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The Pittsburgh Gazette.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

TO UNION MEN.

THE WORK BEFORE THEM.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive County Committee, at Headquarters, on Saturday, it was, on motion of John H. Stewart, Esq.,

RESOLVED, That we urge upon our political friends in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and throughout the county, to devote the coming week exclusively to the perfecting of their party organizations, the appointment of Block and Vigilance Committees in every Ward, Borough, Township and Election Precinct, the appointment of Challengers at polls, and such other matters of detail as will insure an overwhelming Republican triumph.

Let every patriotic citizen, at this critical hour, at whatever personal sacrifice, give one week of labor to the final preparations for the great struggle now so closely at hand.

Headquarters open at all hours for distribution of tickets, posters for the polls, &c., &c.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,
Chairman County Committee.
T. M. DAYNE, Secretary.

THE CHOLERA.

We have no desire to conceal from our readers the authenticated fact that there have been within the past forty-eight hours in Pittsburgh, several cases of genuine Asiatic cholera. We do not see any reason, as yet, for alarm, but would earnestly urge upon our friends the immediate necessity of forestalling the dread pestilence by precautionary agencies. We must not rest in fancied security because the weather is unfavorable, as the disease has made headway in Europe, even in the depth of winter. Let sanitary reform be at once inaugurated. It is not too late. Hundreds of lives may be saved if every person sets himself at work to place the city in such a sanitary condition as will defy the pestilential visitor. Disinfecting agencies should be liberally used, personal cleanliness and above all temperance should be strictly observed. Our tables should contain nothing but solid, substantial food, ignoring the semi-rotten garbage found at our market places. If the citizens set to work immediately, and be not needlessly alarmed, we may yet escape the full terrors of the epidemic. The cholera is now with us and it is our duty to do all in our power to lessen its ravages.

A SD DE ISSUE.

It is a notable fact that during the current canvass the main question has so entirely absorbed public attention that subordinate matters have been quite lost sight of. This is a healthful sign, for it demonstrates that the popular sentiment has been so deeply stirred that secondary questions are almost powerless. Nevertheless, it is deserving of mention that during the period of six years in which the republicans have controlled the affairs of Pennsylvania, means have been devised and put in operation whereby taxes for State purposes have been rendered entirely unnecessary. Under any circumstances this is a result to command respect and inspire congratulations; but under the circumstances actually existing it is really most extraordinary. The war necessitated unusual expenditures of large magnitude; and yet the finances were managed with so much skill and prudence that the expenses of the State Government are abundantly provided for, even while releasing all assessment upon individuals and upon private properties. In this view of the case, it is difficult to see what the people can do better than let the State Government rest with the party that has conducted it so creditably. So long as the State shall remain under republican rule there is no probability of a resort to taxation for State purposes. If the control shall pass into democratic hands it is not unlikely State taxes will again become necessary.

DON'T CONFOUND NAMES.

We regret to learn that some of our readers to whom the Rev. HENRY D. MOORE is personally unknown—have supposed he was the "Rev. MOORE" referred to by our Lawrenceville correspondent "H." in yesterday's issue as one of the speakers from the "my policy" stand on Monday evening. Those who do know Rev. HENRY D. MOORE can attest his cordial approbation of the Congressional plan of reconstruction and his detestation of the wicked effort of *one man* to put himself in place of the People's Representatives, assuming for himself and denying to them their Constitutional prerogatives.

The Mr. MOORE who did speak for JOHNSON and CLYMER on Monday may once have been reverend, but as we are told he has eschewed the Gospel and essayed the Law, and especially as he is best known as the man Friday of EDGAR COWAN, the *reverence* for him will be limited to the Philistines who delight to persecute the "nagur."

In the fourth congressional district (Judge KELLY's) JOHN WELSH has been drawn off, it is said, and ex-Governor WM. F. JOHNSTON substituted, by the supporters of "my policy." Judge KELLEY will probably not beat him by more than four or five thousand majority.

THE STATES which hold their elections on November Sixth, are Illinois, New York, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, Delaware, Nevada and New Jersey.

THE PRESIDENT labored hard, while swinging round the circle, to bring Congress into contempt. He did not succeed in that; but he had no difficulty at all in bringing himself into contempt.

—A man in Texas says he once saw his obituary notice published, and was able to read it with pleasure. The only regret he had was the fear that when he did die he would not have as many good things said about him, for he was young then, and—innocent.

—One of the neatest hits at the President was perpetrated by the orator at one of our Michigan inland towns, who expressed the wish that he (the President) "would continue as *he had commenced*." Yet we doubt if a J. appreciated the point.

