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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, 188ued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapest family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It presents each week forty-eight columns of solid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclufor reference in important issues to determine of affairs. They will aim so to influence the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the votes of nearly a million of blacks, the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year, \$1.50; in clube of five, their confidence and to make them the reli-\$1,25; in clubs of ten, \$1,15, and one free able allies of the Democratic party. Alto the getter up of the club. Specimen copies sent free to any address.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page-Poetry, Ephemeris. Third page-Financial Matters in New York, River News, Markets by Telegraph, Railroad Time Tables, Imports. Sixth page-Home Markets, Finance and Trade. Seventh page—Letter from New York -Miscellaneous Reading Matter.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at

IT was thought at Washington, yesterday, that the illness of Mr. STANBERY was quite as much due to his discovery that with the spirit and the practical workings of he was in danger of losing reputation, as to any more serious physical cause. The President's counsel, a friend writes us, "came with such a flourish of trumpets, and there were so many to say that the Managers would be no match for them, that it is perhaps but natural that they should be getling sick, when the result proves that they are no match for the Managers."

WE DO NOT KNOW that Mr. THOMAS WIL-LIAMS is, or is not, a candidate for re-clection to Congress from the 28d District. But we do know that during his three successive terms of service he has earned a high national reputation, and demonstrated the posses- of the South should be a great power in sion of abilities and culture of so superior American politics. The shrewder leaders an order as to be selected by the House of of the party already see the prospective ad-Representatives as one of the Managers of vantage of this, and in due time will develop the Impeachment of the President. This a corresponding policy, to conciliate and seis far from being a small honor in a body cure the black alliance. as eminent for uncommon capacities and endorsements as any of its predecessors, no matter how illustrious they may have been.

Nor is this the only evidence of appreciation and esteem which Mr. WILLIAMS 18 receiving at Washington. In different ways, and by different sections of the Republican party, he is pointed out for possible and ous and potential sort. By one section, and in the event of Impeachment being carried through, he is named for the position of Attorney General under the new Administration. By another section, it is maintained that he ought to be elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court in case of a rearrangement of the districts and an increase in the number, which may take place before the close of the present session of Congress. For either of these positions his natural cast of mind, his long and careful training, and his varied legal experience fit him in an unusual degree.

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RECONSTRUCTION, AND ITS RE-

SULTS. The elections in South Carolina and Louisiana take place this week, closing today in the former State, and on Saturday in the latter. The result in South Carolina has not been considered doubtful, no regular opposition having appeared against the regular Republican nominations. Of Louisiana, the New Orleans Republican of the 8th reports that the Democratic opposition had virtually abandoned the contest and there existed no longer any doubt as to the election of Governor WARMOUTH and a Republican Legislature. The Georgia and North Carolina elections commence on Monday and Tuesday next, respectively, and their result is much less certain, the Republi- is a common one, and finds its parallel in can nominations being opposed with zealous bitterness by the rebel-democratic-Conservatives, as well as by an influential portion of our own party. .

If these elections should all result in the successful establishment of civil government in these States, under their amended Constitutions as now proposed, the effect, immediately and remotely, upon National politics and upon the most important interests of It has recently been demonstrated that the people of all sections will be very great. the heaviest tax paid by land and labor is doubt that the broker, auctioneer, and tradpolicy of Congress will no longer be able to deny its practical success. The prestige of from market increases arithmetically. Hence gain of the producers. The go between ing, of its defeat in the pending Presiden-

tial canvass, will be completely removed. The settlement, thus by the popular vote in the States directly concerned, of all the price. By rallway, taking one series of the share abstracted from the prices realized ficult problem of constitutional reconstructhe canvass in the loyal States. The com- tion of the railway. Assuming that the finding the main markets for their products munities most deeply interested having once yearly product of an acre of land will aver-near their own doors, and the nearer the more remitted themselves, by legal and and age a ton, the saving is equal to the interest, better. As has been shown, the creation the act itself. constitutional forms, and with the approbatation at six percent., on \$370 an acre. Assuming of improved wagon roads, canals and railconstitutional forms, and with the approbation of Congress, to civil governments of the product of wheat to be twenty bushels their own choice, these governments being an acre, the saving is equal to the interest time and cost, these improvements bring time and cost, these improvements are the cost of the product o speedily set in motion, and their representation on \$200 an acre. On more bulky products markets nearer to producers. But the buildtion in Congress being again perfected, there the saving is much greater—as in the case ing up of villages and cities close at hand, will no longer be any pretext for the offi- of potatoes, turnips and garden vegetables is of even more consequence to the farming cious and super-serviceable zeal with which generally. the Northern opposition now exhibits itself

