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THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is the best and cheapsolid reading matter. It gives the fullest as well as the most reliable market reports of any paper in the State. Its files are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the raling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms: Single copy, one year, \$1.50; in clubs of five, \$1.25: in clubs of ten, \$1.15, and one free to 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 and Ephemeris. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports, Steamboats, &c. Sixth page: Home Financial, Produce and Petroleum Markets. Seventh page: A story: entitled " Proposing by Letter, Amusements, &c.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 1393@1894.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD authorizes the statement that the President nominated him to be Secretary of War without even intimating that he desired to do so. He has written a letter declining to accept the nomina-

A WASHINGTON letter says of Mr. GROES-BECK's argument in the President's behalf that "he did not acquit ANDREW JOHNSON, but he probably made himself BEN WADE'S successor in the Senate, in case the latter becomes President." They say, however, at Columbus, that the Ohio Democracy have already assigned the seat to Mr. JEWETT, of Zanesville.

WHEN ARRAIGNED the other day by Lord Derby, in Parliament, for vacillations and inconsistencies in his views of Irish policy, an eminent English statesman had the manly courage to avow that the peace of the Empire was the aim of his life, and that, preferring his own plan, he had accepted another as, under the circumstances, the most practicable solution of the Irish difficulties. It would be a good thing for our own Republic, if its leading statesmen and

FLORIDA will vote early in May, and no struction is anticipated. The Virginia elecbeen postponed by General Schoffeld, in consequence of the exhaustion of the funds appropriated by Congress. The difficulty will be speedily remedied and a new order of election issued. General Schofield's recent visit to Washington is understood to have been for the purpose of arranging with General GRANT the details of a plan to submit the new Constitution to the people of this State, in separate parts, in order to obviate any existing danger or the defeat of an instrument which, as an entirety, is most wisely framed, by the injudicious and unpopular disfranchising clause, upon which his opinions were submitted ineffectively to the Convention before its adjournment.

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THE PROTRACTED speech-making by counsel is likely to answer a very good purpose, in developing, among Senators, an evident impatience of further needless delays. It was voted, the other day, by 30 to 19, that fifteen minutes in debate was too much to concede to each Senator upon each article or separate proposition. A proposition to give to each Senator half an hour and no more in the final deliberation, was also lost by 34 to 16. Although the subject was then laid aside, to be again brought up after the conclusion of the arguments, the present decision as to the length of Senatorial discussions, is not likely to be changed. As it stands, each Senator will have fifteen minutes for explanation of his vote, on all of the articles, and no more. This will make a decision of impeachment attainable within. a two days' discussion. Embarrassing questions may arise as to the extent of the penalty-whether it shall, or not, include disqualification for election to any Federal office-and also as to the mode of agreeing upon a verdict and of pronouncing judgment, but it is believed that Senators have already reached conclusions upon these points, and that no additional delays will result from them. It is worthy of note that the wide latitude of speculation in which the public have indulged, and the restless feeling of uncertainty which has been insidiously cultivated by the President's friends, are entirely due to the reticence of the Senate. And that reserve has been most commendable

with influential Democrats as a Presidential candidate, and the indications are now that Mr. PENDLETON, who, sixty days since, would have secured the nomination almost

didate. The General's official agency in of general manufactures, and placed in the the hanging of Mrs. SURBATT is apparently list of luxuries, which may be legislated less objectionable to an influential wing of against, and, from the first has been heavthe Democracy, than the practical repudia-ily taxed, amounting for the last two tion with which PENDLETON leads the as- years to one hundred per cent. Recently sault upon their pockets. Nor is the Ohio this has been reduced to fifty per cent. of the politician's war-record altogether acceptable | value, and such a reduction might seem sufto the shrewder Democratic leaders. Disguise it as they may attempt to, these gentlemen cannot wholly conceal their hank- is for placing a fifty per cent. tax on the ering desire for a candidate whose loyal poor man's light where the rich man's gas is military services shall lend a valuable aid in charged but five or seven per cent, we canobscuring the popular femembrance of cop- not see. A beneficent Government should perhead disloyalty in the trying period of reverse this order of things and lay its burpublic danger. If they did not help us fight dens on those most able to bear them. It the battles, they are cheerfully prompt in is justly claimed that the business snatching at the fruits of victory. Demo- of exploring the oil field, and that of postponement of their National Convention. meeting.