—The largest painting extant is on the ceiling of the Hall of Hercules, at Versailles. It contains one hundred and forty-two figures, and measures sixty-four feet in length, fifty-four in breadth. It was done by Francis Lemoine.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.—NO. 237. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Get Supprior
Milk Biscuit at Marvin's, No. 64 Fourth street.

To the Union Republican Voters of the Eighth Ward!

I do not wish to say one word that will grate harshly on the ears of the humblest one among you. If I do I hope you will give me credit for being actuated by no motive other than the good of the great party the principles of which we all love, and many of us sacrificed too much to mention. It is a very common thing to judge men by their actions, and if I were judge you in that way I would say that you are now enjoying a sound political slumber—a sleep so deep and profound that you do not know that there is an active and untiring enemy at work all around you: one that is thoroughly organized, and more dangerous because led on by renegade traitors from amongst you: whose love of bread and butter was more powerful than love of principle. Therefore let us arouse ourselves—let us prepare to meet our enemies foot to foot, and face to face on next Tuesday, so that when the shades of night fall around us the shouts of victory will ascend, and the fleet and willing messenger will convey the glad news to the Republican headquarters that the glorious Eighth ward, always true, has given General Geary two hundred majority.

Do let us go to work; come up to the meeting on next Friday evening at seven o'clock. Let us counsel together, and prepare for Tuesday's work, and, in order that there may be no deception, let all of those who have held, and are now holding offices of honor and trust, in which they have been placed by the Republican voters of the ward, come to our meeting prepared to say whether they are with us or against us. We want no "sitting on the fence." On other occasions we have had to meet Democrats and Copperheads, and in addition to these, on this occasion, we must add Renegades, and we want to know who they are. There are reports in circulation that some of our "old leaders" have let their hearts go out after "My Policy," so let every voter see that his vote is correct, more particularly if one is offered him by any man who has turned three or four political somersaults within his recollection. Let us have a large meeting and prepare ourselves for the contest. M.

The Ladies Fur Trade.

A great many are purchasing their Furs at the present time, for the reason that our stocks are now full and a much better selection may be had now than later in the season; and they act wisely who buy soon, for Ladies Furs always advance as the season progresses. At no house in the city is there a larger stock of fine furs than at the First Class House of Wm. Fleming, No 133 Wood street, and as this establishment has been noted for many years for their fair and honorable dealing, as well as for the durability and beauty of their goods, we recommend all who want anything in the Hat, Cap or Fur line, wholesale and retail, to call at Wm. Fleming's.

Wanted
With immediate possession, if possible, a Dwelling House in either Allegheny city or Pittsburgh, but must be pleasantly situated. A liberal rent and good security given. Address or apply to F. M. G., at the New Clock House, No. 49 Fifth street.

Reconstruction.
The friends of Professor S. J. Wilson, D. D. will be pleased to learn that by special request the Professor will preach this evening in the Sixth Presbyterian Church on the subject so important to the life of our beloved country.

Pure White Lead,
Flax-seed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Mixed Paints, Paint Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. The above articles can be had very low at McClaren & McKennan's Drug Store, 55 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street.

Country Merchants,
Remember that the place to buy Patent Medicines and Chemicals is at McClaren & McKennan's Drug Store, 80 Market street.

Every Care
In selecting our stock has been taken, in regard to style, finish and durability, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

We Should
Be pleased to show you our new stock whenever you are in want, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

All Our Goods
Made from the best of stock, at the opera House Shoe Store.

All Goods
Warranted to be as represented, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Women's
Winter Boots as low as 75 cents, at the Opera House shoe Store.

Car Loads
Of goods arriving at the Opera House Shoe Store.

From Havana—Mexican Affairs—Fire in Havana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamer Moro Castle brings Havana dates of the 29th.

Advices from the Mexican Capital to the 17th had been received, stating that the guerrillas were continually worsted by the Imperialists.

At a celebration of the Mexican independence on the 16th, Maximilian made a speech saying that he was still firm in his seat notwithstanding all the difficulties with the Powers of the nation caused him by occupying, and that it was not in troublesome times that a true Hapsburg would abandon his subjects and as a majority of the nation had called upon him to defend their sacred rights, the Almighty might be to protect him.

The *Estoffette* asserts that His Majesty is resolved to put himself at the head of the National Army to fight the Liberals.

General Almonte has resigned the charge of Minister to Paris, but the resignation has not been accepted.

General Mapa has gone to take command of the imperial troops at San Luis.

Active measures will be taken against Tampico.

