Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY NIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors. F. B. PENNIRAN, JOSIAH KING, Editors and Managers.

GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84-AND 86 FIFTH ST.

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County. Terms—Daily. Semi-Weekly. Weekly. One year. \$3.00 One year. \$3.00 One year. \$2.00 Single copy. \$1.50 One month. 73 Six mos. 1.50 5 copies, each. 1.2 By the week. 15 Three mos 75 10 . 1.1 (from carrier.)

OFFICIAL PAPER

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page - Wanted, Some Pleasure, Labor and Rest, Table Talk and many other items. Third page-Financial Matters, River News, Markets by Telegraph and Imports. Sixth page-Finance and Trade and Commercial Intelligence. Seventh page - Amusement Directory, Spring Fashions, Mrs. Senator Sprague and Andrew Johnson, a spicy contribution from the pen of Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at

TEXAS calls a Convention, the vote in its favor having some 4,000 majority. Of the ninety delegates, nine are colored. Gov. Hamilton is elected a member.

UNLESS GEN. HANCOCK is misrepresented hy late telegrams, his last days of command in the Fifth District will gain as little credit for him as the first. The friends of reconstruction in Louisiana and Texas make bitter complaints against him of untairness, and of an obstinate perversion of his power, in carrying out the election clauses of the laws.

THE Northern streams are everywhere welcoming the spring, by throwing off their icy shields and filling up their full banks with the volume of rains and melting snows. The Allegheny marked twenty-two feet and rising yesterday, and the Monongahela is about the same, but we hear of no serious damage done by either. The Susquehanna is booming high, overflowing the low-lands -below Harrisburg, and has even reached the railway tracks. The Hudson and its tributaries, the Connecticut and many of the lesser streams 'are also swollen and their ice is running out, with more or less destruction of property on the banks.

OPENING OF THE CANVASS. If there is one point relative to political concerns in which the people of the United States are in substantial unison, it is in maintaining that the presidential campaign now opened, is of most unusual importance. A mighty storm has passed over the republic. The waves of agitation have not yet sunk to repose. In some particulars they rise higher than when the winds of rebellion howled fiercest. And this is accordant with all the analogies of nature.

National life, like all other forms of life, adapt its institutions to the development of human existence—it necessarily begins to years to come. decay and disintegrate. This shows the folly of that conception of government in THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SUCwhich the Medes and Persians indulgedthat laws, whether organic or statutory, that ever has been done with that notion : mon lot-that attaches equally to communicumulation of wisdom, has been able to es- Gooch said: cape convulsions that shake and rend and transmute political structures. As well attempt so to conduct the processes of nature tempt so to conduct the processes of nature ing before the victorious Grant; and the rebel leaders were ready to acknowledge that storm and tempest, pestilence and earthquake. Conservatives, doubtless, fancy such an ordering of the forces inherent in nature would be of superior excellence to that which now them but to "accept the situation." prevails; but however much they may long that time all loyal men felt that the hour of for it, or repine at the ongoings of the universe neither their complainings or wishes will make the slightest alteration in the predetermined and customary evolutions of the | no doubt. But the dealings of Providence

great civil world. Revolutions are not more pleasant to encounter than the great agitations that sink navies, topple down cities, or devastate wide territories. But when they have spent their fury, and excitements have so cooled that a just estimate can be made of what they have wrought, it is almost invariably perceived that the elements have been purified; that the way; that new and beneficial develop:

the way; that new and beneficial develop: ments have been imparted to ideas, recogniz-ied, it may be, but mostly dormant; and that dence and support. For a short time he fresh germs have been planted, destined to fructify, blossom and mature fruit for ages to

