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 15 (from carrier.)	Three mos. 75	10 " " 1.15 and one to Agent.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY 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: Poetry, Ephemeris, From Ocean to Ocean, Sensation by a Pretty Quakeress, The Way They Talk in California, Brief Telegrams. Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Markets, Petroleum Market, Wool Market, Markets by Telegraph, River News. Seventh page: The Park at the Point, Letter from St. Louis, Miscellaneous Selections.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 137¼.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON is in Washington—of course on an errand of private business.

THE Republicans of the Venango and Crawford district have nominated Mr. AMES for the Assembly, associating with him upon the ticket Hon. H. C. JOHNSON, of Meadville.

THE new French cable will be landed at Duxbury, Mass., thirty-six miles below Boston. The successful completion of the enterprise is not looked for before the end of July.

THE Virginia election will be held July 6th, one week from to-day. In August, the Kentucky, Alabama, and Tennessee elections occur; in September, those of Vermont and Maine. The special elections in Mississippi and Texas will also be held before the close of the summer.

PACKER stock is rising with the Democracy, that particular candidate commanding galore of cash, and being ready to expend it. We do hope that our neighbor of the *Post* will be fairly remembered in the division. But let no treachery of false friends ruin our favorite candidate.

SAVANS OF TIMES gone-by asserted, as is well known, that the moon is made of green cheese; later and more scientific philosophers have denied and satisfactorily disproved this old theory. As the science of light and the study of the heavens become more familiar and exact, still further progress is constantly made. The latest, and perhaps the most startling, discovery that has yet been announced, is that of a German philosopher, who gives to the world the new theory that the Zodical light is a gaseous ring, encircling the earth, and becoming gradually cool, so that it will presently consolidate and form another moon. Hitherto, one satelite has seemed sufficient for our wants, but if we had two, conveniently arranged, so as to alternate, giving us moonlight every night, it would have the effect of wonderfully increasing the number of suburban strawberry festivals and moonlight picnics, to say nothing of the effect which might be produced upon the tides, by thus giving them two nocturnal mistresses to regulate their movements, instead of the old and time-honored one, which, at present, holds the entire responsibility.

FROM 1860 to 1864, the aggregate tonnage of American vessels engaged in foreign commerce sank 2,963,437 tons. From 1864 to 1868, it increased 2,724,423 tons, leaving the decrease at the beginning of the present year only 179,013 tons. Sometimes the diminution during the first mentioned period is attributed wholly to spoliations by rebel cruisers; but this is not correct, for the Rebellion took so much tonnage as the Southern States had out of the computation, and took the carrying of cotton and other Southern products from Northern ship-owners. There was an absolute shrinkage in the amount of material to be transported, and vast numbers of commercial vessels were sold to the Government. Sometimes the diminution is laid to the charge of the protective features of the tariff. But the tariff remains as stringent as at any former period, and nevertheless the tonnage engaged in foreign trade has risen until it is now nearly as large as ever before. A year hence it will surpass all former dimensions. It is, therefore, absurd to say that Protection is unfriendly to Commerce. Under the most thoroughly protective tariff the country has ever had the imports surpass in value all former precedent; and even now the goods are so fraudulently invoiced as not to show the actual amount by forty or fifty per cent.

WHEN the Great Eastern was building all sorts of grand results were predicted for her, and American ship builders—for in those days America built steamships—vowed that if the big ship were a success, they would construct ships thrice as large. But, when the vessel was completed, and after she had been fairly tried, her proprietors and the world at large acknowledged regretfully that she was not a success. Like an untrained elephant, she would not do what her owners wanted of her, and was besides enormously expensive. So the Leviathan kept changing hands from time to time, no company being strong enough to hold her long, and no use being found for her until the time came to lay the Atlantic cable, in the bottom of the sea; then the monster's mission was discovered. Perhaps with no other ship afloat could that work have been so successfully accomplished, because none other is so steady on the water or has so great a stowage capacity. That work was done, and now the Great Eastern is engaged in laying the so-called French cable. When that shall also be completed no doubt other similar work will be found for the great ship to do, for she has no equal in that line. Her officers and men have much experience, and will have more in this peculiar work, and if the laying of cables there will not probably soon be an end. Before the century is out, their name in the Atlantic ocean will be Legion, and it is not improbable that one or more will connect China or Japan with our Pacific coast.