This explains why an acre of land sells natt, Pittsburgh, and the minor, towns of as the especial champion of a Southern for thousands of dollars near London, while Western Pennsylvania and Ohio have done

can justify as in looking for, to bring their Kansas, for not much more than one dollar: regions immediately tributary to them, than LETTER FROM HARRISBURG. clamored so long, can then agitate that question no more. We give them more credit for more political sagacity than to believe that they would attempt it. They must follow the example of their Southern rebet friends in "accepting the situation," and in endeavoring to reap other advantage by acquiescing in the result. They will discover, and doubtless they are already aware, that it is proper and practicable to oppose a proposition while its decision is still pending, but a very different thing to attempt to reverse that decision when legally pronounced.

The future tactics of the Democracy North and South must be directed therefore to the best political method of securing sively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county | a controlling influence under the new state newly enfranchised citizens, as to secure new policy, by adopting the following:

Resolved, That under the action of the State of South Carolina, heretofore taken, we recognize the colored population of the State as an integral element of the body politic; and as such, in person and property, entitled to a full and equal protection under the state Constitution and laws. After that, as efficient of the state Constitution and we declare our willingness, when we have the power, to grant them, under proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage.

No intelligent observer of the forces. No intelligent observer of the course of

American politics for the past twenty-five years, who properly understands the peculiar tactics by which parties have been governed, can be very much in doubt as to the success, more or less complete, of the Democracy in securing the support of those classes which, from want of education or of acquaintance our system of popular government, are unable to form correct opinions upon political affairs. The blacks, especially, are an emotional, sympathetic race, easily led by their professed friends, and attracted by the mere names of things. When the negro-hating Democracy of the country shall once fairly make up their minds to surrender their prejudices, and to adopt proselytism as their leading principle in dealing with the negro voters of the South, we predict that they will have a temporary success which will astonish even themselves. Stranger things have happened in this country than that, within the coming ten years, the black Democracy

A little more than a half a century ago the merchantable value of agricultural produce in Ohio was so small that not much by tilling the land. The larger part of it was necessarily consumed by the men and so great that it required fifteen tons of wheat to pay for one ton of iron. As wagon roads, canals, and railways were constructed, that is, as the cost of transportawent up and the relative value of iron went down. The introduction of agricultural machinery has contributed powerfully to the same tendency.

It will be observed, that better and cheaper trivances for bringing the growers of farm products and the consumers thereof pract there meet on terms of equality and reciprotically nearer to each other. It will, also, cal benefit, while the farther one departs be seen from the instance adduced—which every other case of commercial exchangethat the farmer necessarily pays freight both ways, whatever may be the distance his and auction duties, the tax gatherers and understood, however, that the special adbetween what he has to sell and what he men who consume—all of them living by

that of transportation. This tax increases er derive their profits by abstracting from in geometrical proportion, as the distance what, under other conditions, would be the it is demonstrable that corn that would classes produce nothing, but make gains off vass must be very decisively increased, and yield in market \$24,75 a ton is worth noth- those who do. In exact proportion as the has found so embarrassing, the New York sixty miles, if only an ordinary wagon the various changes in place of commodities, road can be used to move it—the cost of between the points of production and the transportation being equal to the selling points of consumption, will ordinarily be years with another, the cost would not ex- by the producers. ceed \$2.40, leaving the farmer \$22.35 as the From what has been said it is evident that

defans, after the South shall have thus Increased facilities for transportation are all other causes combined, even multiplying point of aginting any longer the abandon- over the interior portions of this continent. are congregated not less than a million the Southern States from the rights to which world we see the same principle illustrated tries, but growing no food, or next to none. they may hate been already restored. The by the falling into decay of the means of These million mouths furnish a steady mar-Turkish empire is vastly rich in natural re- freight saved on the bulkier products consources. Wool, silk, corn, oil and tobacco might be produced in almost unlimited quantity. Coal and iron ore abound, and in quality equal to any in the world; while, in some parts, the hills seem to be masses of

> production has ceased. But, whatever advantages may result hese find it profitable, nay, indispensable, to exchange labor and its products with versity of employment, places the consumers

power of payment. EFFECTS OF PROTECTION ON AGRICULTURE.

The commercial value of commodities does not depend altogether upon their insumers and ready pay for all the food he strictly and the construction of a mill increasing the number of producers of agricultural products while diminishing the market, close at hand, giving him consumers by purchase.

