The Bittsburgh Gasette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors. JOSIAH KING. STON. N. P. REED, Editors and Managers. F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON.

GAZETTE BUILDING. NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County. Terms—Daily. Semi-Weckly. Weekly. One year...\$1.50 One year...\$1.50 Scoples each. 1:2 By the week, 15 Three mos 75 10 and one to Agent. (from carrier.)

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1868.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page-Poetry, Gene ral News, Ohio Items. Third page-Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Rail and River. River Petroleum Markets. Allegheny Cattle Market, Domestic Markets, &c. Seventh page-An Interesting and Spicy Letter from Paris.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at

IMPEACHMENT.

The answer of Andrew Johnson was filed at noon yesterday. The document is too long to admit of commentary this morning. The Managers will file their reply to-day, and the trial will proceed on The day fixed by the Senate.

THE McArdle case goes over to next fall, only two of the Judges opposing its postponement.

ATSt. Louis, a memorial to Congress is in circulation asking for an amendment of the National Constitution abolishing the office of President. Congress is doing better, in taking measures to abolish a President who refuses to keep within the limits of his just prerogatives and powers.

IT IS STATED that the Ways and Means Committee have finally determined to retain the two dollar tax on whiskey. The country will naturally and justly depend upon the faithful collection, under a new administration, of this and all other taxes imposed by law. And the Republicans will not seek to evade this responsibility.

A BILL has been introduced into the legislature to restrict the liability of railway companies for damages inflicted on individuals through their negligence. The people of Johnstown, believing this bill to be primarily designed to relieve the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from responsibility for injuries inflicted upon persons at that place when President Jourson was "Swinging round the Circle," assembled a few days ago, in the public square of their town, in mass meeting, and vigorousiy denounced the bill, its aiders and abettors.

THAT Mr S. P. CHASE IS conscious of pos-Presidency, is probable enough. It is not the recent treaty concerning unreasonable to infer that he feels he must | between the United States and Prussia. bition of his life is frustrated. Such a catastrophe is not easily borne. But that he intends to soil his record, and repudiate the principles, the defence of which made him illustrious, we do not believe. Washington gossips are busy with his reputation in this regard: but we know what these gossips are worth—and that is exactly nothing.

THE NEW BOUNTY BILL, which General SCHENCK has remodelled since its defeat in the Senate at the last session, substitutes Government land-scrip in lieu of money. The old bill owed its defeat, it is understood, to the apprehension that the money appropriation, which it authorized, say \$100 per year to each honorably discharged soldier and sailor, would result in increasing the public debt by several millions. A still greater difficulty was found in harmonizing the views of Eastern and Western members, growing out of the fact that the payment of large bounties to avoid drafts was much more general in the Atlantic States. It is believed that, the new bill will be cordially supported by a majority of members in both Houses, and that this appropriation of a portion of the public domain will be quite as acceptable to the people as the present tendency to its wholesale absorption, in grants to an indefinite number of railway projects, irrespective of their substantial merit.

ighter di

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY in New Hampshire has not only encouraged and strengthened our friends, both in and out of that State, but it has resulted in such a demoralization of its Democracy that an open rupture has taken place in its ranks. The a mere distribution of a nasty abomination, two factions each charge the other with responsibility for the defeat, and accusations of bribery, treachery, and all sorts of political villainy generally are freely and very plausibly put forth on either side. We gather from their mutual recriminations, which are none the less spicy that they are supported by facts of which each faction has an abundance to cite, that the Democratic masses of the State have for years been led by a clique of selfish and unprincipled leaders, who have usually contrived to make personal profit indifferently from the victory, or the defeat of their confiding followers. A more than usual amount of "Democratic villainy, Democratic money and railroad infinence," (we quote the Secretary of the of adequately providing against all contin-Democratic State Committee) has resulted. in the latest and most humiliating defeat, one excellent result of which promises to be an immediate declaration of war between the two factions, with the establishment of a new journal in the interest of the seceding members, and a strong probability that several of the wealthiest and most active Democrats at the capital of the State will soon come out publicly for GRANT as their Presidential candidate. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

