposed by railway companies for moving to markets the products of the farm, mine and factory. Had we a reform in that direction and cheap tariffs established on all our railways, it would be a much easier matter to obtain a livelihood, as a reduction of fully twenty per cent. could be obtained in the prices of articles consumed, and the cost of living.

The subject of cheaper rates for both passengers and freights has commenced to excite attention, and we are glad to observe that in response to a desire expressed by J. N. MCCULLOUGH, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, Mr. JOSEPH H. MOORE, for many years Freight Agent in Chicago, and a gentleman who has devoted much attention and study to the subject, has published his views, setting forth that it is entirely practical for the railways to furnish transportation at reduced rates, without the probability of diminishing their dividends. He reasons that the water carriage, which is now certainly the only avenue for cheap transportation, is an opposition easily to be overcome. Shippers prefer water to rail, in transporting, simply because it is cheaper, and if the railroads can carry staple articles to market, the year round, at about the same rate per ton, as the average season rates by water, the rail most assuredly would secure preference

Carefully prepared statistics are furnished to justify the conclusion, at least so far as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway is concerned, that railroad lines may be worked, where the tonnage is large, so as entirely to supersede water carriage when lakes, canals and rivers must be used between the termini of a long route; and that the capacity of a single line of railway is equal, if not superior, to that of five canals, as the speed of the trains would be three times that of canal-boat movement during the season of navigation, with the five months' winter tonnage in favor of the all-rail lines.

The people are pecuniarily interested in cheap freights, and we hope the movement looking towards a reduction of the present high tariffs will not be without some practical benefit in securing early reform.

A NEIGHBORLY COURTESY.

The Connecticut election took place on Monday, and its results were communicated by telegraph to the Pittsburgh press the same night. We have searched the editorial columns of the *Post*, for some mention of these results, but in vain. Not a syllable, or a whisper is heard from our neighbor, on that interesting subject. Indeed, Wednesday's *Post* says not a word about that election, except a brief paragraph of five lines, half smothered among its news-items, murders, billiard-matches, fires and all that sort of thing.

The explanation of this silence is, however, palpable to its charitable cotemporaries. The *Post*, for the moment overwhelmed with grief, is preparing some suitable utterance, and takes time to think about it. If, however, our neighbor has insuperable difficulties in its choice of expressions, for the treatment of this melancholy visitation of Providence upon the Democratic partiality for a "white man's government," it may suffer us to come kindly to its aid. If the *Post*, in its dazed bewilderment really don't know what to say, but with its customary conscientiousness is anxious to display its attachment for the truth, we submit the annexed paragraph, which is cordially tendered for its use—to be leaded up as editorial and appear in to-morrow's *Post*, to wit:

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The issue involved in the XVth Article, the latest Radical dodge to rob white men of their political rights, was submitted to the people of Connecicut on Monday last. The canvass had been a thorough one, and the discussion of principles exhaustive; the anterior prejudices of the white masses of that State had been decidedly with the Democracy; the perils of the threatened negro domination under Radical auspices were minutely considered, and the entire question, embracing principles of such vital moment to the Caucasian race, was, by the consent of all parties in Connecticut, to stand or fall by the popular decision on its merits. We regret now to state that this decision is against us; that the Radicals secure an increased legislative majority; that they have turned out our Democratic Governor and State officers, and two of our three Democratic Congressmen, thus beating us at all points. We accept the disastrous situation, but still renew again, upon the altar of the Constitution (as it was), our sternest vows of an inextinguishable hostility to such "nigger-loving" Radicalism.

There, neighbor, something like that will fill your bill, and your readers, who don't usually see the GAZETTE, will believe you wrote it.

MORE "FOUL BLOTS"

We find good reading in articles, from opposition journals of Monday and Tuesday, on the Connecticut election. The Pittsburgh *Post* has'nt found tongue, up to this writing, but other prints of kindred politics are more frank or less discreet. For example, said the Boston *Post* of Monday:

The State officers who have administered the government for the past two years can be re-elected if the effort made to-day is earnest and unflinching. Then, to make the triumph complete, and round it off so as to be effective, it is necessary to carry the Legislature, thus blocking the game that is playing for more power through the fifteenth amendment, and declaring that it is in the people that sovereign authority still resides, and not in a fractional Senate, whose seats are freely purchased from venal party legislatures. We urge upon the gallant Democracy of our sister State to give every hour of this single day to the work before them, and redeem this State of the original thirteen from its threatened degradation at the feet of Congress.

