The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, JAN. 4, 1868.

IT IS TRUE, as stated yesterday by cable telegram, that the man who stormed Marcello tower, near Cork, and sacked a gunshop in that city, went thither from the United States, that fact furnishes a significant commentary on the recent public meetings here demanding of the Washington government full protection to naturalized American citizens when abroad. However much the courage requisite to such adventures may elicit admiration, and no matter how deeply the miseries of Ireland and the wrongs of her people, may compel commiseration, it is the blindest arrogance or the stupidest folly for any man or set of men to suppose that a powerful government can be persuaded or coerced into granting immunity to such actions.

WHILE the Conservatives at the North profess great dissatisfaction that the work of Reconstruction does not progress with greater rapidity, by far the larger portion of their ilk at the South are doing all they can to retard the consummation. What these people want, therefore, is not so much Reconstruction, as a particular type thereof—Reconstruction with all the rebel whites let in, and all the loyal blacks left out. Such an arrangement cannot be had, no matter how long it may be waited for. The time will come, and we trust shortly, when a grand act of oblivion shall cancel all past political offences; but that night not to be until the rights of all citizens shall be acknowledged—not, forsooth, without respect to incidents of race, color, place of birth, or any other immaterial peculiarity.

IF THE SENATE is resorting to what is no better than a dodge, in order to expost to malediction its dignity and authority, when doing neither, it is making a mistake. Either Mr. STANTON ought to go back to the War Office or may act. If the President removed him without proper cause in defiance of the law, then he ought to be reinstated and hold the place. If the President removed him for good reasons, then the Senate ought to say so, and let him drop. To secure his restoration, and then have him resign, may serve as a technical vindication of the rights of the Senate, but will expose that body to ridicule, and be equivalent to a sentence of condemnation upon the Secretary. Shams are almost always transparent, and never and favor with straight-forward men, who constitute the majority everywhere.

POPULAR feeling in Italy, manifested in ways not to be disputed, has constrained the King, notwithstanding the formidable opponents by whom he is environed, to declare publicly that Rome shall become the capital of Italy, but he wisely added that the consummation would require patience on the part of his people. There was a time, and but a few months ago, when other qualities than patience would have reached the desired goal at a bound. The Italians were eager to incur the risk, and seize. Home before the French could occupy it. Boldness on the part of the government, accompanying with courage and promptitude on the part of the population, would have gained the prize; would have enlisted the sympathy of other powers; would have awed France into acquiescence; would have terminated mediæval institutions in the peninsula, and opened fully the era of modern organization.

"WERE the State of New Jersey undertaken to sue the New York and Erie Railroad, which runs through a fragment of New Jersey, Camden and Amboy fashion, it is not certain that the case being carried up to the Court of Errors, the Judge, being a new man, and having a regard for the dignity of the bench, decided that the State had no power to pass a law interfering with taxing, or in any way burdening, inter-State commerce."

The New York and Erie Railroad does not run by so much as a foot in New Jersey. It is, therefore, difficult to see how such a suit as that described above could originate. The Patterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, chartered by the New Jersey Legislature, constructed a railroad from Jersey City, through Patterson, up to Ramapo, and on to Suffern, where it struck the New York boundary, at the precise angle where the New York and Erie Railroad deflects towards the Hudson. This road was run for some years, with a view to diverting traffic from the Erie Railroad, and the success was so great, and the advantages it offered so considerable, that the latter Company concluded to lease it, which they did, for the full term of ninety-nine years. The lease will expire some ninety years hence.

But the New York and Erie Railroad does run, at two different points, for short distances, in Pennsylvania. As the road progressed up the Delaware river from Port Jervis it presently came to a reach where that stream had forced its way through a vast deposition of old red sandstone. On either side the dun rocks are piled, sheer escarpments, to the hight of three or four hundred feet. At the base of the cliffs, on the New York side, creeps along the Delaware and Hudson Canal, forced by a cyclopian wall, rising out of the waters. The railroad could not pass, for the Supreme Court of New York laid upon it an injunction at the instance of the Canal Company, which held the right of way by possession and purchase. On the Pennsylvania side we Pike county, renowned for its democrats and rattle-snakes, equally wild and venomous. The Governor and Legislature, from political sympathy, were reluctant that the barbarism of the district should be disturbed by so civilizing an instrument as a railway.

