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TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1568.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, usued 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 exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county for reference in important issues to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute. Terms : Single copy, one year, \$1.50; in clube 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 Affairs in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News and Coal Shipments. Sixth page: Finance and Trade and Home Markets. Seventh page: Agricultural Depart-

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at

THE Blue Noses of Nova Scotia have reconsidered their objections to the Canadian Confederation, adopting a resolution, the other day, by a large majority, confirming the principles upon which the new Dominion has been created.

THERE is no longer any fair room for doubt that Georgia has given ample majorities for the Constitution, for the Republican State ticket, and for a Republican control in both branches of the Legislature. We have no further information as to the Congressional ticket.

THE PRESIDENT'S habitual and illegal assumptions of authority are imitated by his subordinates, one of whom, Secretary WELLES, requires, it is said, that graduates. of the Naval Academy shall serve two years which reaches away down to the borders before they are promoted above the rank of of North Carolina and into Tennessee. midshipmen. Of this complaint is made, as it is said by an act of Congress the cadets are entitled to the rank of ensign immediately upon their graduation.

office of State Senator, but will not canvass southern climate, would add greatly to our to obtain it. So far no competitor has ap- market supplies, and give us many vegetapeared against him for the place, and it is bles earlier than we can now obtain them. now probable that none will appear. This is a very strong testimonial to the faithfulness and to the unusual confidence with which be crossed by this proposed line at Grafton, he has naturally inspired his constituents.

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Political.

The wings.

THE Revolution is, of course, a journal without a peer in its special department of social and political agitation. Owned by times confounded with Newbern, North Mrs. S. B. Anthony and edited by Mrs. E. C. Stanton and Mr. Parker Pillsbury, it assumes to be "the organ of the National Party of New America," which we understand to be the party of Universal Equality, irrespective of race, color or sex, The Revolution has undertaken a very large contract, and we shall make it a point to observe its weekly progress, pledging in advance our admiration if not our convictions.

Mr. BELMONT and his friends decline to assent to the holding of the Democratic Convention earlier than the day already fixed, July 4th. It is given out that this refusal is prompted by a desire to be acquainted with the Republican numinations and platform. As these are to be made public as early as the 21st or 22nd of May, it is fair to believe that Mr. PENDLETON'S Democratic opponents do not assign in this their real ground of objection. As PENDLETON stock is daily declining, they perhaps hope to defeat his nomination by the largest possible delay. The situation has a bad look for

MR. BINGHAM commenced his argument yesterday, for the prosecution, and closing the case. He will probably finish to-day. The Senate then assumes the further control of impeaclment, deliberating in tecret sessions until its verdict is made up. The length of debate, will be first settled. It is to be very much desired that the final needlessly delayed, yet it is equally proper that there should an ample latitude given to every Senator for the expression of his views, and such a comparison of opinions furnaces; and even agriculture is prosecuted as will ensure an united vote upon the main under great disadvantages.

SOLDIERS DISFRANCHISED.

institutions of learning throughout their brier, where it would meet this proposed State, the Ohio Democracy are making their majority in the Legislature available in the renewal of the old warfare upon the sol- its immense native wealth into Pittsbugh as diers of the Union. Not content with the hostility which the records of the past seven years show that they have steadily entertained against the wearers of the blue, they have revived once more the Confederate policy of attack upon the wounded and disabled veterans. It was a characteristic feature of rebel cruelty, that, in this regard, the humane restrictions which were recognized by the laws of civilized warfare elsewhere. were utterly disregarded in their treatment of the Federal wounded. If one of our hospitals chanced to fall into their hands, its unhappy tenants were systematically ex-

posed to the fullest measure of their ferocious barbarity. The Ohio Copperheads keep alive this sort of tactics, as well as they can, and are now making war upon the crippled veterans who inhabit the National Asylum at Dayton, passing through one to prohibit these soldiers from voting. but with which we have now no connection Our Ohio exchanges regard the passage of the bill by the other branch as certain, and concur in stating that the Democratic Senators who voted ior it "are the same fellows the constitutional amendment disfranchising draft-sneaks and deserters." To have served the Republic in the days of its great peril is an offence which Copperheadism can never forgive.

A RAILROAD SOUTHWARD.

The western slope of the Appalachian sysem of mountains is remarkably rich in minerals, and is divided. into several paral lel valleys. Coal, iron, lime and fire clay constitute its most important mineral pro ductions, while the soil of its beautiful and salubrious valleys is excellent.

