CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city the six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum; 7 mos., $2.

For Sale.—A good paying route on this paper in Fifth and Sixth Wards, Allegheny. None but good, sober, industrious men need apply. Call at GAZETTE counting room between four and five o'clock P. M., to-day.

Merchants and clerks are busily engaged preparing their bills for delivery to-morrow.

Barricaded.—Smithfield street is barricaded from Fifth to Fourth avenue, the pavement being relaid.

Restauration.—The Continental Dining Rooms, Fifth avenue, next door to the Postoffice, is the place to get a good square meal.

Pic-nic.—To-day a select pic-nic will be held at McFarland's Grove for the benefit of the Sixth Army Corps. A grand time may be expected.

The Fourth.—Next Sunday will be the Fourth of July. The Germans are determined to proceed with the procession. On Monday, the 5th, the day will be generally observed.

Holtzheimer,—Of the many restaurants or dining rooms in the city there are none more favorably known to the public than the Continental, Fifth avenue, next door to the Postoffice.

The Continental is one of the most popular places of restauration in the city. Meals served at all hours, from six o'clock in the morning to twelve o'clock at night.

Fortune Telling.—Mary Miller made information before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, yesterday, charging Elizabeth Eberlie with fortune telling. After a hearing the accused was held to bail for her appearance at court.

Church Sociable.—The members of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, Rev. John McMillan, will hold a social reunion to-night at Excelsior Hall, corner of Robinson and Leacock street. A pleasant time is anticipated.

Sale of the Knox Property, Corner of Fifth avenue and Market street.—This property, about the most valuable of its size in the city, will be sold on next Wednesday, by J. W. F. White, Trustee. We invite the attention of our monied men to it.

Social Pic-nic.—A grand social pic-nic will be held to-day at Noblestown, for the benefit of the new Catholic Church in that borough. On the Pan Handle route an excursion train will leave at nine o'clock this morning, and return at half-past seven.

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.

Committed for Twenty Days.—Peter Wickline, who by the way is a periodical customer at the watch-house, having been arrested on Monday night on a charge of disorderly conduct, was yesterday morning fined ten dollars, and in default of payment was committed for twenty days.

Assault and Battery.—Peter Green made information against his brother, Valentine Green, before Justice Ammon, yesterday, charging him with assault and battery. He alleges that the accused beat and abused him. Valentine was arrested and after a hearing was held to bail for his appearance at court.

Bishop Bowman Institute.—The commencement exercises of the Bishop Bowman Institute will take place in St. Peter's Church, Grant street, on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock. The Rev. John Scarborough will deliver an address. The friends of the Institute are invited to attend.

The Penian Senate is now holding one of its periodical sessions in Pittsburgh. It is understood that they are preparing to turn to advantage the disagreement occasioned between England and the United States by the "Alabama" business. General O'Neill will be here to-day.

A Youth's Paper.—Mr. L. S. Cuthbert, a literary gentleman abundantly qualified for the task, proposes issuing in this city, in a short time, *The Youth's Cabinet*, a monthly paper devoted to the interests of boys and girls exclusively. It promises to be one of the best in the country, and we wish the enterprise abundant success.

Paid the Penalty.—John Fisher, charged before the Mayor with selling liquor on Sunday, was; after a hearing yesterday, fined fifty dollars and costs. It appears from the testimony that the liquor was sold a few minutes after midnight of Saturday, and the attorney for defendant proposed to take an appeal, but subsequently concluded to pay the fine.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday on the body of an infant, nine days old, which was found dead in bed at the house of its mother, Mrs. Shriver, No. 820 Penn street, Monday night. The child was placed in the bed during the afternoon, and when the mother next went to the bed it was dead. Verdict of death from natural causes.

Officers Elected.—At a regular meeting of Post 88, G. A. R., on Friday evening last, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: P. C., General Wm. F. Blakely; S. V., Loyal C. Grieves; J. V., David Aiken; Adjutant, R. R. Hutchinson; Surgeon, Dr. W. S. Harrah; Chaplain, W. C. Cooke; Q. M., George Stedeford; Q. M. S., George Rudolph; S. M., Loyal Cochran.

