The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 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,
ADDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Kansas and the Plains, Miscellaneous.*

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48⅞f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86¾@86⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135¼.

THE NEW OIL FIELD opposite Tionesta awakens much excitement in that vicinity. From Mason county, Ky., we have also reports of a large oil-strike at the Hartford City salt works.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION took place yesterday, such returns as are yet at hand being printed elsewhere. We perceive no occasion for revising our former opinion, as to the probable success of the radical Republican ticket.

THE CELEBRATION of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Monday, produced more than an ordinary number of fights, fires and accidents. It is certainly time a better method of honoring the day was devised.

THE OHIO STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION fixes the taxable value of railway property in that State at $49,911,387. Of this amount, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh contributes over four millions, the Fort Wayne over six millions, and the Pan-Handle over two millions of dollars.

THE Administration entertains no intention of acquiring Cuba by purchase. Our new Minister at Madrid will assure that government of our determination to maintain a strict neutrality in the existing troubles, and of our sincere desire, at the same time, by some acceptable form of friendly intercession, to put an end to the bloody conflict.

AQUATIC SPORT in this country has sunk so far as to be looked upon as a game of deception and a watery farce. In the regatta at Boston on Monday several "fouls" occurred and the most adroit fouler of them all came off victorious. When will the people learn to discountenance such exhibitions of low order, and thus insure a return of honorable competition for supremacy in athletic matters?

WE COPY below, from the New York *Tribune*, its list of States which "have adopted" the XVth Article, but remark that the State Department has not yet received all the official certificates thereof. Not long since, the number of regularly certified ratifications was stated as twelve only, two of them, Missouri and Nebraska, being legally defective. The question involved in the action of Indiana is also familiar to our readers. Yet the *Tribune* counts upon the following twenty-three:

Alabama,	Arkansas,	Connecticut,
Florida,	Illinois,	Indiana,
Iowa,	Kansas,	Louisiana,
Maine,	Massachusetts,	Michigan,
Minnesota,	Missouri,	Nebraska,
Nevada,	N. Hampshire,	New York,
N. Carolina,	Pennsylvania,	S. Carolina,
West Virginia,	Wisconsin,	

THE BUTLER POISONING CASE, which has occupied a large amount of space in our columns for some days past, was brought to a conclusion on Monday, by the rendition of a verdict of guilty, against the prisoner, Mrs. SHUGART. Of the arguments of counsel and the charge of Judge McGUFFIN, we have full notes, but are compelled to content ourselves with the conclusions reached by the Court.

It is due to Judge McGUFFIN to say that, throughout this protracted and delicate case, he has evinced the highest judicial qualities of mind, temper and acquirements. For many years he has deservedly ranked among the ablest jurists in this State, if not in the nation. This latest exhibition of his powers has added fresh luster to his reputation.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY held their State Convention at Columbus yesterday. At this writing no report of their proceedings has come to hand. The nomination for Governor was scrambled for by the friends of RANNEY, CARY, McCOOK and Gen. ROSECRANS, with the chances in favor of the first named. CARY, who had been the favorite of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was probably laid out cold by the republication of his two years' old letter to NIXON, advocating the recognition of colored suffrage in Ohio. Otherwise he would have been an eligible candidate, but *that* record was fatal to his aspirations; the Ohio Democracy would sooner forgive anything else than the doctrine of universal equality, which, as in Pennsylvania, they regard as the one unpardonable sin. That was the end of CARY. In October, the people will send his now successful rival to keep him company.

PROBABLY, a correct estimate, of the sort of ticket just put in nomination by the opposition party at Philadelphia, may be had by hearing what Democratic journals have to say about it. The *Mercury*, for example, is known as "a straight-out Democratic paper, bitter in its hatred of Republican principles," and never before expressing any dissatisfaction with the action of its party. But it bolts the present nominations, remarking that the Conventions were "discreditable in all respects," "composed of the worst possible material, of which it would be an insult and a lie to say that they represented the mass of the Philadelphia Democracy." And the ticket corresponds thereto in every particular. Says the *Mercury*:

Such persistent and audacious violation of every principle of party policy and public decency shall no longer receive toleration. The fact of a great and once glorious party, with great principles at stake, *being not only ruled but ruined by devils in human shape*, is enough to make every respectable citizen sick even of the name of Democracy.