1. 37%

Conservatives complain that our government is being revolutionized. They perceive changes from the regulations devised by the framers of the original Constitution. and they repute all modifications or substitutions to be for the worse and not for the better .: Phat great changes have occurred is not only undeniable, but a matter for profound congratulation. Slavery, and all that was cognate thereto, has perished, never to be brought to life again. The elimination of that system a was a vast change, and fundamental in , its character. It deeply touched the habits, the passions, the inter-

ests, and the ambitions, not merely of prominent classes, but of whole sections. It was in itself, a revolution, marking the future from the past by a line never to be obliterated. In its consequences, it put the Government on a new track. ! For more than a century, the tendency of the various administrations, notwithstanding all professions to the contrary, had been towards aristocracy and despotism. Phis was in-Will bloke Horizand & Co.

forces into its own likeness, and most social forces as well. Freedom has now gained, and ever more will hold, the ascendant. Thoughts, feelings, usages, laws and institutions, must conform thereto. That this may be done, much rubbish from the demolished structure must be carried away or buried out of sight, and the new edifice must be completed, full, harmonious and symmetrical in all its parts.
For nearly three years President John-

son has stood in the way of this consummation. Whether he was, from the outset, as many affirm, actually on the side of the rebellion, and only maintained an appearance of loyalty from prudential reasons, is not material here. The violence of his patriotic protestations on assuming the Presidential office justly created suspicions as to his absolute intentions; and these suspicions he speedily verified and substantiated by interposing all his authority, and by assuming powers not conferred on him, for the express purpose of preventing a reconstruction of the Union in the interests of Liberty, of Repose, and of Progress. This was why we lifted up the first voice heard in this na tion in favor of his impeachment, and why, amid all the fluctuations of public opinion, whether disclosed in Congress or elsewhere, we have adhered to that measure as not merely just but also as indispensable. When it shall be accomplished, the chief obstacle to the complete and speedy restoration of the national unity will be removed, and the new movement, the precious product gained by an incalculable expenditure of blood and treasure, will run thenceforward unobstructed, its predestined course.

These are the considerations, in the main and outline, that make the Presidential canvass, which has already begun, of unusual consequence to the people of this republic and to all mankind. Shall the nation go forward, remodelling its institutions on the basis of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity? Or, shall it go backward, raking with bony fingers in the ashes of the great war, seeking to reconstruct demolished Caste and Despotism? There ought to be but one answer to these questions. There will be but one. The nation will not dishonor itself by going backward. The loyal masses hundreds of thousands of martyrs, resting in bloody graves, by an act of unparalleled treachery and baseness. They have their eyes steadily on the goal of their desires, and will not rest until they attain it.

This is the meaning of what has recently transpired in New Hampshire. The first gun of the presidential battle reverberates ed." After a moment's reflection he re-in victorious tones throughout the nation plied: "On the whole, I think it is better as It attests not only a point gained, but prophecies a grand consummation in harmony

The spirit that animated our own State Republican Convention is to the same import. On the great issue our friends are once more concordant, resolute and uncon- der it. querable. They have not drawn out the battle to lose it. Victory, absolute and final, is within their reach, and they will grasp it. Henceforward, until the polls shall close

in November, let every Republican be prepared to do his whole duty. Let us in Pennsylvania lift the banner that we trailed last is not stationary, but full of vicissitudes. sutumn, into conspicuity and sunshine, When a nation ceases to grow—that is, to welcoming it with cheers and efforts that shall give it increasing luster through many

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in ought not to change ;othat rules suited to one | State Convention, on the 11th, were adcondition or era of society, must necessarily dressed by their Chairman, Hon. D. W. be applicable to all times and circumstances. | Goocu, formerly a Representative in Con-Perhaps the Medes and Persians did the best gress, in a very eloquent speech, from which we extract the annexed paragraphs. The but all their efforts did not avert the com- story of one's man treachery is admirably told, while the reference to the civil services ties as to individuals. Revolutions beset all and the avowed opinions of the other will nations. No amount of courage, and no ac- be read with the liveliest interest. Mr.