A FEW DAYS ago, in view of the consolidation of the Pan Handle and Fort Wayne railroads with the Pennsylvania, we urged the importance of having stationed at this point an officer armed with ample authority to decide all questions arising between municipalities as well as citizens and the mammoth corporation. Of course, our intention was not to reflect, in any degree, upon the competency and faithfulness of the officers of the Company stationed here. They are all excellent men in the places they occupy, or even for higher places. But we took a broader survey of the field, and one which, sooner or later, will be recognized, by the Company and the public, as the correct one, or, at least, in the right direction.

In was announced in these columns yesterday that, in consequence of the consolidation of the Michigan Southern and the Lake Shore Railroads, the principal office of the combined company will be removed from Chicago to Cleveland—the President alone remaining in the old location. This movement is not instigated by "ignorance," as a foolish writer in a cotemporary journal said of our suggestion for ampler railroad authority to be located here; but proceeds from a just and full comprehension of what is desirable for the consolidated company and its customers. This arrangement at Cleveland is even better than the one we urged for this city. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by reason of asperities and prejudices existing between it and the inhabitants and authorities of this city, may be tardy in adopting our suggestion; but they will ultimately accept it, and even go considerably beyond it. Its own convenience will force the adoption of the measure.

MUNICIPAL CONSOLIDATION.

Adopting the precedents afforded by Pittsburgh and Allegheny, in the consolidation, respectively, into one of all the municipalities within the same water-limits, the people of the boroughs on the South or Birmingham side of the Monongahela are moving in the same direction. We noticed yesterday the appointment of a joint committee of their citizens to propose a plan for their consolidation. Large responsibilities rest upon these gentlemen, upon the wisdom of whose action the final success of the movement will mainly hinge. It is essential that they should accept, as the fundamental basis of their counsel and suggestions, a rigidly faithful equity touching the local preferences and corporate privileges of each of the five municipalities to be merged. Doubtless, concessions will be needful from each of these, but the Committee will be most successful when they shall leave the least occasion for any accusations of unfairness toward particular interests. It will be natural for the smaller boroughs to exhibit some feeling of jealousy toward the populous and wealthy corporation of Birmingham, with which they nevertheless desire to unite upon an equitable basis, and it is quite likely that the Committee will do well to be liberal in their regard for that feeling. In short, the only way to the success of the proposed measure is to make it alike for the solid interest of each of the respective populations to come together under one municipal authority.

Now that the city of Pittsburgh has come to cover all the suburban settlements between the rivers, and as soon as the people of Allegheny shall consummate a similar end with the smaller boroughs to the eastward of their present limits, the success of this Birmingham movement will result in presenting three cities, each populous and compact, and together comprehending all the territory which is known abroad, if not at home, as the collective Pittsburgh. Every living ear within these municipalities can hear the same church bells; their remotest ward would be within the range of cannon-shot from either of the eminences which, from either side or between the streams, overlook the confluence of the waters, and the citizens of each of the three cities will continue, as now, one in every interest except that of their local government—and this, too, will certainly also become one as soon as the respective peoples may come to see their profit in that final consolidation—and not before.