A LETTER from Hon. A. H. STEPHENS sustains the judgment of the Georgia Supreme Court in favor of negro eligibility to office. He holds, also, that while the present Legislature cannot, and ought not to, restore the expelled members to the seats from which its authority to remove them has not been shaken by the present decision, it is equally clear that a succeeding Legislature should respect the spirit and intent of this judicial opinion. The logic of Mr. STEPHENS is sadly ragged about the edges, and leaves but one conclusion upon a dispassionate criticism,—and that is in favor of a prompt retreat by this Legislature from an untenable position, in a decent submission to the authority of their own highest court. No special pleading from the same pen can supply a satisfactory answer to his own statement of the legal question, as follows:

I thought the two Houses of our General Assembly committed an error in deciding that those members who had been elected and returned to their respective bodies with an eighth or more of African blood, were thereby disqualified to hold seats in the Legislature under the laws and Constitution of the State as they now stand.

THE IRISH REPUBLICAN CONVENTION at Chicago, which adjourned yesterday, was a body conspicuous for the intelligence and liberality of its delegates. They well and faithfully represented that large class of Irish citizens who act with the Republican party and recognize in its truths and principles the basis of freedom and free government. Indeed we might say they represented faithfully the great Irish masses that enter into our population, for, although perhaps the majority of the citizens of that nationality adhere to the Democratic party simply because prejudiced in the belief that it favors liberty and protects a certain religious faith more than does any other political body, they must all, if consistent and true to their natural instincts and desires, love liberty and hate oppression in any form. This movement to unite and consolidate Irish-American citizens on questions primarily of vital importance to themselves, and secondarily to their own native land, will be hailed with no ordinary pleasure by all progressive citizens. The platform adopted, though extravagant and ill-advised in some directions, is broad and liberal enough as a beginning, and such an one as all Irish-American citizens can stand upon and successfully refute the charge that they flee from tyranny at home to introduce tyranny abroad, that they love liberty so far as they can enjoy it themselves, but deprive the struggling weak of its blessings and privileges when the boon is craved from their hands. The Irish are a good class of citizens entering into our population, and we hope the day is gone by for them to be found solidly joined as of yore with the party recognizing slavery and holding to aristocratic doctrines clearly at defiance with all ideas of liberty.

The seventh resolution adopted, favoring protection, has the right ring, and gives no uncertain sound as to where we may expect to discover the Irish on the vital question of Protection. Laborers and producers themselves, they have a right to speak out and a claim to be heard in the issue between foreign and domestic labor. They take bold stand against Free Trade in any shape, and in so doing champion not only their own interests but likewise those of all their fellow-citizens who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and reach forth their hands to protect the national industries. The advice to their fellow-citizens to return to their soil and avoid the crowded cities, is both seasonable and reasonable. At home, in their native country, they are frugal, thrifty and prosperous on their lands, but here, where agricultural pursuits can much more happily and profitably be followed, they are neglected for the fascinations of city life and much to the detriment of their own and the public good.

We hail with pleasure the formation of the Irish Republican party and while not perceiving the wisdom of all the resolutions embraced in the platform, still we see in the movement much promise, and trust that all right thinking Irishmen will lend their sympathies and co-operation in the good work inaugurated, and no longer be found bound and fastened to a party of demagogues who have too long blinded their reason by planting prejudices in their bosoms and kept them arrayed as enemies against the true friends of Freedom and Protection.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

The Republican party of this State feels aggrieved that Snowden, the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, who is known to have issued thousands of illegal naturalization papers in the interest of the Democratic party, should be retained in position. Judge Williams has been blamed for his retention, but his friends say that the change can only be made at the expiration of the term for which Snowden has been appointed.