Whither this tends is sufficiently apparent.

Of course, so-broad a subject, demanding to companies, and the Legislature has to come.

General laws have been passed for chartening mining, manufacturing, quarrying, water, insurance, cemetery, charitable, religious, building, loan and various other companies, and the Legislature has the companies, and the Legislature has the companies. rapidly and healthfully. For corresponding uishes; labor and land sink in value; and laborer and land-owner become continually poorer than before.

This view is made the stronger when we beyond a bare subsistence could be gained consider that the farther we get from those centers where labor is diversified, the higher do we find the prices of all manufactured horses who carried it to points where it commodities, and the lower the value of could be sold. At the same time the value land. This condition of prices demonstrates of all commodities needed by the farmers was against all theories to the contrary, no matter how plausible they may be, that the agriculturist naturally pays the freight on his products to the market, and the freight on the commodities he buys, with the traders' tion was diminished, the value of wheat profit on both; this he does by the lessened value of what he has to sell, and the increased value of what he has to buy. The same fact is exhibited in another way; that tions, and Gen. Sherman was accordingly is, by considering the various rates of interest that obtain for the use of money. facilities of transportation are simply con- Starting at a point where labor is most diversified, it is found that labor and capital thence the higher becomes the rate of interest; consequently, the greater the antagon-

ism between labor and capital. No body doubts but the payers of stamps brought from. The inevitable proportion stand between the men who produce and the the President's counsel, by the decision of they who live by the produce of taxes, all, must buy, settles this point against him, definite shares taken out of the produce of privilege, which they have thus secured, of however he may try to evade the dilemma the land, as it passes from the hand that introducing other and, they hope, stronger produced it to the mouth or back for which number of these individuals is increased, by | Post remarks :

tion, will expange the whole subject from amount of tax sayed him by the construction the true interest of farmers is promoted by that they may be regarded as a part of the rights," It will require an audacity, some- an acre of equally good quality may be pure more to increase the value of farm products thing more even than Democratic precedents chased in Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska or and of farms, throughout all the whole

steadily carrying up the price of lands all those causes many folds. In these towns If we turn to many sections of the old human beings, pursuing profitable industransportation. In Portugal, for a century ket, and at increasing prices, for all manner ces of nature has declined, and a constantly of consumption. Nor is their influence regrowing difficulty has been experienced in stricted to furnishing a ready market for obtaining the food, clothing and shelter re- everything the farmer has to sell. They quired for human well-being. That trade largely determine the value of his land and which was formerly so opulent, has ceased improvements. The nearer lands are to to be coveted, for it no longer exists. The these centers, the greater is their value, the

stituting the basis of difference. If these towns, by the expansion of the industries prosecuted therein, should be doubled in population, lands through all the districts drained by them would feel the carbonate of copper. Nature has done impulse first, in the increased demands for everything for that country. It was once farm commodities, and then in the enhancthe granary of the world. But its roads have ed value of the lands consequent on this fallen into decay and no longer exist; and quickened demand.

the expenses of transportation so completely Nor can towns fail of thus ensuring enswallow the price obtainable in market that hancement in the value of farms and farm products in the districts in which they stand as centers. Farmers, living at remote disfrom the possession of facilities for reaching tances, have the cost of transportation distant markets, the superior advantage of against them; and this ordinarily settles the ready in South Carolina a Democratic State the agriculturist consists in finding his mar- whole question. What is London, Paris, ket near at hand. In the latter case, he not Berlin, Vienna or St. Petersburg, common only saves the entire cost of transportation, ly to the farmers of this country, in the way but prosecutes his labors under conditions of furnishing markets? Comparatively that enable him, if he will, to return the man- nothing. Last year and the present constiure to the land, so that its powers may be tute exceptions. A falling off in crops, to maintained. This can be done only by di- the extent of full twenty per cent. in many versifying industry; by the introduction of wide districts in Europe, ran provisions up nanufactures and trade, thus creating nu- last autumn to extraordinary rates, more merous and prosperous classes who consume than overcoming the expense of transportaagricultural products, but do not cultivate tion. The result was such augmented shipthe soil. The corn grower has no need to ments from this country as not only mainexchange with his brother corn grower, nor tained prices in the face of full crops, the wool grower to exchange with his neighbut actually sent prices up beyond bor who also raises sheep; nor the sugar expectation. This was an anomalplanter with his fellow planter; but each of ous condition of affairs, upon which it would be idle to predicate calculations for a series of years, or even for a single year. the carpenter, the blacksmith, the A full harvest in Europe, the coming summason, the saw-miller, the miner, the mer, will put an end to the export of breadfurnace man, the spinner, the weav- stuffs from this side of the Atlantic, and if er and the printer. All these, more- the export of meats shall continue uncheckover, require to purchase food, and to give ed, it will be because the building up of in pay for it their services, or the commo- manufacturing centers on the other shore dities with which they have to part. A di- has so enhanced the value of lands by furnishing a new market for the bulkier agriculand producers side by side to each other, tural articles, that it is more profitable to covered by general laws. A strong effort and a rapid motion among the products of grow them than animals.