When, by the success of the present proposition, the South Side boroughs shall have drawn together under one municipal head, the friends of the ultimate consolidation of the three cities may congratulate themselves upon the achievement of another long step toward the desired result, since it will then be so much easier, for the three parties to deal together, than it would have been for the twenty odd separate corporations of a few years since. But the grand consolidation will then be, as now, quite out of the question, until the public intelligence of all parties shall be quickened, through their pockets, to the satisfactory convictions of a mutual interest which can alone maintain the scheme successfully. Upon any other basis than that of a common pecuniary advantage, no scheme of Consolidation need ever be expected to succeed. The tax-payers of Pittsburgh, of Allegheny or of Birmingham will never give a dozen affirmative votes on the score of mere public spirit, or of municipal pride. Citizens who concur, in the abstract, in their preferences for the creation here of one great city which should embrace the whole wide extent of those urban and suburban populations, will continue to vote in solid columns against the practical application of the idea, so long as it is not supported by solid, tangible, practical arguments. One great city, in place of three fragmentary towns, would be something really admirable, but a reduced taxation, a better police, a more effective fire-service, a less impeded intercommunication, an improved water supply, better and cheaper gas,—in short, a more effective and less costly municipal administration for the whole city, and for each of its three great districts—are the only arguments which can ever make the desired consolidation a success. It is rank nonsense to talk of cutting through and under these reasonable requirements by the sheer force of any Legislative enactment. No law in that direction would be worth the paper upon which it may be inscribed, unless sustained by the concurrent judgment of the respective populations. Nor do we imagine that in any intelligent quarter, in either of the cities concerned, has it been, or will it ever be, seriously proposed to force such a result in advance of the settled convictions of a majority of the citizens concerned. We are equally well satisfied that time and events will witness these convictions assured. In awaiting that day, we commend patience, and a mutual consideration of rights, to all our fellow citizens.

JUDGE WILLIAMS ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION FOR THE SUPREME BENCH.

The following correspondence fully explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1869.

Honorable Henry W. Williams:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned Committee of the Union Republican Convention of Pennsylvania beg leave to inform you that upon the 23d of June inst., at the city of Philadelphia, you were nominated by the unanimous vote of that Convention as the candidate of the Union Republican party of this Commonwealth for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. In the performance of the duty assigned us, we may be permitted to add, that the fidelity and ability displayed by you on the Supreme Bench has more than confirmed the exalted expectations of the people of the Commonwealth, and to express the hope that you will be pleased to signify your appreciation of this manifestation of popular confidence and regard by accepting the nomination.

We are very truly yours, &c.,
A. M. BROWN,
M. S. QUAY,
GEORGE LEAR,
DAVID BARCLAY,
R. M. EVANS,
Committee, &c.

PITTSBURGH, June 28th, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 25th, officially informing me, on behalf of the Union Republican Convention of Pennsylvania, of my nomination at Philadelphia, on the 23d inst., by the unanimous vote of the Convention, as the candidate of the Union Republican party of this Commonwealth for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and expressing the hope that I would be pleased to signify my appreciation of this manifestation of popular confidence and regard by accepting the nomination, has been received.

Permit me, gentlemen, in reply, to thank you for the very kind terms in which you have been pleased to allude to the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the office, and to express to you, and through you to the members of Convention, and to the citizens of this Commonwealth whom your Committee and the Convention represent, my grateful acknowledgment for this manifestation of their confidence and regard, and to signify my acceptance of the nomination tendered with such entire unanimity.

With great respect,
Very truly yours, &c.,
H. W. WILLIAMS.

Messrs. A. M. Brown, M. S. Quay, Geo. Lear, David Barclay and R. M. Evans, Committee, &c.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

It is true that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue applied to Mr. Smith, of the *Gazette*, and Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial*, to make out a list of revenue officers for the Hamilton County Districts, and that a list was prepared as requested, and forwarded in a confidential letter. The next thing was, the personal influence of General Weitzel secured the appointment of his brother as Collector in the First District, instead of John J. Hooker, who had been recommended by the editors; and the influence of the President's parent, Jesse R. Grant, retained Mr. Stoms, though the editors had recommended Colonel Kennett. In the Second District the appointments were made according to the list prepared at the request of Mr. Delano.