Through the most extensive of those valeys which run parallel with the main mountain chain, extending from the neighborhood of Lake Erie in a southward direction far into Virginia, the Allegheny and Monongahela both have their courses. Coming from nearly opposite directions—the one from the north, the other from the souththey meet at Pittsburgh, form the Ohio, and thence, having broken through the swell of land which runs from near the southern shore of Lake Eric along the western border of Pennsylvania, and through West Virginia, where it divides the country drained by the Monongahela from that which slieds its water into the Kanawha, their united waters, no longer obstructed by the successive ranges of the mountain system, pursue their way quietly and gently

to the center of the Mississippi basin. With the Allegheny portion of this great valley, Pittsburgh has now excellent railroad communication; but with that to the south, which is drained by the Monongahela, there is no communication over which the products of the country can be carried except to the limited extent reached by the Monongahela Slackwater, the great success of which attests the native wealth of the valley. The Pennsylvania Railroad puts us in connection with the heart of the moun tain system directly east of us, and soon the Connellsville road will open up another avenue in the same direction, but more to the south; neither of these roads, however. gives us access to the southern end-perhaps the best end-of our own great valley,

Pittsburgh is the only great city which possesses a direct natural route for a railroad into that region; and to no city would a connection with it be of such value: for it is a region of iron and coal mines and of vast Ir is understood that Mr. James L. GRA- and almost unbroken forests. Moreover its numerous fertile valleys, with their more

Two railroads now cross the region of which we are speaking from east to westwith which he has served for six years past, the Baltimore and Ohio road, which would in West Virginia, and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Newbern, a few miles north of the line between Virginia and North Carolina. This Newbern is some-Carolina, but it is more than three hundred miles north-west of that Newbern; yet a road to Newbern, Virginia, would give us a continuous communication by rail with the other Newbern, as well as with all the towns on the Atlantic slope south of the Potomac, and also with the entire system of railways of the south-west south of the Cum-

berland. A road up the Monongahela to its head in West Virginia, thence to the Greenbrier, which rises in the same valley and flows in the opposite direction to the Kanawha, and its influence upon the thought, the politics, thence up the Kanawha to Newbern would the statesmanship of the nation,—which put this city in direct communication with nearly all the South on both sides of the mountains. Newbern is three and a half degrees south and half a degree west of Bible, the rifle and the axe, has carried the Pittsburgh, and on no part of the line is there any large deflection from a north and south course. No mountain range has to above the mouth of the Greenbrier, cuts of the Cross in wilderness and mountainbe crossed by climbing; but the Kanawha, from Pittsburgh to Newbern by this route or circuit-rider had ventured in the line of through one. That is all. The distance would probably be from two hundred and than one-third of which would be within our own State. The line would pass through the entire length of West Virginia, from north to south, not far from the eastern border, and about twenty-five miles pending propositions of Mr. Sumnen and into Old Virginia, in the upper end of the others, relative to restrictions upon the valley of the Kanawha. Between the Balcountry is destitute of any communication judgment upon impeachment may not be with the outer world other than common roads; consequently it is sparsely populated, poor and but little improved. Abounding in iron ore, coal and timber, there are no

With a railroad built on this route, and a slackwater navigation on the Kanawha, to which that river is admirably adapted, at Having disfranchised the students at the least as far up as the mouth of the Greenroad, nearly the whole of West Virginia could be made to prosper greatly and pour its natural emporium.

But to make a slackwater on the Kanawha steadily available will require a like improvement on the Ohio. Meanwhile the proposed railroad, if made, will have awakened a new life in the upper part of the valley of that river, and prepared a trade for the slackwater that will make the enter- upon troublesome questions with the cowa great success. The two projects are by no means antagonistic.

Nothing can be devised that will so effectually heal the wounds of our common publican," incendiary organization. No that the President is guilty. The argument doubt, a very large portion of its clerical on both sides will probably not affect, a sincentiary, as such north and south avenues of membership sympathizes in the sentiment of gle vote.

intercommunication as the one of which we | loyal patriotism which peculiarly marks one are speaking. We have, spoken of the development of the wealth of West Virginia; but important as that is, it is of secondary importance compared with a direct connection, which this road would give us, with branch of their Legislature on Friday a bill thousands of miles of railway already made, whatever. To secure such a connection is worthy of a great effort, and that effort, if made at all, must be made by Pittsburgh. This opportunity is like one of those tides who howled all over the State last fall about in the affairs of man, which, as Shakspeare says, "if taken at the flood, lead on to fortune." No other city can tap that country so easily, so naturally, as ours, and turn the fat currents of its trade this way; but if our people delay very long we shall see once more what for some years past we saw in the oil regions of Venango—we shall see rival cities, in the face of all their disadvantuges, snatching away a great trade which naturally belongs to us. .. Thanks to the navigation of the Allegheny and to the energy of Col. Piniars that we did not lose all that trade, If Pittsburgh would retain her ascendency she must take care of her own interests and put forth her utmost strength.