CHICAGO.

The Irish Republican Convention—The Platform Adopted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Irish Republican National Convention reassembled at Farwell Hall this morning. A number of delegates not present yesterday put in an appearance. Letters were read from Rev. George W. Repper, of Wellington, Ohio, and Hon. H. S. Baird, of Green Bay, Wis., regretting their inability to attend the Convention, and expressing their sympathy with its objects.

The Committee on Platform then presented their report. It was discussed nearly the entire day and finally adopted as follows:

The Irish Republicans of the United States of America, in National Convention assembled, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, on the 4th day of July, 1869, have made the following declaration of principles—

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Irish people in this Republic, and of all men over the world, to give their support to those who, on principle, contend for the right of all to perfect liberty, without regard to race, color, creed or sex.

2. *Resolved*, That loyalty to the American Republic, a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by the only free Government on earth, and to preserve and defend it against the attacks and machinations of all its enemies, is the first political duty which the Irish citizens of this country are called upon to discharge.

3. *Resolved*, That to spread the principles of freedom is a duty we owe to ourselves and to the oppressed people of the earth, and one which by all means consistent with international obligations we are bound to discharge.

4. *Resolved*, That we ask for the oppressed people of our native land, for Cuba, and the down trodden of all enslaved lands, the sympathy and support of the people and Government of the United States.

5. *Resolved*, That we protest against the presence of the armed despotism of Europe on this continent, and pledge our hearty co-operation to any plan adopted for its removal.

6. *Resolved*, That to Senators Sumner, of Massachusetts, and Chandler, of Michigan, we tender our thanks for the noble efforts made by them to secure justice for the injuries inflicted by England on this country, and which are known as the "Alabama Claims," and that we declare our readiness to stand by the Government of the Republic in insisting upon an ample apology for the wrongs committed, and full compensation for the loss sustained.

7. *Resolved*, That free trade, falsely so called, being a cunning and selfish device of the enslavers of mankind, saps the very foundation of American prosperity and independence, and that we, in the interests of the American people, claim full and adequate legislative protection to American industry. To those only who maintain the principle of protection, and who will make honest efforts to embody it in a protective tariff, should the votes of workmen in America be given.

8. *Resolved*, That the tendency which induces so many to neglect the cultivation of the soil and congregate into great cities we regard as an evil, and one which is consigning multitudes of the Irish people of this country to life-long misery. We therefore declare our determination to take measures to afford facilities to our fellow countrymen to settle down in the free and fertile lands of this great and glorious country.

9. *Resolved*, That we rejoice in the triumphant success of the Republican cause at the late Presidential election, and pledge to President Grant our cordial support in preserving and defending the great principles of human liberty at home and abroad.

10. *Resolved*, That the existing neutrality laws, being instrumental only in aiding the monarchs of the earth in sustaining the oppressive systems of government, and having on various occasions placed the American government in the anomalous position of using their power for the support of said governments, and receiving only in return active and open hostility from the British government, we hereby pledge ourselves to labor for their entire repeal.

The first resolution was passed by a vote of fifty-one to forty-nine. The words "or sex" being the chief objection to it. There was also a divided sentiment on the seventh resolution.

A resolution was offered and passed, after considerable debate, requesting Congress to pass a law making foreigners citizens in one year after their arrival in this country.

A resolution was also passed in favor of the formation of immigration societies, also against any distinction as to race or color in the membership of Trades Union Associations.

This brings the proceedings up to the adjournment at 5:50 P. M.

THE FOURTH.

How it was Celebrated at Different Localities.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON CITY, July.—The only public celebration of the day was by the Sunday School colored children, who paraded the streets with bands and music, and afterwards amused themselves on the President's house grounds. Many persons left the city for pleasure elsewhere. The city was remarkably quiet with the exception of a general ringing of bells for a short time in the morning and shooting of crackers during the day by juveniles, in contempt of the Mayor's proclamation.

