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FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: *Second page—Mark Twain's "Rock him to Sleep," a Poetical "Acrostic," Condensed news, State Items. Third page—New York Money Market, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports. Sixth page—Pittsburgh Markets, Finance and Trade, Central Live Stock Market, &c. Seventh page—Amusement Directory, a Spring Opening, Spring Bonnets and Flowers.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 138¼.

THE LATEST HORROR,

By the explosion of the steamer Magnolia, near Cincinnati on the 18th, over one hundred persons almost instantly perished. It is said that of one hundred and sixty persons on board, passengers and crew, only fifty-four lives are known to have been saved. No plausible explanation of the cause of this terrible disaster has yet appeared, but we trust there may be a strict investigation made, and that any living parties who may prove to be responsible for such wholesale slaughter will be held to the closest accountability.

THE Vermont Republicans wheel into line for GRANT, Liberty and Equality. Their State Convention on the 18th appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention, adopted resolutions in favor of GRANT, of impeachment, and of guaranteeing equal civil and religious rights to all citizens.

AMONG the Senators whom the friends of Mr. JOHNSON have slandered by insinuating that they might decline to vote for his conviction after due proof of guilt, is Mr. Ross of Kansas. The Leavenworth *Tribune* says that the story "was started by personal enemies of the Senator, and with the deliberate intention of injuring him at home." They knew the integrity of the man, but they little knew the high degree of confidence which his constituents repose in him.

OUR Democratic friends are evidently in a tight place, in the matter of Presidential candidates. They are afraid to nominate Pendleton or Seymour, for either would insure a bolt on the bond question. McClellan and Hancock are no longer to be thought of; they cannot be coaxed to take up Belmont; Hendricks and Hoffman are not popular cards; Johnson is under temporary difficulties, and they cannot wait for Jeff. Davis to emerge from the cloud which has for a few years obscured his sterling patriotism. They are beginning to talk about Chase, and, it is said, pretend to be serious in claiming him as a good Democrat and an eligible candidate for their nomination. There must be some mistake about this, for such a movement just now, while the Impeachment is pending, is not in consonance with the highly delicate sense of propriety which usually marks that party. Have they no fears that uncharitable people will accuse them of a wish to influence the Chief Justice in presiding over the Senate?

DOCTORS DIFFER as to the effect upon the McARDLE case of the law repealing the act of '67, which gave the Court its jurisdiction. Some "eminent jurists" maintain that this repeal places the non-jurisdiction beyond doubt; that it is not an *ex post facto* law as concerning this case, and that its passage has "so far altered the complexion of the appeal, in the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Bench, that the deliberations of the Court on it have been postponed for a week." And another equally eminent jurist, who regularly amuses himself by corresponding for the New York *Advertiser* (Mr. Weed's paper) thinks it likely that no decision whatever will be rendered, "the Court having been deprived of its jurisdiction" and the enemies of reconstruction "are accordingly berating Congress for thus upsetting their legal apple cart." On the other hand, the Bohemian authorities are far more numerous and equally decided in the declaration that the Court having legally acquired jurisdiction in a case cannot, as to that case, be deprived of it, without trenching upon the vested rights of the litigant, who, entering the Court legally, carries with him to judgment the law as it stood. For, otherwise, what litigant could have a legal status, of which subsequent legislation, before judgment were rendered, could not deprive him? It is easy to see on which side the strength of the argument lies, and it is safe to anticipate that the Court will hold accordingly.

