The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

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

A water main is being laid on East street, Allegheny, to the city line.

Larceny.—Ulrich Matthews made information before Justice Ammion, of East Birmingham, yesterday, charging Robert Gibson with larceny. The prosecutor is a dairyman and alleges that the accused stole $5 from the money drawer of his milk wagon, yesterday morning. A warrant was issued.

Alleged False Pretence.—Yesterday James Freel alleged, before Alderman McMasters, that Patrick Phillips had obtained from him a loan of $48 by falsely representing that he had a government claim that was good for $400. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Patrick for false pretence.

Crushed to Death.—Yesterday morning about six o'clock George Brinton, a young man in the employ of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, while engaged in coupling a train of ballast cars at Emlington Station, was caught between two of them and crushed to death instantly. He resided at Emlington, was unmarried and had been in the employ of the company but a short time.

Rough Usage.—James C. Clark yesterday made information before Alderman Donaldson, against Martha Heywood for disorderly conduct, alleging she had entered his house and made a violent attack on his wife, who is an invalid, slapping in the face, dragging over the floor and otherwise abusing her. The parties reside as neighbors in a court of Smithfield street. Mrs. Clark, it is alleged, was so badly injured that the services of a physician were required in her case. Warrant issued.

Troubles of Collecting.—Yesterday Ruth Anderson related her troubles as a collector to Alderman Shore. She had called upon Susan Jackson, otherwise designated as Susan Anderson, to collect a little bill, but instead of receiving the money, received a billet of wood upon her head. In an expressive and forcible way it made her see stars, she alleges, but when recovered, she proceeded to the Alderman's office and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of her impolite debtor.

Officer Prosecuted.

A number of saloon keepers were before Mayor Drum a few days ago for selling liquor on Sunday. Informations were made against some of them by Lieutenant Hager of the police force. In return they have instituted suits against the officer to "get even." Valentine Denhart, from the Sixth Ward, alleges that Hager broke down his gate, entered the house, and, under plea of sickness, got a glass of beer, forcing the barkeeper to take five cents in payment. This is suit No. 1, and the second is like unto it. He is charged by Charles Klough with performing a similar freakish entertainment, and forcing the door open with such violence as to knock down the servant girl, who was standing behind it. A Bennweger, of the Third Ward, also corroborates these prosecutions by a similar one in his own behalf, setting forth substantially the same offence. The officer is charged with demeaning himself thus last Sunday. He waived a hearing and gave bail for court.

The Eleventh Ward Grave Yard—The Lot Holders in Council—A Proposition to Compromise.

The difficulty between the lot owners in the Methodist Grave Yard, in the Eleventh ward, and the commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly to remove the bodies interred there and sell the ground, for certain purposes, has not, it appears, been finally adjusted yet. The matter was carried into Court, and the commissioners were enjoined from any further work until a settlement satisfactory to the lot owners could be made. From the Court below the commissioners carried the case to the Supreme Court. A project is on foot, it seems, to compromise, and to that end a committee appointed by the lot owners have had several interviews with the commissioners, and for the purpose of reporting the result of the labors, the committee called a meeting of the lot ward school house last evening.

The meeting organized by calling Aaron Floyd to the chair, and appointing Mr. J. A. McKean Secretary.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Capt. Andrew Miller, Chairman of the Committee appointed to look after the interests of the lot holders reported that the Committee had received proposals from the commissioners to compromise on very favorable terms and to give approved security for the payment of the money.

The report was accepted and approved.

On motion the Committee was authorized to compromise on the terms proposed.

The meeting then adjourned till Monday evening next, when another meeting will be held at the Second Ward School House to hear the result of the proposed compromise, at which time a full attendance of the lot owners is desired.

Our Water Supply.

