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	5 copies, each	1.25
By the week (from carrier.)	15	Three mos	75	10 " "	1.15
				and one to Agent.	

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.

STATE SENATE.
THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERR.

SHERIFF,
HUGH S. FLEMING

TREASURER,
JOS. F. DENNISTON.

CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH BROWNE.

RECORDER,
THOMAS H. HUNTER.

COMMISSIONER,
CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.

REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ABDIEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: A very spicy and entertaining letter from Europe, from "Francisca," Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Poetry and Ephemeris.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86⅛@86⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 137⅞.

MINISTER MCMAHON has not yet been officially heard from.

STRAGGLING bands of Indians are again committing depredations in the West. The good Quaker guns have not yet been fairly placed in position.

WE publish an account of a brutal exhibition in the "manly" art of self defense which took place at St. Louis yesterday. A national law is wanted to put an end, to such disgraceful proceedings.

THE assault of the *Commercial* on the Administration in its labored war article yesterday was inexcusable, unless, indeed, it was blind to the proper deductions to be derived from the sanguinary lucubration.

WE CONGRATULATE our friends on the fact that the war fever has passed its height, and may now be regarded as substantially over. When the *Commercial* champions war with England it is hardly necessary to pray for peace—*that* finishes the talk forever.

THE Democratic papers in New England have quotations proving success for the Democratic party in their next Pennsylvania campaign, and horrible things done by the Republicans, these they credit to what they call a Radical paper, the *State Guard*, which has furnished them with plenty of capital.

TWENTY-FOUR States, including Indiana, have ratified the XVth Amendment. Vermont will, beyond all doubt, follow the good example. Mississippi, Texas and Virginia will be admitted into the Union on its adoption, and thus the full three-fourths of States requisite to finally adopt the amendment are obtained.

THE *Commercial*, with its usual perspicacity, yesterday published no less than three columns of an editorial breathing the spirit of war on the Alabama claims. In view of late out-givings the leader does not read so well as it might under other circumstances. Such twaddling war nonsense is in strange contrast with the calm and pacific, but resolute attitude taken by the Administration on the Alabama question.

IT IS announced that the contract for the construction of the Buffalo and Washington Railroad has been let, and that work will soon commence. The route strikes the New York and Erie at Olean, and from thence, eastwardly, makes connection with the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh road, which taps the McKean county bituminous coal regions, having its terminus at Lafayette. The latter road is leased to the Erie Railway Company, of New York, and is operated as a branch of that road.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular declaring that property seized by any Internal Revenue officer will not be released until the officer making the seizure, and also the Assessor and Collector of the District, have reported the facts in the case, with their own individual recommendations. This is a wise precaution, and will materially strengthen the hands of those charged with turning up rogues. We have heard of cases where releases have been asked at Washington even before the Revenue officers here thoroughly understood them.

ON THE 18th of May the annual general meeting of the teachers of Germany took place in Berlin, and four thousand were in attendance. Papers were read urging that knowledge and instruction should be free, and on other subjects, but the most significant of all was a discourse on labor and capital, in which it was maintained that political and social economy should form a portion of all primary instruction, and that it is necessary in our times to give children some notions regarding the State These views were adopted by the Assembly. In America, where the children are to take so much part in the future government of the country, it would be thought that these sciences are of more importance than in monarchical Germany, and yet in how few of our primary schools are they taught at all!

THE position of the Catholic Church is viewed with anxiety now by many of the most learned and earnest members of that communion in Germany. The See of Rome has chosen a moment when it is surrounded by difficulties, to urge extreme measures against some of its most powerful defenders and adherents in Germany, and naturally, much dissatisfaction is felt there on this account. This alone would be of interest even at this distance, but what is of infinitely more significance, is the fact that the German Catholics are beginning seriously to consider whether they cannot break off all connection with Rome and still remain Catholics, by organizing themselves into an independent National Church. In Stuttgardt meetings to advance this object have already been held, and the whole movement in Wurtemburg is led by quiet, intelligent men, who are capable of pressing it to a successful termination. In Bavaria the same revolution is in progress, as indeed it is all over Catholic Germany, and we look for further developments with great interest.