THE WORLD MOVES:

Nations, like individual citizens, are sub- recapitulation as follows: the collective conscience, to shield from the question. attack their old prejudices, or the peculiar nterests of a governing class. But that public conscience is sure to be touched at last; the policy of a nation, foreign or domestic, is inevitably progressive toward its final emancipation from error, and the triumph of right may be counted upon in a year, a generation or a cycle, as morally and absolutely a certainty. Since Christendom emerged from the reign of mere brute force in the dark middle ages, its history abounds with proofs of the truth of our remark, News, &c. Sixth page-Finance and Trade, gress, of the ultimate defeat or extinction course of the streams. The water-supply The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company selves or to other nations of the earth as interpreted under the precepts of Divine au-

> The march of enlightened knowledge has no brighter and more cheering illustration, and yields no hope more encouraging of the final assimilation of those hundreds of millions of our race who accept the great truths of Christianity, than in the present rapid development of perfected ideas of personal liberty. No truth lies nearer than this to the more essential to the final triumph of Christianity throughout the earth. The more that all the barriers of international prejudice are trary lines which separate Christian peoples are obliterated; that the inter-communion of all civilized and enlightened men. hitherto subjects of no matter what particular gov ernment, is relieved from the restrictions which international jealousies, rivalries or other false estimates of necessity have imposed; the more, in short, that Christendom becomes everywhere homogeneous upon the basis of a common civilization, common privileges, and a common acceptance of the high truths deduced from the common faith in one God, one salvation and one great revelation for human guidance, by so much the more will we hope for the speedy christianization of the earth and the promised millennial glories.

Will not the future historian, albeit writing in some far off age yet to come, detect the elimination and establishment of one vitally essential element in the progress of civilization, towards the goal which the race is destined to reach, in the recent acknowledgment by two Christian nations of the right of individual citizens to the pursuit of their personal happiness irrespective of any obligations of allegiance heretofore deemed inherent in their nativity? It is not simply the adjudication, for a mere present consessing unusual powers and experiences as venience, of a question found to be temporeither attain that high position this year, or is, as the true statesman must regard it, as not at all. His judgment, moreover, must the philosopher will welcome it, and as the satisfy him that he stands no chance what- historian will record it, the first successful ever as a competitor to Gen. Grant for the vindication of a principle vitally impulsive Republican nomination. The laudable am- in the world's progress to that one great civilization which is in time to embrace all the

nations on the globe. The mighty power of that principle thus once acknowledged, is again shown, for a third great nation of Christendom avows its readiness to accept it and endorses its adoption into international law. Great Britain surrenders the prejudices of eight hundred years, seals up the records which attest her devotion to the now exploded feudal error, and avows herself ready to inaugurate the developed truth and to accept a larger and better view of the personal rights of man. We may well be encouraged to repeat ourutterance of a few days since, that the three nations thus uniting in the vindication of a principle will give it an increasing moral influence, justifying the hope that the present generation will behold it everywhere recognized in the law of nations.

THE CITY WATER SUPPLY.

The imperative necessity of providing without delay an adequate; supply of pure water for this city engages the attention not only of the press, but also of the public authorities. It is needless to recapitulate the facts upon which that necessity becomes urgent. We have only to recollect the extreme impurity of this vitally essential element of public health as well as convenience, during the last season, to be morally certain that the nuisance will soon return in its regular annual course, and that while we may enjoy, during a few of the winter months, a partial exemption from the infliction, we may safely count upon our "water" supply as being, for two-thirds of each year. to grow only the nastier with each succeed-

ing year. To meet this exigency, the City Council have been already authorized to contract a new loan of \$1,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to securing, in some way, pure water for our citizens. The authorities will, we are satisfied, apply to every attainable source of information, and exhaust the whole field of inquiry in careful research, with competent engineering aid, and having wisely in view not only the present needs, but the prospective requirements of the million of human beings who. in another generation, may occupy this scat

of industry and wealth. The importance gencies for years to come cannot be too highly appreciated. The questions mainly turn upon the purity

and abundance of supply, the engineering feasibility of the different plans proposed and the probable cost of each. Let us, in passing, remark on the last point, that while we should undertake nothing that we are unable to carry through, yet no question of comparative expense should stand in the way of securing the purest supply, so long merits of the various suggestions, but may as we have the means at our command. In: do so at a future time.