Rumors are current that Ortega was President at Monclava, and that a part of the garrison at Chihuahua had pronounced in favor of Ortega, killing Gov. Terrazas, and causing the flight of Juarez to Paso Del Norte.

It is said that Maximilian will soon start for San Luis.

Escobedo was said to be at Monterey.

Fratcha's provision store in Havana was destroyed by fire on the 22d. Loss will amount to $100,000.

Validity of an Act of Congess—Legal Tender Greenbacks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—In a case relative to a ground rent, recently tried by Judge Alexander, of the Circuit Court of Maryland, the validity of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender in payment of debts was involved. The Judge has filed an opinion that Congress had no power to declare them a legal tender. The decision is the number of cases assimilating in principle to the one before Court are referred to as establishing the view presented by him. In those cases it was conceded that there was no authority vested in Congress for the purpose above disputed, though it was deemed a matter of policy that that enactment should be sustained. The complainant took an appeal from the ruling of the Court, and all points thus controverted will have to be determined by the Court of Appeals of Maryland, whose decision on them will be looked to with anxiety. In case the decision is sustained by the Court of Appeals, the question will be taken to the United States Supreme Court for final arbitrament.

Former Followers of War in the South—Treatment of Freedmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—An association has been formed here of the former soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy, who were prisoners of war in the South. A resolution was adopted last night, requesting exchanged prisoners of War residents in the different States, to notify the Association of their places of residence in order that a full record of the prisoners of war may be kept. It was also determined to have an annual celebration.

Brevet Major J. Jones, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau for Northern Alabama, says the people of that section are anxious for a peaceful settlement of all National difficulties, and accept the present condition of affairs in good faith. Their treatment of freedmen is humane and honorable, and they entertain no malice toward Northern men who are not offensive. Business is being reestablished and the plantations have produced bountifully, and enterprising men from the North are prospering.

Base Ball Match at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—The Atlantics played the Camden Club, this afternoon. Score: Atlantics, 57; Camden 7. A match was also played between two negro clubs, the Batchelor of Albany, and Pythians of this city, the former was victorious; this game attracted a large crowd of spectators.

Fenians—Silver.

OTTOWA, C. W., October 3.—The Executive Council sat for several hours last night. It is reported that important dispatches relative to the Fenians were read.

The Board of Trade has passed a resolution that American and British silver will be taken hereafter at four per cent. discount.

Consular Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The President has appointed Mr. Pilsnay, of District of Columbia, Consul at the Island of St Helena. Mr. Pilsnay has just returned from Canada.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Official Changes—Circular of Instructions to Collectors—Applications for Patents—Important Letter from Attorney General Stansberry.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following changes have so far been made in the State of Maine, and others will soon follow: W. G. Crosby, Collector of Customs at Belfast; John Hanson at Saco, and C. P. King Surveyor at Portland.

A circular of instructions to Collectors and other officers of customs, has just been issued from the Treasury Department, to carry into effect the provisions of the 12th section of the act to prevent smuggling, approved July 18th, 1866. The section provides that whenever proper officers of customs shall on duly noticed of the existence of lien on imported goods, wares, or merchandise, in custody, he shall, before delivering such goods, wares, or merchandise, to importer, owner, or consignee, there give reasonable notice to the party or parties claiming lien and possession, by officers of customs, shall not affect the discharge of such lien, provided the right of government shall not be prejudiced thereby.

Under last sections issued, person claiming lien, for any cause, on imported goods in possession of a collector or other chief officer of customs, may serve a written or printed notice upon him, which notice shall designate the goods or packages as particularly as possible, giving the names of the owners, importers or consignees, the vessel or vessels by which imported, the amount, date, or other subject of lien claimed, and giving an address to which notice may be sent of a proposed delivery of such goods, which address shall be within one mile of the office of the collector or other chief officer of customs upon whom the notice is served.

The President made the following appointments to-day: Albert G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, United States Minister, resident at Costa Rica. Mateson S. Hallester, of Illinois, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres; Charles Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Londonderry.

During the past week three hundred and eighty-four applications for patents, and sixty-eight caveats were received at the patent office. Yesterday one hundred and ninety patents were issued.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September 29, 1866.

To Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th, requesting my opinion on the following point: Whether this Department is to act on claims, and providing for the collection and restricting the executive authorities so to forbid the granting of the collection district into a single collection district, for the purpose of collecting the tax on cotton, having reference to the collection tax only, and without necessarily involving any change of districts, which may be most convenient for the collection of other taxes. I am clearly of the opinion that such a consolidation of the cotton growing States as is described by the terms of the inquiry, into a single collection district for the purpose of levying and collecting the duties imposed by the internal revenue laws upon cotton cannot lawfully be effected under the existing provisions of the laws. The authority conferred upon the President by the act of June 30th, 1864, section 7, to alter the respective districts, when the public interest may require, enables him only to modify, from time to time, as may be necessary, the existing arrangements of the several districts designated by him for the levying and collection of all the duties and taxes prescribed and imposed by the acts of Congress relating to Internal Revenue. By the original act of July 13th, 1862, the President was empowered simply to divide respectively the states and Territories of the United States into convenient collection districts, soon after the passage of the act he exercised the power in the authority of the President in alter the arrangement, by extinction of districts made and established by him in pursuance of this provision of the law. This question was carefully considered by my predecessor, Attorney General Bates, who gave his opinion that the President, when he made the original division of the States into collection districts, exhausted his power in the premises. This was held on the general principle that where an act of Congress establishing a general system confers on the President the authority to divide a specified number of districts, the manner in the manner by which the system shall be carried into effect, the act of the President, when performed, exhausts the power of the executive, his all the validity and authority of the statute itself. (U. S. Opin. Bates, A. G., page 261.)

This view of the law having been adopted by the Department, it follows, as was stated, applied to for additional regulations concerning the authority which was not contained in the original, the 7th section of the act of June 30, 1864, was accordingly enacted to remedy the practical difficulties which seemed to exist in the statute of 1862. It is too clear to admit of doubt that collection districts, within the meaning of the laws, are those districts respectively in which the internal duties and taxes imposed by law upon all the subjects of taxation are required to be collected in the manner and by the officers designated in the statute the district cannot be subdivided or arranged with reference to the duties imposed on particular subjects, that is, in the plan upon which the internal Revenue laws proceed, such an arrangement as is proposed in the morrisdis which you have submitted to me, should not be carried into effect with the machinery established by the existing laws for the collection of internal duties. The President has no power to appoint a special collector for the tax imposed on the particular article of cotton, nor could he designate any one of the district collectors, as the chief officer in the subdivision of the entire cotton territory, and collect the tax on that article wherever found.

Static meeting was held in Bakerstown, on the Chanvers of Commerce of Mobile and New Orleans, on the proposition of Congress. The act of July 13, 1866, to which reference is made by the memorialists, contains all the exemptions, provisions as to the tax on cotton, which Congress deemed to be necessary, and those provisions instead of giving authority to make the additional exception now requested, seems to me wholly inconsistent with it.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
(Signed) HENRY STANSBERRY,
Attorney General.

Jerome Park Races.

JEROME PARK, N. Y., Oct. 2.—In the first race, mile and a quarter, four year olds started and was won by Bossator in 2 min. 14 sec. The attendance was large. The second race, mile and an eighth dash, was won by Luther; time, 2:03½. Richmond was second, Local third and Tomahawk fourth. The third race, mile and three-quarters of a mile, between Mr. Belmont's Maid of Honor and Mr. Lorillard's Red Wing, was won by the Maid of Honor; time 1:21.

The sixth race was won by Kentucky by a short length. The horses came in in the following order: Kentucky, Alleberan, Nannie, Blue, Onward and Luther—time five minutes and four seconds.

National Union Nominations in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—The National Union men of Massachusetts held a secret convention in Faneuil Hall to-day, and nominated Theo. H. Sweitzer, of Lowell, a lawyer practicing in Boston, as the candidate for Governor, together with a ticket for other State offices, composed entirely of names of gentlemen who have a military record. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Administration; in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work, and in favor of a license law for the sale of spirituous liquors. In the afternoon the Democratic State convention was held in the same place, and the ticket nominated by the National Convention was adopted.

Billiard Match—Barley Receipts.

TORONTO, C. W., October 3.—McDevit and Dion are to play billiards in Montreal on Friday next for the champion cue and one thousand dollars.

An interesting experiment regarding the use of peat as fuel, was tried on Grand Trunk railroad, and was completely successful.

Negotiations are making for a curling match between Montreal and Manchester, England, clubs.

The receipts of barley in the Toronto market yesterday from farmers' wagons, reached 10,000 bushels.

Index of Gold in America a Good Sign of Foreign Confidence.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The London *Review* has the following: The influx of gold to the United States has continued on a somewhat larger scale than had been looked for. The most satisfactory feature in the movement is the confidence that it shows in the permanency of peace in America, and that so far as foreign capitalists are concerned the renewal of the civil war is considered in the highest degree remote.

Balloon Ascension—Probable Loss of the Aeronaut.