"Within thirty days after Abraham Lincoln entered upon his second term, of office. Richmond had fallen; the rebels were flyall was lost, not merely the government which they had attempted to establish, but the principles on which that government was to rest, and that nothing remained for danger was passed, and that all questions for the future could be safely entrusted to the President and to Congress, of whose wise and harmonious action there could be with nations, as with individuals, are often mysterious. While loyal men were thus resting, filled with hope for the future, and reposing full confidence in that great and ood man who had led the nation successful y through its great struggle, the assassin's illet opened the way for the accession of Andrew Johnson. Although this man, who would never have been thought of for the Presidency, had seriously compromised himself at the late inauguration, still, as he seemed to merit such confidence and to take counsel from the loval men in whom the people had long confided. But i oon became apparent to those who watched closely the doings at the capital during the Summer and Autumn of 1865, that the re-bels and their sympathizers were readily admitted and long detained in the 'President's reception room, while loyal men were kept long in waiting, or even asked in vain for admission. It soon became clear that he intended to take into his own hands the whole great question of reconstruction. And without regard to the plainly expressed wishes of

loyal men, and without waiting for or giving an apportunity to Congress to take any acthereon, he determined, through the instrumentality of Provisional Governmentswhich he had no more right to establish than he had to establish monarchies—to organize governments in those States, and have their enators and Representatives at the doors of Congress demanding admission when i hould again assemble. He even flattered himself that his object was accomplished. and when Congress met, coolly informed the Senate and House of Representatives, in his Annual Message, that it only remained for them to judge of the election returns and qualification of the members from the States, which he had called into existence during the recess. He had not deprived them of that power; but all the rest he had settled aristocracy and despotism. This was inevitable. As saveny wester political powers it transformed all other political to call in question his right thus to do, he im-

ediately denounced by name in his speeches and harangues as traitors to the Government; and the rebels and sycophants whom he had called about him shouled their applause, When the Thirty-nintl. Congress expired, these States were in arms against the Gov-When the Fortieth Congress assembled, at the earliest day at which it could assemble without a call by the President. they found that Andrew Johnson, the man who had become President during the recess. and assumed to organize Governments in these States, and to settle all the great questions at issue between the National Government and the Rebels. As I look back upon this usurnation on the part of the Executive t almost seems that Congress was wanting in elf-respect in not instituting proceedings for his immediate impeachment. But the questions at issue were of such vital importance that Congress felt called upon to make every effort to avoid a conflict between the different departments of the government.

The Convention to which the delegates

ou select here to-day are to be sent will nominate as candidate for President Gen. (Applause.) It will nominate him ecause he represents the principles of the Republican party, and because he can renler to his country in that office better service than any other living man. The fame which he carried in the field has been heightened by the bold, straightforward, and judirious manner in which he has performed every duty which has devolved upon him in the trying and difficult positions in which he has been placed since the close of the war. In every position he has sought only his country's good, regardless of consequences He has met and defented Rebel strategy in the Cabinet no less successfully than he did in the field. I hardly know for which we are most indebted to him-his services during the war, or his services since the war. I tremble when I reflect what might have been the consequences had some other man held his position during the trials through which the Government is now passing, and through which it has been called upon to hass since the death of Abraham Lincoln. Early in April last, immediately after the adjournment of the session of the present Congress; I called on General Grant at his office in Washington. He had that morning been informed of the questions proposed to be raised by the President and the Attorney General in relation to the Reconstruction act then just passed. After stating them he remarked: "Congress ought not to have adjourned without some provision by which it could assemble at any time," and also added, "they have passed laws by which ten States are to be reconstructed, and it is reasonable to suppose that some further legislation may be necessary." are not inclined to disquiet the corpses of to him: "Perhaps this is not the first time we have suffered because Congress was not in session when it ought to have been. He asked to what I referred. I replied "There should have been a session of Congress immediately after the overthrow of the ebel armies." He assented, and I added further, "if there had been, it is possible that the present conflict between the Executive and Congress might have been avoidis is; if it had not been for that conflict it is possible that reconstruction might have been ccomplished without securing negro suf-I feft then that he fully recognized the fact that the war had established not only the power of the Government to main-tain its own existence, but also the equality of the rights and privileges of all men un-

The Impeachment Trial.