side of our "bottom dollar," we should look NEW YORK COMPANIES IN PENN-We have an abiding faith in the ultimate to purity and abundance of supply as the triumph of every sound principle, whether paramount considerations. Of all the plans of individual morality or of public law, which have been suggested we propose a 1866, the Union Coal Company was char-

ject to the irresistible power of truth and | 1. From the Kiskiminetas. This stream justice, although they may be longer able, was dried up last summer and for a period this Company, by means of a sheriff's sale. through the greater difficulty of reaching did not exist. It is therefore out of the

the Western division of the Pennsylvania which the first named Company was organ-Canal from the mountains to this point. | ized. Recently the Northern Coal Company But since printing our own suggestions in this direction, we learn that the present oc- ate in Luzerne and Susquehanna counties, cupation of this line, by the West Pennsyl- This Company has obtained possession of vania railway, also puts this plan out of the question.

3. It is proposed to go up the Youghiogheny river to a point, say a distance of the Lackawanna creek, through Carbondale, there reach an elevation of 21 feet 3 inches while not an instance can be found, in its above low water mark here. This affords a Susquehanna Railroad, or a feeder thereof, annals of brightening and elevating pro- fall of 15 inches per mile following the extending from Nineval down to Lanesboro. of great principles founded upon the higher | thence would undoubtedly be abundant and | has made a heavy loan to the Albany and obligations of the individual man to himself of the finest quality, free from any disturb- Susquehanna Railroad Company, and has tent to raise the entire daily flow, with the foundations of Social Progress, and none is engine-house would cost say \$400,000 more, When this much shall be accomplished, it is in all a total of \$4,225,000.

But it is ascertained that, as the Monongahela describes a great bend, like that of a broken down; that the fictitious and arbi- horse-shoe, in its course, an air-line route would reach the same head of supply on the Youghiogheny in eight and a half miles. The work would be, per mile, considerably more expensive, the conduit pipe would cross the Monongahela twice, over into Mifflin and back to this side, mecessitating two aqueducts, each of which would be as expensive as one mile of the conduit on dry ground. The total cost of this air-line, as proposed, would be say \$2,772,500.

Again, by using for the conduit, instead of the continuous chamber of brick, pipes of cast iron, four feet in diameter, these, when laid, would cost \$175,000 per mile, or \$50,-000 less than the brick conduit of the same diameter. But as the friction is greater in small than in large pipes, a greater fall must be allowed for, and the engines would have to raise the water twelve feet higher.

4. It is proposed to go to a point on the Allegheny river, one hundred and six miles above the city, conducting the water thence, with a fall of two and a half feet per mile, in conduit pipes, relying upon gravity alone. The cost of this project is evidently so. much greater as to forbid its consideration. 5. Another plan is suggested, also taking

are informed by a competent engineer, will extend from Northumberland, at the a statesman, eminently fitting him for the arily embarrassing, for which we commend would entail a cost not more than half that of the air-line supply, as above estimated from the Youghiogheny. The suggestion of this engineer is to go up the Allegheny, say five miles only, and remove the pumping engines to the upper end of the island above Sharpsburg, which might be six miles from the present reservoir; dig four trenches, one hundred feet apart, and each from six to eight hundred feet long, and five or six feet deep, in the middle of the river; lay therein pipes perforated on their upper surface with small holes, and so constructed as to permit the raising of the top of the pipe when choked; cover these pipes with gravel and sand up flush with the bottom of the riverbed; the supply-pipes to the pumps to be connected with these filtering pipes at about the middle of the same, and thereby drawing the water through the filter-bed from L distance of say four hundred feet on each side, and the supply pipe having fall enough to conduct the water into a vault or chamber at the bank from whence the pumps would lift it into a new receiving reservoir high enough to permit a flow thence to the present distributing reservoir. This filter would have a surface of 320,000 square feet, and would cost say \$50,000, and the whole cost of the scheme is estimated at \$1,360,000. But this may be reduced by leading the conduit in an air-line, passing near East Liberty, and saving a mile of distance over the river route; the reduction is estimated at \$175,000, making the total cost per air-line