WE do not assert that the United States Government needs more pasters and folders, but we do believe that they ought to have better ones, and especially in the Postoffice Department. The new postage stamps are much handsomer than the old ones, and are really neat in design and execution, but all this is thrown away on the folders and the men who put the rows of little holes in them. Theoretically these dividing lines occupy the blank spaces between the stamps, practically it seems they cut off the cow-catcher of a locomotive or the tail of a pony with utter recklessness. Then the pasters are theoretically supposed to make the stamps adhesive, practically they put a thin wash with a sweetish taste over the backs of the stamps which all comes off when wet, and the letter, on which some ignoramus has credulously placed a stamp without having added some paste, is detained for postage. If this pasting and folding can be better done why is it not? If the dividing lines must go through the engravings, why have any engravings at all? If the stamps can not be made adhesive, why have any stamps at all?

MANY persons dealing with the Alabama question appear to entirely lose sight of the fact that England eventually acknowledged her error and the justice of the claim for damages made on her by our Government. She entered into a solemn treaty which provided for the appointment of a Commission to fairly and honestly ascertain the actual damages sustained from the depredations of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers, whose award, had the treaty been ratified, she would have accepted as final, and promptly discharged the obligation. Standing ready to pay the award, acknowledging its correctness, and to make all needful apology and concession, Mr. SUMNER's speech found her. His demands that the offending nation should not only settle the account of actual material losses sustained, but likewise of a whole train of damages, resulting from a protraction of the rebellion, swelling the amount to two thousand million dollars, was regarded, by England, and very properly, too, as an outrageous proposition derogatory alike to her National Honor and Intelligence. Before this enormous claim would be recognized or paid there must be war with that Government; but if the bill covered only the actual losses to our commerce from the operations of the privateers, if it is reasonable and business-like, it will be promptly met and paid. What more should we ask?

A man's workshop burns down and in consequence thereof, having no place, his trade leaves him and he loses, perhaps, an hundred thousand dollars, which he might have made had his business been permitted to go on uninterrupted. He had an insurance policy on the building protecting him against loss arising from fire. What rule of equity would sanction his recovery from the company on his policy any more damages than those truly sustained in the destruction of property? Would any sane business man think of putting in a claim for exemplary damages on an insurance policy? If the rule prevailed there could be no way of discovering where the train of damaging effects following a fire ended.

This is precisely the view which should be taken of the Alabama question. England is willing to pay the material damages, but will not recognize the consequential damages—what we lost, but not all we may suppose we have lost and continue to lose by the prolongation of the recent war, which, without British support, Mr. SUMNER thinks would have been much earlier ended.

EXTRA WOMEN.

In Great Britain the number of women exceeds the number of men in a proportion which grows larger every year. In England and Wales there are almost three millions of women between twenty and forty years of age, and of these 1,248,000 are unmarried. Why they are thus does not enter into the question; for whatever the reason, the appalling fact remains that that many there now are, and that the number is steadily increasing. That the extravagance of the age prevents many men from marrying is undoubtedly true, but if all the men were married, a not insignificant army of spinsters would still remain, so that it is no wonder that the woman's labor question is becoming serious. As it is in Great Britian, so is it in those of the United States which have been settled for the longest time. In Massachusetts for instance, where the population is but twelve hundred thousand, there were, at the taking of the last census, forty thousand more women than men. As we are not yet ready to adopt the simple Chinese system of drowning all superfluous female infants, we must take it for granted that these women must live, and in some way solve the question of *how* they are to do it. Time honored custom and multitudinous precedent ordain that the stronger sex must find the means of subsistence for the weaker, but no provision has been made by monogamous peoples for the time when the weaker sex becomes numerically the stronger. In England, where the labor market is overstocked, it is by no means easy to provide for this emergency, but in America, all that is necessary is—not to concede suffrage to women, as some seem to think—but merely to overcome a deep rooted prejudice, which exists against a woman working at and receiving wages for any labor for which she is fit, or may be fitted. There is enough in this country for every one to do, and as soon as this prejudice is demolished the question will be solved for many years to come.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

We take the following very important Washington special from Monday's New York *Times:*

Since the discussion of the *Alabama* question, both at home and abroad, has taken such a wide scope, and since there has been such a decided reaction from the positions of Mr. Sumner's speech, and since the proposition to make the question a party issue meets with little serious countenance, it becomes more than usually interesting to know precisely where the Administration stands at present. The Gladstone Ministry will, in a few days, officially understand our position, and there can, therefore, be, no impropriety in stating the facts as they exist.