The recent action of the Common Council, after the earnest discussion on the question of purchasing the property of Messrs. Coleman & Rahm, on the Allegheny river, for the site of a new water works, naturally attracts the attention of many of our most thoughtful citizens. True, the Common Council did not concur in the action of the Select branch, or rather there was not the necessary three-fourths to suspend the rules at the meeting on Monday last, and thus secure the immediate purchase. The decided vote, however, showed that, beyond doubt, the requisite majority would be forthcoming at the next monthly meeting, unless great changes are effected within a very short time. Very many, and largely increasing numbers, ask, are we yet prepared to take the initial step in a measure that will probably involve an expenditure of five millions of dollars? Have all the preliminary enquiries been made that such a measure most imperatively demands? The site in question may be the very best for the purpose. We are by no means prepared to say it is not. Neither are we prepared to say it is. This is just the view of many of our intelligent and well informed citizens. We need more information. Many say in any other business the very best engineering skill would be obtained, and a thoroughly exhaustive report be secured. For want of this, many a promising enterprise finally becomes a disgraceful failure. In addition to the murmurs of dissatisfaction they cause in various directions, to the hasty action of Councils, the proceedings of the people of Harrisburg, on the same subject, have been brought to our notice. After much discussion of the subject, they secured a Water Commission by special act of the Legislature. This Commission secured the services of an engineer long and favorably known as the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Water Department. After *three months* of careful investigation of some seven or more distinct sources and plans of supply, he presented a report on the whole subject, with full details as to facts and figures. This report was published about a month ago. We have read it with deep interest. The comparison in details between a supply by gravity and that by powerful pumping engines is full of interest for Pittsburgh at this time. The discussion in regard to *hard water*, and the simple mode of testing it by soap, will be new to many of our readers who regard all river water as soft. Much has been said, pro and con, about the volume of water in the Allegheny and Monongahela, but who will pretend to say that anything having any claim to respect on this subject has been done? We learn that Erie has, within a few months, completed extensive water works, well worthy of inspection.

In these circumstances the question very naturally arises to those acquainted with the *facts*, why should not Pittsburgh avail herself of the services of such a man, before going into an outlay, for the purchase of a property which may prove to be by no means the most suitable? We were deeply interested two or three years ago in a report in the project for supplying Philadelphia by gravity from Perkiomen creek, 30 miles away, and this suggests another point.

With her new outlying districts, Allegheny City will soon need a vastly increased water supply. Though so strenuously opposed to consolidation, some of her prominent citizens who have thought of the subject, including some of the Water Committee, would gladly unite in an equitable consolidation to this extent, that the energies of both corporations should be united for the purpose of procuring a full supply, for both cities and all the districts, of pure, soft, sweet water. What greater boon could be given to the million of inhabitants that will be gathered within a radius of seven or eight miles of the Court House in twenty-five or thirty Years? Surely, in view of such possibilities, our Councils will pause before passing the Rubicon. T.

"GOD SPEED THE PLOUGH!"

Annual Ploughing Contest Under the Auspices of the Allegheny and Washington County Farmer's Association.—A Revolution in Ploughing Inaugurated—Potato Digging by Machinery.

Were we called upon to select one section more conspicuous than another for true devotion to husbandry, for spirited farming, for intelligent, honest hearted, hard-handed and progressive farmers, we should unhesitatingly pick out that portion of our own Commonwealth in which the Allegheny and Washington County Wool Grower's Association number their members. With its rich lands cultivated by master hands, smiling orchards, barns groaning with golden and prolific crops, tidy farm houses where comfort and happiness constantly dwell in company with good, big, hospitable hearts, that section of our State is richly entitled to the credit of being the Lancaster of the west, and the sturdy yeoman's Paradise of Pennsylvania. The science of agriculture is made, not the simple process of planting, as our fathers planted, and waiting for the yield, but it finds higher place and everything new is adopted. Well grounded theories are moulded into realities and a pressing desire is ever manifested to elevate the science of soil, the most universal occupation of man, to that place it merits in the economy of the universe. Entertaining such exalted ideas of that portion of our people, we were not surprised that there yesterday assembled, on the occasion of the annual ploughing contest of the Association named, a large concourse of experienced agriculturists to participate in the proceedings. The attendance though numbering several hundreds, might have been much larger had not the weather been so chilling and so repelling to outside works, and had not the pressing autumn duties of farmers imperiously kept them close to their own farms. However, those who were in attendance ranked high as representatives of the ploughboe, and harrow, and from the keen interest manifested warranted the belief that the exposition of ability in agriculturism will not prove fruitless or barren of good results.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

There was set apart for the ploughers who choose to enter in competition for the prizes offered, a broad, green sward, slightly rolling, but offering very fair advantages to the contestants. It was a portion of the grand old farm of Mr. John Murray, a gentleman of new ideas so far as they tend to the advancement of farm interests and the enhancement of the profits thereof. The constitution of entry adopted by the Association were generous and liberal, and allowed the largest liberty to all comers. They are as follows:

1. Each man entering his team and becoming a contestant, and not a member of the association, shall pay a fee into the treasury of one dollar.