HOW TO REPRESS AN IRREPRESSI-BLE QUESTION.

The question of Equality of Race appears once more in the church. The deliberations of the General Conference a Chicago on Saturday were vigorously disturbed by it, in the shape of a motion to admit certain Southern Mission Conferences. composed wholly of colored ministers and people, to an equality of representation. As Railway. In response to the inquiries of usual, the question was fairly met, by some of the delegates participating in the very earnest discussion which the motion gave rise to, and who advocated the passage upon the substantial merits which they claimed for it. Others, however, evinced the disposition often exhibited in deliberative bodies on this question, to give it the go-by as long as possible, evading direct action by some adroit side-issue. The substantial point involved was really this: Shall Equality of Race be recognized in the Methodist Church polity and discipline? The side-issue, upon which several influential delegates roposed to send it off, was by way of an bjection that no "Mission" Conferences, white or colored, were entitled to representation. There are discrepancies between the reports of the discussion as printed in the Chicago papers of Saturday evening and as telegraphed to the press, each apparently supplying the deficiencies of the other. Justice to a prominent delegate from this city, who insisted upon the validity of the "missionary" objection, requires it to be stated that he is officially reported not only as in favor of admitting those Conferences as soon as it could be done properly, but as hoping that "they would be admitted before the Conference finally adjourned." Those delegates who felt prepared to meet at once the grave questions involved in the matter," were unable to get a direct vote; and

upon the suggestion of Dr. Durbin, of Autodelphia the whole question was i laid on the table to await the official report from the Bishops upon organization generally. Undoubtedly, it will be again under consideration before the Conference adjourns, and the spirit already evinced by influential delegates renders a square and triumphant vote upon the principles at issue

not unlikely. The efforts of the friends of Equality in political rights will be entirely unavailing so long as any exclusions, for caste or color, shall be recognized by the leading religious denominations. Until we see the end of this, it is of very little use to agitate for Equal Suffrage, or to combat the social prejudices of the people, or to hope for the lightest practical recognition of any rights for the black race which the white majority is bound to respect. So long as a religious denomination which numbers eight thousand preachers and more than eleven hundred thousand enrolled members which is second to no sect of the Protestant faith in controls the cultivated classes by the learning and the polished oratory of its distinguished divines,-which, combining the ministrations of the Gospel along the most advanced frontier of civilization, illustrating Christian duty in the midst of pioneer hardships and perils, and setting up the standard pass where no other Protestant missionary Christian duty-a denomination, which is fifty to three hundred miles, a little less adorned throughout the world by every Christian grace and which, by its faithful zeal in ministration and by the simple purity of its active faith, has become a recognized power in the land-so long as the Methodist Episcopal Church hesitates to declare for Equality, as a matter of simple and Christian justice, just so long will the hope timore and Ohio railroad and Newbern the of its recognition by politicians or legislators

prove vain and delusive. Is it any cause for wonder that the poor, ignorant world's people, the rank and file of political parties, the masses of the Dem. ocracy, with a very large proportion of the Republican party, should be unable to see their way clearly upon a question which seems to gravel these learned divines? Are we to be surprised if plain folks, who are confessedly in the habit of deciding the issues before them upon such simple lights as are afforded by their own reasonings, the teachings of their newspapers and the inculcations of such Christian ministers as impeachment, made by one of the leading they weekly listen to, should be controlled Republicans of the House. This gives thirby their old-fashioned prejudices, and should be indifferent to the nicer shadings of abstract principle or an elevated morality, when we see that even their clergymen, whose sacred duty it is to confess and declare the truth, listen rather to suggestions of temporary expediency, and diplomatise

ardly adroitness of small politicians?

great political party. Unquestionably, the membership of this denomination exercise powerful influence upon Republican seniments. It is idle to hope for any decided progress upon this question of justice to the black race, so long as it is discountenanced by so potent a body as the Methodist General Conference. May we not desire that their deliberations will yet result in a conscientious and bold declaration of the faith which is in them? Let us trust that such an exposition of principle will yet be made at Chicago, as will go farther to sustain the policy upon which ten Southern States are now undergoing reconstruction than all the platforms of all the political conventions that may sit this year. Let us have an explicit and bold avowal that shall be a warning as well as an encouragement to other guides of public sentiment. Let the issue be met, considered, decided and then practically maintained in the pulpit as it should be, as a question of simple morality and pure Christian duty as it is, and it will cease to be troublesome to political parties or obnoxious to the popular prejudice which now feeds and grows fat upon the

THE CHARTIERS VALLEY RAIL

neglects and bmissions of our religious

teachers.