IT IS ASSIGNED as one reason for the proposed immediate admission of Alabama, that the white Democracy of that State have determined to run an electoral ticket in the Presidential canvass, claiming that she is still a State in the Union, and voting upon that ticket under the old State law which admits every rebel white vote, but, of cousre, excludes all the blacks. If the Alabama rebels contemplate seriously any such absurd design as this, we do not see how the present admission—under the new Farnsworth bill, or under any other bill which ignores the recent adverse vote, and the express terms of the reconstruction laws—can help the matter. The result would only be two tickets and two elections, one manifestly illegal, and the other owing all its legality to the enabling act of Congress, and the decision must be ultimately transferred to Congress which counts the votes of the Electoral College. That decision will be made quite as easily and legally—and without any of the injurious consequences which are certain to attend any bill for immediate admission,—if Congress would simply re-enact the law of 1864, declaring what States should be counted and what should not. That law was generally acquiesced in, and would be again effective. Let the chivalry amuse themselves with "running" as many electoral tickets as they choose! The Presidential vote will be counted and declared according to the result of authorized elections legally conducted. In no way can we escape the usual amount of partizan clamor from Southern rebels, or their Northern copperhead allies. They are sure to be beaten and therefore certain to howl. That is a matter of course. But release the restored State from military occupation, and a rebel ticket will immediately be run, and the new State government can not prevent it. The law of 1864 should therefore be re-enacted, and it would be sufficient to meet any case that may arise.

RAILROADS.

It so fell out, during the snow storm which prevailed during the forepart of the present month, that Mr. HORACE GREELEY, returning from a western lecturing tour, by way of the Erie Railway, and finding the trains uncomfortably behind time, felt constrained to lay over at Middletown, in Orange county, and take a rest. Here he observed that about eighty passenger and freight trains passed in the course of twenty-four hours, most of them heavily laden. From this fact he jumped to the conclusion that, as the road was reputed not to pay expenses, it must be flagrantly mismanaged; and this inference he set forth, in a published card, bearing his initials.

The Erie Railway is broad-guage. The rolling stock upon it is necessarily heavier and more costly than the corresponding equipment of a narrow guage road. Heavier motive power is required for its heavier trains; while the additional width and weight make the trackage more expensive and the wear and tear more considerable. Indeed, all competent railroad operators affirm that it costs thirty-three and a third per cent. more to transact a given amount of business on a broad guage than on a narrow one. This is the difference between a profitable road and a road that fails to pay expenses. Here is disclosed the predicament of all the broad-guage roads in this country. All of them are embarrassed; and there does not seem to be any way out of the embarrassments which inhere so absolutely in the very nature of the case. While broad-guage roads are much more comfortable to travelers than the other sort, they do not appear capable of consoling the pockets of those who own them.

The narrow-gauge roads having the advantage of cheapness in equipment and running, must and will determine the charges on freight and travel, except for such as are purely local. They can and do make rates which yield them from six to ten per cent. profit, but which subject the broad-gauge roads to at least twenty per cent. loss on competing business. Under this condition of affairs it is obvious enough that the more business the broad-gauge roads do, the worse for their stockholders. Eighty trains a day produce a larger deficit than any less number of trains. We do not exactly see how this difficulty is to be avoided.

Mr. VANDERBILT, it is declared, has, in conjunction with his associates, obtained the control of the Erie; proposes to extend the broad-gauge to Toledo, and thence to Chicago; so that persons and merchandize may pass between that Western metropolis and New York without change of cars. This would certainly be a convenience to passengers, and would lessen slightly the cost of moving freight, as breaking bulk would be dispensed with at intermediate points. Still, we do not perceive that these measures cure or even touch the radical evil. The thirty-three and a third per cent. difference in cost of operating must still remain against the Erie, and so long as this shall continue, additional work to be done cannot help the case.

If all the companies owning narrow-guage roads, leading from the East to the West, would combine in framing a schedule of prices that would afford the broad-guage road a handsome annual profit, and would religiously adhere thereto, the latter would prosper, and where the choice between routes was equal, or nearly so, would obtain the preference from travelers. But the community would cry out against a combination of this character, regarding the rates exacted as extortionate. The prevalent disposition is to declaim against railway corporations, no matter how low their rates may be adjusted, until they consent to work for nothing and find themselves. Everybody, except the stockholders, wants cheap freights and fares, no matter if cheapness brings with it, as it must and ought, liability to increasing hazards of delay or destruction.

But such combinations cannot be maintained. The spirit of rivalry is so powerful, that companies will compete with each other where competition is beyond the common scale of remuneration. If the manager is forced into competition at the points of contact he will abate prices so as to secure the business, provided he can do so and make the most moderate gains. Still he will not put down prices to such of his customers as must buy of him whether they will or no. There may be exceptions to this line of business policy; but still they are the exceptions.