The Cincinnati press concur in the belief that a copy of this confidential letter and list has in some way been procured from the Revenue Bureau, and will soon be made public.

WASHINGTON telegrams say: It has transpired that the appointment of Judge Robeson to be Secretary of the Navy was made on the joint recommendation of his predecessor, Mr. Borie, and Senator Cattell, of New Jersey.

Secretary Fish had a long interview with the President on Saturday, when the question of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans was fully discussed in all its bearings, and the conclusion arrived at was to postpone any action for a brief period, until further advices are received from the island.

GERMANS AND THE SABBATH.

Meeting of the Allegheny Committee—The Sunday Demonstration—The Address of the Committee to the Germans, and the Reply.

The Committee appointed by the public meeting, held in Allegheny on June 18th, 1869, for the purpose of conferring with the leaders of the proposed celebration of the Fourth of July, on Sunday next, beg to state that they held an interview with the Committee of Arrangements, were courteously received, and had a frank discussion of the question at issue.

Subsequently, the following correspondence passed between us:

The committee of citizens appointed by a meeting held in Allegheny June 18th, 1869, to confer with that portion of our German fellow citizens who propose celebrating the coming 4th of July, our great national holiday, on the Sabbath, and to remonstrate against their so doing would respectfully present the following considerations to said Germans through their recognized committee.

We claim to be Christian men, actuated by Christian principles, and to represent the views and feelings of the Christian community of Allegheny county. As such we revere the Sabbath as an appointment of God, and can but regard the proposed demonstration as a violation of the law of God which requires the Sabbath to be kept holy, yet we accord to all what we claim for ourselves, religious liberty, to worship God, or not worship, obey His commands or not obey, in all this we do not admit for a moment that any man has a right to disobey God, but only that we are not his judge in the premises. You say that no religious sentiment should enter into this question. We direct your attention to Washington's farewell address for this sentiment: "Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." We do not claim, however, that from the formation of our Government the Christian Sabbath has been recognized by the common law of the land, and protected by special legislation; that this law and legislation is sanctioned and approved by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the United States and the State of Pennsylvania, and by not less than nine-tenths of the people of Allegheny, Pittsburgh and the entire county of Allegheny. We do not claim, moreover, that the Fourth of July is an American holiday, national in its character, commemorative of a great national event, its observance political and national rather than religious, hence its right observance, wholly incongruous with the quiet of the Sabbath; that this fact is recognized by the common law of the land, and by special legislation, consequently when the Fourth of July has fallen on the Sabbath, it has always been observed on the 5th, the 5th being recognized as the legal holiday. This fact we hold is incontrovertible. We further claim that the proposed demonstration by German societies on the Sabbath, July the 4th, will be a violation of our rights as citizens to the enjoyment of a quiet Sabbath, and jeopardize the peace of the community. That, to say the least, it will wake up antagonisms, personal and of races, which of all things are to be avoided in a Republican government like ours, where the majority govern. That other violations of the Sabbath, perhaps equally flagrant, have been passed over in silence alters not the case. Two wrongs never make one right: and this demonstration, we hold, will not only be a violation of the Sabbath but an insult to our national independence. Thus it will be regarded, and hence the danger to which we have referred. The plea of patriotic motives, true or false, will not be accepted. The community will regard it as a direct and intended insult, religious and national. That we express the views and sentiments of the vast majority of the people of all creeds and nationalities, you cannot doubt, they have been expressed through the press, through the meeting we represent, through the Grand Jury of the county of Allegheny, and by the authorities of the city where you propose making this demonstration, we ask you to follow the example of the Grand Army of the Republic, who but a few weeks since courteously deferred to the religious sensibilities of our community in changing the time for their patriotic memorial ceremonies, and we all know how the citizens generally turned out not only to pay honor to our noble, brave and patriotic dead, but also to manifest their gratitude to the officials of the Grand Army of the Republic who so promptly responded to their wishes, thus manifesting regard for the law equal to the love of country shown when they periled their lives for its preservation, and shall a similar appeal to you to change your day for demonstration be made in vain? Will you assume the position that you are above such considerations as influenced that great organization to whom we all owe so much? We impugn not your motives, we have no words of denunciation to utter, we appeal to you, as good and law abiding citizens, as Germans, as men, to yield the point and forego the contemplated act. We enter against it our kind, but solemn, earnest protest, the solemn earnest protest of nine-tenths of the community. We ask what we ask as our rights in the premises, nothing more, nothing less, and we pray you weigh well our words.