We mentioned, one day last week, that a meeting of citizens of the Chartiers valley had been held, at which a Committee was appointed to confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as to the probability of the construction of the Chartiers Valley that Committee, answer was promptly sent that if the inhabitants along the line would subscribe to the stock of the new company, an adequate sum sufficient to finish paying for the right of way and to complete the road-bed, the superstructure should be put on with as little delay as practicable.

According to the report of the Engineer, who made, during the last summer, an exmination into the extent and condition of the work, the sum of about \$600,000 will be required to finish the road-bed and liquidate claims for way. This is a very considerable sum for the property holders in the erritory between Mansfield and Washington to raise; but the investment would prove emunerative, both as yielding fair divilends and as largely enhancing the value of real estate along the whole line. In discussng the general subject of railroad building have frequently heretofore urged that only such lines ought to be constructed as will pay, and that in aid of such enterprises property holders and business men who are o be specially benefited, ought to do their full share while invoking help from abroad. The Chartiers valley enterprise falls clearly into this category. The offer made to the Committee seems to be reasonable, and if it shall be accepted by the inhabitants the enterprise will be put into successful operation

in the course of a year and a half. In view of the fresh local interest manifested in the resumption of the work, a tion of a bill. meeting of the present owners of the fran chises of the Chartiers Valley Railway has been called, to be held at Philadelphia on the 12th inst. It is to be presumed that all propositions submitted by the citizens, through their Committee, will be fully and candidly considered on that occasion. If it shall be found impracticable for the citizens to raise the sum of money requisite to meet the offer already made, it is earnestly to be hoped that some other basis of cooperation may be suggested, satisfactory to all parties concerned, so as to lay a basis for the obainment of the money essential to finish the line and put it in operation at the earliest

esible date. THE CINCINNATI Gasette's Washington correspondent, under date of the 1st, writes very fully upon the probabilities of convicion. Classifying Senators, some as certain vote aye, and others as resting under some doubt, not so much as to their own opinions as by reason of the imputations which journals in the Jourson interest have industriously insinuated against them, the writer devotes a paragraph each to ANTHONY, FESSENDEN, SHERMAN, TRUM-BULL, Ross, GRIMES, VAN WINKLE and FowLER, and gives substantial reasons for believing that but two of these gentlemen, GRIMES and VAN WINKLE, will vote for acuittal on the main issue. Of the Tennese Senator, he says: Mr. Fowler, unless under the shadow of

such a combination, would hardly dare to vote against the impeachment which he has so often and so justily demanded. It was not very long before the beginning of these proceedings that, at the residence of Senaor Morgan, in the presence of near twenty Congressmen who were discussing ways and means of furthering loyal reconstruction at the South, he said: "Gentlemen, your schemes look well enough; but I tell you it will all be unavailing till you begin t the beginning, and put the prime cause of all the trouble, Mr. Johnson, out of office." He has again and again been even more explicit and pointed in his demand for impeachment, and scores of witnesses can be adduced to establish his position. No matrimonial gossip will serve to explain any nge as would be involved in his now voting for acquittal. He stands too deep in volunteered committals to conviction. It is not surprising, therefore, that Colonel Stokes and other East Tennesseeans now say they feel perfectly sure of Mr. Fow-ler's vote. He is a man of little prominence, however, and of little ability, and glittering prizes sometimes tempt such men sorely.

A WASHINGTON letter speculates upon the

vote in impeachment as follows: I have seen a count of the probable vote on the first, second, third, fifth and some of the specifications of the eleventh article of ty-eight votes for guilty on the first article, thirty-nine on the second, forty on the third and thirty-eight on the fifth and part of the eleventh. / Of course this is only the opinion of one man, but his position gives him peculiar opportunities for obtaining information as to the views of the Senators. A special to the Providence Journal says :

The arguments of Groesbeck, Evarts and Stanbery, it is believed have not made rdly adroitness of small politicians?

The Methodist church has sometimes been conceded to be doubtful, but not more denounced as an "Abolition," "Black Rein the trial has not weakened the feeling

Reconstruction and the Democracy.