Burglary.—On Monday night or Tuesday morning, the second-hand clothing store at 203 Fifth avenue, kept by a German, was burglariously entered and goods to the value of seventy-five dollars carried away. The burglar effected an entrance to the room by cutting away a portion of the sash in a back window and removing two pains of glass. It is presumed that the offense was perpetrated by boys, as the aperture was not sufficiently large to admit the body of a man of ordinary size.

At a meeting of Pittsburgh Division No. 45 Sons of Temperance, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: Worthy Patriarch, Algernon S. Bell; Worthy Associate, Thomas H. Thorn; Recording Scribe, Chas. P. Duff; Assistant Recording Scribe, Thomas S. Bigelow; Financial Scribe, R. A. Stoney; Treasurer, Thos. Steel; Conductor, C. L. Magee; Assistant Conductor, A. G. Neeper; Inside Sentinel, Clement Kreuter; Outside Sentinel, J. P. Storm.

BUTLER, PA.

The Shugart Poisoning Case—Sixth Day of Trial—Commonwealth Propose, But Are Not Allowed, to Cross-Examine Annie Shugart, Their Own Witness—Further Important Testimony.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BUTLER, Monday, June 28, 1869.

The excitement in regard to the testimony of Annie Shugart, and the illness of the prisoner, with a probability that the exciting scenes of Saturday would be reenacted, attracted to the Court House this morning about as large an audience of the townspeople as the room would comfortably hold. The prisoner, contrary to general expectation, put in her appearance at the opening of the Court, and seemed much better during the earlier part of the session than she had been for two or three previous ones. She was evidently not fit to be present, but manifests a strong determination to have have the trial go on without interruption, so long as she is able to bear up at all.

When the Court had been opened in the usual manner, Annie Shugart was again called upon the stand.

Mr. McCandless stated that at the adjournment of the Court, on Saturday, he had proposed an inquiry to the witness which had been objected to by the defense, who demanded the proposition in writing, and in response he had so prepared it, as follows:

The Commonwealth is now prepared to prove that the witness on the stand, Annie Shugart, testified before the Grand Jury and Coroner's inquest, on former hearings in this case, that "*I did not hear him* (deceased) *say why he did not eat any more of the soup*," that "*he was not sick when I left him*," and that "*I was in the field with him about half an hour.*" The witness *now* testifies that when she took the soup to the field the deceased *complained of being unwell*, and said for witness to go home, *he did not feel well, and would soon be home too.* The Commonwealth now propose to ask the witness if she did not testify as stated above, before the Coroner's inquest and Grand Jury at former hearings in this case—for the purpose of refreshing her memory, giving her an opportunity to set the matter right, if she will, and testing her recollection.

Mr. Thompson asked how this was to be proven, as stated in the first part of proposition. The defense objected to it, if it was to be done so as to *impeach* the witness. They had no objection to the witness being asked questions as to what she said, but did not concede the right of the Commonwealth to impeach their own witnesses.

Mr. McCandless then included in the proposition the words, "By notes of testimony and other witnesses."

Mr. Thompson still objected to the proposition, and put the objection in writing, in substance as stated.

Mr. McCandless, in sustaining his proposition, said the little girl, but twelve years of age, with a natural affection for her mother, had been frequently in conversation with her, and had also been in the office of the counsel for the defence, in relation to this case. This was sufficient ground for the suspicion that she had been tampered with, which would explain her contradictory statements made on Saturday. It was but natural to suppose, that surrounded by such influences, she should have testified so much to the surprise of the counsel for the Commonwealth. It could only be explained on the ground that she had been tampered with, which was proven by the evidence produced. Under such circumstances, the Commonwealth, expecting different testimony, and being surprised, had clearly the right to cross-examine the witness. Had the witness been called by the defense, the Commonwealth would have had the right to lift the veil covering the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest and Grand Jury, and summon from members of those bodies the necessary witnesses. The offer was simply to examine the witness and ask her if she testified as stated in the offer. The gentleman, in support of his argument, read extracts from Greenleaf on evidence to show what he asked was in accordance with the law.

Mr. Thompson followed for the defense, and said in reference to the cross-examination, that if it was kept within proper bounds it might be perhaps admissible; but, although this *might* be accorded under extraordinary circumstances in *civil* cases, it could not in *criminal*. He read, in support of his argument, from standard authorities, showing that the Commonwealth could not impeach its own witnesses, and could not have the privilege asked in their offer, unless the witness was clearly proven an unwilling one, which he contended was not the fact in the present case.