But, it is well to consider whether railway companies do any different, in this respect, from merchants or manufacturers. If a manufacturer or dealer, here in Pittsburgh, has control of a special article, or a given market, he will exact at least a living profit. The chances are that he will do more; that he may insist on an extraordinary advance is possible. The company that either has, or thinks it has, the advantage, in a shorter line, in lower grades, in fewer and milder curves, in less exposure to snows or other obstructions, or in a more economical guage, will press its advantage to the utmost. This tendency is observable throughout the whole length and breadth of the railway system in this country. Out of the development of this tendency grow the multitudinous complaints that railway companies discriminate harshly against local traffic; that is, against business which cannot avoid coming to them. Not that this local trade is charged less than is fair and right; but that the spirit of competition, where there is room for it to find vent, induces the adoption of lower rates than ought to be made for such business as has a choice of lines. In this case, it is not the men having through business who complain; but the men who are so located that they have to use a particular road, and pay whatever rates are imposed.

A good deal of ordinary human nature enters into railway management. So long as the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago roads can carry for less rates than the Erie between Chicago and New York, and yet make satisfactory gains, they will do so. They will consult their own welfare, and not that of their rivals. This may be held to be a violation of the rule of disinterested benevolence, but such holding will not alter the practice.

Mr. VANDERBILT and his associates now have control of the New York Central and of the Erie. Of course, it is within their power to harmonise the management of those two trunk lines. It is possible they may expand their ambition, and their means to match, so as to grasp the Pennsylvania Central. In that event, all three of the roads would obey a common will, and the rates would be exacted on the cheaper roads to meet the necessities of the dearer ones. Such a result is just as probable now as was, five years ago, what has since been evolved relative to the Harlem, the Hudson River, the New York Central, and the Erie Railways. What was then deemed incredible and impossible has been accomplished. In this view of the case, while it may be held improbable that the management of the Pennsylvania line may follow the same destiny, it is not chimerical to maintain that it may. If it shall follow the destiny of the trunk lines of New York, there may be grievances to complain of, sharper than those which now exist touching discriminations against way traffic.

AN IMMENSE GOLD-FIELD has been discovered in Peru, the metal being so abundant that the Indian, with the simplest and rudest mechanical aid, is able to gather several ounces of gold in a few hours. The region is situated in Northern Peru, upon the upper waters of the rivers Maranon and Morona, tributaries of the Amazon, and has hitherto been known, since the earliest occupation of Peru by the Spaniards, as the "Land of the fierce Indians." The native race is still wat-like and barbarous in the extreme, and the expedition which has resulted in the public knowledge of the remarkable wealth of that territory in the precious metal, which has just returned to report to the Peruvian government, was attended with great exposures and hazards, such as to indicate that small parties of explorers would find the greatest difficulty in securing a position there. But the fabulous qualities of gold existing there will tempt and insure a speedy removal of all the existing obstacles.

HUBBELL, the ex-M. C. from the Delaware (Ohio) District, is nominated by the President for United States Attorney of Montana, but will not be confirmed by the Senate. This is the same man who, while acting with the Republican party which had elected him, was secretly betraying them to the Democrats. He recently had the shameless audacity to bring forward proof of that treachery in order to entitle him to re-nomination by a Democratic Convention. The party which used him despised his treachery and would not touch him. But one man lives in the Republic who sympathizes with him.

NEW PUBBICATIONS.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONTIER. Written during a period of Thirty Years' service in the Army of the United States. By Major General George A. McCall, late Commander os the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The recent death of General McCall, and the fact of his having commanded the State Reserve Corps, partly composed of regiments from this neighborhood, will render this work of touching interest to many of our readers, aside from the intrinsic merits of the Letters. These Letters embrace his military career, commencing with his graduation at the Military Academy at West Point, until his resignation in 1853, while holding the position of Inspector General of the United States Army, a period of about thirty years, during which his connection with the Florida and Mexican wars were highly honorable to him. They are written in fine style, and contain valuable information of different portions of the country, which makes them important as well as interesting. They are sketchy and full of character-painting. The numerous admirers of the gallant General will be pleased to have these Letters in book form. The important military services of General McCall on the breaking out of the rebellion ought also to be put in book form.