only \$1,185,000. 6. The same authority suggests another plan, viz: To build a pair of parallel walls on the gravel-bottom of the Allegheny at a distance of four hundred feet from the shore, and of six hundred or eight hundred feet in length in the direction of the current; fill in between these walls with gravel. joining the receiving vault by proper pipes, tapping the pure element, which would in filtrate up from beneath these walls. Based upon the last named proposition,, the same authority suggests the expediency of going say three miles further up the river, to ensure greater freedom from impurities, but

with a corresponding increase of expense. It is well to bear in mind in connection with the subject of filtration, that it is a well ascertained fact that water does not purify itself in a state of rest in the reservoir.

In connection with all these propositions, t is also to be remembered that each of them contemplates about the same amount of numping and other mechanical contrivances or elevating the water. But, new and improved pumping engines, as now constructed, would save not less than \$18,000 per year over our present fuel-bills.

We throw the various estimates under the above propositions in a tabular form as follows:

The object of this article is only to spread all the accessible information before the public. We express no opinion upon the

SYLVANIA

During the session of the Legislature for tered, the seat of its operations being in Luzerne county. During the last few months has been consolidated with, or, rather, absorbed by, the Delaware and Hudson Canal 2. The canal scheme, or the occupation of Company. This was, doubtless, the object for has been chartered and organized, to operlarge bodies of coal lands near Providence. and also, near Carbondale, and intend to construct a railroad from Providence, up seventeen miles from the city. We should to the Susquehanna river, at or near Lanesboro, where it will intersect the Albany and and his race, or of nations either to them- ing causes. The present receiving reservoir engaged to furnish it with a large amount of is 160 feet above low-water mark, but a freight. Indeed, according to agreement, proper conduit-pipe, having a capacity to pass the delivery of this coal freight was to have 15.000.000 gallous each 24 hours, would need | commenced some months ago, upon the comgrade or fall of only 12 inches per mile. pletion of the road from Albany to Lanes-We should need, therefore, to elevate it only | boro; but considerable delay has been in-156 feet to reach our reservoir. The cost of curred in constructing the road from such a conduit is estimated at \$225,000 per the coal fields in Luzerne to the mile, or a total for the 17 miles of \$3,925,000. Susquehanna. It is now probable this Two numping-engines, each of them compe- difficulty will be overcome during the approaching summer by using the franchises necessary reservoirs, connecting pipes and granted to the Northern Coal Company. fair to infer the Northern Coal Company wiil be swallowed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, thus creating one of the most opulent corporations in the country, with capital or property amounting in value to near or quite twenty millions of dollars

> -the stock being held at a premium of more than fifty per cent. Meanwhile the great rival of this Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, having intersected the Erie Railway at Lackawaxen, is now surveying for a route from Turner's, on the Erie, across to the Hudson, near the city of New York, where it means to establish the most complete works for coaling steamers and freighting vessels that have yet been devised. Between Lackawaxen and Turner's it will use the Erie Railway, under a contract already in operation. This will furnish it a direct railroad route from Luzerne county to New York. The stock of this Company is at 75

per cent. premium. Of course, these two mammoth companies do not make their enormous profits as com-

mon carriers, but by trading in coals.

MIDDLE CREEK RAILROAD.

A few weeks ago we made some allusion to this enterprise, by which it is proposed to make a direct connection between Pittsburgh and the Anthracite coal fields of Lusupply from the Allegheny, and which, we zerne county. This road, when completed, forks of the Susquehanna river, to Lewisata river. This latter point is on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

To appreciate the importance of this proect, under the aspect of distance saved, it is only needful to bear in mind that from Northumberland to Lewistown, by the Middle Creek route, is only fifty miles, while from Northumberland, down the Susquehanna, to Marysville, at the confluence of the Juniata with that stream, and thence up the Juniata to Lewistown, is one hundred and three miles. Here is a clear saving in distance of fifty-three miles,