2. Each contestant is required to plow a furrow twenty-one feet wide and twenty rods long and not less than five inches deep.

3. Each contestant is required to open up his land with a backing of three rounds; is to be allowed reasonable time to complete his land, but must mark out his lines without any intermediate stake.

4. The first premium will be a first class sub-soil plow; the second a No. 10 iron plow; the third a double shovel iron plow.

5. For the best handling of teams the first premium will be five dollars; the second three dollars; the third two dollars.

THE WORK.

At 11 o'clock the signal was given, and eight contestants entered the field and with a "Gee, wo, haw," commenced the work. Furrow after furrow was turned up in an artistic manner, and steadily and perseveringly the muscular contestants went over the allotted space and back again, playing havoc with the beautiful green, and presenting mother earth in all her nakedness. There was much art and simplicity in the work and yet even the uninitiated felt that those who held the handles were duly impressed with the importance of the work before them. A little more than an hour elapsed and the allotted ground laid gracefully beneath the rays of the October sun in straight furrows and ready for the harrow. The judges, Messrs. John Metz, George Cunningham and John Gill, gathered together, and after careful examination of the furrows, pronounced in favor of Archibald McMurray for the first prize, Thompson Simson for second, and Christian Heiser for third. For the management of teams the first prize was awarded to Mr. Archibald Murry, the second to Alexander Gilliland, the third to Christian Heyser. Their decisions were unanimously and cordially ratified by the assembled crowd. They were delighted with all sides.

A NEW PLOUGH.

A skilful ploughman, Mr. Alex. Gilliland, made quite a sensation by the introduction of the newly invented Godfrey Revolving Mouldboard Plough, which is declared to work a complete revolution in ploughing matters. It is the invention of Mr. Joseph S. Godfrey, of Michigan, a practical farmer, who, at great expense, and at the cost of two years' incessant labor and experimenting, has produced this great agricultural instrument. Its chief novelty, and perhaps also its chief merit, consists in a revolving self-adjusting mould board. It is furnished with an adjustable colter, which may be used or wholly detached, according to the nature of the soil; also a friction wheel, adjustable to any required depth. Some of the advantages claimed for this novel plough are.

1st. It ploughs deeper and draws lighter than any other known plough.

2d. It turns under stubbles, weeds, or coarse manure, without choking.

3d. The common fault of other plows, in wet and clayey soils, is that the furrow is packed and glazed by the pressure of their *fixed* mouldboard. This is wholly avoided by the *revolving* mouldboard. This is an improvement which the farmer cannot fail to appreciate.

4th. It leaves stubble land in fine tilth, ready, without harrowing, for seed.

We mention these points because we believe that the day is not far distant, when it will be the only plough used in the land. The principles on which it is constructed are certainly new and novel, and it accomplishes its work so well and faithfully, that there can be no doubt as to its superiority over every other plough introduced since that of the ancient Egyptians, which was nothing more nor less than a crooked stick. The revolving plow took by surprise everybody who witnessed it yesterday. It neatly and cleanly turned up its furrow, and did more. It left the disturbed earth crumbled and torn into fragments and ready for seed without the subsequent aid of a harrow. At first those who saw it work, on even land, felt it was good for that sort of soil alone, and asked that it be tested where stubborn and yieldless stubble abounded. In the tangled meshes of a cornfield where the sturdy stalks had been cut and shocked, the toothed plough was introduced, and there it appeared even to more advantage than in the plain, open grassy field. The work called forth the heartiest applause from the interested spectators, and nothing was thought of, or spoken about, but the "new plough." It had a grand triumph where a triumph was worth something, and the committee judges, losing sight of the many other widely esteemed ploughs on the grounds unanimously passed a resolution commending it above all others, and extolling the superior work it had performed. Subsequently the farmers present as visitors on the occasion met and passed highly complimentary resolutions to the same effect, and we heard many say that a new era in agriculture had certainly been introduced by the introduction of the revolving mould-board plow.