HUMAN LIFE IN SHAKESPEARE. By Henry Giles, author of "Illustrations of Genius," etc. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Several years ago Mr. Giles delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, which are reproduced in this book. The admirers of this gentlemen, as well as the lovers of Shakespeare, will be gratified to have these voluable lectures in such a permanent form. The contents are: 1. The Growing and Perpetual Influence of Shakespeare. 2. Human Life in Shakespeare. 3. Man in Shakespeare. 4. Woman in Shakespeare. 5. Shakespeare's Comic Power. 6. Shakespeare's Magic Power. 7. Shakespeare's Personality. Aside from the intrinsic merits of the work, the elegant style and scholarly abilities of the author is manifest. In some respects Mr. Giles is regarded as one of the best of living lecturers, and, when in health, he commanded the homage of large audiences. His lectures in this city several years ago, are remembered with much pleasure. We hope, now that the author is in feeble health and unable to lecture, that his book will have a wide circulation. The publishers have brought out the book in royal style.

COMSTOCK'S ELOCUTION. Enlarged. By Andrew Comstock, M. D. Selections of Prose and Verse by Philip Lawrence, Professor of Elocution, and Teacher of Readings and Recitations in the First Schools and Colleges in Philadelphia. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: W. A. Gildenfenny.

This publication embodies a system of vocal Gymnastics, designed for the promotion of health, cure of stammering and defective articulation. With exercises in elocution, vocal gymnastics, articulation, pitch, force, time, gesture, reading and declamation, with postures of the body, arms, head, face, eyes, shoulders, and the lower limbs. Illustrated with two hundred and sixty-three engravings of figures in various postures and diagrams illustrative of the whole subject. To which is added a collection of gems from the writings of the best authors in prose and verse. The reputation of Dr. Comstock is fully established already, and this work is regarded as a valuable contribution to the class of really meritorious publications before the public. Professor Lawrence has executed his task well, and rendered the work eminently practical as well as instructive.

LEIDA; OR, THE SIEGE OF GRANADA. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. Completed in one volume. Philadelphi: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

This volume forms a part of the "Globe Edition, which we have frequently commended for the supurb manner in which the series is executed, both as it regards paper, type and binding. The two Romances, "Siege of Granada," and "Calderon," which form its contents, are well known to the admirers of Bulwer. The former, while it may lack the elaboration of plot of some of the Historical Romances of the author, contains scenes and descriptions equal to any of his writings. "Calderon" is somewhat different and indicates traces of tragic power and belongs to a higher grade of passion and art than its companion. The convenient size, beautiful style, and cheapness of this edition, is worthy the attention of book buyers.

FATHER TOM AND THE POPE; or, a night at the Vatican. By the late John Fisher Murray. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: W. A. Gildenfeney.

The authorship of this amusing work is in doubt. Several persons are named, but according to Mr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, the writer of the Preface, "Father Tom and the Pope," was written by the late Mr. Murray. This amusing brochure first appeared in Blackwood's Magazine in 1838. At the time it was first published in book form it attracted considerable attention, and the charming manner in which the Peterson's have issued it, with illustrative engravings, cannot fail to make it attractive and cause a large sale.

MY HUSBAND'S CRIME. By M. R. Housekeeper. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers. Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

This is an American story, the plot being laid in Boston. The tone is elevated and the characters admirably presented. The excellent illustrations, and its tasteful mechanical execution, type, paper, &c., make it attractive to the eye and pleasant to read.

HUNTED DOWN. By Charles Dickens.
ANTIQUARY. By Sir Walter Scott.

Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, send us through W. A. Gildenfenny, of this city, "Hunted Down"—the nineteenth book of the cheap edition of Charles Dickens' works, and "Antiquary", the fifth book of the *Waverly Novels*. The former 25 cents and the latter 20 cents. Surely works of this charcharacter, so much above the level of most of the novels published, could not be issued at cheaper rates. Both editions are having a wide circulation.