Before closing we wish to say that should you refuse to comply with our request and go on with your demonstration that we will urge all parties whom we can influence to carefully avoid any and all acts or words on that day that might in any way tend to interfere with your procession or meetings, and should any disorder or disturbance arise from outside interference, that it will come from lawless persons who are ever ready to create disturbance, and not from the order loving and law-abiding portion of the community whom we represent, all of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. SLAGLE,
JOHN F. JENNINGS,
THOS. J. HOSKINSON,
JAMES PARK, JR.

To Messrs. John S. Slagle, John F. Jennings, Thomas F. Hoskinson and James Park, Jr., Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Your communication, which was handed in on the 26th inst., has been duly received and its contents carefully weighed by our Committee.

We will not here enter into a lengthy argument on the abstract questions which might be brought to bear against the proposed celebration of our common national anniversary. We are of the opinion that this anniversary should be celebrated in the same way we use to celebrate our personal birthdays, on the very day and not one day before or after. We are furthermore of the opinion that no day is too holy to celebrate the birth of a nation which, by the suppressed nations of the earth, is regarded as the pharos of political and religious liberty. With Jesus of Nazareth we believe that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the sabbath.

You are kind enough to say that our patriotism in regard to this celebration was "bogus," only a pretext. It may be very pious to say of others that which is not fair and justifiable, and we leave to you all the benefit of it. Yet we cannot pass over said attack in silence and must respectfully protest against it. With the same propriety we might say that we regard the closing part of your communication as hypocritical, believing that you would do your best, underhand, to create bitterness and raise disturbances against our celebration. But we will not imitate the bad example, as there have been already too many appeals to passions in this controversy—not from our side, however.

You say that there was special legislation regarding the celebration of the Fourth when it happens to fall on Sunday. If so, we would wish to have it pointed out.

After all slurs and insults heaped upon us without just cause, we see no good reason to depart from our original resolution. We intend to celebrate our national holiday in a dignified and solemn manner, by a peaceful procession, reading of the Declaration of Independence and orations, not by firing of cannons and fireworks, drunken debauchery and all that sort of things. We will keep strict order, and from the very first beginning of the movement have not for a moment thought of interfering with the just rights—or, as they were styled by some of you gentlemen on a former occasion, the prejudices of the church-goers. In fact, most of us will attend divine service before joining the national celebration. Religion will be in less danger from us than from those who, by their over zealous and frantic piety, are apt to deter their fellow-citizens.

Believe us, gentlemen, that we feel no animosity, no enmity, against those who differ from us in opinion. We have no intention of destroying the true sanctity of the Sunday and we cannot see how this could be done by a patriotic demonstration, kept strictly within the boundaries of that highest authority for all citizens—Christians, Heathens, Jews or Mahomedans—*the law of the land.*

Most respectfully,
CHAS. F. BAUR,
JOHN FROHLICH, Sec.,
HENRY KNOEBEL,
JOHN SEIFERTH,
JOHN NUSSER,
JACOB ULRICH.

The chief magistrates of both cities are desirous to do their whole duty in the premises, and it is earnestly hoped that nothing may occur to disturb good fellowship between our citizens, good order in society, or the law of the land.

JAMES PARK, JR.,
THOS. J. HOSKINSON,
LOUIS KIM,
ROBERT McKNIGHT,
JOHN S. SLAGLE,
A. LEGGATE,
J. P. FLEMING,
FRANCIS TORRENS,
JOHN F. JENNINGS.