SPEAKING of frauds in the collection of pays to New Jersey a handsome compliment as follows:

Some of the New Jersey districts were a one time quite as bad as any in this city. The change for the better in that State is attributed entirely to changes made in the lo-al revenue offices and to the firm and noole stand taken by the Federal Court in ble stand taken by the received no quar-that State. Rogues have received no quar-ter there. They have been arrested, tried, convicted and punished to the full extent of the law. And the result is seen there in the entire disappearance of fraud in regard to the whisky tax, from that State.

If the revenue officials and prosecuting officers were everywhere as zealous and faithful as in New Jersey, in ferreting out frauds, and subjecting them to imprisonment, Commissioner WELLES' estimate of fifty millions revenue from the whisky tax this year would be more than realized. So far as the paragraph above quoted would convey an impression that the Federal Courts are responsible for the non-administration of the law, it is correct only in a very limited sense. Fidelity in enforcing penal laws and the measure of punishment inflicted upon offenders are practically dependent, in a very great degree, upon the efficiency and integrity of the prosecuting officers, whose representations and influence. direct and indirect, in other ways, are usually potent with the sitting judge.

OUR EARLY HISTORY.

It is nearly eighty years since, in this journal, appeared the following account of the operations of the Indians of the Ohio valley. The Pittsburgh GAZETTE, of May 26th. 1787, says:

"A gentleman, who arrived here the 19th instant. from Lime Stone, which place he left the 1st of 'May, informs us that seven warriors of the Shawanese nation had come on there, on the 27th of 'April, with nine white people to exchange for the same number of Indian prisoners taken by Col. Logan. The Chief of these savages, Captain Wolf, gave the gentlemen to understand that thir-"ty warriors of the Cherokee nation were then out at war. Our informant adds, that as he came up the river, he saw five bark canoes and three rafts cross the Scioto, full of Indians."

Mrs. Eva Jessup, who died at Fairview, Indiana township, on Monday afternoon, Politicians were more frequently found da-ring to emulate the moral courage of Earl the county who had a personal acquaint-both tea and coffee. Their nutriment appoliticians were more frequently found da- was perhaps the last remaining resident of the paragraph above quoted was first printed in the GAZETTE, Mrs. JESSUP, then Miss serious opposition to the success of Recon- Jones, was in her sixteenth year, and living in a cabin located a little west of the present tion, which had been ordered for June, has site of the Penitentiary, in Allegheny City. Mrs. JESSUP has always declared that she was born in that cabin, and, as she was some years older than the late General Robinson. there have been many to insist that she, and not the General, was "the first white child

born west of the Allegheny river." PETROLEUM AND ITS TAX.

One of the commercial marvels of modern times is the sudden development of the Petroleum trade, a business which, like Minerva springing fully armed from the brain of Jove, at one bound has attained an almost world-wide diffusion and importance. Eight years ago the article was unknown to commerce, and yet, in 1867, the exports to foreign countries of Refined Petroleum footed up the large amount of nearly 1,700,000 barrels. In the same year the amount of Crude Petroleum produced is estimated at about 3,000,000 barrels. This immense business is almost solely confined to Western Pennsylvania, and our own city has contributed more than any other to develope and foster this wonderful traffic. At the first discovery of the cleaginous treasure, our capitalists, with an unwonted prescience and enterprise, determined to draw the new business to Pittsburgh, and forthwith erected, as if by magic, a large number of refineries until, at this time, three millions dollars are invested in buildings and

stocks in this neighborhood alone. As Pennsylvanians, therefore, but more particularly as Pittsburghers, we are peculiarly interested in a business which has contributed so much to develope the resources of our Commonwealth, and as citizens of new there are 44,000.

It will be seen that the two totals increase the United States, we are anxious to foster a manufacture which has contributed so largely to make up the deficit in our exports of cereals and cotton. From twenty to thirty who live out doors may use tobacco withnillions of dollars are annually placed to our credit abroad in return for our shipments of this single article. As Pittsburghers we take great pride in meeting the productions of our city, and the imprint of its name, throughout the cities of Europe, in the depths of Africa, on the black steppes of Russia, the gold plains of California, or the life ends sooner than it ought to. the fragrant fields of the celestial Empire. Turk and Arab, Chinese and Patagonian, Hindoo and Japanese, Frenchman and German alike enjoy the cheap and beautiful GEN. HANCOCK is fast gaining ground illuminator which Pennsylvania wells produce and Pittsburgh Refineries utilize.