So much has been said from this point on this subject, and such vague and contradictory accounts have been given of Mr. Motley's instructions, that the public mind must be much confused respecting the precise attitude of our Government. Mr. Sumner, while never asserting in positive terms that those instructions were based on his speech, has, nevertheless, sought to convey in his conversations the impression that he had been substantially indorsed, and he has repeatedly stated that Mr. Motley and himself were in perfect accord upon the subject. This latter assertion is very possibly true. But Mr. Sumner knows what Mr. Motley's instructions are as thoroughly as does the man who wrote them, and his pride probably prevents him from making a frank admission of the completeness of his defeat. No matter what impressions he may convey in discussing the subject, it is nevertheless known here that he is much displeased with the instructions, and that they are almost entirely at variance with his views, for the following reasons:

First—Mr. Sumner wanted Mr. Motley instructed to propose a reopening of the negotiations at once on the basis of his speech. Mr. Motley's instructions were precisely the reverse of this, to-wit—to *make no overtures for the reopening of negotiations at present*, but await the action of the French Government and the development of events.

Second—Mr. Sumner wanted the instructions to *cover the question of belligerency*, which, he insists in his speech, gives this Government a claim against the British Government for damages or reparation. On the contrary, *Mr. Motley was instructed to inform the British Government at the proper time that the United States, as a Government, has no claim against Great Britain for damages because of her recognition of the belligerency of the rebels.*

This whole matter was maturely considered by the President, both in Cabinet and out of Cabinet, and in the light not only of our relations to Great Britain, but our relations to France, Spain and other nations which recognized the South in these discussions. The only man who stood by Mr. Sumner's position was Secretary Boutwell. Every other member of the Cabinet, as well as the President, disapproved very decidedly of the policy enunciated in Mr. Sumner's speech, and the result of their deliberations was, as has been repeatedly stated in your telegraphic dispatches, that the Administration on this question *resolved upon the policy of non-action.*

These I know to be the facts in the case, and they define substantially the present attitude of the Administration.

I may add one word respecting the Cuban question. The President, the Secretary of War, and possibly one or two other members of the Cabinet, were strongly desirous of taking early steps toward the recognition of the insurgents. But after a careful review of the whole situation, it was formally decided that the aspect of affairs did not warrant action by the Government. This was prior to the recent revolutionary events on the island, since which there has been no reconsideration of the subject.

It will be observed that the above closely accords with the cable telegram published yesterday, and is not at variance with the Associated Press dispatch elsewhere published this morning, and can safely be regarded as a true and faithful exposition of the policy of the Administration and the nature of the instructions imparted to Mr. MOTLEY previous to his departure for England. These developments completely sustain the views we have all along held, and show how correctly we have interpreted all the current revelations of international diplomacy and the Governmental policy. It shows clearly that the Administration entertains no idea of making a demand for indirect or consequential damages resulting from the preying on our commerce by the Confederate cruisers, which we have uniformly repudiated as unstatesmanlike in theory and utterly incapable of enforcement. Now that the attitude of the Government has been revealed, we presume the forced agitation of the question will be discarded by those who seek to make capital out of it to subserve partisan interests. The agitation of the question is most embarassing to President GRANT, who has shaped his own course in a true and statesmanlike manner, and any pressure brought to bear upon him in opposite direction in the war cry of politicians, is practically demanding that he abandon the wise position assumed. The people have never had just occasion to doubt the patriotism and integrity of the President, and they should award him proper support in his efforts to disentangle the Alabama question and arrive at its settlement in a manner satisfactory to all right-minded citizens. There is no fear that the National Honor will suffer in his keeping or that in the solution of the diplomatic problem the so long undisturbed peace between England and our own country will be shaken and our country plunged into the miseries of a foreign war.

The policy of masterly inactivity which the Administration has adopted, asserts everything and sacrifices nothing essential,—and devolves upon England all the high public responsibility involved in an early and pacific adjustment of the claims. When that Government refuses to acknowledge our just claims, or manifests undue regard for the honor of our nation, it will be time enough to cry out for war, but until then let the people continue their confidence in the statesmanship of the Executive and lend him hearty co-operation.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The General Convention of the Swedenborgian Church will be held in New York to-day.

—General Dix was a passenger on the Cimbria, which arrived at New York Monday night.

—The wheat harvest has commenced in Southern Illinois. The grain is good and the yield large.

—The merchants of Colima, Lower California, print on their bill heads "payable in gold or silver coin."