Another Protest.

At a recent meeting of the Sabbath School Aid Society, of this city, held in the First C. P. Church, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, While we each, as individuals, highly and heartily endorse that sentiment of patriotism which prompts the Anniversary Celebration of our Nation's Birthday, and, as a portion of our fellow-citizens propose to celebrate the coming occasion upon the Christian Sabbath, therefore,

Resolved, That, as a Sabbath School Aid Society, we unitedly lift our voice, not in vituperation or denunciation, but in kindness, regreting that, in our opinion, they will have cast off the "fear of God" in violating His law by such celebration.

Resolved, That we, as an association, would ask them to consider the effects of such a demonstration upon the minds of our Sunday School-going children, who are destined to become the ruling men and women of our country in the future, and we would earnestly entreat them that their influence be arrayed on the side of Right and Example.

Peace Jubilee.—Now that the great peace jubilee, in singing, has past and gone, the next will be in the eating line. S. S. Marvin, No. 91 Liberty street, is the leading spirit. He has on hand the best Jubilee Cakes made, expressly for the trade. If you want peace in the family and jubilee at the table, ask your grocers for Marvin's Jubilee Cakes. For sale by all grocers and at 91 Liberty street.

Lace Mantles for $6,50, worth $8, Bates & Bell's.

Striped Dimities for 45 cents, worth 60 cents, Bates & Bell's.

The Sunday Question.

This irrepressible conflict is causing great excitement, and unless good counsel prevails may lead to blood-shed.

At a meeting of prominent citizens held yesterday it was resolved to issue a call for both parties to meet at Tobias' Hall, 13 Sixth street, to see if an amicable compromise could not be effected, but the place of meeting may be changed on account of Mr. Tobias' closing out sale, which is to be held next Friday, Saturday and Monday, at No. 13 St. Clair street, where the entire stock of fine clothing, cloths and cassimeres will be closed out at thirty per cent. less than former rates. Annexed is a schedule of former prices and the present reduction:

Russian Summer Suits, the only ones of the kind in Pittsburgh, sold formerly at $6,00, now at $3,50.

Spanish Linen, sold formerly at $2,50, now at $1,00.

Navy Duck Pants, sold formerly at $2,50, now at $,25.

White Picque, sold formerly at $4,00, now at $2,00.

Russia Duck Pants, sold formely at $5,00, now at $3,00.

Knights of Pythias suits sold formerly at $35,00, now $15,00.

Elbarf gold-mixed suits sold formerly at $21,00, now $11,00.

Harris grey-mixed suits sold formerly at $18,00, now for $10,00.

Knights Templar cloth mixed suits, sold formerly for $25,00, now for $12,00.

English Short Frock, sold formerly for $18,00, now for $10,00.

Lord Chesterfield walking coats, sold formerly for $25,00, now for $11,00.

Spanish velveteen suits, sold formerly for $30,00, now for $18,00.

Velocipede pants and vests, new style, sold formerly for $12,00, now for $6,00.

Boys' suits at half price. Fine white shirts sold formerly at $3,00, now at $1,50.

Best linen finish buttonhole collars at 15 cents.

The entire stock must be sold without reserve in twenty days, as Mr. Tobias intends to build a fine hall for fall. Don't fail to find the popular place, at No. 13 Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

Caged.

James McDonald, one of the city lamplighters, while quietly proceeding toward the gas-house, having two gas lamps with him, was intercepted by John Cushing, who not only insisted upon insulting and annoying him, without any provocation, but refused to allow him to pass and attend to his business. McDonald remonstrated with him for some time, hoping to get rid of him without any serious trouble, but to no effect. At length "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," and the lamp-lighter quietly laid down his lamps, and being a sworn police officer, arrested Cushing and started with him to the watch house. With some difficulty he succeeded in getting him as far as Cherry alley, on Diamond street, where, it appears, quite a crowd gathered and several persons interfered to prevent Cushing from being taken to the lock up. Information of the fact was conveyed to the Mayor's office, reinforcements came to the rescue and Cushing was caged in the "toombs."