Mr. Mitchell, for the defense, followed his colleague in a lengthy argument. He claimed the witness was not unwilling. No evidence showing that she had been tampered with had been produced, and she had testified in a frank and straightforward manner throughout. He admitted frankly that the witness had been in his office, and had made her statement in the presence of Mr. McJunkin and others; but denied that one word had been suggested to her, or any influence brought to bear upon her there, to induce her to testify falsely, or keep back any part of the truth. He also read from a number of legal authorities explanatory of the point at issue, and urged that unless there was a real necessity, in a case of so much importance no "ingenious device" as that suggested should prevail.

Mr. McCandless closed the argument for the Commonwealth, reiterating his former statements, and quoting still further from the books in support of his position. In reference to the matter of tampering with the witness, he said there were others—brothers, sisters and relatives—outside the counsel, who might have influenced the witness, and for whom the counsel could not answer. He contended the facts presented clearly showed the child had been under some influence, and the Commonwealth accordingly had the right to cross-examine, as they were taken by surprise by her testimony, now so different from what had been expected.

Mr. Thompson withdrew his original objection and objected to the proposition entirely, viz: "Defendant's counsel object to the offer of the Commonwealth to cross-examine their own witness, Annie Shugart, as to what she testified before the Coroner's Inquest and Grand Jury—because, having sworn and examined the witness, the Commonwealth is not allowed to inquire, either in the form of cross-examination or otherwise, what she said or swore on a former occasion, for any purpose whatever, especially as it does not appear that the witness is unwilling or has been brought under the influence of the other party. Her statements, thus made, would at best be hearsay, and in no event can they be received as independent testimony."

Judge McGuffin delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the proposition of the counsel for the Commonwealth. His Honor said he had examined the question before, and now. The question was a mooted one, and one upon which existed a great variety of opinion. He thought, however, the weight of authority was against the admission of such evidence as was designed to be brought forward by the Commonwealth's proposition. The question directly had never been decided in Pennsylvania in a criminal case, but had been three times in New York and in Massachusetts once, and in all these the evidence had been ruled not receivable. His Honor quoted at length from a number of authorities, all, with but one or two exceptions, ruling such evidence inadmissible.

Mr. Biddle presented another proposition, offering to prove that the witness had testified at former hearings that the poison had been bought the day her father died, and also that "*she* (the prisoner) *told me* (witness) *if father offered me any soup to tell him I had eaten at home*," while the witness now testified that she bought the poison *some days before*, and also materially departed from her former evidence in relation to her conversation with her mother in the jail.

The object of this proposition was stated to be similar to the former one, and for about the same reasons. It was overruled, being considered substantially the same as the former.

Mr. McCandless read another offer, stating that the child (Annie) had been under the influence of her mother and tampered with, and thus had taken the Commonwealth by surprise; they, therefore, asked leave to cross-examine.

Judge McGuffin also overruled this proposition, for the reason that, although different in words, it was essentially the same in principle as those which had preceded it. His Honor said if anything occurred during the progress of the case, before the Commonwealth had closed, to change his opinion, he would give them the benefit of it.

The Commonwealth then announced they were through with the witness, and she left the stand.

A SON-IN-LAW'S TESTIMONY.

Leonard Wise, sworn—Am married to a daughter of Mrs. Shugart. Made the information upon which my mother-in-law was arrested. Was present when my father-in-law, Jacob Shugart, died. First saw him about four o'clock on the day of his death—about a quarter of an hour before his death. Was in the room, but did not see him from that time until he died. I was called in by Jacob Laux and found Shugart very low. Jacob Laux called at my shop and told me to come down, the old man was very sick, that he thought he had "got a dose one way or the other."

Objected to by counsel for defense as only hearsay.

Commonwealth proposed to prove that the witness was thus induced to make the information. Proposition and objection reduced to writing. The Commonwealth claimed it as a part of the *res gestae*. The Court decided the objection might be allowed to stand until further testimony was received.