—Report says another Cuban expedition, numbering two hundred men, will leave New York within forty-eight hours.

—The New York City Common Council has appropriated thirty thousand dollars for celebrating the Fourth of July.

—Mrs. James, of Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, lies at the point of death from the effects of having a corn extracted by a quack corn doctor.

—Thos. Murphy, third mate of the ship James Foster, has been convicted, at New York, of beating one of the crew who subsequently died.

—The New Hampshire Legislative Committee has invited General Grant to visit Concord. The Legislature has voted to attend the Boston Jubilee in a body.

—The proprietors of Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, have commenced a suit in the Superior Court there against Max Maretzek, to recover rent during the opera season in November last.

—At a meeting to-day of the Toronto (Canada) Corn Exchange Association, a petition was adopted to Parliament advising the imposition of duties on American breadstuffs and provisions.

—It is announced from General Sheridan's headquarters that Gen. Rufus Saxton, Quartermaster in the United States Army, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Columbia.

—At the monthly meeting of the Association for Advancement of Science, at New York, on Monday evening, a new bathometer, with which, it is claimed, accruate soundings in any depth of the ocean may be taken, was exhibited and explained.

—Governor Seymour, of British Columbia, died on the 10th of June, on board the gunboat Sparrow Hawk, while on a tour of inspection of the northern coast of British Columbia. The cause of his death was weakness and exhaustion from diarrhœa. General Harken, senior member of the Council, assumed control of the Government, pending instructions from England.

—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the Chicago and Rock Island Railway have commenced the sale of through tickets from Chicago to Sacramento and San Francisco for $158.35 currency, an amicable arrangement of the difficulties and misunderstandings between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific roads having been made by which they will hereafter co-operate harmoniously.

—General Thomas has ordered a military exploration of south-eastern Nevada, with a view to ascertaining the character and resources of the country before establishing military posts there. Mining exploration in that district is limited because of the dread of Indians, and the great distance of the base of supplies. So far as penetrated, the mines have proved rich in mineral deposits, and less lacking in arable lands, timber and water, than supposed.

—George and William Gelters and Henry Burlew, tobacco merchants of Cincinnati, made an assault yesterday on Col. A. Hoagland, special agent of the Revenue Department. Hoagland was not armed and he states his assailants were, so he escaped, taking refuge in a store. One of the parties he says struck him, saying, "Damn you, I'll kill you; you seized my manufactory." Upon information from Col. Hoagland the tobacco factories of all three assailants were seized several months ago on a charge of violating the revenue law.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, June 15.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Smith, indicted for barratry, reported yesterday, the District Attorney entered a *nolle pros.* on payment of costs by prosecutor.

The first case taken up yesterday was the Commonwealth vs. Chas. Ward, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, and Commonwealth vs. John Sweeney, indicted for assault and battery. These cases originated out of a fight between Sweeney and Ward. Verdicts, guilty in both cases. Ward was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail, and Sweeney was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs of prosecution.

Hugh McClain, against whom there were two indictments for assault and battery, was placed on trial, and verdicts of guilty rendered in both cases.

The sentence of the Court was that the defendant, in the first case, pay the costs of prosecution, a fine of $30, and in the second case, a fine of $30, cost of prosecution and imprisonment in the county jail for the term of one month.

Stewart Sampson, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, James Haymaker prosecutor, was placed on trial and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded to jail, there being several other charges against him.

William Johnson, a boy about sixteen years of age, was arraigned on a charge of larceny of $10, Mrs. Catharine Greeny, prosecutrix. It was alleged that on the 7th inst. defendant entered the house of prosecutrix, at East Liberty, during her absence, and asked a little girl for bread. She gave him the bread when he went out and the door was locked. Shortly afterward she saw him running out of house, and when Mrs. G. returned she missed ten dollars from a drawer. The case was submitted without argument. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

114. Com. vs. Michael McDermott.
115. " Theobald Heier.
117. " Arthur Martin.
118. " H. C. Matthews.
119. " John Schweany.
120. " Ellen Malone and E. Fahey.
121. " James O'Hara.
122. " Mary Macker.
123. " Kinney Goff.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

129. Com. vs. John Murdock.
130. " Stewart Sampson.
131. " Jas. Hays and Thos. Smith.
132. " David Campbell.
133. " Ellen Relley.
134. " John Lutterlle and Christian Lutterlle.
139. " Andrew Barker.
140. " Archibald Lawson.
142. " John S. Johns.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

TUESDAY, June 15.—In the case of Albert G. Mason's adm'rs vs. J. Snowden & Son, reported yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $34,325.00.