Death of David Wilmot.

We learn from a private note received by Mr. James H. Webb, Representative in the Legislature from Bradford county, that Hon. David Wilmot died at Towanda, on Monday, 16th inst., and that he will be buried to-day at two o'clock. The first public account we have of the deceased, is as one of the Representatives in Congress from Pennsylvania in 1844. He was the author of the famous proviso attached to the bill appropriating $2,000,000 to carry on the war against Mexico; a proviso which stipulated that no portion of the territory acquired by that war should be organized as slave States. From the offering of that proviso we may date the slaveholders' resolve to break down the Federal Government. It was the first intimation the slave masters ever received that their machinations to convert the Federal Union into a slave pen would be resisted, and what presents a coincidence in this historic fact, is the point that Mr. Wilmot at the time of his offering the proviso was a staunch friend of the Polk administration, having been the only Democrat in the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress who supported the Polk-Dallas policy of free trade. The struggle on the *proviso* was fierce and uncompromising. The debate thereon remains on the pages of the Congressional *Globe* unexcelled in force of statesmanship, legal ability and a courageous devotion to liberty, as displayed by Mr. Wilmot and those who stood by him. John Quincy Adams, then a member of the House, frankly accorded to the author of the proviso the very highest compliments ever received by any member of that body.

Galusha A. Grow succeeded Mr. Wilmot in Congress. In 1851 the deceased was elected President Judge of the Bradford Judicial District, which position he held until 1857, when he resigned to accept the nomination for Governor by the Republican party. In 1858 he was re-elected Judge, when a disgraceful effort was made to change the Judicial district in which he presided for the express purpose of gerrymandering him out of his potition.

In 1861 Mr. Wilmot was elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Simon Cameron, who was called to the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. At the end of two years service in the Senate, Mr. Lincoln appointed the deceased a Judge of the Court of Claims, which position he held at the time of his death.

Few men had a stronger hold on the confidence and respect of his friends and neighbors, while he lived, than David Wilmot. As the leader of a practising lawyer, in Congress as a legislator, on the bench as a Judicial officer, no man who had dealings with or knowledge of David Wilmot, ever questioned the honesty of his motives or the fairness of his acts. He possessed qualities which fitted him for the highest station in public affairs. Liberal in his views of the policy of government, just in his legislative course, he was eminently qualified to serve the State and the Nation, having reflected credit on every station to which he was called. By the death of this man Pennsylvania has lost one of her ablest citizens, and Republican principles one of their ablest defenders.—*State Guard, 18th.*

METHODIST CONFERENCE

Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the M. E. Church.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
GREENSBURG, March 19, 1868.

The Conference met this morning at the appointed hour, and was opened with religious services, conducted by J. M. Bray.

The further calling of the roll was, on motion, dispensed with. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved.

Rev. Hiram Norton, of the Erie Conference, was introduced.

The reports of the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Female College, and of Beaver Female Seminary, were presented and referred to the Committee on Education. Both of these institutions are well known to your readers, the former having an almost national reputation, and being among the first educational institutions in the land.

Among the great powers of the M. E. Church are its Book Concerns, located at almost every important point in the country. The report and exhibit of the Concerns located in New York and Cincinnati were read this morning. The following facts and figures will give your readers some idea of the magnitude of these Concerns, as they are called:

At New York there are
Assets.....$645,324.14
Liabilities..... 54,752.44

Net capital stock at New York..$590,571.70
Profits during the year.....$62,552.39
Of this amount there was added to
the capital stock..... 35,212.28
Assets at Cincinnati, Chicago
and St. Louis.....$571,989.31
Liabilities 111,614.85

Net capital Nov. 30, '67.....$460,374.47

Profits for the year, $57,437 17, after paying $10,383 83 for salaries and traveling expenses of Bishops, &c.