OSWEGO, October 3—By a passenger from Albion, Orleans county, we learn that there was a great excitement in that town yesterday, on account of an Aeronaut making an ascension in a balloon. His intention was to descend at Syracuse. The balloon picked up by the schooner Active is probably the one that went up at Albion. Nothing is yet known of the fate of the aerial traveller.

Judge Abell on the Riots—Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3—Judge Abell publishes a protest against the assertions made by Gen. Baird, especially so far as it touches upon the action of Judge Abell and his Court.

Cotton less firm; sales 1,450 bales Low Middlings at 29½c; receipts 1,429 bales. Bank Sterling 58, New York Exchange, ¼.

Arrived: Steamer Kensinger, Bos on.

Chinese Rebellion.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., October 3.—China dates of July 6th, say: Rebels to the province of Yongchaw, are much more formidable than had been supposed, every leader sent to oppose them, except one having met with defeat. In one battle, Tsungtang, a brother of the Viceroy, lost two thousand Enfield rifles, and out of one thousand cavalry engaged, only one hundred escaped.

Bible Union Anniversary.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The American Bible Union commenced the celebration of its seventeenth anniversary in the First Baptist Church in this city to-day.

GRANT ON THE LINE.

Something to be Smoked in the Pipes of Copperheads.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The *Evening Post* has the following editorial statement: The country holds with General Grant, who said in our hearing not long ago:

"The rebels are whipped as it was our duty to do them; fought as bravely, and I for one have no spite against them; if they behave themselves, I shall think well of them. But the copperhead and peace man in the North, the man who during the war reviled the soldier, encouraged the enemy and did their utmost to stop supplies and reinforcements to our boys in the front, such men I can't forgive, I will never forget them or have anything to do with them."

Baltimore Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3.—The Fifth District Democratic Convention met again to-day in this city, and after some twenty-five ballots, Fred. Stone, of Charles county, received the nomination. Mr. Harris, the present member, was dropped after the twentieth ballot. It is reported that his friends are determined to run against him as an independent candidate.

Fernando Wood in the Congressional Field.

NEW YORK, October 4.—Fernando Wood announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

Rev. Chauncey Moore Williams was consecrated to-day as Episcopal Missionary Bishop to China and Japan.

Railroad Sold.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The Cairo and Fulton railroad was sold by Governor Fletcher at Charleston, Mo., on the 1st, to satisfy the claims of the State road. It was purchased by Judge Rankin—representative of the State—for $507,500.

King Cholera.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 3—Thirteen cases of cholera and nine deaths are reported to-day.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3.—There were nine deaths from cholera, and six from other causes.

The River at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 3.—The river is falling, with 10 feet 2 inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and moderate.

Silver for Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The Java took out for Europe to-day $92,153 in silver.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS ON THIRD PAGE.)

The Time to be Calm.

The time when calmness is needed is when a real danger threatens, or when a fancied peril has taken possession of the people's minds, that it is in itself a worse danger than the one they fear. No heroism is so desirable or serviceable as the cool courage, that stands with its faculties all in hand, and deliberately analyzes and prepares for an impending calamity. The cool, calculating, fearless man is one of the finest ever made by the Five Departments of this city, and we commend to each other in doing honor to the guests.

The route of procession was over six miles in length, and the Pittsburgers were received with the greatest enthusiasm along the entire route. The display of the Insurance Insurance Company's house was appropriately fine, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

After the procession had dispersed, the members of the Eagle were escorted to the Vigilant house, where they were agreeably entertained by Charles Ridgeway, Esq., who made a speech, which was responded to by John C. McCarthy, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who made a manly and generous address. There was a manifest tendency to make the most of the runaway. It is not out of place to insist that the cheers was as loud in the city as the largest stories would have it.

There is no doubt, as we have learned from careful inquiry among our leading physicians, that the arrangement of yesterday had some foundation in fact. The truth, stripped of all the distortion and exaggeration that attend it, undoubtedly is that there have been a number of sunstrokes and well-defined cases of Asiatic cholera among those participating in the eight hours, and that several of those cases have resulted fatally.

We make this statement, not to create a sensation or to raise an alarm, but rather that our readers may know just what and how great the danger is. Nothing is gained by shutting our eyes to trouble when it is upon us. The exaggeration of rumor makes the peril seem everywhere and in a thousand forms, and we prefer to place before our readers of the facts, would do. We state the fact of Cholera in order that our readers may guard against it, and the proper precautions be taken—the one that should precede all others—that to genuinely tell or everything the panic that is now in the air, the pestilence itself and will kill twice as many people. The thing to be done is a calm and calm calculation how great the danger is and where it lies, and then to take all reasonable methods to avert it. To the rest we must leave to Providence.