BOSTON, July 6.—The National holiday was celebrated in true New England fashion. The usual oration before the city authorities was delivered by Hon. E. W. Morton. The city was thronged. The Coliseum was crowded all day by children, and late in the afternoon a grand concert was given under Mr. Gilmore's direction.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Fourth was celebrated here yesterday in a very patriotic manner. In the morning there was a grand parade of the first Division of Military. In the evening there was the usual display of fireworks. All the public places were decorated with flags, and every one seemed bent on celebrating the day.

There were twenty casualties from pyrotechnics, mostly boys, in this city, and ten in Brooklyn, one of the latter being the accidental killing of a young lady by the premature explosion of a gun.

There were twenty-one small fires in this city and nineteen in Brooklyn, during the day and evening, nearly all of a small character in point of pecuniary damage.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The National Anniversary was observed in this city by a procession and literary exercises. Hon. William H. Seward, accompanied by Mayor McCoppin, occupied a carriage in the line of the procession and was greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of respect by the thousands of people who thronged the streets. Salutes were fired from the different forts. The harbor, city and shipping were decked with flags and presented a gala appearance. The Fourth of July was generally observed throughout the Pacific coast, some places celebrating it on Saturday, some on Sunday and others on Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—A larger number of fires, fights and accidents occurred here yesterday than ever before known to have taken place in one day. Not less than forty fires are reported. Eight stores on Market street, above Thirty-seventh, West Philadelphia, were partially destroyed. A block of six dwelling houses on Masters street, above Susquehanna avenue, were almost entirely destroyed. Several factories, saw mills, etc., throughout the city, were more or less damaged. Firemen's fights were numerous; no one is known to have been killed. There were hundreds of accidents from gunpowder.

The Washington Monument was dedicated. The oration was made by H. D. Moore, Collector of the Port, and the singing by the school children, by whose contributions the Monument was erected. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremonies.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The national anniversary was almost universally celebrated here yesterday. The Merchants' Exchange, Courts and public offices were closed, and business generally suspended. Picnics, railroad and steamboat excursions were very numerous, and a large proportion of the people of the city went into the country. The most notable feature of the day was a picnic at the fair grounds for the benefit of Orphans, at which the Declaration of Independence was read, and an address was delivered by John H. O'Neil, and in the evening there was a fine public exhibition of fire works, and innumerable private displays. The streets were ablaze with pyrotechnics and the ebullition of patriotic feelings was kept up until a late hour. A few trivial accidents occurred but nothing of a serious character has yet been reported.

NEW YORK, July 5.—At Albany the day was finely celebrated, with very few accidents. There were one or two small fires. Some fifty arrests were made for firing pistols early in the day.

The day was duly celebrated in Richmond, Charleston and other Southern cities.

In Buffalo, there was a grand procession of military and school children, a balloon ascension, and the day wound up with a grand strawberry festival and fire works by the Grand Army of the Republic.

At Wilmington, N. C., yesterday, a steam tug exploded, causing the death of Col. Mears, and badly injuring two others.

At Utica there was a long procession, including trade unions. No accidents.

At Phinebeck the Good Templars had a large procession and a temperance jubilee.

BREIF TELEGRAMS.

—Capt Monroe Harrison, U. S. A., died at St. Louis, on Monday, of brain fever.

—The steamships England and Java, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

—There is no Cuban recruiting office at St. Louis, as advertised in some Eastern papers.

—Bloodgood's Woolen Factory, near Rahway, N. J., was burned on Monday. Loss $70,000.

—Prince Arthur leaves England for Halifax on the steamer City of Paris on the 14th of August.

—On Saturday night last burglars entered the office of the Revene Collector, at Hamilton, Ohio, and stole $4,000.

—Herr Von Angebrot, formerly Consul of various German States at St. Louis, died recently at Carlsruhe, in his seventy-second year.