It is evident that the President and his friends are not so sanguine of his acquittal now as they were in the Senate on Friday. His counsel are engaged in preparing affidavits from different sources, to be presented next Monday, when the case comes up. at any rate, because they show how absoto obtain the necessary, evidence to proceed without further delay, and hope to make good their failure in their last effort to obtain The fact that the Managers carried their point on Friday, and succeeded in obtaining an early day for the filing of the answer, &c. as well as their evident determination to prevent any further procrastination, as evinced particularly in Gen. Butler's speech has demoralized the Administration to no small extent. The President himself had great hones that a sufficient number of Republicans would join with the Democratic Senators in the vote to grant him forty days time, but being disappointed is now inclined to doubt the final result as he has never doubted it before.

The statement has been made in positive ferms that, in the secret deliberations of the Senate on Friday on the question of how much time should be granted Mr. Johnson in which to make answer, four Republican corrected. The facts are that the motion for manner: forty days was not even voted on. A proposition to allow until the 20th instant, one on the national highway; was assaulted on week, was first adopted by a vote of twentyeight yeas to twenty mays. Mr. Trumbull, and taken. They obtained nearly \$80,000 who voted in the affirmative, then moved to from all the merchants and left, carrying off reconsider, in order that he might offer as a all the horses and several merchants and substitute a proposition to fix the time for wealthy people prisoners.
the 23d instant, three days later, making ten Leon Chavez, the unsubdued and appar lays the time to be allowed. Four Senators proposition changed their votes The reconideration was carried, and Mr. Trumbull's proposition, was agreed to. Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.

Thirty Persons Lost in a Storm. The Newfoundlander says: "A snow storm like that of Monday, the 3d February, has often been followed by melancholy consequences to travellers in this country; but this last one has produced a calamity the most distressing of its nature that we can renember. It appears that some thirty perons are known to have been travelling that evening between Heart's Content and Harbor Grace, and that up to yerterday thirteen s every reason to believe that the remaining eventeen, yet unaccounted for, have met a similar sad fate. Scarching parties have been on the track since Tuesday, and do doubt their search will be continued till the further extent of this dreadful visitation has been ascertained. Meanwhile, it seems vain to hope that their perseverance can affect anything beyond recovering the corpses of those who have been suddenly snatched away, -many of them, too, in all likelihood, from familie dependent upon them for support. Further particulars will doubtless soon be forthcomng; but remembering the present condition f so many of our poor, it is much to be feared that want was in most cases the evil that drove those unhappy victims from their homes on that fatal day. The weather was such that even the best fed and clothed who were long exposed to it would have succumbed, and it is easy to understand how soon such hardship would prostrate those. who perhaps for weeks or months had been without food or clothing, half sufficing for nature's demands in this trying winter. The occurrence is in all respects one of a most painful character, forcibly reminding us of

Rumors of a Rebel Conspiracy. The following disclosure is made by the Washington correspondent of The Syracuse Journai.

Whoever believes the accidental President

know human nature, but he certainly

will remain quiet until the trial is ended.