No production of the labor or ingenuity of man is more deserving of the encouragement and protection of Government, yet without an effort, will find a dangerous none has been more persistently hunted competitor in his military rival. The down and discriminated against, from the postponement, of the Convention to so late earliest development of the trade. Impressed of the war he was commissioned a captain a period as July is found seriously detri- with the idea that the "rivers of oil" were in the Third Minnesota Infantry, but remental to Mr. PENDLETON's prospects, and veritable Pactolian streams, our Legislators signed while the regiment was in he is palpably losing strength daily, while have charged Petroleum with an undue pronew and formidable combinations are form, portion of the public burdens. Most un uncompromising Union man, he is said to ing in behalf of the less objectionable can. Early it has been singled out from the class be opposed to negro suffrage.

THE GERMAN EXPATRIATION

ficient to those not acquainted with the great interests involved. What reason there

cratic politicians are dissatisfied with the preparing its products for use, are the most preparing its products for use, are the most full interpretation of its several articles. uncertain and hazardous of all our mining Mr. Konig, the plenipotentiary who signs to July, and a plan is on foot to induce and manufacturing operations, and demand est family newspaper in Pennsylvania. It their Executive Committee to change the encouragement and protection rather than presents each week forty-eight columns of call and fix an early day in June for its adverse and oppressive legislation. Why should it not simply be placed in the category of useful manufactures instead of being outlawed like whisky? For what reathe whisky excise, the New York Times son should it not be treated in the same manner as we treat the mining of coal, or iron, or copper? Why discriminate against a business that is more uncertain in its results than either of these, and equally as

> Should it be said that Pittsburgh need not complain, for the reason that our product is mainly exported and therefore free of tax. existence of the tax requires a system of most embarrassing and expensive regulations, which imposes a heavy burden on the business, and at the same time contributes nothing to the Government. This, too, at n time when the European refiner can come into our markets, purchase the crude article and, by means of cheap labor, cheap chemicals and a good market for Naptha, drive the American refiner out of the foreign markets. Should our Government foster this im-

portant branch of American manufactures, or should it continue to embarrass the business by unreasonable and expensive regulations, until it has driven the trade into the hands of foreigners? It seems to us that every unnecessary obstacle should be taken out of the way, and every reasonable encouragement extended to a business which contributes so largely to the development of our national resources, to the maintenance of our national credit, and to the comfort and happiness of the world.

Use of Stimulants. Dr. Willard Parker, in a recent address before the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, discussed the subject of stimulants at some length. He said: The five chief stimulants are: tea, coffee,

alcohol, opium, tobacco. Stimulants when taken in a liquid form, go at once into the blood, and of course operate promptly upon the tissues of all parts of the body. Tea and coffee stimulate, alcoholy opium and tobacco poison.

Some persons can use both ten and coffee with impunity; a few coffee, but not tea; a good many tea, but not coffee. Tea and cof-fee used in moderation do not shorten life; used in excess they do, however, producing great nervous irritability and exhaustion. ance with the history of that period. When pears to protect the system against over

Man will have something to drink besides water. He is a drinking animal. The thing required, therefore, is only that he drink what shall not harm him. There need be no quarrel with pure lager beer and pure light wines, used in moderation. California vines are from very sweet grapes, therefore fermentation (which changes sugar into alintoxicating.

The liquors now drank are poisonous. I have not seen a case of delirium tremens in hospital for years. There used to be such but now such patients come in crazy-raving; from the effects, not of alcohol, but of

lterated liquors. As between tea and coffee on one hand, and alcohol on the other, a certain good man in New York used to say that "he was always glad to find that a young man liked tea and coffee, because then he was not likely to become fond of alcoholic drinks." Again, tea and coffee retard the processes of waste in the system, and thus enable the two nervous systems to furnish working power to the body for a longer time. Al-

chohol has no such power. Opium-cating rapidly increases in America. The effects of it are well known, yet its use does not necessarily shorten life. Onium used as a stimulant gives very pleasurable sensations for the time, but these are followed by a corresponding depression, a slough of exhaustion and misery which: continues until the pleasure is brought back by the use of a little more opium than be-

The moderate use of tobacco does not necessarily kill; but it cannot be said that the moderate use of it is harmless.