The circular of the S. School Union and Tract Society was read. The total statistics for 1867, are — Schools, 1,2965; an increase of 1,446; officers and teachers, 171,695; an increase of 9,605; scholars, 1,083,535; an increase of 102,739; volumns in the Library, 2,737,734; an increase of 88,489; conversions, 31,270; a decrease of 12,874.

The Sunday School *Journal* circulates 24,000 copies monthly; The Sunday School *Advocate*, 352,500 semi-monthly; The *Good News*, 53,000 copies monthly. A total of 24,132,000 pages of tract matter was circulated during the year.

Dr. Joseph Smith, former pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Greensburg, Rev. P. H. Moury, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newville. Rev. J. C. Scofield, pastor of the M. E. Church at New Castle, and Dr. A. J. Kynett, Secretary of the Church Extension Society, were introduced to the Conference. Dr. Kynett made a stirring address in behalf of the society he represents. At the close of the address a collection was lifted amounting to three hundred and thirty-one dollars. One hundred of this amount was contributed by C. Thorn, to what is known as the Loan Fund. A word of explanation will not be deemed out of place by your readers with regard to the remainder. During the war Rev. David Young, a Local Preacher in Atlanta, Georgia, was compelled to flee to New Jersey. On his return, at the close of the rebellion, his own church denied him, and informed him that he could not commune. He turned to the "old church," as the M. E. Church is called, and united with it. When it was proposed to build a house of worship for the members of the "old church," Young looked around to see what he could do. Nearly all had been lost by the war. He said to the building committee, "I have a few drugs," (he had formerly owned a fine drug store) "but they are not sufficient to maintain my family. The only thing I have that I can spare is my watch. You can have it if it will do you any good." He then handed over an excellent gold watch, which was forwarded to Philadelphia for sale. Some of the brethren there proposed to contribute two hundred dollars, the estimated value of the watch, and have the privilege of returning it to the donor; The suggestion was afterwards made to permit others to contribute to a "Watch Fund," and to secure enough money to purchase the lot for the new church, and possibly enough to pay for its erection. Your correspondent saw the watch. It is doing a good work for the Church Extension Society, whether a good time-keeper or not.

The report of the Committee on Conference Plan for Distributing Necessitous Funds, laid on the table yesterday, and made the order of the day for this morning at ten o'clock, was taken up, and, on motion, again laid on the table, and the whole plan of finances referred to the Stewards.

Rev. W. K. Brown afterwards presented a financial plan, which was referred in the same way.

The election of delegates to the General Conference was made the order of the day for Monday morning next at ten o'clock. There is a strong movement to reconsider and change the time to Saturday morning, as the postponement to Monday will delay the time of adjournment at least one day. Saturday morning no doubt will be selected.

The second question of the General Minutes, viz: Who remain on trial? was taken up, and Allen H. Norcross, George A. Sheets, James E. Williams, D. K. Stevenson, W. L. Dixon, R. M. Fruhuater, W. H. Bayne, Robt. J. White, J. D. Leggitt and John H. Doan were examined, passed, and on motion, continued on trial.

The Deacons of the second class were examined, passed and continued on trial. A. R. Chapman, William Pittinger and W. H. Morton, Deacons of the first class, were examined, passed and elected to Elders' orders.

The examination of effective Elders was next taken up, and the characters of the preachers in the Pittsburgh, Blairsville, Uniontown and Washington districts examined and passed. Revs. S. P. Woolf, T. McCleary, A. J. Endsley and W. A. Davidson, the Presiding Elders of the districts named, gave cheering accounts of the prosperity of the Church in their respective fields of inbor.

A great many new churches have been erected, some of them fine specimens of architectural taste, and thousands of new converts have united with the Church. The year has been one of wonderful prosperity, and the net increase of the denomination for the year will probably reach one hundred and fifty thousand. OLIN.

Topics and Gossip at the Capital.

Gossips say that Secretary Seward, before he left for Auburn, expressed the opinion to his private Secretary that Wade would be President before June, and that Senator Sumner would be at the head of State Department. Republicans here do not believe Sumner would leave the Senate for any other place.