does not understand that of A. J. One thing is certain, that quiet as all appears on the surface, the greatest apprehensions of a serious collision here are telt by parties who have the best means of judging, and the largest stake in the contest. Perhaps I may be considered sensational, if I say that Secretary Stanton has excellent reasons apprehending an attempt to obtain control by rce of his Department. Yet, what I state is the simple truth. You may rest assured that Mr. Stanton is well informed of the movements going on in this city and viciniey. They are dangerous. Of that there can be no doubt. The President has definitely taken another step forward in the certain and direct collision which he evidently seeks. As you know, the Adjutant-General took his sent at the Cabinet meeting, in his ad interim character. At the Cabinet Mr. Johnston demanded of his Secretaries that they fail to recognize Mr. Stanton. It is erstood that Thomas will issue orders looking to a forcible occupation of what he calls "My Department;" also, that in relieving Hancock, he will, as Secretary of War, issue an order, forming the Military Division of the Atlantic, and place the General in command. Grant will, it is believed, refuse to promulgate them: Thomas will issuing them. Grant is to be laced under arrest for disobedience, Gen. mory, it is understood, is to be placed in this position first. General Gordon Granger has been here for some weeks. He is in orough sympathy with Andy. Hancock will soon be liere. The commandant of this post (not Emory, who commands the Department) is also reported to be in sympathy with Andy. It is declared, on good authority, too, that among the schemes which been seriously discussed, is one the seizure of the Capitol, and the preventing of Congress from assembling. All these, and many others of a similar mature. are not made public. The effort is to keep them quiet. They come to me through credible channels. I do not youch for them, but only mention them as among the strong probabilities of the situation. There is one aspicious fact. The town is full of Maryland rebels, as well as numbers from the extreme South. Two-thirds of the visitors here are of that section. The "down-the Potomac'15 smugglers, mail carriers and guerrillas of the Rebellion have been represented here quite largely. Men who were trained in the secret service declare that scores of the most notorious of these men have been and are in the city. Persons known to be in the most confidential relations with the President have been seen in communication with such men. When I say that at the 'War Department and Army Headquarters these things are known, vatched and prepared for, I only speak with due moderation. It is known that on one occasion, at least, and others are reported. Generals Grant and Howard were sum moned to Headquarters after midnight; the reason being the gathering at different points near the War Department of several bodies fmen, in groups of, from two to six, and the fact that communication was evidently going on among them by means of signals, such as whistles, calls, &c. Within a short time, a new secret Copperhead organization has been started here. Cornelius Wendell is the prime mover in it. There are three divisions, or "chapters" as they are termed. already organized. Two of them are commanded by ex-Rebel Colonels. They give out their design to be protection against a negro raid, which they declare will occur when the Impeachment trial begins. These things, and many others we know of are straws which serve to show the public what is talked of at least. Thay are worth noting

Hideous Outrages in the Interior of Mexico

moval of Johnson.

"Impeachment is

(Correspondence of the New York Herald. 1) The Guadalajara correspondent of the Ranchero Mexican News Association, furnishes us with news to the 16th inst., and although that city and the State of which it is the capital are renowned for deeds of blood, and every crime known in the criminal lists, we have never until at present seen such deeds of incarnate fiends placed record. The crimes of Clemente Ruiz, the Jalisco fiend, who has but recently been executed for violating the three young girls of San Pedro de Piedro Gordo, murdering them and throwing their mutilated and bound bodies into a well, and the violation Senators yoted with the Democrats in favor and devilish murder of the two young ladies f granting the full limit asked-forty days, of Patzeuaro, have been, were it possible, I do not know that any one would have a Soutdone by the brigand leader Leon Chavez, right to impugn their motives, even were it with lately started out on a new crusade true; but as it is utterly untrue, it should be which was inaugurated in the following

the 11th inst., by 350 of Leon Chavez's men

ently unconquerable revolutionist and high who had voted in the majority on the first way robber, is out on the plains of Jalisco again. He lately attacked, took and burned a part of Colomillia plantation buildings Besides burning the larger number of the houses, he robbed all the people and killed overseer Don Crispane Marquez. By the latest mail we have the following, for which, if any search for a parallel, let

him turn at once to the blackest black deeds of the merciless inquisitionary tortures.