Sound Democracy, every word of it! "Venal legislatures"—"threatened degradation"—these are good hits, in our own *Post's* best vein. Says the Philadelphia *Age* of Tuesday:

The Democrats made a heroic fight for principle. Each foot of ground was contested with stubborn and unyielding tenacity. The true men of the party headed the column, and the old cry of the Union, the Constitution and the rights of white men was the rallying slogan. * * Promises were sown broadcast over the whole State and men seduced by the weight of national plunder and pickings. These were the potent causes which caused the defeat of the Democratic party in Connecticut, and the country should heed the lesson. The Radicals no longer rely upon a fair, open, honest canvass and election to elevate their men to power. They merely use the ballot-box as a blind. The work is done by money and promises. * * Against this whole system the Democrats of Connecticut protested upon the stump and by their ballots, and, although beaten, they are not disgraced or dismayed. * * The battle will be renewed, and again and again until the foul blot of Radical rule is erased from the history of the State. * * In behalf of the Democracy of the Keystone State, we tender to our brethren of Connecticut praise and thanks for their conduct on the battle-field. They deserved success—if they did not achieve it.

This is better! An honest confession is said to be good for the soul. Connecticut Democrats were bought up—and their Keystone brethren thank them for it. We would'nt advise our neighbor to print that indiscreet confession. He will do better, to adopt the little editorial which we have prepared for his columns. We take great pains to keep that bargain and sale business very shady. It is neither graceful nor kind to twit upon facts like that.

Will the Pittsburgh *Post* have the manhood, to confess that its Connecticut friends have been fairly beaten, in a square issue, on the principle of the XVth Article?

Extensive Conflagration "La Belle" Steel Works Partially Destroyed.

Tuesday evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the charcoal in the "bloom house" of the "La Belle" Steel Works, Messrs. Reiter & Co., located on the bank of the Allegheny river, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, near the lower Saw Mill Run Ferry. The watchman on duty attempted to extinguish the flames, but finding this to be impossible sounded an alarm from box 5, which brought the Fire Department out. There was a difficulty in giving the alarm, owing to the fact that some of the boxes in the vicinity had been provided with new locks, and the watchman was thus compelled to hunt up a box which could be unlocked by the key in his possession. By the time the engines were on the ground the roof of the main building was almost destroyed. This part of the works contained the most valuable part of the machinery, which was badly damaged by the falling timbers and heat. By strenuous exertions the axle factory, spring shop and the converting and cast-steel houses were saved, without being greatly injured. The "check house" on the river side of the building was consumed. The firemen labored under great difficulty, by reason of the short supply of water, there being but one fire plug in the vicinity.

The "La Bell" works were among the largest in the vicinity, and employed between one hundred and fifty and two hundred hands. The buildings were of brick one story high, covered with a sheet iron roof covered with tar and gravel. The loss, as yet, can hardly be determined, but it is estimated at between $40,000 and $50,000. The firm are insured for $36,000, $6,000 in the Peoples, $6,000 in the Pittsburgh, and the remaining $24,000 divided between five companies, of which Messrs. Loomis and Collingwood are agents.

The work of removing the debris has been commenced, and the works will be put in operation again as soon as the damage can be repaired.

Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh—Proposal for Conference from Suspensionists—Delegates to Synod.

The Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh held its regular semi-annual meeting in the First Reformed Presbyterian church yesterday. Presbytery was called to order at eleven o'clock. Rev. Robert Stevenson was chosen Moderator, and Rev. John Alford, Stated Clerk.

Rev. W. H. Reid, of the Northern Presbytery, being present, was invited to take a seat as a consultative member.

The Committee, appointed at the last meeting of Presbytery to draft a pastoral letter to the churches under its care, reported that they had discharged their duty. The letter was read and approved and the Committee discharged.

A petition from Pleasant Hill Congregation, praying to be united with Herman Congregation was received, and its consideration postponed till the next meeting of Presbytery.

A number of persons connected with the First Church, Allegheny, presented papers which they desired to be transmitted to General Synod, in connection with the Presbyterial report. Their request was granted.

Petitions for preaching from the several vacancies, under the care of Presbytery, were then received and referred to the Committee on Supplies.

In the afternoon, Rev. Thomas Johnston appeared on the floor of Presbytery and announced that he had been delegated by those members who had suspended their relations to Synod in June last to invite the Presbytery to meet with them in Allegheny City, at four o'clock, for the purpose of having a friendly conference. Most of the members of Presbytery expressed their views in relation to the proposed conference, after which the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this Presbytery reciprocates very cordially the fraternal spirit breathed by Mr. Johnston in his address, and assures those brethren who seceded from Presbytery on the 15th of June, 1868, by suspending relations to General Synod, that, so soon as they shall rescind their obnoxious action aforesaid, and yield submission to the will and authority of the Supreme Judicatory of the Church, the doors of this Presbytery will be thrown open for their return, and they will be welcomed most heartily to seats on its floor.