Witness resumed—I went down to the house hastily; was angry. I found Shugart lying in bed. He appeared to be suffering a great deal of pain. Thought he would die when I saw him. He was very restless, moved about in the bed. After I went in, I went up to his bed and asked him what was the matter. He did not reply, and I asked, "Where are your pains?" He said in the stomach. I looked at him again, and said I thought he was poisoned one way or another. Mrs. Shugart was standing at the foot of the bed. When I made the expression I directed my conversation to him. He made no reply. Then I looked at Mrs. Shugart, and said she would get into trouble. She then came over to me and said I ought to forgive her. I didn't know at the time what she meant. I had been on bad terms with her all summer.

She then turned to Shugart and said, "Oh, my God, Jake, they talk as though I had poisoned you." She again said, "My God, Jake, haven't I done everything I could for your?" He made the reply, "Go away and let me alone." Then told some of the children to go for the priest, and I would go for the doctor, that I thought he would die. I then left and went to Dr. Bredin's office; told him that his services were needed immediately. He came out and went along with me down to the house. When we went in I saw that Shugart was very low. Assisted in rubbing him, and in a few minutes he died. I then went alongside of the doctor, by the window, and asked him what he thought of this death. He told me that he could'nt account for the death under any consideration. I went over home then. Had further conversations with the Doctor, in the presence of Mrs. Shugart, in reference to the death. Think it was the next day. It was in the forenoon. Shugart's son John, and son-in-law Jacob Laux, and myself, thought we would go over to the field where he had been husking. Went over and saw he had been husking. Think he had been husking the day before. Went to the row where he was husking and found a sheaf of corn fodder lying alongside of a shock, where he had been sitting. Saw his corn husker sticking in the ground alongside the shock. I then saw he had vomited in front of where he had been sitting. I told his son-in-law, Jacob Laux, I thought it very strange about his death, and I thought it would be a good idea to gather up what he had thrown up. Laux replied, I think, that we had nothing to take it away in. We then went home. After dinner I went back to the cornfield myself; took a boy along and also a tin bucket to bring away some of the vomit; I went over to the shock where he had vomited; I think it was the next one back of where he had left off husking; I then gathered up a teaspoonfull or so of what he had vomited; I found it in the impression made in the ground by a boot heel; the rest had all dried in the ground. I took it to Dr. Bredin's office. He was not in, but got it afterwards. It appeared to be what was thrown out of his stomach. It looked whitish and like "cream soup." I saw the Doctor, the second night after Shugart died, at his office. I staid until he came in, which was at a late hour. Think Mr. Gabriel Etzel was with me. When the Doctor came in I gave him the stuff. He said he couldn't tell from it whether there was anything wrong, and we had better make a *post mortem* examination. We then left. The morning of the day Mr. Shugart was buried, Dr. Bredin came to the house and told me to go into the room and see if Mrs. Shugart would agree to the examination, and I went in and called her back into the room; told her the Doctor was not satisfied of the manner of Mr. Shugart's death, and would like to make a *post mortem* examination. She asked why he did not come sooner. "He was lying here all day yesterday and why didn't he open him then; I won't have him opened now; the house is full of people and it will make a great excitement." I went out and told the Doctor what she said. He then asked me what he ought to do, whether to open him there or at the grave. I told him I thought it would be better to open him at the grave, as it would make a great disturbance in the house. I then went over home to get ready for the funeral, and sent for Mr. Etzel and told him to go out and tell the priest they wanted to open the body at the grave. I then went to the funeral.

A PETITION FOR LONGER SESSIONS.

The time for adjournment having arrived, the witness was interrupted by Judge McGuffin, who said a petition had been received from the jurors, asking that the sessions begin a little earlier and close a little later, as they were anxious to get home to their families and business.

In reply, His Honor said it would be necessary to take care of the health of the jurors, and he thought that upon further reflection they would come to the conclusion that the sessions were already sufficiently protracted. The Court sat about eight hours a day, which he thought was as much as could be done without injurious effects. He therefore asked the jurors to be patient with the sessions as they were, as he felt certain a change would be wearisome and perhaps in the end cause the work already done to be of no avail, by reason of the sickness of one of their number, caused by the close confinement.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Court assembled at two o'clock and proceeded with the testimony.

Leonard Wise's examination resumed—I made the information in this case. I went to the funeral. After it I went to Bredin's office and saw him. He told me he had got the contents of Shugart's stomach. He told me he couldn't tell for a few days in regard to its being a case of poisoning. In about a week after the funeral Squire Zeigler and Dr. Bredin came to my shop and told me to come along to James Bredin's office. Before that they had been at Mr. Etzel's store and wanted him to go along.