Peace Jubilee.—Now that the great peace jubilee, in singing, has past and gone, the next will be in the eating line, S. S. Marvin, No. 91 Liberty street, is the leading spirit. He has on hand the best Jubilee Cakes made, expressly for the trade. If you want peace in the family and jubilee at the table, ask your grocers for Marvin's Jubilee Cakes. For sale by all grocers, and at 91 Liberty street.

No. 91 Liberty Street.—This is the number Marvin's Celebrated Cracker Bakery is located at. Marvin has on hand the most complete stock of Crackers, Cream, Wine, Soda, Oyster, Water, Butter, Sugar and fancy, of any house in the city. Remember his No., 91 Liberty street.

Silk Sacques for $8, worth $10,50, Bates & Bell's.

THE SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION.

Paleness of the countenance.
Spitting, or expectoration of pus.
This pus sinks in water.
It is sometimes streaked with blood.
There is chilliness or shiverings, and flashes of heat.
There is a pearly whiteness of the eyes.
The hair of the head falls off.
At times there is a circumscribed red spot on one or both cheeks.
There is swelling of the hands and feet.
There is great debility and emaciation of the body.
There is a high colored state of the urine.
With a deposit on standing like brick dust.
There is oftentimes a great thirst.
The blood is hurried through the arteries and veins.
The pulse is over a hundred, and even as high as one hundred and forty a minute.
The veins on the surface of the body are bluer than usual, and languid.
As the disease progresses the debility increases.
The expectoration becomes more copious.
The finger nails are incurvated.
There is a marasmus and wasting of all the powers of life.
There is often pain in one or both lungs.
There is often diarrhoea and faintness.
There is great sinking of the vital forces.
When there are turbercles, small portions of turberculous matter will be expectorated.
This tubercular matter has an offensive odor.
On an examination with a lung sound, rattling and gurgling is heard.
There is always more or less cough.

Some of these symptoms are always present in pulmonary consumption, and nearly or quite all of them in different stages of the disease.

No disease of which we have any knowledge is so common and so almost invariably fatal; yet this need not be the case if the earlier symptoms were heeded. Time and again we have called attention to Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which will in every instance of a recent cough arrest the progress of the disease and hinder its development, and even after it has become settled will often cure it and arrest further decay of the lungs.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET, one door from St. Clair. Dr. Keyser may be consulted at his LIBERTY STREET OFFICE EVERY DAY UNTIL 12 o'clock, and at his resident office, No. 120 Penn street, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

WORDS OF WEIGHT FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS.

The superiority of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS over all other tonics and correctives, as a remedy for dyspepsia, billiousness, nervous affections and all complaints of the visceral organs, and as a preventive of malirious disorders, is proverbial: but perhaps it is not so generally known that the ingredients of this famous invigorant and alterative exercise a powerful and most beneficial influence in that numerous and distressing class of ailments, of which so many thousands of delicate women are the patient, uncomplaining victims. The special troubles of the sex, commencing with the dawn of womanhood, and extending over a period of from thirty to thirty-five years, are as readily and certainly relieved by the operation of this admirable vegetable preparation, as any of the complaints common to both sexes, for which it is recommended as a specific. The attention of mothers is invited to its balsamic effect in those peculiar cases of functional irregularity and irritation, which, when neglected or maltreated, destroy the health and shorten the lives of so many invalids. There is no need for the powerful and dangerous drugs too often resorted to in such cases. The mild tonic and assistance that nature requires in its struggle to overcome the difficulty, and a vast amount of suffering would be spared to the sex if they would place implicit faith in this wholesome vegetable invigorant, corrective and nervine, and discard the pernicious nostrums advertised by ignorant and mercenary charlatans.