—Mr. Cary, Treasurer of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was accidentally killed at Milwaukee on the Fourth, by falling under a car.

—W. W. Cooke & Sons' lumber yards, at White Hall, N. Y., were partially destroyed by fire on the morning of the 4th, involving a loss of $50,000 to $75,000.

—Thomas Dards, apprentice at the Memphis *Avalanche* office, was run over by a train on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, Monday night, and killed.

—Great preparations are making for the first annual regatta of the Northwestern Boating Association, which takes place at Toledo, Ohio, on Thursday and Friday next.

—A fire at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday afternoon, destroyed the stores of Picheil & Ramsey, M. Vermucle and J. S. Dunham, and damaged that of Boyce & Thorne. Loss $50,000; two-thirds insured.

Election of Officers.—Post No. 121, G. A. R., of McKeesport, have elected and installed the following officers for the ensuing term of six months, commencing June 30th, 1869: P. C., Wm. Bryant; Sr. V. C., Wm. McIntosh; Jr. V. C., Jas. McClelland; P. A., L. E. McPherson; S. M., J. K. Spangler; P. Q. M., David G. Lindsey; O. D., Geo. Kounts; O. G., Israel Kelly; P. S., Wm. H. Penney; Q. M. S., J. H. Serem.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Court met Tuesday at ten o'clock and disposed of the following cases:

A WITNESS BECOMES A DEFENDANT.

Edward Sweeney, tavernkeeper in East Birmingham, was placed on trial for selling liquor on Sunday. Hugh McSwiggan, a nail feeder, testified he was furnished with two "drinks" of whiskey on Sunday, June 6th, at the house of defendant, by one John Mulholland, who was stopping at the house. This was the whole case for the Commonwealth, Jacob Whitesell, Esq., prosecuting.

For the defense, John Mulholland was called, and testified he was a pedler by occupation and stopped at the house of Sweeney. On the morning of Sunday, June 6th, Mr. Sweeney being yet in his bed, McSwiggan and others came to the house wanting their "bitters." The witness desired to accommodate them, and besides was "dry" himself, in consequence of a "debauch" the night previous. Failing to obtain the key from the "servant girl," he forced an entrance to the bar-room, furnished McSwiggan and his friends with what they desired and took a drink himself. For taking this unauthorized liberty he subsequently had some "hard words" with Mr. Sweeney, who, according to the witness, objected most decidedly to the proceeding.

Unfortunately for the good defense so far made, the witness Mulholland unwillingly admitted, on cross-examination by Mr. Whitesell, that on Sundays previous to the 6th of June, within a period of two years, he had been furnished with liquor by the defendant on his premises.

Having concluded his testimony, Mr. Mulholland was requested by the Court to take a seat within the bar, and at once received the attention of a tipstave.

Judge Sterrett inquired of W. C. Moreland, Esq., the counsel, whether he would offer anything further in defense, after the charge had been so completely sustained by defendant's own witness? Mr. M. thought the defense complete as to Sunday, June 6th.

The case was submitted without argument, and, the jury convicting, the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of eighty dollars and to undergo twenty days' imprisonment.

Mr. Mulholland was then called forward. Judge Sterrett remarked that in consideration of his testimony in the case he would be required to enter bail in the sum of $300 to answer a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, June 6th.

TRIAL FOR RAPE.

John Fisher, an old man, was placed on his second trial on an indictment charging him with outraging the person of Josephine Leckner, fifteen years of age. The offense is alleged to have been committed on the 7th of May last, on the premises of George E. Peebles, in the vicinity of Wilkinsburg. The case has been once tried, but a new trial was granted, on motion, on the ground of newly discovered evidence. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

390.	Com. vs.	Geo. W. Hoyle,
389.	" "	Stewart Sampson.
382.	" "	Thomas Moore.
391.	" "	Conrad Color.
395.	" "	Thomas Sinclair *et al.*
387.	" "	John M. McFetrich.
380.	" "	Joseph Holt.
377.	" "	Lena Meinert.
371.	" "	John Frank
372.	" "	Andrew Marks and Wm. Titus.
375.	" "	Nora Cuff.