Arrangements have been made for its manufacture in this city, and Mr. S. M. Loveridge, No. 42 Fifth avenue, has consented to act as the agent for its sale in this section. It is a grand invention, and must bring a fortune to the doors of the owner of the patent. The one used yesterday was supplied with a revolving mould board, or concave wheel, twenty inches in diameter, weighing twenty seven pounds, and can be used with either joiner or colter. The mould board is placed at a proper angle from the face side of the land side in order to leave the pitch of the board proper for all kinds of ploughing. It is made easily adjustable by slots in the box, so that the operator can give it any pitch he pleases. We conceive this patent plow to be one of the grandest ideas of the age, and impatiently wait for a full disclosure and full investigation of our friends.

POTATO DIGGING.

After the award of the judges, the visitors repaired to a closely planted potato field, where the newly invented potato digging plough of Mr. John Hall, Jr., business manager of the plough firm of John Hall & Co., 121 and 123 Liberty street, was thoroughly tested. It admirably performed its work, and with a fabulous rapidity exposed to view all the potatoes in the field. The plow is a great invention, and as it is exceedingly cheap, will do away with manual labor in this direction. The implement is the invention of Mr. John Hall, Jr., and is destined to enjoy wide popularity when its merits are properly understood and appreciated.

DINNER AND THANKS.

At four o'clock the entire party adjourned for dinner to the house of Mr. Isaac Rankin, in Upper St. Clair township, where a sumptuous dinner was awaiting. Mr. Rankin demonstrated on the occasion that he amply well knew how to keep a first class hotel and to serve a tempting and enjoyable first class meal.

THE VISITORS.

After dinner the party, among whom we noticed Col. Rody Patterson, Messrs. Jno Gilliland, Henry Murray, John McKee, A. B. Gilliland, Jesse Connor, John White, Jas. G. Murray, Wm. Orr, J. K. Boyer, Peter Boyer, David Highy, Henry McMurray, George Cunningham, John Hall, Jr., Jos. Godfrey, S. M. Loveridge, and others whose names have escaped us, adjourned, all highly pleased with the interesting agricultural occasion.

PRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Archibald McMurray, who drew the first prize for ploughing, returned the award to the Society in order that it may be put up at a future contest. Mr. John Hall, Jr., also presented the Society with his splendid new patent potato plougher and digger, after which the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Reports of Committees—Resolutions, Ordinances, &c.

A regular simi monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held yesterday (Thursday) evening, October 28th, 1869.

Select Council.

Members Present—Messrs. Callery, English, Faulkner, Gwinner, Hall, Long, Morrison, Phillips, Riddle, Reiter, Wettach, and President McBrier.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with.

Mr. Morrison presented a petition for the opening of Chestnut street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Faulkner, from the Street Committee, presented the report of the Committee.

The Committee recommend, and ordinances accompanied the report for the grading of Wilson street, for the opening and grading of Pump alley; for the construction of a lateral sewer along Rope alley and Ridge avenue from Lincoln to Grant avenue. Resolutions for the opening of Taylor avenue from Palasafia street to Webster street; Robinson street from present termus to Walker street; Buena Vista street from north side of Jefferson to Jackson street, and changing the name of Water street to Park Way were reported.

Plans of the grades of Ohio street wharf in the Sixth ward, and of the lines and grades of wharf between Locust and Juniata street.

The report was accepted.

The ordinances for the construction of a sewer on Rope alley and Middle alley were laid over under the rules.

The remaining ordinance and resolutions referred to in the report were adopted.

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PETROLEUM MARKET.

The "Bears" and the "Bulls"—Is a Corner Made?—Figures to Refute the "Bulls?" Arguments to Sustain the "Bears"—Interesting Communication on Petroleum Affairs.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I have been a careful reader of your late articles on the Petroleum market, and having dispested especially all you have written concerning the present condition of affairs, am constrained to believe that your commercial editor has become an unwilling apologist for the bulls, in their present attempt to corner the market. I have but little doubt that your sense of fairness will prompt you to give publicity to a few remarks respecting the matter, even though they may not be in consonance with the statement of the disinterested parties who have so kindly furnished you with the subject matter of your daily report, and who seem to have convinced you that you were completely in error in stating, as you once did, that there was a movement on foot to affect prices, or to express the idea that such a thing was not truthfully, to corner the market.