The demand for city cleanliness is a hard, urgent one, but *now* at least it should not be raised in vain. There should be immediate, organized, general and *thorough* efforts made to cleanse all parts of the city of the abominations that infest it. But our citizens should not wait idly for organized efforts. Let every man, as in duty bound, regard himself as a sanitary committee of one, and see to it most religiously that his own premises, to the remotest corner, are cleansed and thoroughly disinfected. If we do this each one report to our efficient Board of Health the minutest chance that he may exist, and see that they are abated. If every *individual* does his sanitary duty, there will be but little left for *organization* to do. The most pressing necessity is for every one to attend, with the strictness of a devotee, to his own personal habits. Be clean, be prudent, be temperate—that is the golden rule of health. Remember that almost all the victims so far have been those who were previously the victims of intemperance and debauchery. Avoid these and you avoid the great danger.

Be calm, be temperate, be fearless. Have no trembling fear, but indulge in no reckless foot hardiness. For the rest—keep a clear conscience and trust in heaven.

Meeting of Reformed Presbytery of Pittsburgh—Effort for Union.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church held its regular semi-annual meeting in the Neshanock Church, near New Castle, Lawrence county on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. The Rev. John McMillan, Moderator for the present year, opened the proceedings with prayer. Mr. James Y. Dodds, of Pittsburgh, delivered a popular sermon from Rom. 8, 17, which was duly sustained as a specimen of progress. A call from the United congregations of Austintown, Ohio, and Beulah, Pa., for the pastoral services of Mr. Wallace Wallace, was sustained as "a regular gospel call." As Mr. Woodside is at present in the West, it was agreed that the call should lie on the table of Presbytery until the third Wednesday of January next, when a special meeting will be held in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, and he may be called to the charge. The clerk was instructed to notify him of the call in the meantime. The Rev. Robert McMillan asked leave of absence for a few months to enable him to visit Minnesota with the view of recruiting his impaired health. Leave was unanimously granted, Presbytery to furnish as many supplies as possible.

The Rev. John Douglas, D. D., of this city, presented the following paper on the subject of union with other churches:

WHEREAS, All divisions in the church of Christ are the result of the sin of its members; and

Whereas, The King and Head of the Church prays for her organic union; and *Whereas*, Many of the differences which have divided the Church of God in this land have been removed by the unity brought out of the civil war; and *Whereas*, Divisions paralyze the arm of the church in her endeavor to evangelize the world; and *Whereas*, The Gospel is neglected in many places, and the world is rapidly becoming infidel; and

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery, the time for uniting the multiplied fragments of our New Testament Israel is at hand.

Resolved, That as a Presbytery we will endeavor to purge ourselves of the sin and scandal of schism by a steady and persevering effort to effect an organic union of the whole Church of God.

Resolved, That we will recommend to the next meeting of the General Synod the vital importance of entering into preliminary negotiations at once with a view to organic union with our Church.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence be appointed, who shall correspond with the committees of other denominations in the neighborhood, with the view of furthering the union of the churches.

Rev. George Scott, D. D., seconded the motion to adopt the paper. Spirited addresses were then delivered by Mr. Scott, Rev. W. T. Wylie, of New Castle, Rev. David Heron, Missionary at Lahartanpur, India, and others, when the whole paper was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Correspondence under the last resolution: Rev. John Douglas, D. D., Rev. George Scott, D. D., Rev. John McMillan, Thos. Smith, Esq., and Mr. William Gill.

The Committee on Supplies then presented their report, which was adopted.

The Presbytery then adjourned, after the usual formalities, to meet in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, on the first Wednesday of April, 1867.

A Wife Beater in Trouble.

Marcy was before Alderman Imbrebert yesterday on a charge of having shamefully beaten and abused the fair Bridget Murry, who for the last quarter of a century has shared his bed and board and doubled his joys and sorrows. Bridget says she has borne all abuse with meekness and resignation, hoping for a reward in another world, but her faith in the next world's retribution has been considerably shaken of late, and she therefore determined that in this vale of tears through which she and Patrick are slowly journeying, he should realize what it was to suffer in the flesh, and hence she made the information, in default of the requisite bail the wretched Patrick was consigned to the care of Warden White to await trial.

Good.—A capital thing is being done on Fifth street, in front of the Cathedral. The old pavement there which has been badly worn out for a long time, was ripped up yesterday for a considerable distance, and is to be laid anew immediately. Our thanks are due.

The Kittanning Meeting.