labor ensues, with constant increase of the So far there are no indications of short crops in Europe this year. If our own crops fix a limit on the amount to be borrowed The necessity for employing the trader shall prove abundant, as all signs prognostiand transporter is felt, by all producers cate, farm products will necessarily rule who have exchanges to make, to be an obstacle. Not that these orders of society are
not essential to the on-goings of great comnot essential to the on-going o munities; much more to the intercourse ter employments, by reason of financial dedangerous in another. This is a class of bills which is continually growing, and will munities; much more to the intercourse ter employments, by reason of financial derejoices when demand for his services is naturally betake themselves to the soil, thus consequently cumber our statute books for brought to his door by the erection of a mill increasing the number of producers of agri-

trinsic qualities. The cost of transporting can raise. Every one rejoices in the a volume for its suitable explanation cannot sideration. Freight often becomes the de- reasons, any man of sense laments the the United States has so great a stake in the cisive element in determining what particu- diminution of a home market, for it is one doctrine and discipline of Protection to Dolar articles are worth in market, and hence, of those evils which cannot be compensated mestic Industry as farmers. Such a diverraising or manufacturing them. Especially lessens in exact ratio to the diminution of the highest civilization, and for which we is this the case with all ponderous or bulky the power of production; commerce lang- have abundant resources in soil, climate or mines, would much more than double the value of all farming lands on the continent, because creating better markets for the produce thereof; would certainly increase the knowledge, power, and grandeur of the republic; and better the aggregate condition of the population.

HEARSAY TESTIMONY. On Friday last, the Senate substantially decided to admit in testimony all the President's declarations of innocence after the attempted removal of STANTON. But, perceiving that this decision might have the effect to prolong the trial for weeks, and that it was objectionable for other reasons—they voted, on Saturday, to exclude these declararuled off the stand. On Monday, the Senate faced about again and, on the intervention of one of their number, (Mr. REVERDY Jounson,) who took upon himself the responsibility of calling for the testimony. Gen. Sherman was recalled, and proceeded to relate his conversations with Mr. Johnson, his testimony taken as whole amounting to but little, and that little rather injuriwitnesses as to the declarations of their STEEDMAN and any number of newspaper correspondents, and the trial will be thereby considerably prolonged. As to the intrinsic

It is a general principle of the law of evidence that nothing which can properly be called "hearsay" must be admitted in testimony; and the word is construed broadly, so as to include all mere talk of the parties interested, as well as of others. But the dethat they may be regarded as a part of the same transaction, are always received as evidence of the character and intention of

ing an act, which are good evidence. irts differ very much in the liberality or strictness with which they interpret these

-Mr. Tennyson's meanness is beyond belief. He allows a report to circulate Mrs. Tennyson stole the recent drivel published over his name, from his waste paper

Legislation-Number of Bills Passed and Their Nature.

pondence of the Pittsburgh Gazett HARRISBURG, April 14, 1868. I see a statement going the rounds of the press that 2,028 bills originated in the House, and a half, the power to command the servi- of agricultural products. They are centers the impression is thus left that the two Houses together passed 3,888 bills.

Such a rate of legislation would be frightful, if it existed; which, fortunately it does not. The statement on which this false impression rests, originated in a paper here that labored very earnestly to bring a Legislature into disrepute from which it failed to get a fat contract.

The facts are that 2,028 bills were reported

from Committees in the House, and 1,860 in the Senate; but as each bill has to go through both Houses, it has to be twice ported on-once in each House. Of the 3,028 reported on in the House, about 1,100 originated in that body, the other 928 having originated in the Senate, and of the 1,860 reported on in the Senate, about one-half only originated there—the rest being House

There were, thus, about eighteen hundred bills which came up, in some form, before both Houses; but of these, many were never acted upon in either House; many others were rejected; some fell between th two Houses; and a considerable number of others, having passed one House, were not acted on in the other.