Let us look at facts and let them alone decide whether present prices are a legitimate result of a short supply, or the effect of manipulation.

Exactly a year ago the production of crude oil was 11,500 bbls. per day, now it is between 12,000 and 13,000: the price then was about $4, now it is $5 50 or thereabouts. The stock in the region was then (Oct. 1, '68) 263,000 bbls., now (Oct. 1, '69) it is 292,000 bbls. The price of refined in Philadelphia, Oct. 29, '68, was 29c, the same day this year it closed at 35c.

The total exports from the United States as per New York *Shipping List* of Oct. 20th, are 30,420 bbls. of 45 gals., less than for the corresponding period of '68.

Analyze these figures, and we have the startling facts, that with a *much larger* production and an increased stock in the region, and with a falling off in exports, our prices are ruling more than fifteen per cent. higher than last year. Are they legitimate? Is there no "bull ring" in the market? Let the fact that notwithstanding the production in November of 1868 declined to 10,275 barrels per day from 11,556 barrels, the price of crude oil receded to $3, and of refined to 25½, answer the question. I do not lose sight of the fact that the "bull" clique persistently announce that the stock of refined in Europe is 300,000 barrels less than it was a year ago. The statement is too absurd for refutation, as any one by referring to the accepted authorities upon that subject as received from Europe can easily perceive that this starting fact is established by totally ignoring the immense quantities of oil in tin cans, (exported nearly a year since by the Devoe clique, when they were engaged in a similar effort to manipulate the oil market in their own interest,) they "don't count this," because, forsooth, "it is not in the market," i. e., the owners are not at present offering it for sale, hoping, as winter approaches, prices may improve. They also claim that consumption has largely increased, because lubricants in the interior of Europe drew 10,000 barrels larger supply from the seaports in August than in the same month of 1869, totally suppressing the fact that they took 5,000 barrels less in September '69 than in September '68.

I do not, Mr. Editor, write with the view of discussing market prices, but simply to call attention to present movement with its proper name.

On the 19th of this month, by a very singular *coincidence*, so the report runs, operations commenced simultaneously for delivery on the 19th inst. at Philadelphia of every barrel of oil for which they held contracts, and at Pittsburgh of many of several days previously been buying heavily: for all these purchases, including several confidential parcels, for which the contracts had not even yet been written, they called on the 19th. The entire call aggregates an enormous figure; the parties making it disclaim any effort to *corner* with much indignation, under the specious pretext that calls were made simply for the purpose of demanding deliveries upon the 30th. But, they refute this statement themselves, by steadily refusing to let the legitimate operators, who were ready to receive oil, have any, on contracts not yet called, thereby seriously retarding the regular business of the port, for in a natural condition of affairs the exporter is always able to get oil to suit his vessel without the formality of a call, in the space of four weeks, now in Philadelphia, which exporters are willing and anxious to load. They hold R. O. October contracts (cancelled) for the oil, and cannot get a barrel until the 30th. I know that brokers in Philadelphia have offered to buy oil, delivered 30th, and sell it back delivered, S. O. 1st to 15th November, for one per cent. per gallon less money, without being able to effect the transaction even at this enormous difference.

So large a percentage of outstanding contracts having centred in the hands of the "bulls" that it has been very difficult to purchase oil for this market, as they don't offer so sell at any price, but, on the contrary, are steadily advancing figures. Originally, their movements were all directed towards oil deliverable on the 30th, but by so strongly hinting their theory that no "corner" was intended, they have recently changed their tactics to include deliveries on the 19th, and have made inside a few light purchases for November and December.

Without going into further detail it is a well known fact,—in the trade an almost undisputed fact—that the present movement is a blood" relation of all the other "corners" attempted to corner the market," as your correspondent S. S. christened them a year or two ago, and although some of the parties engaged in it are afraid to call their bantling by its father's name, the family likeness is altogether too striking not to be plainly seen by the most casual observer.

I am opposed to corners, Messrs. Editors, I am opposed to them, I am not the less emphatic in wanting things called by their proper names. Pinchbeck is not pure gold—a corner is not a legitimate business movement, any more than present prices are natural, or than I am a

REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1869.

SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.

Meeting of the Committee—Proposed Extension of the Boundary Lines.

The committees from the several South Side boroughs, appointed to arrange a basis of consolidation, met yesterday (Thursday) evening in the Council chamber, Birmingham, James Salisbury, Esq., in the chair, and R. G. Rreban officiated as Secretary.

Present—Messrs. Geo. Duncan, John Nusser, John Murray, T. Campbell, W. Schnoizle, Aug. Ammon, W. O. Aughinbaugh.

On motion of Esq. Ammon the name of Fred. Haupe was added to the committee, to represent Lower St. Clair township.

A committee being in waiting representing Baldwin township, privilege was given it to make a statement in reference to extending the lines as proposed by the committee, and recommending the following boundaries:

Commencing at the mouth of Beck's Run, thence along said Run to Brindle's Bridge, thence along Agnew's lane to Brownsville road, thence westwardly by Phillips' place to the small Run, thence following said Run to the Upper St. Clair and Canonsburgh Turnpike bridge, thence by the Old Washington road to the South Pittsburgh line and thence by the line dividing South Pittsburgh and Monongahela Borough to the Monongahela Suspension bridge.

On motion of Geo. Duncan the above mentioned boundaries were adopted, providing, however, that the inhabitants of the newly added districts be willing.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Thursday next at 7 o'clock.

An Incident.

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Crutg Brother will be found at No. 122 Second avenue, where they are prepared to fill orders for Gas and Steam Fitting, Plumbing and Brass Casting. Our customers and those wanting new work or repairing done, will note the change. 3

THE COURTS.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

THURSDAY, October 28.—In the case of the United States vs. Joseph Sohl the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

United States vs. Wm. Campbell and Jacob Zimmerman, indicted for violating the revenue law. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and the defendants were each sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars, to pay the special tax of twenty dollars jointly, and the costs of prosecution.

E. Wortmser, Fred. Mauil, J. G. Boyd and John Megraw, plead guilty to violations of the provisions of the revenue law. Sentence suspended.

In the case of William McKim, et al., the motion for a new trial was overruled. In the case of the United States vs. Henry Ralston, indicted for distilling whisky without having paid the special tax, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

George Spelling and Fredrick Andreg, indicted for a similar offence, were also acquitted.

Court adjourned until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

THURSDAY, October 28.—The Supreme Court met at ten o'clock A. M. Present—a full bench.

The following business was transacted:

Clark's appeal, Crawford county. Decree reversed and bill dismissed at the cost of appellee, without prejudice. Opinion by Thompson, C. J.

Stewart's executors' appeal, Westmoreland county. Appeal quashed. Opinion *per curiam*.

Klumph vs. Dunn, Crawford county. Motion to take off non-suit refused. Opinion *per curiam*.

Amty township vs. Reed, Erie county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Casper vs. Erie city, Erie county. Judgment affirmed. *Per curiam*.

Henry et. al. vs. Carson et. al., West moreland county. Judgment reserved, and receive *facias de novo* awarded. Opinion by Williams, J.

David T. Watson, of Pittsburgh, was admitted and Thomas C. Lazear, duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Kunis's appeal, Westmoreland county. It was ordered that this case be recommitted to Auditor Hazlett, with directions to report the facts to this court.

Donnelly vs. White Township Oil Co., Indiana county. Argued by Foster for plaintiff in error. Court declined to hear counsel.

Durach et al.'s appeal, Cambria county. Argued by Johnston for appellants and by Potts and Parsons, contra.

Cooper vs. Altemus, Cambria county. Argued by Kinkelin for plaintiff in error and by Johnston contra.

Edmonds vs. Thompson, Indiana county. Argued by Wier for plaintiff in error and by Stewart, contra.

Dougherty vs. Indiana county, vs. Guardians of Poor of Pittsburgh, Indiana county. Argued by Stewart for plaintiff in error by Thompson, contra.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, October 28.—The case of Wood vs. owners of the steamboat "Panther," previously reported, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

53. Renouf vs. Davis Bros.
147. O'Donnell et al. vs. McClintock.
25. Friend for use vs. Oihnausen's garnishee.
104. Lee vs. P., Ft. W. and C. R. W. Co et al.
111. Roberts vs. Duff.
125. Troy vs. steamboat "Fairplay."
131. Rectors, &c., of St. Andrews Church of Pittsburgh vs. Hoag.
132. Gibson vs. Shield.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, October 28.—The case of Peebles vs. Peebles et ux., previously reported, was concluded, but the jury had not returned a verdict when the Court adjourned.