The next case taken up was that of Joseph S. Kirk vs. J. Snowden & Son. Action to recover the sum of $12,436.93 for services rendered for superintending the construction of the iron clad gun boats, built in this city, for the United States Navy Department, commencing in October, 1862. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

92. Heisel vs. Mitchell.
93. Mellon Bros. vs. Moundfield.
94. Hershauser vs. Mansinger.
96. Anderson vs. Alpert, Hill & Co.
97. Hartman & Lare vs. Finch.
98. Noll vs. Waldschmidt.
103. Ferguson vs. McNish et al.
104. Rohe vs. Rothschild.
105. Owens vs. Robb & Herron.
1. Roberts vs. McGraw & Son.
17. McClinton vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co.
24. Stowe vs. Kramer.

The Weather.

The following were the published indications of the last month: "From May 11th, to June 9th, shows a dark, wet month; twenty-one cloudy and variable, seventeen rain, and eight clear sunshine days; probably two to three frosts; that depends upon the continuance of long northeast or east wind storms. It is most likely we shall have an abundance of thunder storms between now and July.

RECORD.

From the 11th of May to June 9th: Twenty cloudy and variable, fourteen of rain, nine of sunshine days; three days frost; six thunder showers. Average daily thermometer, 61. Average height of the river five and one-half feet. A remarkably fine month for health and agricultural growth.

As the time of frosts has past, we will give a hint, which may be a benefit to an observing agriculturalist. From November to June, especially March, April and May, when there is mingling of the winter and summer atmosphere, and plants or early productions require protection from frost, you may observe your thermometer the night previous, between eight to eleven o'clock P. M. If in the city at 50, you may expect a very slight frost. The same in the country at 45, a heavy frost. There is a difference between the city and country atmosphere of five to eight degrees, according to location. If at ten o'clock P. M., the range is from thirty-eight to forty-five, on a clear night, prepare for a frost; in the city on a clear night, at forty-five to fifty, you may know there will be frost in the country. When it is cloudy all night at those ranges, there is no danger. In September and October, there is not the same danger, at those ranges, owing to the dryness of the season, and the inherent warmth of the earth. In the spring it is the summer struggling to get out from the bonds of winter atmosphere.

Indications from June 9 to July 9th: A dark cloudy month; twenty cloudy and variable, fourteen rain, nine clear, sunshine, with several thunder storms, and no fears of a drought. It is presumed the summer will be healthy, and most abundant in production of any since 1855-'57. G. A.

PITTSBURGH, June 15th, 1869.

Convivial.

Frederick Sommers, having a few days since purchased a keg of lager, which he stowed away in his cellar, yesterday invited a couple of friends, Michael Pugh and Patrick Murphy, to share his hospitality. The friends readily accepted the invitation. The trio spent some time pleasantly together, when unfortunately some trouble occurred in relation to the quantity of beverage disposed of by each. The two guests became excited on the subject and manifested the exuberance of their feelings by soundly thrashing their host. They took their departure then. Frederick, indignant at their base ingratitude, lodged an information before Alderman Mullen against them for assault and battery. Warrants were issued. The parties all reside in the Third ward, Allegheny.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The entertainment at the Opera House this evening, on the occasion of the complimentary tendered to Mr. Frank Conklin, the gentlemanly treasurer at that establishment during the past season, by his many friends, promises to be one worthy of the occasion. It will be of a versatile character, including club swinging and other exercises by Hamill, Coulter and Dierat on the trapeze, and numerous other novelties. The house should be filled from pit to dome, as Frank is a deserving fellow.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The season at the "Old Drury," which has been a brilliant one in its way, and we believe profitable to the manager, closes to-night, on which occasion an interesting entertainment will be given.

THE CIRCUS—The Circus will be in town to-day. At ten o'clock the grand procession will take place. There will be two performances. That of the afternoon will commence at 2½ o'clock, the doors being thrown open at one. In the evening the doors will be opened at half-past five, and the performance will commence at half-past seven. Those therefore desiring to see the menagerie at one, can do so, and retire before the commencement of the circus performance. The exhibition throughout will speak for itself.