Chavez and his band, after disappearing from before Mazatlan, were not heard from for several days. The night before last, while attending a dance in one of the San Pedro gardens, several of the beautiful daughters of our wealthlest families were seized by a large number of masked villains and carried away. This morning Inez de T. was found at the same garden a raving lunatic; her hair had been shaven, her breasts cut open and her person violated, and reason dethroned through her sufferings. She was nearly naked. On her was found Chavez, saying that unless \$200,000 in gold was sent to his camp in the mountains west of Guadalajara all of the other five ladies would be similarly treated. The money was sent, and after Chayez received it—and it had to be carried to him on a mule with a single servant—he and his companion fiends fell upon the ladies and outraged them. They then tied them on to mules and left them in charge of the servant who brought them the money. It has not yet been made public who all of these deplorable creatures are, nor would we give their names to the world. For flendishn inhumanity, for brutality—for all that is bad, damnable, awful in crime—this overwhelms Words cannot tell its horrors curses cannot expatiate, and no punishment known to mankind is adequate to these

-A passenger from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana, states some Mexican Congress-men were discussing the expediency of ex-pelling all Spaniards from Mexico, unless they became naturalized citizens. Nearly all the parties engaged in the conspiracy

Topics and Gossip at the Capital. The policy of the House Managers, foreshadowed in Butler's speech of Friday, is to cut the defense short, by admitting nearly all that they propose to prove in the

President's behalf. The President, if convicted, will go on a speaking tour through the country, com-mencing at New York and extending to the far West, during which he will attempt his own vindication The Supreme Court has granted leave to file the bill in the case of the State of Geor-

gia against Gens. Grant, Meade and Ruger. The Court also rendered a decision which, t is thought, will apply to the tax levied by the States of Maryland and New Jersey upon passengers on roads crossing those States. The case was that of Crandal against the State of Nevada, and the law of that State, which imposes a capitation tax of one dollar upon passengers leaving the State, was pronounced unconstitutional.

Advices from Texas show a vote of 57,000 for the Convention, being a majority of the registered votes of nearly 4,000. Ninety delegates were elected, nine of whom were colored men. Governor Hamilton and his brother Morgan, with many leading Union men, are elected as delegates, unless publicans of that State fear, unless Goneral Hancock is removed, that they the Constitution. He will fail to ratify the Constitution. He has removed the troops from all the rampant neighborhoods, and sent them to the froutiers, thus leaving Union men and freedmen to be overawed. The loyal regis-tration boards appointed by Sheridan have all been removed. A circular from Gen Hancock's Headquarters, written to the Chairman of the rebel State Convention in Texas, and sent by them to the new registers, makes his appointees judges of the law and the fact in the matter of the right

to register. The Committee appointed by the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, recently waited upon General Hancock to confer with him in relation to holding the election for State officers on the same day that the new constitution is voted upon. General Hancock distinctly refused to order or protect any such election, unless ordered to do so by General Grant. The Convention have ordered such election to be held, and have appealed to General Grant to issue the neessary orders to Hancock.

Mr. Bancroft's treaty with the German

States will probably be ratified by the Senate in a few days, as it is warmly supported by the promident Senators. The versions of it which have been published are from the German newspapers, translated here.
There is considerable speculation here as to the President's object in ordering Gen. Huncock to Washington. It seems, howdispatch to Hancock through the proper

military channels.

Rumors of trouble in Tennessee have but a slight foundation. Gen. Thomas is prepared for any insurrection the Tennessee rebels may undertake. He will obey such requisitions as Governor Brownlov make upon him; but the fact that the designs of the rebels are unmasked will probably cause their abandonment. The three weeks' interval before the Con-

necticut election will be devoted by the Republicans to a thorough and searching ivass for the recovery the Democracy. Letters from Republicans in Hartford and New Hayen are confident. They represent that old party feuds are healed up, and that Republicans are united for Grant and Impeachment. It is generally supposed that if the President's counsel show cause for a further postponement on the thenty-third, that a week and possibly ten days will be ordered by the Senate. An extension will be earnestly asked. It will be pushed to a

three of the President's most zealous advocates blame the Chief Justice because he did not say in open Senate that, in his opinion, the President should have forty days. Several of the Republican Senators are confident that the President will file his answer on the 23d, and resign on the 24th. The Justices of the Supreme Court are much annoyed by the clandestine passage of an Act on Friday afternoon, depriving them of juridiction in the McArdle case, next Monday, when the case comes up at any rate, because they show now absorbed intely essential to the peace and welfare of and similar cases.