It is announced to-day that the effect of the decision in the Supreme Court yesterday on the illegality of the *per capita* passenger tax on railroads will have the effect of cheapening the fare between this city and New York.

The manufacturers of petroleum are endeavoring to have the tax removed from their business, but with small propects of success, as, if they are relieved from taxation, the gas companies must be.

The feeling that Alabama should not be made an exceptional case and admitted in the face of the expressed terms of the law, is growing stronger every day. At every stop in the progress of this bill since its introduction some opposition has been manifested, but as there has been no definite line of action suggested in reference to the admission of the Southern States, it is proposed by some to have a caucus, at which the best plan may be determined upon.

Jerry Black admits freely to his friends that he has a difficult job on hand to defend Mr. Johnson. Last night he said to one: "Now you see, we of the defence are bound to go in pretty strong on the constitution, and nine chances out of ten some of these Managers will quote the President's words on us, "When you hear a man prating about the constitution, spot him."

Advices from Mississippi state that it will be carried for the proposed constitution.

Thad. Stevens is feeble, but says he means to live till Ben. Wade is President.

There need be no fears that Hancock will incite the President to make resistance to Congress, or that he will join any copperhead plot to overthrow the government.

The democrats say McArdle will be released, and the written opinion will be reserved till the next term of the Court, when the Presidential election will be over.

The expansionists feel sore over their decisive defeat in the House. The Pennsylvania democrats voted against expansion. Butler voted with Ingersoll for additional greenbacks. It goes to the ways and means committee, where it will sleep till after the impeachment trial is ended. Expansion got forty-nine votes and there were seventy-three against it. It is decisive for the present.

The Governments interested in the Danish and Samana Bay treaties have expressed an earnest desire that they should be informed of the intention of the United States Government as soon as possible. Mr. Sumner will endeavor to get them disposed of at next meeting. It is expected that the Committee will report both treaties adversely.

General Thomas is being urged by several army friends to return to the President his commission as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

The House Managers desire to have the President's trial commenced next Wednesday, but it will probably not fairly begin for a fortnight, or perhaps more.

The idea of admitting Alabama to representation in Congress has been abandoned for the present.

The United States Supreme Court will shortly adjourn, and the important cases touching the constitutionality of certain acts of Congress will not be decided until next December.

The Democratic organ is out in favor of Chase for the nomination of that party for Presidential honors.

It is now thought that the impeachment trial will be over by May.

Mr. Johnson spends most of his time with Mr. Stanbery and other members of his counsel. He seems to have some hope of making a strong defence, and it is believed that he will use some novel tactics which will surprise the managers, and possibly put Mr. Bingham to his trumps to fairly combat.

Gov. Brownlow telegraphs to Stanton that he can take care of the K. K. K., and all other rebel concerns, without aid from the Government, at least for the present.

The postponement of the Alaska appropriation matter until May excites considerable comment in diplomatic circles. The action of the Committee derives its principal significance from the fact that by the terms of the treaty, the purchase money is required to be paid at the treasury at Washington within ten months from its ratification. The ratifications were exchanged on the 20th of June last, and the ten months expire on the 20th of April, several weeks before the Committee even propose to consider the subject.

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 ACUTE OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC?
Dr. Sargent'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, LUNG OR CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation 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 stimulated and regulated, and the liver and the discharging organs put in good working order before a cure can be effected. Such is the operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"They tone the stomach, set the liver right,
And put the stomach in such healthful plight,
That good digestion waits on appetite."

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,
To 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 in view; 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 does not include this admirable tonic. The BITTERS consist of an unadulterated vegetable essence (unrivalled among stimulants,) medicated solely with herbs and roots 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.

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 benefit, 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.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, 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 cures 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 OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED--BOARDING,
FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE.

In a private family preferred. Will pay for first-class accommodations.
Address L, CITY P. O. mh20:n17

FOR SALE,
Eighteen Acres of Land,

Situated one and one-fourth (1¼) miles from Manning Station, in Ohio township.
For further particulars, &c., enquire of SLAGLE & WHITE, or WILLIAM GUNSAULES, on premises. mh20:n3