Q. Did what you have related now cause you to make the information. A. No sir; I think not; I then went to Dr. Bredin's office with Squire Ziegler and Dr. Bredin. The Doctor told me he had found poison in Mr. Shugart's stomach, and this information had to be made. I told him I didn't want to make the information. Squire Zeigler then said, "I don't know but what we can compel you to make the information." I told him if I had to, it was a different thing. I then made the information. They had it written out before they called me. I read it over and swore to it.

Mr. McCandless stated they were through with the witness and asked for the admission of the evidence objected to in the morning.

The Court decided that as the witness did not, according to his statement, make the information on Laux's expression, quoted by the witness, it was not evidence, and could not be received.

Cross-examined—At the time I went to Shugart's house, I found him in pain. I said to Mrs. Shugart, "You will get into trouble about this." We had not been on speaking terms all summer, about three months. She did not tell me at that time what she meant by asking me to forgive her. It was on the morning of the funeral that Dr. Bredin and I had the conversation. There were, as I said, a great many people in the house at the time. At the time she came back into the room to me and the Doctor, I think she said to the Doctor "You have the power, and can do as you wish."

Re-direct—I was in the room and did not see her in while the body was being prepared for burial.

FURTHER TESTIMONY FROM RELATIVES.

Jacob Laux, sworn—I live in Butler, in part of the house formerly occupied by Jacob Shugart. On the day of his death I was at home in the morning, at noon and a few minutes before his death. The first I saw of Mr. Shugart on the day of his death was when I got Leonard Wise and we went in together. He was lying on the bed on his back, when I came in first, and he turned his face towards the wall. He appeared to suffer a great deal of pain and was moaning. I said nothing to him. I did'nt hear him say where he was ailing. I think he lived about fifteen minutes after I went in. The first time I saw him I did not think he was dying. I asked for his son and some of the family told me he was working down at Mr. C——'s. I said I'd go down and get him, but when I went to the place he wasn't there. I returned to the house and found the doctor there. Mrs. Shugart was in the room while Mr. Wise and I were in; she was standing between us, about the middle of the bed. We had no conversation until after I came back from going after her son, when I told her he was not there, and she said she didn't know where he was then. She did not say anything to me about the cause of her husband's sickness. When Wise and I came in, Wise asked Mr. Shugart something about his sickness, but I did not hear any answer; he made some answer. After that Wise turned around to Mrs. Shugart and said to her, "You'll get into trouble about this," or something to that effect. I don't recollect what she said to him. I think she said, "My God, Jake, they talk as if I had poisoned you." I didn't hear her make any answer to Wise. I did not charge her with anything. I asked if the doctor and priest had been there, when I first got in. While I was in there, she threw her arms around my neck, after Wise had started for the doctor, and asked me to forgive her. I said I had nothing to forgive. I told her if she had anything to be forgiven for, that there was her husband, and to ask him. I had not charged her with poisoning him, or said she was the cause of his death. She did not say at that time "Black Martin is the cause of all that." I did not say to Mr. Shugart "you're poisoned." Leonard was gone for the doctor when this occurred. I went out to the field with Leonard Wise and my brother-in law to see what the old man had been doing. I saw he had been husking corn, but I could not tell how much he had done that morning. I found that day where the old man had sat down and vomited.

Cross-examined—When I was in the house I heard Leonard Wise say to the old man "I believe you are poisoned one way or the other." After that Leonard made the remark to Mrs. Shugart "You will get into trouble about this." There was a general excitement and confusion among the children at the time. I was on bad terms with Mrs. Shugart at that time. I had not spoken to her for several days, until the day of Mr. Shugart's death, when she put her arms around my neck and said, "forgive me and be my friend."

Re-direct—Mrs. Shugart and I had been on bad terms. The difficulty was caused by one of my children and about wanting me to leave the house. I did not quarrel with her on account of her conduct.