Advices received from Mississippi state

that the new Constitution will be adopted by a large majority.

General Spinner. The Treasurer of the United States is the homeliest man on earth, as any one can see by referring to his likeness on the fifty cent postage stamps. When I was introduced to him at breakfast, he smiled-and it broke a saucer. In the course of his remarks he chanced to smile again—and it broke a plate. Out of sympathy for the handlord, I stopped such miscellaneous cheerfulness by deftly changing the sub-ject to funerals. But it was another matter I wished to speak of. Now, many people are not aware of it, outside of his church, but General Spinner is a devout and sensitively conscientious Methodist in religion, and in politics a Radical. But even the purest of us are not safe from calumny, as I know from my own experience. It began to be wispered around that, under very trying and extraordinary circumstances, General Spinner was guilty of swearing a ittle sometimes. The church took the matter in hand as quietly as possible, and appointed a discreet sister (the grieving mourner of a husband and three gallant rothers slain in the war) to inquire into the matter. Instead of gathering evidence at second hand, she went to headquarters: she posted herself among a crowd of wait-ing ones in the General's office. The old man was absorbed in business, and working away like a steam engine. File after file of men passed before him, and he shot his decisions at them in sharp, curt sentences as they moved on. Finally, a tall and handsome man approached and handed in his documents for examination. The Gen eral ran his eye down the pages, and a thunder cloud settled portentiously upon his countenance. He threw down the papers and shaking his fist fiercely in the man's

ince, said:

"You come to me with this. You, you sheaking hound of a deserter. You bring a paper here, signed by the President of the United States, setting fourth that when you deserted from the regular army to go and fight four years against your country, there were four months; have coming to you there were four months' pay coming to you from the government you so outraged, and ordering me to pay those arrearages! I'd see you and the President a hundred miles in the hottest hole first!"

An Awkward Episode.

A young man of Liberty county, Miss., who, a short time previous, won the heart and hand of a neighborhood girl, denuded object of taking a bath in the creek Scarcely had he submerged his heater Scarcely had he submerged he heard the frame in the cooling waters, ere he heard the crackling of twigs and the silvery ring of girlish laughter, and, looking up, he saw—horrendum monstrum—the object of his affection and a female companion approaching ing. Quicker than thought, and unper-ceived, he made for the bank, and running nimbly up a tree, there waited the end of the predicament. The young ladies ap-proach—our hero's heart thumps—they stop beneath the tree that holds him, and very naturally start with surprise when they see a man's clothing on the ground and no wearer about. Our friend above shudders at their curiosity, and desiring to make his retreat more secure, moves can-tiously higher up, but accidentally puts his whole weight upon a decayed limb, which breaks, and drops him, with all his blushbreaks, and more and, which are the girls. He, of course, spins off at a tangent like a bursted shell in one direction, and they retreat equally as fast and horrified in an-

-A bill will be introduced in the State Legislature to abolish the office of Recorder of the city of Philadelphia.

House Entered by an Army of Rats. A couple of nights ago a small army of

rats, seemingly met together by concert. created no small sensation in the house of a poor woman on Elizabeth street, by a very ngular-proceeding. The woman was lying m bed asigep with her two little ones, when she was aroused by the screams of the children. On awaking she was horrified to find the bed fairly covered with rats, while the floor of the room was almost black with them. Her children at her side were screaming wildly, not alone through terror, but through pain also, for the vermin had seized them'by the nose, ears and cheeks, and were rapidly settling themselves down on every part of their faces. Of course, with a mother's instinct, the woman imme diately rescued her little ones, while the rats scampered off in all directions and quickly disappeared. The faces of the children were cut and bleeding in several places, and the wounds of the nose of one of them were so serious that Dr. Lawler was called in, and in his hands the little ones have bee well cared for, and are now doing well. s supposed that the invasion was caused by the heavy rains that prevailed at the time. which, flooding the drains and other places in which the rats make their homes, drove hem out and forced them to seek food-and alone they would certainly have been eaten alive, as the rats were around them in hundreds, and would shortly have attacked their throats, when death would have resulted in very few minutes-Toronto Telegraph,