The projected line involved another difficulty further west. The northern boundary between New York and Pennsylvania, as originally laid, ran from a point in the middle of the Delaware river, near its forks, and close by the village of Hancock, from thence going on a parallel of latitude till it struck Lake Erie, at or near the boundary between Pennsylvania and Ohio. This throw the territory now occupied by the city and county of Erie into the State of New York. This did not suit Pennsylvania, for she wanted a harbor on the Lake. To accommodate her wishes, and upon her request, New York consented to make a jog in the west end of the line, so as to turn the line at a right angle, and striking the Lake at what is now known as the township of North East. But this is only incidental to what we were saying.

Following the projected line of the New York and Erie Railroad, from the point of embarrassment above Port Jervis, already described, to the eastern end of the northern boundary of Pennsylvania, we keep on and soon come to the point at which it became necessary to leave the Delaware and scale the high divide between that stream and the North Branch of the Susquehanna. Pursuing down this latter stream to reach Binghamton, which sits as a Queen of Beauty at the junction with it of the Chenango, which comes from the north, out of the Central New York, the engineers were confronted by the Pennsylvania border. On their right hand was the circle, seven or eight hundred feet high, between the Susquehanna and the Chenango. It was needful to come into Pennsylvania again.

Here are developed the two causes that constrained the New York and Erie Railroad Company, in 1844, and again the year following, to ask permission, at the two points indicated, to run in Pennsylvania, for all a distance of thirty odd miles. In 1844 the request was peremptorily denied. The year after it was granted, but upon conditions.

Whoever will trace to the statement, in the income of this corporation, for the past year, published in these columns yesterday, will find among the receipts an item of $10,000, as "Annuity for right of way." The payment of that sum yearly was one of the conditions on which the New York and Erie Railroad Company was allowed to cross the Pennsylvania border.

Since the completion of that road, however, it has proved of vast value to Pennsylvania, developing the northern counties until they are unsurpassed for the intelligence of their respective populations, the beauty of their towns, and the general indications of thrift. Almost each of the northern counties has a branch road, tapping the Erie. In Pennsylvania it is tapped by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, by which Central New York, by means of the Chenango Canal, extending from Binghamton to Utica, and the Binghamton and Syracuse Railroad, is largely supplied with coal from Luzerne county. In Pike County the Erie is also tapped by the railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which sends over it a million tons of coal a year to tide water on the Hudson.

Yet Pennsylvania rigidly exacts every year, its pound of flesh. She seems entirely to have forgotten how New York treated her in the matter of the cession of Erie county.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The "Declaration," by certain leading clergymen and laymen of the Episcopal Church, termed by way of distinction the "Low Church" party, is out in the *Protestant Churchman* and *Episcopalian*, as editorial matter. Without discussing the differences between the two parties, which, to say the least, is unfortunate, or assuming the view of either, we present some of the salient points of this document signed by Dee, Mason, Cotton, Smith, Shaw, Tyng, and many other clergymen and laymen. The paper opens with the reason for the declaration, the open and secret tendencies which exist to conformity with the Church of Rome, then follows an enumeration of these tendencies, such as the subversion of the Evangelical character of the Reformed Church by introducing the ministry into a priesthood; baptism into a magical rite, the Lord's supper into the sacrifice of the mass; and ceremony to a more sacredotal system. Attention is then called to a subtler and less clearly pronounced sacradotalism, which finds expression in this country in sacramental view of the Episcopal Church; in ultra-ritual compliance with the Sacrament; in superstitious dread of the power of the ministry; and in a belief rather than an evangelical view of the Christian life. Reference is then made to the prejudicial influence of these tendencies, and to the fact that literature of the pulpits of the Church another Gospel is preached which is not the Gospel of Christ, and urges the Church to awaken to its peril. The closing paragraphs are mainly devoted to asking that sympathy and co-operation be awarded to other evangelical denominations, and the validity and recognition of their ministry. Clergy words, vow love and devotion to the Church.

The elegant new structure of the Presbyterian Publishing interests in Cincinnati has just been completed, and is occupied by "The Presbyter," "The Herald," "Christian World," and "Presbyterian Witness." The Western Tract and Book Society occupy the ground floor, and the editors and employees of the printing department are in the second and third stories.

The Agents of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, Drs. Carlton and Porter, have issued during the year just closed five stereotype hundred and seventy thousand and sixty three copies of the various Church periodicals.