Besides, as would naturally be inferred from this statement of distances, the Middle Creek route is the most direct one from Pittsburgh to the coal mines of Luzerne. It is not improbable that in the near future a large and valuable trade between these two points will spring up and be thence-

forward constantly maintained. From the last Report of JOSEPH ALEX-ANDER, Esq., President of the Middle Creek Railroad Company, to the stockholders thereof, we gather that a sufficient amount of stock will be subscribed for to complete the graduation, masonry and bridging during the current year, thus furnishing a basis upon which to issue bonds for the purchase of iron and equipment. He expresses the confident expectation not only that the work will be completed at an early day, but that the road will from the start command an amount of business to make it remunera-

METHODIST CONFERENCE Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the M. E Church-Sabbath Services-Closing Ex-

ercises_Appointments, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette. GREENSBURG, March 23, 1868; Yesterday (Sabbath) the different pulpits n Greensburg were filled by the members of the Conference. The Methodist Church, as usual on such occasions, was the center of attraction. A Conference Love Feast was held at nine in the morning and was well attended by ministers and flymen. It was a season of refreshing to all; to the gray haired pilgrim nearing the close of the journey, and to the young just starting as well. Many a heart melted, and many an eye overflowed, as past trials and triumphs were recounted, and the joyful hope indulged of

Where bright angel feet have trod. The venerable Robert Boyd, the oldest member of the Conference, expressed the conviction that he was attending its session for the last time. He is solemnly and patiently awaiting his transfer, and even

"I brush the dews on Jordan's banks,
"The crossing must be near."
Sadly will he be missed, and long will is memory be cherished by his The numbers increased until the hour for preaching arrived, by which time the house was crowded with worshipers, anxious to hear Bishop Kingsley. He chose as his text a part of the 6th verse of the 14th chapter of the gospel by St. John, "I am the way, and the truth, and the life," and preached a masterly sermon. The numbers increased until the hour for preached a masterly sermon. Its delivery occupied an hour and a quarter, but the immense throng, many of whom were com-pelled to stand during the entire service, manifested no signs of uneasiness. The Bishop's manner is simple and direct, and.

heartily welcomed by the Conference at its siding officer. At the close of the sermo

ten persons were ordained deacons.

In the afternoon, at three o'clock, Rev. Edward Birkett, formerly stationed at Liberty street, in Pittsburgh, delivered a most effective sermon, after which three persons were ordained Elders. Mr. Birkett persons were ordained Elders. Mr. Birketi is justly recognized as a man of fine pulpit powers and decided ability. Many of his sermons are models of fine thought and polished diction.

Dr. C. A. Holmes, President of the Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, preached in the Court House, at the same

hour, to a crowded audience. He was formerly a member of the Conference, and occupied many of its prominent places.

At night the Church was again filled to hear the annual missionary sermon by Rev. James Henderson, of Wellsville, O. Mr. Henderson received his appointment at the last session. His sermon was plain and practical, and was an earnest appeal in behalf of the great missionary interests of the

church.
This morning Conference met at the usua. This morning conference met at the usua-hour, and was opened with religious ser-vices conducted by Dr. George Loomis. But little business remained to be disposed of. The Stewards made their final report, which was adopted without discussion, according to previous arrangement. The reports of the committees on Freedmen's Aid Society and Church Extension, laid on the table for further consideration, were taken up and disposed of. The committee on momoirs also presented their report which was adopted. Three members died during the year, S. R. Brockheimer, T. J. liggins and Alex- Bell

One item of the report on Freedmen's Aid Society demands notice. It recommends to the General Conference the propriety of instituting a fundamental change in the Misionary machinery of the church, dividing t into different departments.