The Kittanning Union Republican demonstration on Tuesday was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever assembled in Armstrong county. There were fully six thousand people in attendance from neighboring localities, and the greatest of enthusiasm prevailed. The procession was imposing, and in point of numbers fully equal to the great Lincoln demonstration there in 1864. The mottoes and devices were quite creditable to the intelligence and refinement of the citizens, while every feature of the procession was characterized by a commendable spirit of loyalty and zealousness in the great good cause of the Union party.

The mass meeting was a grand success. Thousands upon thousands were held in enthusiastic fever nearly the whole afternoon, by the eloquent expounders of the true principles of government, who addressed them. Speeches and addresses were made by Gov. Curtin, Hon. T. J. Bigham, Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Major Gen. Negley, and others. From the tone of the meeting we can safely promise that Armstrong county will do more than its full duty in the coming election.

In the evening an immense mass meeting was held in front of the Reynold's House, and was addressed by Hon. P. Frazier Smith, of West Chester, Pa. Mr. Smith is a strong, able and argumentative orator, and his address upon this occasion rose high above the every day character of political speeches. He reviewed the course of the President in a scathing manner, contrasting it with the noble stand Congress has taken and leaving the intelligence of his audience to discover which party is in the interest of our Union. The speaker was frequently interrupted by storms of applause, and evidently made a marked impression upon the immense multitude assembled.

Owing to the great length of the first train which brought down the immense delegation of visitors to Kittanning, the engine and first car jumped the track at Ireland station. This accident delayed the excursionists several hours, and as the track was not cleared when the next special train came down from Kittanning, the passengers were similarly delayed. As our reporter did not reach the city until after we had gone to press, having been a passenger on the last train, we were unable to furnish any report of the meeting in our last issue.

The Allegheny Valley Road under the management of Mr. Phillips, is in excellent running order, and the great business in the way of carrying passengers was transacted on Tuesday speaks volumes in praise of the executive abilities of the officers.

The Eagle on its Travels—Enthusiastic Reception of the Boys at Philadelphia.

C. E. Locke, Esq., in a special dispatch to the *Evening Chronicle* last evening, gives the following description of the enthusiastic reception of the Eagle Fire Company of this city, which arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, accompanied by Toerges Band:

The Company was met at the depot by the Fire Department, headed by the Chief Marshal, Hon. Jon. A. Hinley, Esq., assisted by David Lyle, the veteran Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The reception was a most brilliant one in every respect, the visiting companies participating in the line of procession. The display was one of the finest ever made by the Fire Department of this city, the companies vying with each other in doing honor to the guests.

The route of procession was over six miles in length, and the Pittsburgers were received with the greatest enthusiasm along the entire route. The display of the Insurance Insurance Company's house was appropriately fine, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

After the procession had dispersed, the members of the Eagle were escorted to the Vigilant house, where they were agreeably entertained by Charles Ridgeway, Esq., who made a speech, which was responded to by John C. McCarthy, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who made a manly and generous address. There was a manifest tendency to make the most of the runaway. It is not out of place to insist that the cheers was as loud in the city as the largest stories would have it.

There is no doubt, as we have learned from careful inquiry among our leading physicians, that the arrangement of yesterday had some foundation in fact. The truth, stripped of all the distortion and exaggeration that attend it, undoubtedly is that there have been a number of sunstrokes and well-defined cases of Asiatic cholera among those participating in the eight hours, and that several of those cases have resulted fatally.

We make this statement, not to create a sensation or to raise an alarm, but rather that our readers may know just what and how great the danger is. Nothing is gained by shutting our eyes to trouble when it is upon us. The exaggeration of rumor makes the peril seem everywhere and in a thousand forms, and we prefer to place before our readers of the facts, would do. We state the fact of Cholera in order that our readers may guard against it, and the proper precautions be taken—the one that should precede all others—that to genuinely tell or everything the panic that is now in the air, the pestilence itself and will kill twice as many people. The thing to be done is a calm and calm calculation how great the danger is and where it lies, and then to take all reasonable methods to avert it. To the rest we must leave to Providence.

The demand for city cleanliness is a hard, urgent one, but *now* at least it should not be raised in vain. There should be immediate, organized, general and *thorough* efforts made to cleanse all parts of the city of the abominations that infest it. But our citizens should not wait idly for organized efforts. Let every man, as in duty bound, regard himself as a sanitary committee of one, and see to it most religiously that his own premises, to the remotest corner, are cleansed and thoroughly disinfected. If we do this each one report to our efficient Board of Health the minutest chance that he may exist, and see that they are abated. If every *individual* does his sanitary duty, there will be but little left for *organization* to do. The most pressing necessity is for every one to attend, with the strictness of a devotee, to his own personal habits. Be clean, be prudent, be temperate—that is the golden rule of health. Remember that almost all the victims so far have been those who were previously the victims of intemperance and debauchery. Avoid these and you avoid the great danger.