Perhaps tobacco is not quite so bad as rum, but they are twin brothers, and tobacco makes men drink. Tobacco depresses, and the user then craves liquor to stimulate him. It is found impossible to cure inebriate patients of the use of liquor so long as they are allowed to use French public revenue from tobacco from 1812 to 1882 was annually \$5,600,000, of late years it is \$36,000.000. During the former period there were in France at any given time 8,000 lunatics and paralytics.

in hearly an even ratio—six and a half times as much tobacco, five and a half times as much lunacy and paralysis. Those out feeling it so much; but not men of se-dentary life. There have died in New York within a few years three excellent clergymen, all of whom would now be alive had they not used tobacco. The difference in the operation of tobacco and alcohol is this, while alcohol causes tangible changes in certain organs, tobacco gradually lowers the vital tone of the whole system, so that

MESSRS. ALEXANDER McDonald and B. F. Rice are the United States Senators elect from Arkansas. The former is a native of Pennsylvania, about thirty-six years of age, and for several years did business as a banker and merchant in Kansas. At the close of he war he settled at Little Rock, Arkansas, and he is now President of the First National Bank of that place. He has been elected for the short term. Mr. Rice was born in Kentucky, but early in life migrated to Minnesota, where he obtained some eminence as a lawyer. At the breaking out and took up his residence at Little Rock, for

TREATY.

The annexed portion of a dispatch from Minister BANCROFT, to the State Department, dated Berlin. April 3d, will be of interest to our readers. It is observed that the provisions of the treaty are construed. by the German Diet and by the Chancellor, BISMARCK, as a most complete declaration of the change of nationality by the act of foreign naturalization. Mr. BANCROFT

Yesterday the treaty came up for acceptance in the Imperial Diet. Mr. Konig, in the first instance, and then Count Bismarck. took the occasion, publicly, and in the clearest and most emphatic manner, to confirm my interpretation in every particular. A discussion arose, which brought out a the treaty on the part of North Germany, in explanation of the first article, said that a five years' continuous residence in America, and no more, was all that the treaty re-

quired in regard to residence.

The Chancellor of the Confederation, Count Bismarck, spoke on the same point, declaring that the words of the article were too plain to be misunderstood; that the period of five years was to date from the moment when the emigrant should cross the American line, and that the continuity of residence which was required was to be interpreted, "Nicht in korporelichem soudern in jurislicschem sinne, o not in a corporeal but in a legal sense. The interpretation of the second article of the treaty was

equally explicit.

Dr. Schleiden, of the Committee of the we answer that, whilst nominally free, the Diet, reported that inasmuch as the lia-existence of the tax requires a system of bility of the naturalized citizen on his return to his original country extended only to breaches of law committed before emigration, it followed that any breach, of the law which might be committed by itself was ex-cluded from the class of punishable actions. The view was confirmed by Mr. Konig, who pointed out that as the emigrant remained liable only for acts committed be fore emigration, emigration itself, and the consequent withdrawal from military duty, could not be included among such acts. So then, said Mr. Lowe, one of the ablest members of the Diet, and well known as a ong and esteemed resident of New York, the hateful military business is now put aside, and the emigrant on his return is not liable to arrest for the violation of the military duty from which he had withdrawn by emigra

> While he fully accepted the explanation of Mr. Konig, Mr. Lowe still intimated a vish that it might be confirmed by Count Bismarck himself.

The Chancellor immediately arose, and replied as follows: The gentleman who has last spoken fears that a person who has lived five years in America and been naturalized there may yet, on his return here, be held to military duty. This apprehension I can designate as perfectly and absolutely un-founded; the literal observation of the treaty ncludes in itself that those whom we are bound to acknowledge as American citizens cannot be held to military duty in North Germany. That is the main purpose of the

Whosoever emigrates bona fide with the purpose of residing permanently in Amerishall meet with no obstacle on our part to his becoming an American citizen, and his bona fides will be assumed when he shall have passed five years in that country, and, renouncing his North German nationality, shall have become an American citizen. believe, therefore, that no room has been left open for the anxiety that has been expressed, and I lay great stress upon the plac-ing of the subject in its true light

Dr. Lowe questioned the Chancellor on this point once more, saying: "To my joy I think I may understand the Chancellor to unauthorized emigration can take place, even if the emigrant shall have ceased to be an American citizen. Count Bismarck replied: "I herewith

count Bismarck replied. I herewith confirm the declaration which the gentle-man desires," and he added, joyfully in form, seriously in substance, "I might also assert that we will treat the five years absence in America, when connected with naturalization, as a fulfilment of the military duty with the North German Confed-The fourth article of the treaty came also

under consideration.