Among the mooted questions of the best means of "leal" children to Christ. Various plans have been proposed and new theories started, and yet comparatively few yield to the means employed. The following plan is adopted by the teacher of a bible class of seventy-eighty, in the Fifth Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, which may throw light on this subject. When the teacher (Robert Brown) observes any special signs in his class he marks the persons most excited, and quietly obtains their places of residence. He then visits them and talks and prays with them at home. By this means he has been instrumental in leading many to Christ and into the Church.

A Baptist minister communicates to the *Examiner* the means he adopted to awaken an interest in his congregation and promote a revival, namely, by the visitation of laymen, two by two, going from house to house, to talk and pray with the unconverted, and invite them to meeting. Other denominations fall the power of this mode, and for three months the city was moved by the power and presence of God, as never before in its history.

The Independent says the Secretary of the American Missionary Association in Chicago received, on Christmas morning, a check for twenty-five hundred dollars from two gentlemen, living in a beautiful interior town in Illinois, who contribute in addition a like amount annually to the same treasury. This Association's work is among the freedmen, while it employs constantly upward of five hundred missionaries, teachers and relief agents.

Union meetings among the Presbyterians are being held in various parts of the country, to promote union on the basis of the late Philadelphia Convention. A meeting for prayer and conference, to promote this cause has been called to be held at the Madison-square (Dr. Adams') Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sunday evening, January 6th. Also a meeting of a similar character is announced to be held in Steubenville, Ohio, commencing January 10th, 1868.

From all that is known of the facts in regard to the projected union between the Southern Presbyterians and the Southern wing of the Cumberland Presbyterians, the failure arises mainly on doctrinal points. The committee of the Cumberland Presbyterian body wished either the adoption of the Confession of Faith and Catechism of that Church, or such a modification of the Westminster Confession as would make it more agreeable to them—modifications manifestly affecting the Calvinistic sense of that venerable symbol. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church referred the matter to a special committee, which was adopted by the Assembly, and it is likely the negotiation is ended, at least for the present.

The United Brethren in Christ are quietly gaining strength, and must soon rank among the larger bodies, at least much higher than usually rated. The fact that but few of this denomination are in these parts is no criterion of their strength. In many places in the West, and portions of the Middle States, they are in strong force. Recent statistics from the Pacific Coast show that the number of preaching places is one hundred and forty, and the membership 1,909.

The Unitarians of Washington City are charged with having turned the black children out of Sabbath School, whereupon the *Reasoner* proposes the following amendment of Scripture for a motto, "Suffer little *white* children to come unto me."

Harpers are about bringing out Krummacher's *David King of Israel*. The preface to the American edition is filled with love to his American brethren, and is in the Court preacher's own hand.

The beautiful property purchased by the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the M. E. Church in Philadelphia, for a Home for poor and aged females, about a year ago, after months of litigation owing to some defect in the title, has been decided in favor of the Society, and they have been put in complete possession, and the purchase money of seventeen thousand five hundred dollars paid over.

Rev. George B. Russell, formerly pastor of Grace Church, (German Reformed) on Webster and Grant streets, in this city, has been chosen "Book Editor" by the Synod of Baltimore. Mr. Russell, in former years, was an indefatigable worker in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city.

Bishop Marvin, of the Southern Methodist Church, represents the destitution in the bounds of the Arkansas and Little Rock Conferences as being very great among preachers and people. Some of the latter have found it difficult to obtain bread. Meat is rarely on the table. Amid their poverty spiritual prosperity, however, attends the lab of the means.

The elegant structure, Calvary Baptist Church, in Washington city, D. C., recently destroyed by fire, had not been regularly transferred by Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave $100,000 of the $120,000, required to rebuild it, until a few weeks ago, having returned from Europe in October. Fortunately the Church records had been, contrary to the customs and fixed rules of the Society, incidentally removed the day before the fire, and were saved.

Bishop Clark, of the M. E. Church, having recently purchased a house in Cincinnati, quite a number of lay friends and the Methodist ministry of the city met to extend him and his family a welcome to the city. The Bishop was presented with a certificate of deposit for two thousand dollars, and also a check for three hundred dollars on behalf of the ministers of that city. Speeches were followed with a sumptuous entertainment provided by the ladies.