The following gentlemen were appointed to attend General Synod on the 19th of May next: Ministers, Dr. Douglas and Rev. John Alford; general alternate, Rev. Robert Stevenson; Elders, Messrs. R. C. Miller and J. M. Imbrie; general alternates, Messrs. Dickson and John Black.

After a considerable amount of routine business, Presbytery adjourned to meet in Beniah on the first Wednesday of October next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny—Pastor Elected.

A congregational meeting of the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, was held on Monday evening, for the purpose of electing a pastor to fill the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of the venerable Dr. Sproull, who had ministered there for nearly half a century, and resigned to take a professorship in the Reformed Presbyterian Seminary of Allegheny. The election had been anticipated for some time, and was held in the basement of the new church, Sandusky street—nearly all the members being present, with a large number of spectators from sister churches. The candidates were; Rev. David Wilson, son of the late Prof. Wilson; Rev. J. W. Sproull, son of the retiring pastor; Rev. David Gregg, son of L. Gregg, Esq., and Rev. James R. Newell, son-in-law of Dr. Sproull. The meeting was presided over by Rev. Mr. Hunter, who conducted the preliminary exercises. The members then proceeded to ballot for pastor, the elders receiving ballots at the platform. The Clerk, Mr. Wm. Will, announced the result, as follows:

Rev. David Wilson	126
Rev. J. W. Sproull	96
Rev. David Gregg	17
Rev. James R. Newell	2

The Moderator announced that Mr. Wilson, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected pastor of the congregation. The announcement was hailed with demonstrations of applause from the friends of Mr. Wilson, which was promptly checked by the Moderator. A motion to make the vote unanimous was made, but quite a number voted in the negative. The result of the election was anything but satisfactory to those who preferred the defeated candidates, but if right counsels prevail the minority will "accept the situation" and allay all personal feeling.

Failed to Appear.

Sunday morning Thomas Miller made information before the Mayor, charging Thomas Hughes and John Dignam with felonious assault and battery. Miller, it appears, occupies a room in the McTighe building, on Grant street, and he alleges that as he was entering the hall which leads to his room about eleven o'clock, Saturday night, he was attacked by two men, one of whom seized him by the throat and attempted to garrote him, while the other struck him on the head several times with some heavy instrument. He cried murder, and the attacking parties fled, and as they passed out of the door met several persons who had been attracted to the place by the cries of Miller, and it appears that one of them was afterwards identified by one of the parties referred to. Hughes was arrested and held for a hearing on Monday, when at his request the hearing was postponed until twelve o'clock M., yesterday. At the appointed time the defendant was present ready for the hearing, but Miller, the prosecuter, was *non est*. The hearing was consequently postponed again, and will take place on Friday. An attachment was issued for Miller, and placed in the hands of officers Cupples and Moon who, after a short search, found him in the sixth ward, Allegheny, and he was taken to the Mayor's office, when he was required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance as a witness.

Larceny of a Ring.

Yesterday afternoon Alderman Lynch's police arrested Edward O'Connor, a lad about twelve years old, charged with stealing a gold ring, valued at $25, from Mrs. Mary Quinn, residing on Pennsylvania avenue, near Tunnel street. The lad, it seems, was noticed loitering about the yard of Mrs. Quinn, who invited him in the house to dinner. He accepted the offer, and was sitting at the table eating when the lady went into the yard for a bucket of water. Upon returning she noticed something suspicious about the boy, but thought nothing of it until about half an hour afterwards, when the loss of the ring was discovered. The lad was soon after arrested and confessed to having taken the article from a pitcher in the cupboard, during the absence of the lady. He had given it to his sister, but it was returned promptly when the circumstances were made known to her. The Alderman, on the boy's confession, had him committed to the house of refuge.

The Allegheny Controllership.

Several weeks ago Mr. R. B. Francis, at present the efficient and gentlemanly occupant of the City Controller's office, Allegheny, signified his intention of resigning the position, and desired Councils to appoint a successor. The matter was not officially brought before Councils at the time, but the understanding was that as soon as a suitable person for the office could be secured the resignation would be accepted.

Mr. Francis resigns the Controllership to assume the duties of cashier of the Diamond Savings Bank, an institution which has been organized within a year past. The fitting up of a house for the Bank will be completed in about three weeks, in view of which fact we understand, the resignation will be formally presented to Councils to-night. Mr. Francis will, however, remain to assist his successor in the business of the office until the Bank is ready for operation.