Mr. Lasker, one of the ablest members of the Diet, inquired whether the German, naturalized in America and returning to Germany, would, after two years' residence in Germany, be held liable to military duty? text of the treaty, he said, gave no color to such an interpretation, but the report of the Council of Confederation was ambiguous, and, therefore, he called upon the Chancellor for a clearer explanation In the beginning of the debate, ex-Consul Mayor had most clearly explained that the

became naturalized a total revocation of his allegiance to any other power, holding fast to this fact. Count Bismarck replied that the German-American citizen, on resuming his relation as a citizen of North Germany, would, within the treaty, stand in the light of a foreigner emigrating into North Germany; that he could not be held to the discharge of any old military duty, but only to such new military duty as would attach to every for-

American law required from the person who

eigner emigrating into North Germany and oming naturalized there. All the proceedings were marked by the disposition to cherish more friendly rela-tions with the United States.

On the fourth article I will add a few words. The American law exacts from the citizen who becomes naturalized a perpetual renunciation by oath of his former ality. Hitherto the Prussian government has made no formal recognition of our naturalization laws, but now that it becomes bound by treaty to respect them, it would not have restored the returning American German to his German, citizenship had not the consent of the United States to his release from his obligation to them been-given, as it is given by the fourth article of this treaty.

I remain, sir, yours sincerely, GEORGE BANCROFT.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Esq., Secretary of State, &c. THE Central Pacific Railroad has been

operated on both slopes of the Sierra Neva-da mountains during April. Passengers and freight are hauled by wagons around the incomplete gap of six miles at the east end of the summit tunnel, when they again take the cars down to the Big Meadows of the Truckee, one hundred and fifty miles east of Sacramento. The track is meanwhile being graded at the foot of the mountains, and so soon as the spring rains admit operation in August.

THE Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge bill has become a law. The bridge proposed to be located at or near Fort Montgomery in the Highlands, and is on and to this end he is to have sole power of the line and of course in connection with the Erie and New England Railroad, to be constructed from Turner's on the Erie Railway, to Derby in the State of Connect ticut—therefore crossing the Hudson River road as well as all the north and south roads between those points.

Mr. Darwin has published two more volumes on the "Variation of Plants and Animals under Domestication," to confirm his theory that the different forms of animal

Darwinian Ideas.

and vegetable life have been produced by natural law, and not by creative acts. The conclusions of Mr. Darwin may be reduced 1. All animals, especially domestic ani-

nals, have a tendency to great variations of form; and artificial selection depends for its operation on this fact.

2. Many forms of animals and plants, not in existence in nature, but derived from natural types, are called into existence by man. 3. These are produced by artificial selec-

tion; by a careful observation of individual

variations, which are selected for breeding;

and these are preserved till they are perpetuated as specific characters.

4. Breeds, which are thus introduced by artificial selection, show differences of external form and of internal structure, which would warrant a naturalist, ignorant of their origin, to call them distinct species. or sometimes even distinct genera.

or sometimes even distinct genera.

Prof. Agassiz is the leading opponent of Mr. Darwin's theory. He asserts that species are immutable; that man can originate breeds, but never species; and that breeds are fruitful in offspring, but species, is created are fruitful in offspring, but species, if crossed, are barren, or have sterile offspring. He claims, also, that in the whole range of observation in living nature, or in fossil history, no instance has been found of transmutation of species. Where such eminent naturalists are at variance, who can decide the controversy?

American Cities.

The London Atheneum remarks in the course of a review of a recent American vol-

Baltimore will live in the traveler's mind as a city of lovely girls, of passionate song, and of perfect terrapin. It will keep its place, when things of higher interest have passed away, by the color of its streets, by the dash of its people, by the heat of its pavement, by the frolic of its quays. Other cities of the Union have their charms. Boston is very massive, Richmond is very pic-

New York abounds in riches, Chicago in enterprise, New Orleans in wickedness, St. Louis is fervid, Philadelphia nobly built; but Baltimore has a charm-beyond nearly all cities in America, which many a visitor has felt without being able to describe. The streets are very sunny, the citizens very gay. But these things may be seen elsewhere, in places of which you do not feel the instant charm. Perhaps the secret lies in a certain combination of brightness and thoughtlessness in the city and the people, which is rather Sicilian than American. York and New Orleans are far more dissi ited cities than Baltimore; yet for a kind of decorous excess in the ways of for dancing and dicing, for driving and drinking, for all the delights which are sup-posed to hang about wine, woman and song his city on the Chesapeake bears away the