Thursday afternoon of next year's session was appointed as a time for a memorial A resolution was also adopted recom-mending the next General Conference to so revise the ritual that there will be a uniform

rule for conducting religious services in the M. E. Church. The Committee on Tract Cause reported as the aggregate collection for the year \$473 40, an increase of \$51 on last year. The business having all been disposed of, the closing hour arrived, an hour full of deep interest to every itinerant minister. Many go to new and untried fields of labor, and all leave with the deep conviction that

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT. A. L. Petty, P. E.
Liberty street, Pittsburgh, W. H. Locke.
Ames Church, W. F. Lauck. Temperanceville, S. Y. Kennedy. Chartiers, F. D. Fast,
Mansfield, T. Wilkinson. Washington,
W. A. Davidson, D. D. Noblestown and
Fayette, E. E. Webster. Florence, William
Gamble. Georgetown, M. S. Kendig. Wells-Gamble, Georgetown, M. S. Kendig, Wellsburg, Alva R. Chapman. Franklin, Walter Brown. Independence, J. W. Kessler, Claysville, Jas. B. Wa.lace. Cannonsburg and Fawcett's, J. C. Castle. Davidson, supand Fawcett's J. C. Castle. Pavidson, supplied by H. Winnet. Bentleysville and Scenery Hill J. V. Yarnall. Mount Washington, M. L. Weekly. Phillipsburg and Meduire, W. H. Bayne. I. Dallas, Chaplain W. H. Bayne, L. Dallas, Chaplain Western Seaman's Friend Society and member of Liberty street Quarterly Con-

SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT. SOUTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT.

I. R. BEACON, P. E.
Pittsburgh—Wesley Chapel, J. S. Lemmon. Trinity, T. S. Hodgson. City Mission, W. Long. Birmingham, J. C. High. South Pittsburgh, G. A. Lowman. Pine Ruh, N. P. Kerr. Peter's Creek, T. C. McClure. California and Springfield, David A. Pierce. Pigeon Creek, C. H. Edwards. Monongahrela City, A. W. Butts. Beallsville, J. McIntyro. Waynesburg, S. Wakefield. Honewell and Simpson. supplied by field. Hopewell and Simpson, supplied by

Kenny. Greensboro, Thomas Patterson. It. Morris, M. M. Eaton. Carmichaels, G. Gogley. Redstone, J. L. Stiffley. SOUTH EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT. R. L. MILLER, P. E. R. L. MILLER, P. E.
Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, H. Miller,
D.D. Centenary Church, S. Burt. Braddocks Fields, R. T. Miller. McKeesport,
T. McCleary. Elizabeth, J. H. Conkle.
Fayette Circuit, Charles McCaslin. Bridge-Priveto Circuit, Charles McCasini. Bridge-port, Simpson W. Horner. Brownsville, J. L. Deens. Fayette City and Bellevernon, Edward Williams. Uniontown, C. W. Smith. Connellsville. Charles W. Scott. Dravos and Greenoak, D. B. Campbell. Rostrayer, D. K. Stevenson. West Newton, W. A. Stuart. Mount Pleasant, T. Storer.

Somerset, A. H. Norcross. Jenner, John T. Riley. New Lexington, to be supplied. Addison, James Mechem. EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT. A. J. ENDSLEY, P. E.

A. J. Endsley, P. E.
Pennsylania Avenue, J. J. Jones. Lawrenceville, J. A. Miller. East Liberty, H.
L. Chapman. Wilkinsburg, W. P. Blackburn Irwin Station, N. G. Miller. Miller's,
D. Hess. Murraysville, Joseph N. Pershing. Greensburg, T. N. Boyle. New
Derry, Hugh Pershing. Blairsville, H. C.
Beacom. Latrobe, J. J. Hays. Saltsburg,
A. P. Leonard. Ligonier, Joseph Hollingshead. Mechanicsburg, A. Baker, R. Jordan. Indiana, J. B. Über. New Florence,
Alexander Scott. Johnstown, A. H. Thom-Alexander Scott. Johnstown, A. H. Thom as. Perkinsville, M. J. Montgomery. Wilmore, supplied by C. Fite.
William Cooper, District Agent of Westorn Seamen's Friend Society, and member
of Lawrenceville Quarterly Conference.

NORTH PITTSBUBGH DISTRICT.