Teachers Elected.

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

The School Board of the Forbes District met last evening, and elected their corps of teachers, as follows:

Principal—L. H. Eaton.

ANN STREET BUILDING.

Grammar Department—Misses Mary D. Garvin, Emma D. Wallace, Eliza W. Lompre.

Intermediate Department—Misses Amelia Witherow, Alice J. Jackson, Chelnessa J. Bragdon, Mattie S. McMaster.

Primary Department—Misses Caroline M. Hartley, Emma L. Neely, Lizzie McClaren, Amelia McCreary, Jennie M. Simpson, M. Agnes McFadden, Annie M. Lupton, Cornelia J. Randolph.

SECOND STREET BUILDING.

Grammar Department—Miss Mary I. Proudfoot.

Intermediate Department—Miss Annie M. Witter.

Primary Department—Miss Eliza McNeely.

SECOND WARD, ALLEGHENY.

At a meeting of the Local School Board of the Second ward, Allegheny, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing school year:

Principal—E. M. Still.

Assistant Principal—Sue B. Nichol.

Writing Teacher—Mary D. Leaky.

Grammar Department—Lizzie V. Brown, Sarah Haley, Harriet A. Graham, Eliza McHendry, Rachel McClane, Eliza Richardson.

Intermediate—Maggie Brown, Sallie Druitt, Sarah J. Payne, Sarah Hutchinson, M. A. Stratton.

Primary—Nettie McCormick, Maggie B. Lindsay, Frances R. Smith, Josie Matchett, Bella Withero, Mary C. Boder, Susie Hunter, Allie Reynolds, Mary Renwick.

LAWRENCEVILLE.

At a meeting of the School Board of Washington District (Lawrenceville), Tuesday evening, July 6th, the following teachers were elected for the ensuing year:

Principal—Prof. R. H. Kelly.

Grammar—Miss Cora C. Nixon and Mrs. M. B. Burt.

Medium—Misses Nannie D. Black and Anna M. DeKnight.

Primary—Misses Ida Haller, Ella Hanna, Annie Frethy, Nannie Kaufman, Lizzie A. Metcalf, Melzena Kelly and Mary C. Kelly.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Thirteenth Ward Public Schools, held on Saturday evening, 3d inst, the following teachers were unanimously elected: Principal, James A. Harrison; Grammar Department, Fannie Caldwell; Intermediate, R. Anna McCutcheon; Primary, M. A. Newmont, Fannie Goff, Mary V. McMullen and Annie George.

In Memoriam.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, held yesterday, Rev. Father Hickey presiding, the following preamble and resolutions in respect to the memory of Mr. John McKeon, who died on Sunday morning last, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Almighty Being who knoweth all things, and who with Supreme Wisdom regulates the affairs of this world for the best, has, in His Providence, removed from our midst by death our beloved co-laborer and fellow member, Mr. John McKeon, therefore, be it

Resolved, That while submissively bowing to the stern decree which called away our highly respected and zealous fellow member, and while cheerfully acquiescing to the mandate of Providence, obeying the lesson of resignation Christ has taught in the golden words "Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven," we cannot repress the sorrow and sadness filling our hearts in the realization of the painful truth that our brother has closed his eyes in death and folded his arms in the quiet rest of eternity, after the toil, trouble and struggle of a long and well spent life of usefulness, charity and good.

Resolved, That in his death our Holy Church has lost an active, consistent and conscientious member, our Board a zealous and faithful co-worker, and the orphans a steadfast, devoted, earnest and loving friend, whose highest aim in life was to prove worthy the guardianship of the helpless and parentless little ones thrown for maintenance and support on the cold charities of the world.

Resolved, That we point with pride to the record left by our deceased brother, who, for nearly a generation of life, devoted labor and attention to the philanthropic work of caring for, protecting and educating those especially commended to the charities of the faithful by God himself; and that we hold his deeds of love and good-will as eminently worthy the emulation of all Catholics who rejoice in their faith, and who with similar good works would add to its lustre and glory.