The Governor, up to the hour of adjournment, had signed about nine hundred bills, and there were probably one or two hundred in his hands, but I think not over one hundred. This would make about a thousand bills in all—a number considerably be-

low the total of last year.

The public bills, in this total number, amount to over 75; railroad charters 50; passenger railroad charters 25; extending time for payment of enrolment tax on particular bills 150; exempting property of charitable institutions from taxation 30, act thorizing school directors to pay over thorizing of bounty funds in their hands 50; charitable institutions from taxation 50; auauthorizing school directors to borrow money for building purposes, 50; incorpor-ating coal, turnpike and other companies 50; supplements to borough and city charters 50; authorizing counties, cities and boroughs to borrow money, 50; prohibiting hunting and fishing in various parts of the State, 50; pensions 25; private claims 25; supplements to various charters 100; authorzing townships, boroughs and counties to levy special taxes, 50; curing defects in various charters previously passed, and explanatory acts 25; miscellaneous 50. These igures are approximations, only.

e seen from this list that very was made to pass a general law to authorize School Directors to borrow money for buildthat would be satisfactory, and the attempt had to be abandoned. The taxing power, it

trinsic qualities. The cost of transporting can raise. Every one rejoices in the a volume for its suitable explanation cannot them, from the places where grown or progrowth of a home market for labor and its be set forth and elucidated in the compass of made to relieve the Legislature of the pressure for merely local legislation; but nearly enough to show that no class of people in every attempt to pass such laws this winter has been met with stout resistance, on the ground of impracticability, or members have in regulating the scale of remuneration re- clsewhere. Labor and its products are sification of employments as would establish proposed, thus destroying its general character. General laws seem very easy to frame, to the imagination, but it is found the most difficult task of the legislator to frame them so as to meet all cases.

One of your papers, I see, speaks about a bill to crect a boom in the Allegheny at Freeport, as having been eloquently resisted by enator WHITE, but expresses its inability to learn whether it passed or not. It will gratify that journal to know that the bill did ot receive a single vote in the Senate, and that, as it was dead from its very inception, it did not need a word from Senator WHITE

or any other Senator to kill it. A bill was introduced in the Senate to wards the close of the session to change the time of the city election in Reading from February to October. When this bill came up for consideration, Mr. ERRETT moved a substitute, changing the time for electing all city, ward, borough and township officers to the second Tuesday of October, so as to have but one election in the year, which was adopted almost unanimously. It failed, e, in the House for want of time; but I trust it will be revived next year, and pressed to adoption.

Some complaints are made, I notice some complaints are made, I nonce, that no act was passed to regulate coal screens at coal works. No act was sent here for that purpose, as far as I can learn. A petition was sent down asking, in general terms, for some legislation on the subject, but as it gave no details of the legislation asked for, no bill was framed. Unless petitioners indicate, in bills drawn to meet their views, what they specially want, their petitions never accomplish anything, because it is impossible for others, not interested with them to do that work for them as well as they can do it themselves.

ALLEGHENY. Presbyterian Reunion in Scotland.

The Presbyteians of Scotland, like those of the United States, have for some years discussed the practicability of consolidation.

The Established Church holds itself aloof from the movement, or, perhaps, we should say, is precluded by the nature of the case from taking part in it. But by the other Presbyterian bodies—the Free Church, the United Presbyterians, and the Reformed Presbyterians—the subject has been deoated in the annual assemblies, and very able committees have been appointed to conduct the preliminary negotiations. It has been the general impression in Scotland for a year past that the re-union would be imated by the May assemblies of this consti

The Scottish-American Journal thinks this impression will prove incorrect. It says: "Notwithstanding the laborious and pains-taking efforts of the Union Committees, the union of the three churches cannot be hastened on this year without leading to a second disruption; a disruption which shall take place in more churches than one, and shall leave the Presbyterianism of Scotland more effectually divided than

The editor, however, consoles himself with the reflection that "the time is certain to come when the churches will laugh at their folly. The words of the dying Sir David Brewster will find an echo all over David Brewster will find an echo all over the land, and may help the final consummation. I trust it will go on. In my own opinion, the object is so desirable that I think our own church ought to run even the risk of a second disruption in order to accomplish it. Have the state of the state o

Reoff & Hissir 2 held Table Code

A Singular Warning.