A Pair of Portraits. William H. Seward sat on the floor of the Senate on Friday. His small figure and slim head, the latter covered with smooth gray and white hair, attracted all attention. Simon Cameron graciously gave him a chair, and Mr. Binghamaddressed him with the words of welcome and assurance as to his health. Then Thaddeus Stevensengaged in conversation with Mr. Seward. Two physiques ripe for death were they, but Seward looked the older, having not the advantage of a dark wig, like Mr. Stevens.
The latter is a grand looking old man always, but on this occasion his firm mouth, strong brows, and habitual firmness of cynicism, gave him great advantage over Seward's irregular and weak face, which showed many facile lines, as of ready wit, but not of deep principles. Seward has always seemed to me to be a literary man, intrusted with statesmanship. His weaknesses are all those of a professional writer. He is fond of talk, of sentimentalizing, of good wine, and frequent rich food, of riding, flattery and company, and he always has his leading speeches and State papers writ ten out, manifolded, and forwarded to the press in abundant time to print them without error or abridgment. It was in way that he lost position in politics, loving the dream of empire more than the abstract truths of freedom, and too indolent at his age (nearly seventy) to join an aggressive party again.—G. A. T. Uzeveland Leader.

Iowa, though not yet a quarter of a century old, has a population of over one million, and, though not rich, claims to have devised and constructed the most commodious and eligible Hospital for the Insane of any State in the Union. It is located at Mount Pleasant, Henry county. Its central structure, ninety by sixty feet, is four stories high; the six wings (forming a quadrangle) are three stories; it is built of cut stone lined with brick, has an iron roof, and eleven miles of iron pipes for water, gas and heating. It has 425 rooms above the basement. It has cost \$600,000, including an Artesian well 2,100 feet deep, which is no longer used, because of the corrosive properties of the water. Dr. R. J. Patterson is the superintendent.

---SUNDRY representatives of the manufacuring interests of the country, in anticipation of the speedy resumption of legislative business in Congress, are in Washington to secure modifications of the Amendatory tax oill passed last month. They are greatly dissatisfied with the two-and-a-half per cent., tax on sales, and say the cost of collecting it will be so great that the provision will yield little, if any, revenue. They, therefore, will ask the repeal of that section of the bill, and if the necessities of the country are so great that the manufacturing interests can not be entirely released from taxation, they will suggest a special or license tax that can be paid without subjecting persons to so much inquisitorial examination.

---A CURIOUS SIGHT. - Captain Trowell, of the Milwankee, tells us of a curious sight he witnessed on Lake Michigan on Sunday night. He left this port and getting out into the lake he found it as calm and still as the river, without a ripple to break its surface. The lake was frozen over its entire width by a conting of clear blue ice about as thick as glass, and so calm was it, there was not sea enough to break this coating. saw the Ministree about three miles off, and the reflection of her lights upon the ice was one of the finest sights ever witnessed. The ice was made on Sunday evening and night but soon disappeared. Such a sight is witnessed only once in a life time. - Milwaukee

THE Ways and Means Committee in their the line will be pushed rapidly forward across the plains to the Humboldt Valley.

It is expected three hundred miles will be in control of the Secretary of the Treasury, provide for one commissioner, one assistant and six deputy commissioners, besides solicitor. The commissioner is to be respon sible for the entire management of the Bureau, and for the collection of revenues, removing and appointing collectors, assessors, and their assistants.

> THE students of Wittenberg College have, like those of the University at Delaware, denotinged the disfranchising act of the Ohio Legislature, in a series of resolutions.

Over two hundred members of the medical faculty assembled the other day in the anatomical museum attached to Bellevue Hospital, New York, to be present at an autopsy of the body of a female, aged about thirty, dead seventy-six days, which had been preserved in life-like freshness by a new process of embalming called "nekros-" Professor Doremus presided over the autopsy, in which several of the most distinguished physicians and surgeous of the city participated. This new process of embalming consists simply in a wash of the deceased body without wound or incision Some of its specialities dre to dispense with the old system of disemboweling and extracting the brain; also avoiding mutilation or injection of any kind, and acting as a thorough disinfectant. The body operated upon this day was not in the slightest degree discolored; the features were as regular as in life, and the smell is inoffensive as of a body twenty-four hours after death. The opening of the body revealed the fact that the bowels and brains, as well as the flesh, were free of the slightest appearance of taint or of smell. The limbs were as pliable as in life. Several of the surgeons spoke in high terms of the extraordinary discovery as likely to work a revolution in

factory examination. A Mixed Family.