"THE STRANGER"—Miss Jean Hosmer, appears again at the Academy of Music to-night. The play of the Stranger will be presented, in which she will take the part of "Mrs. Haller." Miss Catharine Lemcette and Mr. Morton Price, two well known stars, will make their first appearance in Pittsburgh on this occasion, in the musical comedietta, entitled "Perfection."

Musical Contest at the Pittsburgh Female College.

The musical contesis of the Pittsburgh Female College have always been largely attended, and afforded the most decided satisfaction to those present. Music occupies a high place in this institution, and the greatest proficiency is attained by the pupils. The contests are annually held for the McKee prizes, a beautiful and costly gold medal and a handsome silver medal, which by special endowment, are awarded to the most brilliant instrumental performers. The Mellor prize, a splendid volume of vocal gems, is also competed for and awarded the best cultured vocalist. To-morrow night the contest will take place in the Chapel of the College, and as the young ladies competing from a class conspicuous for their musical talents over any that has ever preceded them, we anticipate a very enjoyable entertainment. The Judges have been wisely and carefully selected, as the following names will attest: Messrs. Chas. C. Mellor, Carl Grebe, V. De Ham and C. Tetedeoux. The public generally and the friends of the College particularly, are invited to attend. The cards of admission may be obtained at the book and music stores, and at the door to-morrow evening. We can promise a rare treat to all who attend, and those who are capable of passing judgment on fine music will have full range for criticism, as no ordinary performances are promised.

Tour of Inspection.

The Committee of ladies appointed at the last meeting of the Monumental Association, to visit the sites offered for the location of the Monument, assembled, according to appointment, yesterday morning, and made the tour of inspection. They first visited the Allegheny Park, and from thence the Second Avenue Park, Pittsburgh. They expressed no opinion in regard to either place. Their report will be presented at a meeting of the Association, to be held on Saturday afternoon next, when the question of location will, it is expected, be finally decided.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

To give a timely warning to those who are suffering from any of those protrusions denominated hernia or rupture, should be regarded as an act, not only of kindness, but even of duty. Especially is this the case when so many of our fellow-citizens are suffering from an ailment so little understood, and so often fatal to human life. We do not know of a more serious condition than that which is denominated rupture, no matter in what part of the body it exhibits itself. Rupture is a lesion of almost always a serious character, and whether in men, women or children, can be securely retained to its proper place by the adjustment of a properly fitted truss. Dr. KEYSER, AT HIS GREAT MEDICINE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, has always in store every variety and form of the best trusses and appliances for the retention, alleviation and cure of this now common ailment. What man or woman will linger through life, with the danger constantly staring them in the face, and the fear of strangulated and incarcerated hernia, when the means of relief are so easily accessible and the prospect of relief so certain and infallible? The prospects of a cure in most cases of rupture are much more certain than formerly, and the appliances for that purpose of a much superior kind than those formerly used. In the rupture of children, nearly every case is sure to get well, and when they fail to do so is because of ill-fitted or inadequate trusses. It behooves every one, therefore, who has any ailment of this kind to seek the best means afforded and thus secure immunity from so formidable a disease.

For sale all kinds of mechanical appliances for broken veins, hydrocele, prolapsus uteri and piles. Also, shoulder braces, urinal syringes, bed pans and all kinds of the best medicines in use, at Dr. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 LIBERTY STREET, or at the Doctor's consulting rooms, No. 130 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Dr. Keyser will be at his Liberty street office for free consultation every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 until 6 P. M.

HOME QUESTIONS FOR THE SICKLY AND DEBILITATED.

Is it worth while to endure penal torture after every meal, when indigestion can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as HOSTATTER'S STOMACH BITTERS?

Does it pay to be compelled by debility and languor to abandon active business, when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up, and the whole system restored to a healthy condition by a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Why approach the dinner table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest fare is created by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it wise to live in this bright world as if it were a dungeon, gloomy, discontented and miserable, when the worst case of hypochondria can be cured in a week by such a pleasant and wholesome exhilarant as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Can it be possible that any person of bilious temperament will run the risk of remittent fever or bilious colic, when he can tone and regulate the great secretive organ with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, farmer, mechanic or traveler to be without the best known antidote to the effects of poisoned air and impure water, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS?

Considering the harrassing and depressing nature of the functional derangements to which woman is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feebler sex should hesitate to seek genial operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

These are questions of deeper interest than any they concern are invited to give them something more than a passing thought.