Resolved, That we convey to the family of the deceased our heart-felt sympathies in this their dark hour of tribulation, and bid them hope that God has in His mercy rewarded the soul of the departed with a happy eternity.

Resolved, That we furnish a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved widow and children of our late brother and have them published in the city papers; and as a further mark of respect that the members of the Board wear an appropriate badge of mourning for thirty days.

JOHN SAVAGE,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
CHAS. F. MCKENNA,
Committee.

South Side Consolidation.

(Communicated.)

What has gone wrong with our good Council of South Pittsburgh? They seem to be afraid that the other boroughs will take snap judgment on them in the matter of consolidation. If they understood the proceedings of the last meeting and the purpose of the Committee appointed, they would certainly not have passed the resolutions they did at their last meeting. The matter will be left to the popular vote of the different boroughs, after the newly appointed Committee shall have suggested a plan of consolidation.

South Pittsburgh shall and will be consulted. K.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, July 6.—The supply of cattle is nearly 1,000 head short of that of last week, and the average quality much inferior. The market opened buoyant, the highest price realized being 7@9¼c for heavy Kentucky steers. The top price realized for choice butchering steers was 8¾c, while good brought 8¼@8½c; higher stock brought 7¾@8c; stockers dull, and a few State sold down to 5½c and fresh to 6@6½c; some Texans were taken east at 6⅞@7½c. Sheep and Lambs; with the falling off in receipts prices rule steady; Sheep 4¼@6c; good Lambs 9@10c. Hogs; the home and eastern demand is good and the receipts have increased; market firm at last week's prices, with an upward tendency; heavy Illinois 9⅝@19¼c.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., July 6.—Beef Cattle—receipts, 67; no special change in prices; sales extras at $12,75@13, first quality $12@12,50; second quality, $11@11,50, third quality $10@10,75. Sheep and Lambs—receipts, 2,362 head—good lots of Lambs sold at $6@8 per head for yearlings, at an average price of $5; sales moderate.

NASHVILLE, July 6.—Cotton market quiet, low middling 31c; good ordinary 30c; stock, 450 bales.

THE SYMPTONS 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 o turberculous matter will be expectorated.
This tubercular matter has an offensive oder.
On an examination with a lung sound, rattling and gurgling is heard.
There is always more or less cough.
Some of these symptons 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.

THE SEASON OF EXHAUSTION.

No matter how vigorous by nature the system and the constitution may be, they must necessarily suffer more or less from the depleting effects of the temperature of midsummer, unless strengthened and sustained by wholesome tonic treatment. The extra pressure upon the vital forces must be met and counterbalanced by an extra resistant power; the unusual and rapid consumption of the animal fluids by profuse perspiration must be compensated by the perfect digestion and assimilation of the food taken into the stomach, from which both the fluids and the solids of the body are derived. Otherwise the physical strength declines, and the mind, sympathizing with the machinery through which it acts, becomes depressed and enervated. A STIMULANT is therefore absolutely required at this season; not a violent one, calculated to produce febrile excitement, but something which will recruit and reinforce the whole organization in proportion to the extraordinary drain to which the torrid heat subjects it.

This desideratum is supplied in a palatable and most efficient form in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which the people of this country, after more than twenty-five years' experience, have accepted and endorsed as the best tonic, alterative and antibilious preparation which medical chemistry has yet succeeded in obtaining from the strengthening, healing and purifying products of the vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient of this famous compound has its own specific virtue, and the result of their combination is the most genial invigorant, aperient and regulating medicine ever administered, either as a preventive or cure of the disorders most common in our variable climate. Among these may be enumerated dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, fever and ague, nervous debility, and all the ailments proceeding from imperfect digestion. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the best possible safeguard against the dangers which menace persons of both sexes, and all ages, during the heated term.