March 9. -WHILE a young girl of fourteen years of age was gathering chips in a woo! yard in Quebec, recently, she thought essly darted forward to pick a block of wood from under the descending axe of one of the laborers. While in the act of grasping the piece of wood she received the full weight of the blow of the axe upon her shoulder, and was literally nearly cut in

-The Ohio State Board of Agriculture held its session vesterday at Columbus, and examined bids for the next State Fair. The contest was between Toledo, Cleveland and Dayton. It was decided by a vote of six to accept Toledo, which offers five thousand dollars per year for two years and the free use of fifty acres of ground within one mile of the depot.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A COLD? Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you. HAVE YOU ACCTE OR CHBONIC BRONCHITIS?

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you. HAVE YOU ASTHMA OF PHTHISIC?

Dr. Sargént's Cough Syrup will relieve you HAVE YOU OPPRESSION IN THE CHEST?

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you. HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you. HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you. HAVE YOU ANY DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparatio for such diseases you can take.

For sale by all Druggists FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A FALLACY.

Some people think that Chronic Dyspepsia may be cured-by exercise and diet alone. This is a mistake. The stomach must be affinulated and regulated, and the liver and the discharging organs put in such is the operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Many persons fancy that Fever and Ague can be avoided by adopting unusual precautions against damp and cold. Never was there a greater fallacy. There is no absolute safeguard against malarious maladies, except HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"To brace the frame, and make it ague-proof, Ts keep the causes of disease aloof." There is nothing like this genial vegetable invigorant. So, too, in cases where there is a predisposition to biliousness; the constitutional tendency is combated and held in check by the alternate action of the BITTERS.

Diet and regimen are powerful allies of judicious medical treatment when the preservation of health in insalubrious localities is the object inview; but they will not answer the desired end alone. Use them as aids to the BITTERS, but do not rely upon the efficacy of any formula that doed, not include this admirable tonic. The BITTERS tonests of an unadulterated vegetable essence (unrivalled among stimulants,) medicated solely with herbs and rodes of acknowledged virtue as tonics. It is agreeable to the taste and perfectly harmless. Even to children of delicate constitutions it may be given with perfect impunity. In fact, with these, as with those of older growth, its wonderful recuperant properties are at once apparent. tion to biliousness; the constitutional tendency is

properties are at once apparent. ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS. I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to Dr. KEYSER, 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benealt. I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can

hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN. Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHERSCURE. A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his Lyng Cyre, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. Whilst these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great curus are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF-FICE FORLUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT-MENTIOF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3P. M.

NOTICES.

MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK, Allegheny, Pa., March 14, 1808. AN ELECTION FOR PRESI-DENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the Man-chester Savings Bank will be held at their Banking House, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, be-ween the hours of I and 3 o'clocs.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS-22d DISTRICT.

Gen. J. S. NEGLEY IS A CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION.

TRIMBLE'S

VARIETIES THEATRE GRAND EXTRA OCCASION:

BENEFIT OF CHARLEY GARDINER. THURSDAY EVENING, March 19th, on which THE VARIETIES MINSTRELS, In new Songs, Glees, Chorusses, &c.

ROADS OF LIFE, OF THE BOYS OF THE ROLLING MILLS. Come early.

ARD OIL.

10 bbls, Winter No. 1;
No. 1; Extra; Now landing from steamer R. C. Gray, for sale mhi?