Dr. Samuel Graham, recalled—I keep a record of the names of persons and dates when I sell poison to them. I have only kept the record since October last. I kept my arsenic in a glass jar, covered with a glass stopper. That is the usual way. I don't recollect of selling any to Annie Shugart.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Amelia Shugart, sworn.—Am a daughter of Mrs. Shugart. Lived in Butler with father and mother at the time of father's death. Was at home on the day of father's death. Saw father when he was brought into the house. I was seated at the window, next the road, as father passed in the buggy. I said to mother, "Mother, for God's sake, father's sick," and as I said that she went to the door. I still sat at the window. Mr. Ralph and mother helped him out of the buggy. Mother helped him into the house. Mother says, three times, "For God's sake, I told you not to go to the field; you warn't able." He replied: "I know you told me so; but I didn't think I'd get so bad." He then said: "Undress me. I must die." My sister, Mrs. Laux, was standing in the door and said: "Father, did you feel as bad all morning as you do now?" He said: "I felt pretty well until I eat my dinner, or soup." "I don't mind how long it was after the soup was sent out that father came home; I think it was about half an hour. He asked for cream soup in the morning, before he went from home. When father said he felt worse after eating his dinner, mother said, "For God's sake, I made it for your own good; perhaps it was too rich for your stomach, after you having such an empty stomach." He said, "I know it was too rich for my stomach."

After Mr. Laux had asked him about his health, he said "*the soup, the soup, gave me my death.*" Then mother replied, "Oh, my God, I made it for your own good; perhaps it was too rich for your empty stomach; you know how sick you were last night." When he got in the house he appeared to have great pain, and complained of it being in his stomach. Immediately after coming home he went down stairs. I don't know whether he threw up down there. Mother went with him. He then came up stairs and went to mother's bed room. When I first saw the bucket which the soup was sent in, it was emptied. This might have been an hour or more after father came home. Mother's bed room is on the first floor coming from the street. When he came up stairs he brought the boot jack with him, and sat on the side of the bed while taking his boots off. Nobody but mother was with him down stairs and he did not stay long. I could'nt say whether he had time to vomit while he was down there. I was sewing that day. I was with father the most of the time after he laid down in bed until his death. He still complained of great pain. He indicated the pain by the motion of his hands. He seemed unable to talk. I sent for Dr. Bredin immediately after father came home. I was alarmed at father's appearance. I sent Annie. Father never wanted a doctor. I never knew of him doctoring, for several years before this. I only recollect of him doctoring when he had a sore hand, many years ago. He often took sick, but kept a kind of tea on hand which he always used, and would have no doctor. I sent Annie without his knowledge. I was present when Dr. Bredin came in. I was not in when he prescribed for father, but was there when he left. After he had gone father called for a glass of whisky and some black pepper. Mother refused him several times, and said "the doctor don't allow you to have anything but a few powders." I think Annie was sent down stairs to get it. I was not in the room at the time it was given him, and don't know who handed it. Mrs. Laux was there. He got worse immediately after he had taken it and said, "It will tear me to pieces." I thought he was a great deal worse. Mr. Wise then sent for the doctor. The doctor came about fifteen minutes before father died. I don't know who went to get the powders ordered by the doctor. I didn't see father get any of the powders left by the Doctor the first time. I don't recollect him giving any medicine the second time. I think he gave him a drink of whisky and water just before he died. I don't know of his throwing up after he went to bed. The night before father told mother she needn't wait for him to eat supper, as he could not tell when he would get done his work. We had eaten before he came that evening. I don't know when he ate his supper, but it was some time after. I wasn't in the kitchen when he ate, and I don't know who prepared supper for him. He came home about eight o'clock, and complained of being unwell. He had eaten his supper and gone down to Mrs. Snyder's, and was there he complained of being sick. He thought it was cramp. He said he had drank so much water at Mr. D——'s all a that day that he did not feel well. He went up to the bedroom. Mother made him some tea. He told her not to bother herself, as he knew she was tired. I don't recollect whether it was before or after this that father threw up. Soon after he came home he was sick and throwing up. He didn't complain of great pains. He threw up frequently that night. I slept in the same room with father that night. I went up about nine o'clock and don't recollect of his throwing up after that time. The next morning he said he had been up several times that night. I didn't notice him up. From the indications in the room in the morning I think he was called up during the night by purging. Next morning he went to bed after breakfast, an hour or so, and then went to work. He ate some breakfast with Maggie and I. Mother was not up yet. He went to the butcher's that morning, and when he came back he brought with him a live chicken. Several of our chickens died about the time of father's death, probably half a dozen of them.