the preservation and transportation of dead bodies. Another body preserved by the

same process for one hundred and three days has been subjected to an equally saxis-

A gentleman well known to one of our friends relates the following surious family

experience: I got acquainted with a young widow who lived with her step-daughter in the same house; I married the widow; my father married the step-daughter of my wife; my wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step-mother, and I am the step-rather of my mother-in-law; my step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step brother, but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my step-brother; my wife has also a boy; my slep-mother is, consequently, the step-sleter of my boy, and is also his grandmother because he is the child of her step-sen, and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got his step-sister for a wife; I am the brother of my own son who is the sen of my step-mother. I am the brother in law of my mother; my wife is the aunt of her own son; my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather."

A Paradise.

A writer in Putnames Monthly Magazine thus sums up the happy lot of the Japanese: "Take the Japanese as a whole, high and low, rich and poor, they are the best fed, best clad, best lodged, least overworked and most genial and happy people on the

face of the earth.
"Food is abundant and cheap—imaginary wants rare; and thus temptations to crime are less than with us, though the land is no Utopia.

"There is no such thing as squaler to be seen in Japan. In the house of the very poorest, a Eifth averue belle might sit upon the matted floor without soiling her dress. The streets are admirably sewered; all offal nd garbage are removed for manure.

"There is no biggiry. The people are wonderfully open minded. There is no hatred of Christianity as such; only it is fenred as an engine to cause political

BEWARE

CONSUMPTION. Check and conquer its betwares, lest you fall the victim. When attacked with any of its preliminary symptoms, no matter how slight, be on your guards

and promptly use the remedy ere too late. DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

Is an old, well tried, certain and standard remady for Coughs, Codes, 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 or well-known citizens in our infest, and their certificates. are on record. Have you a cough which has grad-ually increased from a slight one to one of perma nenf standing? Lose notline, but procure a bottle of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will of DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permanent cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and nain from attacks of Asthma or Difficulty of Breathing? Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will act promptly, relieve you, and gradually restore you to your freedom of pain, and sound, pleasant sleep. Are your lungs sore and irritated, indicating infiammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will lead the soreness, hilly the infiammation, and restore the lungs to their prestine licalth and vigor. This Cough Syrup is pleasant and spreadle to take, while powerful and sure in its action. For sale by all Druggists in the country.

FALLACIES OF THE FACULTY.

The stomach is the ruling organ of the system. If he digestion is imperfect, every member, every gland, every muscle, every nerve and fibre is more or less out of order. All the fluids are deprayed. The brain is clouded. The spirits are depressed. All dyspentics knowt his to be the truth. It is not, however, half the truth. Columns would be required to enumerate the pains and penalties of dyspepsia, nor could any pen do them justice. Tens of-thousands feel them; no man can describe them. Can they be prevented? Can they be relieved? Can they be banished at once and forever? Unquestionably they can. No dyspeptic has ever taken HUSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in vain. Betionably they can. No dyspeptic has ever taken HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S in vain. Believe no one who says; the complaint is incurable. This great vegetable stomachic will cradicate it—is cradicating it in thousands of cases over which medical practitioners have shaken their heads ominously, saying, "Nothing can be done." The faculty has its fallacies. One of them is that indigestion is the most difficult of all the ordinary aliments of mankind te combat and subdue. This is a mistake. Nothing can be caster than to conquer if if the true specific be saidministered. This vegetable combination which has become famous throughout the civilized world as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an antistote to the disease which has never been known to fail, and fortunately it is everywhere procurable. If you wish to fool with the dyspepsia, try the pharmacopocla prescriptions. If you want to roof it out and provent its occurrence take the Bitters daily. There is no discount on the testimony in its favor; if there is a man or woman who has ever tried if for indigestion without being beseftited, the fact has not transpired. Universal, uncontradicted praise avouches its wonderful tonle virtues.

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.

Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa AN THER CURE. A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to in

form him of a great chire made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. ilst these cures are made with the Dector'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 Ohlo, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF

FICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT BEN' OF CHECKIC DISEASES, NO. 180 PARK STREET, FROM S.A.M. UNTIL ST. M.