A friend informs as of the following singular circumstance which occurred to him on. Saturday night last, He repaired to his farm, some distance from the city, for the purpose of passing the night. At ten o'clock he retired to bed; before doing so, he put some wood on the fire, it being rather cool. Some ten minutes after retiring, a bird (supposed to be a Whip-o'-will) which was in a tree within the enclosure, began to sing. The utterances of the bird seemed to say: "Yon've set your house on fire!" which was repeated quickly. Our friend says that he listened to the bird attentively for some moments, then thinking that it might be a warning, as the fire was burning briskly, he concluded to get up and see if the chimney was on fire. To his a stonish-ment when he went out he saw sparks falling in the yard, and upon further examinatian found that the roof of the house had really ignited from the falling sparks. He immediately aroused the freedmen, and

mppily extinguished the fire without further amages. The friend who relates to us this singular circumstance positively avers that he would not have got up had it not been from the timely warning of the bird; as lie did not feel the least apprehension of fire or any other danger when he retired.—Charleston Courier, 6th.

Cockney Cacophony.

We need never expect anything like uniformity in the pronunciation of such English proper names as exhibit an eccentric orthography. The British are in the habit of slaughtering not only vowels but also consonants, when they stand in the way of their organs of speech. An American gentleman was once introduced to an Englishman in London, whose name was Sinjun Sligger, or Slidger, as our countryman understood it. After an acquaintance with this gentleman of several months' duration, the American had occasion to address him by letter, and then, of course, he had to determine upon the orthography of his name. Not feeling equal to the emergency, he called upon an English friend for aid when to his amazement and his amusement he learned that the spoken name Singun Slijjer or Slidger was written St. John St. Ledger! After that, he was ready to accept any orthographic monstrosity without question; as you will also iddubtless be, by the time you shall have been six months in England.—N. Y. Ledger.

IT APPEARS from a report just presented by the examining commissioners, that there are about three thousand endowed schools in England. Of this number 782 are called classical, and the remainder, non-classical schools, being devoted to the education of the laboring classes. Some of the classical institutions have annual incomes exceeding \$10,000. King Edward's, at Birmingham, has a total yearly stipend of \$60,000, which sum it expects to have increased to \$250,000 during the next thirty years. The total income of all these schools amounts to over \$1,500,000. They educate on an average thirty-seven thousand pupils. In addition there are some ten thousand private schools in England.

WE are informed that numbers of Boston gentlemen, including chemists, doctors, merchants, &c., have organized a company, and intend to open a kind of co-operative kitchen which will be called the "Rumford Food Laboratory." A large amount of capital has been subscribed, and Professor Bolt has consented to superintend the cooksing. Supplies will be purchased by the quantity from "head sources," and the prepared food will be supplied to families within an hour's distance from the Laboratory. Many articles can be put up in hermetically sealed cans and sent to any part of the country. The Laboratory will probably be

BEWARE

Of that remorseless and insidio

CONSUMPTION.

Check and conquer its advances, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, he on your guard nd promptly use the remedy ere too late

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest, or Lungs, and all Diseases of the Fulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested, and endorsed for many years by numbers of well-known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough which has gradtally increased from a slight one to one of perma nent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. BARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain, and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your inugs sore and irritated, indicating indammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will head the soreness, allay the indammation, and restore the langs to their prestine health and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and agreeable to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country.

A MISERABLE SHAKER

Is the victim to Fever and Ague. This tedious and enervating disease is, unfortunately, too well known to need a description. It is strictly a malarious disease, caused by exhalations from the soil, especially from marshes, swamps and newly cleared lands encumbered with decomposing vegetable mat-ter. The chills is one of the most troublesome of maladies, as the patient, though he may not be confined to his bed, is incapable of action. The experience of years has demonstrated the fact that HOS-TETTER'S BITTERS is a sure means of fortifying the system against all atmospheric poison, breaking up the paroxysms and rapidly restoring the atrength. Quinine, which has so long been the great remedy for chills, has been superceded by tills powerful and harmless agent; while as a preventive it is unequalied, as its use will certainly exempt all who may live in unhealthy localities from the ravages of this disacc. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS IS now among the most popular, and, at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recomnending it to the public, we are fully conscious of. doing them a great service, knowing, as we do, their many excellent qualities, and sure and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused b regularity of the digestive organs. As a tonic it, is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS. Host 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, 190 [Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Reyser'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. ilst 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 receipto a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohle, detailing another

most wonderful cure.
DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OR-PLOE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT.

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R. B. PRANCIS.