D. L. DEMPSEY, P. E. Christ Church, L. F. Morgan, D.D. Ross street, C. Thorn. Union Centenary, Wesley Smith. Tarentum, R. Hamilton. Union and Emory, Washington Darby, Miller-town and Springdale, George Orbin. Free-port, E.M. Wood. Harmony and Brownsdale, George Cranage. Prospect and Lan-caster, to be supplied. Butler, J. D. Leg-Middlesex, to be supplied. Kittan-W. P. Turner. Elderton, E. B.Grif-ohn F. Core. Dayton, P. G. Edmonds. fin. John F. Core. Dayton, P. G. Edmonds. Marchand, J. Gray. Apollo, M. W. Dallas. Sandy Creek, W. W. Roup. Smithport, Henry Long.

I. C. Pershing, President of Pittsburgh

Female College, and member of Christ Church Quarterly Conference. George Loomis, President of Allegheny College, and member of Christ Church

Quarterly Conference. ALLEGHENY DISTRICT.

JOHN WILLIAMS, P. E.
Allegheny City—Beaver Street, J. W.
Baker. South Common, S. M. Hickman.
North Avenue, E. B. Snyder, Union
Church, J. J. McIlyar. Duquesne Borough,
R. Cunningham. Allegheny Circuit, W.
Johnson. Sewickley, J. Horner. Freedom, J. M. Swan. Unionville, and Concord,
J. Z. Moore. Beaver, J. Hollingshead.
Bridgewater, R. Morrow. Rochester, Louis
Paine. New Brighton. J. R. Mills. Enon Paine. New Brighton, J. R. Mills. Enon Valley, A. Huston, G. A. Sheets, Salem, J. J. Mofiltt. Columbiana, J. J. Jackson, D.

J. A. Sweeny, Sec. Seaman's Friend Sos. H. Nesbit, Editor Christian Advocate and member of South Common Quarterly R. T. Taylor, Pres. Ecaver Female Sem.

M. B. Pugh, Missionary—Young Men's Christian Association. WILLIAM COX, D. D., P. E.

WILLIAM Cox, D. D., P. E.

Canton, H. Sinsabaugh. Massilon, W.
Lyhch. Greentown, J. W. Shirer Alliance, W. K. Brown. Marlboro, R. T. White.
Mount Union, E. Birkett. Damascoville,
J. McCarty. Waynesburg, J. M. Bray.
Sandyville, Isaiah Winters. Carrolton, J.
R. Roller. Malvern, W. D. Stevens, R. Miller. Freshwater. Hanover, E. Ward. Elkton, A. J. Lane. Leavittsville, Geo. W. Baker. Roxford, John F. Huddison. New Cumthe sermon was full of thought and atherland, George B. Hudson. New Lisbon, tended with great unction. He will be J. F. Jones. O. N. Hartshorn, President

Mount Union College and member Mount Union Quarterly Conference.

Union Quarterly Conference:

STEURENVILLE DISTRICT.

W. B. WATKINS, P. E.

Kramer Chapel, E. Hingley. Hamline
Chapel, S. P. Woolf, Richmond, J. Q. A.
Miller. Wintersville, J. Conner. Springfield, T. M. Hudson. Harlem, John
Wright Smithfield, W. C. P. Hamilton.
Bloomfield, G. D. Kinnear. New Somerset,
H. McCall, W. B. Grace. Salineville, John
Huston, Wellsville, J. Henderson, Glas-Huston, Wellsville, J. Henderson. Glas-gow and Ohioville, Robert Hopkins. Liverpool, George Crook. New Market, William L. Dixon. Leesburg, M. McK. Garrett. R. S. Houge, Professor of Languages in Rural Seminary and member of New Market Quarterly Conference.

CAMBRIDGE DISTRICT.

S. F. MINOB, P. E.
Cambridge, J. D. Vail. Washington, J.
H. Rodgers, P. K. McCue. Cadiz, W. Pittenger. Bethel, Henry Neff. Adamsville,
I. P. Saddler, one to be supplied. Coshocton, S. Crouse. East Plaintield, J. E.
Starkey, S. H. Crevans. West Chester, J.
C. Russsil, one to be supplied. Urichsville,
George W. Dennis, Lewis B. King. New
Philadelphia, J. M. Carr. Deersville, J.
Coil, J. E. Hollister. New Athens, J. Gledhill. Martinsville, W. H. Morton. Warrenton, J. W. Weaver.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT.