Cross-examined—Mother was in the room at the time the buggy drove up. I don't know who it was that stood on the doorstep. I did not see the soup prepared, but mother prepared it. I told her father had requested it. He did not say whether it should be sent warm or cold; it is not good when it gets cold. I don't know of any other time he asked for, or that soup was sent out to him for dinner. Father had been subject to cramps for years, and the usual remedy was whiskey and pepper. On the day he died, whiskey was in the room. Mrs. Laux was in the room at the time. Annie brought a cup, a spoon and the black pepper from the kitchen below. Father had been in ill health six weeks before his death. I remember him to have taken a cramp about a month previous, when he had to be waited upon all night.

Re-direct—I don't remember any time before this attack of the cramp, one month before his death, that he was sick? It might have been about a year and nine months. There are seven sisters and one brother living. John, my brother, is the oldest: he will be twenty-six next August. The youngest, Louisa, is about three years of age. Elizabeth is the next; she is about ten; next Annie, twelve years of age; next Maggie, fourteen years; I am next; there were children between me and Maggie: Mary, a little girl. I was born in 1850. I will be nineteen next September. Jacob comes next; he is now dead. Susan and Caroline, both now married, come next.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

Adam Miller, sworn.—[This witness could not speak English, and the services of 'Squire Mooder were secured as interpreter.] Live in Butler with my son; am a butcher; I saw Jacob Shugart on the morning of his death; he was in my shop getting meat for his family; he always got meat from me; he was as healthy as usual and seemed well; he has worked for me for ten years, as long as he has been in this county, and I never saw any sickness about him. He was a strong, healthy man. I was intimately acquainted with him. Never knew him to lose a day's work until he died. I knew him in Germany; we lived about three miles apart; I came from Saxe Weimar. Knew his parents and the family. I believe there were three or four brothers. His mother is dead, but I do not know how long exactly. The father was upward of ninety years of age when he died. The mother lived upward of fifty years. Never heard of any sudden death in the family before Jacob's. When Mr. Shugart was in my shop, on the day of his death, he was smoking as usual. We conversed together, and I saw no signs of sickness in him. Smokers do not continue to smoke when they are unwell.

Cross-examined—Shugart was in my

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We mean DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER. It is superior to all others in the market, Free from any injurious substances, and so nicely compounded that the contents of each box will make light, sweet, healthy biscuits, rolls, pastry, &c., with uniform success. Only two teaspoonfuls to a quart of flour is necessary, while those of ordinary manufacture require from one-third to a half more. Ask your grocer for Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder, and take no other. Try it and be convinced. MWF

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush" is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear when it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

USE NOTHING but Lyon's Kathairon to dress the Hair. MWF.

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 grocer for Marvin's Jubilee Cakes. For sale by all grocers, and at 91 Liberty street.

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies as it will prevent roughness of the skin if used during cold weather. It is easily applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the druggists generally. wT

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.

Bates & Bell are closing the balance of their summer goods cheap. No. 21 Fifth avenue.

Very choice prints, 12½ cents, Bates & Bell's.

Marseilles for 25 cents, Bates & Bell's.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 13 Smithfield street.

Black Alpacas for 50 cents, worth 62 cents, Bates & Bell's.

Examine our Muslins, 12½ cents, Bates & Bell's.

DIED.

O'LEARY—On Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, WM. O'LEARY in his 71st year.

Funeral will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock from his late residence, 147 Second avenue.

ATTERBURY—Monday morning, June 28th, at Hyannis, Mass., LEA. H., son of J. S. and Eliza B. Atterbury, aged 16 years.

Notice of time of the funeral on the arrival of the body.

NEAL—On Tuesday afternoon, 29th inst., MARGARET M. B., wife of J. L. Neal, and eldest daughter of George Black, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral on THURSDAY, July 1st, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Western avenue, Allegheny City, to proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery.

VAN DE MARK—In this city, on Monday, June 28, 1869, at 12 M., CHARLES WILLIAM, the only child of Rev. Wm. N. and Cordelia S. Van de Mark, aged 1 year, 5 months and 10 days.

The remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

GOFF—At Beaver Falls, Saturday evening, June 26th, WINFIELD S. GOFF, youngest son of John and Sarah Goff, aged 18 years, 3 months and 10 days.

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

CHARLES S. PEEBLES, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY STABLE, corner FANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $2 to $100. Hearse attended for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

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Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that his

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