The next case taken up was that of J. H. Davis vs. Finch & Co. Action on a book account. On trial.

147 Phelan vs. Ramsley.
161 Dangerfield vs. Dangerfield.
179 Adams vs. Lipp.
183 Kennedy & Bros. vs. Rahl.
186 Shamberg & Bros. vs. Hempe.
188 Hutchison vs. Wallace's Ex.
189 Cribbs vs. Noll.
192 Reineman, et al. vs. Adams Express Company.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

THURSDAY, October 28.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Carson, charged with the murder of Frank Schnecke, his son-in-law, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and recommended the prisoner to the extreme mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

James Stakr, indicted for larceny, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Work House for a period of two months.

Commonwealth vs. James Hudspeth, indicted for selling liquor to a habitual drunkard, was placed on trial. The jury by agreement, finding their theory that no "corner" was intended, they have recently changed their tactics to include deliveries on the 19th, and have made a few light purchases for November and December.

Without going into further detail it is a well known fact,—in the trade an almost undisputed fact—that the present movement is a blood" relation of all the other "corners" attempted to corner the market," as your correspondent S. S. christened them a year or two ago, and although some of the parties engaged in it are afraid to call their bantling by its father's name, the family likeness is altogether too striking not to be plainly seen by the most casual observer.

I am opposed to corners, Messrs. Editors, I am opposed to them, I am not the less emphatic in wanting things called by their proper names. Pinchbeck is not pure gold—a corner is not a legitimate business movement, any more than present prices are natural, or than I am a

REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1869.

SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.

Meeting of the Committee—Proposed Extension of the Boundary Lines.

The committees from the several South Side boroughs, appointed to arrange a basis of consolidation, met yesterday (Thursday) evening in the Council chamber, Birmingham, James Salisbury, Esq., in the chair, and R. G. Rreban officiated as Secretary.

Present—Messrs. Geo. Duncan, John Nusser, John Murray, T. Campbell, W. Schnoizle, Aug. Ammon, W. O. Aughinbaugh.

On motion of Esq. Ammon the name of Fred. Haupe was added to the committee, to represent Lower St. Clair township.

A committee being in waiting representing Baldwin township, privilege was given it to make a statement in reference to extending the lines as proposed by the committee, and recommending the following boundaries:

Commencing at the mouth of Beck's Run, thence along said Run to Brindle's Bridge, thence along Agnew's lane to Brownsville road, thence westwardly by Phillips' place to the small Run, thence following said Run to the Upper St. Clair and Canonsburgh Turnpike bridge, thence by the Old Washington road to the South Pittsburgh line and thence by the line dividing South Pittsburgh and Monongahela Borough to the Monongahela Suspension bridge.

On motion of Geo. Duncan the above mentioned boundaries were adopted, providing, however, that the inhabitants of the newly added districts be willing.

On motion, adjourned to meet on Thursday next at 7 o'clock.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.—8 lots 25x121 feet, graded, only $400 each per year. 4 lots 25x129 feet, $500; Reed $100 per foot. 1 lot 25x129 feet, Interesting street, Penn: brick house of 3 rooms, lot 24x100 feet; only $1,100. Brick house of 7 rooms, bath room and stable: 22x100—$4,500. 2 lots, 2 story brick houses on Fulton street, each $3. Brick and cellar brick house, lot 20x100: $1,600. 6 roomed house and lot 25x120 feet, $2. 6 roomed house and lot 25x120 feet, $2. 6 roomed house and lot 25x120 feet, $2. 6 roomed frame house, 500, and easy terms. 6 roomed frame house, lot 25x90, $1,800—$300 cash and balance in 3 and 4 years. 8 lots on Wylie street 24x100 $950. 1 lot on Wylie street 16x120: $900 each. 18 lots on Centre avenue 24x120: $300 each. 250 feet front on Centre avenue, by 1,325 feet de