J. S. BRACKEN, P. E.
Barnesville, J. Drummond. Bridgeport,

J. S. BRACKEN, P. E.

Barnesville, J. Drummond. Bridgeport,
A. B. Castle. St. Clairsville, John Grant.
Bellaire, I. A. Pearce. Fairview, H. B.
Edwards. Morristown, F. I. Swaney.
Woodsfield, J. Stephens. Somerton, E. Ellison. Williamsburg, N. C. Worthington.
Henrysburg, F. W. Vertican. Beallsville,
D. Rhodes. Hannibal, William F. Smith.
Centreville, David Gordon. Moorfield,
J. H. Ekey. Powhatan, Andrew, M. Gregg.
Monroe, supplied by J. Hewitt.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.
L. MCGUIRE. P. E.

M'CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT.

L. McGuire, P. E.
McConnellsville, J. M. Hollister. Morgan, I. N. McAbee, one to be supplied.
Beverly, Benjamin E. Edgell. Sharon, R.
H. Strahl, one to be supplied. Rich Hill,
J. H. White. Bethel, W. H. McBride.
Senecaville, R. Cartright, Theodore Finley.
Norwich, A. D. McCormick, J. E. Williams.
Somerfield, G. G. Watters, John H. Doan.
Salem. supplied by Charles Buchman. Leb-Salem, supplied by Charles Buchman. Leb-anon, supplied by John K. Bucher. New-port, D. C. Knowles. Unionville, Joseph . C. Knowles. Unionville, Joseph Brownsville, T. C. Hatfield. Staf-Shaw. Brownsville, T. C. Hatfield. Staf-ford, D. Cross. John W. Hamilton transferred to the New

England Conference.

John E. McGaw transferred to the Upper

Iowa Conference.
Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, New Philadelphia, O., Johnstown, Pa., and Salem, O., applied for the Conference next year. Their claims were presented and New Philadelphia selected.

In behalf of the members of the Conference your correspondent returns thanks for the budget of GAZETTES sent daily. They were eagerly inquired for, Its changed form, new type and light face add much to its appearance. Its marked ability is too well known to need endorsement at this

I ought to have added to the number of persons to whom I am under obligations
Mr. Kettering, proprietor of the Kettering
House. He keeps an excellent hotel and is
erecting an addition, in order to accommodate his constantly increasing patronage.

Physic a Relief of Heathenism.

25c. bottle, of Wolcott's Pain Paint is effecting a permanent cure, than \$10 invested in the purchase of burning liniments, plasters, or pills, which only aggravate and distress. Why? Becasue it reduces inflammat on a hundred times feaster than ice; causes no irritation; leaves no color is harmless as water. No charge no color; is harmless as water. No charge for removing pain, at 170 Chatham Square, New York, and 622 Arch Street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store. Sold by drug-gists ten times faster than any other prepa-ration.

thon.

All plus create disorder, and you find
All physic sure to weaken body, mind,
All flouds, hot, create a surface pain,
All syrups, soothing, will benumb the

All syrups, soothing, will benumb the brain.
All proper food and fruit new life instil;
All medicine create a greater lil;
All nature fights; right reason damns the foe.
A relic of a thousand years ago.
And every patient who has ever been cursed with drugs, and all who have been singed with pepper liniments or Spanish flies, will say Amen most emphatically.

HAVE YOU A COUGH! Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

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

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation or such diseases you can take. For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them- with the rigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and actilement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, ALL would know that its effect is to prevent disease. At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, billous complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace are the first to succumb to these distempors. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patent research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical domas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved-herbs, roots and barks can do no harmwhile the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTELY BITTERS is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparasurest and most wholesome strengthening prepara-tion that human skill has yet concosted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the efficinal receipts and prescribed this harmless-tonic as a preventive and cure, for all cases of Chills and Fever.

ANOTHLA 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 CURET A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his Lung Cune, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. hilst 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

most wonderful curc.
DR. KEYEER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF FICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT-MENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 130 PENN

clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another