When the proposed vacancy became known, a number of applicants for the position began to press their claims, all of whom, however, withdrew from the contest with the exception of three, from which number, in all probability, a selection will be made to-night. The candidates at present are Mr. C. W. Benney, of the First ward, Captain M'Cleane, of the Third ward, and Mr. J. C. Porter, of the Fourth ward.

Mr. Benney is well known throughout the city, having formerly represented his ward in the City Councils, of which body he was at the time President. He is at present one of the firm of Pratt & Benney, Hatters, and has an extensive business acquaintance. Capt. McCleane was, until lately, in the Custom House, Pittsburgh. He bears a high reputation among his acquaintances and those having dealings with him. Mr. Porter, for the last two years, has been engaged in active business in the Fourth ward, and has always been highly regarded by those with whom he had intercourse. Either of the three gentlemen, judging from their reputations, would in every respect be perfectly competent and give satisfaction in the office. The contest thus far has been quite spirited, each candidate of course working and feeling confident of success, but from all we can learn the chances are pretty even. It is quite likely, however, the action of Councils to night will settle the question.

Almost a Conflagration.

Yesterday morning, near seven o'clock an alarm of fire was struck from box 21, corner of Pasture Lane and Taylor avenue, Allegheny. The alarm was caused by the burning of the floor in the boiler shop at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The flames were quickly extinguished by the workmen, who had assembled for work just at the time. The loss was very slight. The origin of the fire is not known. Had it happened a short time earlier, the result might have been quite disastrous.

Bulk Boat Sunk.

Tuesday evening a bulk oil boat, containing about eleven hundred barrels of oil, was sunk near Freeport while being towed toward this city by the steamer "John Hanna." The property was valued at $6,930, and was owned by Messrs. Fisher Bros. The accident was caused by the giving way of a stancheon on the boat, to which the line was attached, and which allowed it thus to sweep round and be run down by the steamer before it could be checked up.

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and unmistakable remedy that will not only in every case give efficient relief, but in many cates effect a radical and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent, that it is computed that one-sixth of the male population are said to be troubled, in some way or another, with this terrible ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy, oftentimes not knowing whether an appliance is really needed or not; and if it should be needed, they often do not know where or to whom they should make application. The world is full of Trusses for the retention and cure of this lamentable evil, oftentimes an incontestable proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the sufferer. This need not be; Dr. Keyser, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every appliance, needful to the retention and relief of this terrible affliction, so that every one can be properly fitted at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford. The Doctor has pursued the investigation of hernia with more than ordinary care for over thirty years, so that the afflicted can place implicit reliance on his skill and integrity with the full assurance that they will not only get the best truss, suitable to the case, but likewise a thorough and efficient knowledge of its proper application.

There are many persons who not only sacrifice their health, but even their lives, for want of a proper truss, or a truss properly applied. Strangulated and irreducable rupture, is a far more common ailment now than in former years; and may we not justly arrive at the conclusion, that its frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves. No one would be regarded as sane or excusable who would go for a whole winter without the proper clothing to shield them from the inclemency of the weather, but, at the same time, it is thought a light affair to suffer for years with a protrusion that not only subjects the person to inconvenience, but even places life itself in jeopardy. Those of our readers who may be unfortunate to need appliances of this kind cannot act more wisely than to cut this advertisement out and preserve it, so as to enable them to retain the place where such important preservers of life and health are to be procured.

DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR. CONSULTATION ROOMS, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. aps

WOMAN AND HER NEEDS.

Subject by the law of nature to many physical afflictions from which man is exempt, woman is peculiarly entitled to the best efforts of medical science in her behalf. For a majority of the ailments to which her sex is exclusively liable, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are warmly recommended on the authority of wives, mothers and nurses, who have tested their genial tonic and regulating properties, and "know whereof they speak;" and also with the sanction of able physicians, who have administered the preparation to their female patients, in obstinate cases of functional derangement, with the happiest results. Almost all female complaints of special character are complicated with mental gloom and despondency, and the gentle and lasting exhilerating effects of this wholesome medicated stimulant adapts admirably for cases of this complex nature. As a remedy for the hysteria and mental hallucinations which sometimes mark both the earlier and the later crisis in the life of a woman, it has no equal in the repertory of the healing art, and as a means of relieving the nausea and other unpleasant feelings which precede maternity, it is equally efficacious. Nursing mothers also find it an admirable invigorant. It is highly satisfactory that a preparation, which embraces in its remedial ranges so many of the complaints common to both sexes, should prove so eminently benficial to the weaker one.