Be calm, be temperate, be fearless. Have no trembling fear, but indulge in no reckless foot hardiness. For the rest—keep a clear conscience and trust in heaven.

Republican Rally at Blairsville.

Last evening a large meeting of the citizens of Indiana county was held in the Town Hall at Blairsville.

John G. Alexander, Esq., called the meeting to order, when the following list of officers was appointed:

President—Dr. Wm. R. Speer.

Vice-Presidents—George H. Johnson, Henry Rogg, James Wiley, Richard Hotham, John Marshall, C. C. Davis, John Graff, Phillip Aline, Daniel Overdorf.

Secretaries—Major R. M. Beekman and Wm. R. Boyer.

A Committee on Resolutions was appointed consisting of Dr. M. F. Miller, John G. Alexander, T. D. Cunningham, Paul Graff, David Davis, Edward Dudley and Luther Martin, who reported as follows, and which was adopted:

Resolved, That while we are in favor of the restoration of all the States as speedily as can be safely done, we believe that treason ought to be made odious, and that to this end the leaders of the rebellion ought to be made to take back seats.

Resolved, That in General Geary we recognize a pure patriot, whose devotion, signalized on a hundred battle-fields, entitles him to the confidence and gratitude of the loyal men of the nation, and that Pennsylvania owes it to her honor to elevate him to the Governorship.

Resolved, That we hold Congress to be the law-making power of the nation, and as such to have exclusive authority to initiate conditions on which the revolted States shall be restored to their former places in the circle of the Union.

Resolved, That the assumption by the President of power to dictate both to Congress and the people is in palpable violation of the fundamental principles of representative government, and fraught with serious danger to our institutions.

Resolved, That in the present emergency it is of the highest consequence to reinforce Congress by an accession of members who can neither be seduced nor tempted, and that under this aspect, we hold the election of the Hon. John Covode to be of prime importance, not only to the people of this district, but to the whole country.

Resolved, That Hon. Edgar Cowan has proved false to the pledges on which he was elected, and has forfeited the confidence of the loyal men of Pennsylvania.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. John Covode and Major Harry White.

Amusements.

The attendance at the Opera House last evening was even larger, and, if possible, more fashionable than on any proceeding evening since the advent of the Kickings' Opera Troope among us. The opera, selected was that most beautiful production, the "Bohemian Girl." The many musical gems with which this opera is replete, were given in excellent style, and won the plaudits of the immense auditory at brief intervals during the performance. The Arline of Miss Caroline Richings was a creation, combining all the graceful and exquisite vocalism. Her voice is strong, flexible and melodious, and capable of reaching the highest musical attainments. Mr. Castle gave to the part of Thaddeus a rare charm throughout, while his singing of the touching ballad, "Then you'll remember me," was, in our estimation, the very perfection of vocal art. Mr. A. Wylie was also very expressive, but nevertheless good, while the Count of Mr. S. C. Campbell was far better conceived than we have ever seen it by the most noted foreign artists. In short the whole performance was creditable throughout, and the entire company has just reason to be proud of her excellent company. We would suggest to the management that hereafter they change the waits between the acts.

The Theatre was also crowded to repletion last evening, to witness Miss W. J. Florence's rendition of the "Irish Emigrant," and the amusing farce of the "Young Actor." The Tim Moore of Mr. Florence was very good, and was well received, as was attested by the applause that greeted the drop of the curtain at the close of the play. Mrs. Florence in the farce, in which she sustains two different characters, showed off versatility and peculiar talant for mimicry to perfection. Her efforts were frequently applauded.

An attractive bill is offered for this evening. If you wish to enjoy an evening hugely, go and see Tim Moore.

The Swiss Bell Ringers, at Masonic Hall, were greeted by an excellent audience last evening—the largest since their opening night. This augurs well for the character of the troupe to find the attendance increasing as they are better known. The beautiful harpist, Miss Georgie Dean Spaulding, and the admirable songster, Miss Laura Louise Hutchinson, are magnets of attraction, whose powers of drawing are most decidedly good. The versatilities of "that humorous Watson" can scarcely be excelled by any jester in the country. The performance of this entertaining character is variety of excellencies.

Trinidy's Varieties still continues to be thronged by delighted and appreciative audiences. The beautiful fairy spectacle of the "Witch," with the inimitable Carlotta at the cast, still holds the boards. The management deserve credit for the admirable manner in which they have produced the spectacle, and the public by their liberal support show that they are appreci