The Catholic, of this city, advocates the holding of a Catholic Congress in this country. It denies the imputation of some journals that politics would enter into its deliberations, only in so far as it might affect religion. It says there are Catholics of all parties, but the Church keeps entirely aloof from politics. It thinks much benefit to religion would accrue from such a meeting, which is quite reasonable to suppose.

A Visit to the Great Glaciers of New Zealand.—The Rangitata paper has an account of a visit paid recently by the chief officers of the Geological Department, to the great glacier on the west side of the Grand Cook. The foot of the glacier, which is but thirty miles from the sea, is 1,800 feet wide. Neither the glacier nor the immense field of snow which feeds it is visible from the river until within a quarter of a mile from it, when the snowy crest of snow and ice at once break upon the view. Below the glacier a large moraine extends for several hundred yards, consisting of debris of the rock, twenty feet deep, underlaid by ice and snow, through which considerable streams of water run, which are rendered visible in numerous holes, caused by the giving way of the ice and by cracks in the surface. On the northern side there has recently been a great fracture of the ice and breach of the rock, which had fallen in "immense masses." The party ascended on the northern side, where the snow or ice formed rounded hills, undisturbed by any crack or fissure. The geological matter is porous, and presents tolerable footing; it is of a gray color, full of small dirt with occasional stones, which had evidently fallen from the surrounding hills.

The great peculiarity of this glacier is not only its immense size, but the constant fact of its descending to so low a level—500 feet above the sea level—instead of ending, as is usually the case, at an altitude of some 3,000 or 4,000 feet, close to the limit of perpetual snow, beyond which Alpine vegetation. Here the green hills crinoid some thousands of feet above the glacier, on the steep sides of the range in which the glacier has cut the deep gorge. No single Alpine plant rewarded the research of the party, and the temperature on the Glacier was scarcely below that on the flat below. With some ceremony the party named the Victoria Glacier. The height of the peak of Mount Cook is found to be 12,862 feet.

The ancestry of the Indian Col. Parker is a topic of newspaper discussion. His family owes its origin to a French officer, stationed at Fort Du Quesne, (Pittsburgh) on the Ohio, in Seneca country. They had a daughter which was brought up in a Seneca wigwam, and became the mother of the present Col. Parker. He is not related by blood to the celebrated Red Jacket, though he belongs to the same clan and was once elected a chief of it. The stories of his social relations are pronounced calumnious; he has never been married to a squaw, nor has his tribe ever sought to marry him to one.

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December 21, 1867.

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The true curative plan or natural healing art is based entirely upon physiological principles—upon the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTIONS in opposition to or aside the LIFE SUSTAINING, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner that is potent in the RETIREMENT OF DISEASE from the system. Ere before we can heal through the inherent vital properties of the tissues, we bring the NATURAL MATERIA MEDICA of heart, to GRAPPLE with the DISEASE BEGERM, and morbid materials through the activity of its corporeal channels, sanatory properties and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either obstructed or not understood, the penalty is the result; therefore instead of quelling let we die before we have gained more science than we can use. Is it not the highest policy to learn the laws of righteousness in the bodily tabernacle, in order that we may live to inherit our natural wealth of happiness. By our normal tonics, alteratives, stimulants, sedatives, &c., we get the FRIENDLY changes of vital action, without the corrosive wounds imposed by drugs. By a correct dealing with causes in the province of disease, we eradicate the whole catalogue of parasites, among which are tape worms, scrofula worm, &c.; also, tumors, cancers, ulcers, abscesses, dropsy, insanity, diseases of the bones or mucilaise, contracted and fragilities contracts, deafness, liver complaint, dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, and in short every disease that flesh is heir to, provided our remedial plan is artfully adhered to. We do not expect to please all. But those who have been the victims of the empyrachism and ignorance, dogs of shallow assumption, and contracts constructive practice; and now pish PHYSICAL REGENERATION. In the broadest sense, can try the Vin-Cosmetrante Hygeia-Method, by giving us a call, at No. 59 CENTRE AVENUE.
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UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of GRANT and FOURTH STREETS. SUNDAY SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. All cheerfully invited to come and hear.

RELIGION.—THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Allegheny, corner Beaver street and Monterey, Pa., REV. ROBERT KING, Pastor, will preach TOMORROW EVENING, by request, on the subject of "Predestination." Morning service at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7. Seats free, and an invitation given to all.

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