According to the accounts received at Washington five of the late rebel States have adopted constitutions, and reconstructed themselves under the new regime. It may be put down as a settled fact that Arkansas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana, will be admitted into the Union" as they call it, in time to participate in the Presidential election. It s certain as to them, and probable as to all he remaining States of the South, except, erhaps, Texas. It becomes then, a very uportant question for the Democratic party to determine what it will do in the premises—whether to accept the situation; recognize the validity of the State governments in the South, and canyass for their electoral votes; or, proceeding upon the idea that these governments are illegal, decline to run my electoral ticket in them. The latter it is needless to say, would be a very foolish policy—yet it will be strongly recommended by the impracticables who so often control the councils of the Democratic party. The election returns show that in some of these States-the constitution was

adopted by a very small majority. It was no doubt fairly beaten in Arkansas and Georgia, yet there is a pretense that it was adopted in each by a small majority. Well, in a Presidential contest the Democrats will get every vote that was cast against the constitution, to begin with. If they can, in addition to this, divide the negro vote-which they certainly can—they will carry a fair share of the Southern States. Those who think that because the negroes voted for the constitution they will, therefore, adhere to the Radical party, make the mistake of confounding two very different questions.

The adoption of the constitution involved the right of the negroes to vote, and it would be very strange indeed if they did not favor their own enfranchisement, How they will vote after this enfranchisement, is another question entirey, and one to be determined by the same fluences that determine the votes of ignorant and uneducated men everywhere. The whole history of reconstruction shows that the negro vote will not depend upon the merits of candidates or principles, but apon the success of party leaders in the use of proper means to get it. What other secret explains the nomination of General Scott, an utter stranger, but the head of the Freedmen's Bureau—as Governor of South Carolina. Not the election, but the nominotion I refer to. Scott had just come into the State as the head of the he was able to get the nomination, and simply because he had it in his power to reward those who gave it to him. So of officers in other States—all goes to show that thenegro vote is a marketable commodity. As such it has been successfully treated by the Radicals; as such it will be treated by the Demo-So of officers in crats if they are wise .- Mack. to Cincinnati

The Irish Church Question.

The Cunard steamer Java, which left Liverpool on the 18th instant and Queenstown on the 19th, arrived at New York the

Much anxiety is felt in England concerning the course of Parliament on the question of the Irish Church. The papers teem with notices of meetings to be held. London Times treats the result of the battle as a foregone conclusion, and is content to offer advice to Mr. Gladstone as to the course he shall take as a victorious general. Taking it for granted that the resolutions

will be carried, the Times suggests to Mr. Gladstone that he shall push his conquest no further at present than the mere introduc-Such a bill would, it is said, require an entire session for its proper direstion and assimilation, and it is necessar to recollect, says the Times, that neither party can go to the country until both the Scotch and Irish Reform bills are settled. Archbishop Manning had contradicted the report that he had been requested to forward to Mr. Gladstone the thanks of the Pope for his action with respect to the Irish

Foremost among the demonstrations upon the liberal side of the question was a meeting which was held at St. James' Hall, London, under the presidency of Earl Russell. The noble earl made a long and earnest speech, the keynote of which was that a crisis of great importance in the history of the country had now arrived, and that after a period of three hundred years the people of England had at last determined to do justice to the sister kingdom. He repeated at length the chief arguments in favor of Mr. Glad-

stone's position.

A counter demonstration was held in the same hall on the following evening, under the auspices of the Protestant Defence Association. The London Times says it was poorly attended. Not more than threeourths of the hall wasfull. No one of any minence had been betrayed by antagonism to Popery into joining this demonstration against Mr. Gladstone's proposal.

Mr. Boylan, an Irish Roman Catholic, was amongst those who spoke against the destruction of the Irish Protestant Church. The Herald says the attendance was large A few Gladstonites had obtained an entrar and their expressions from time to time of dissent only rendered the applause and approval of the majority more emphatic.

The Mahoning Railway Accident. On Saturday morning, at about three o'clock, an oil train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad was stopped by obstructions to the track a short distance from Mantua Station. While the track was being put in order a brakeman was sent back with a signal to stop the freight train that was following. He had been gore but a short time when the freight came thundering along, down a heavy grade, the momentum it had obtained rendering it impossible to materially check its speed before it struck the caboose of the train in front, knocking it into a complete wreck and setting it on

fire.

The engineer of the freight jumped from his train an instant before it collided with the caboose, and escaped without serious interest Denham, was The fireman, James Denham, was In the caboose there were a number of

persons, nearly all of whom were more or less injured, some of them seriously. Geo. Smith, of Newburgh, was asleep in the caboose at the time of the collision, and was instantly killed. His body was afterwards burned, with the wreck.

Those who were uninjured had scarcely escaped from the car when it caught fire.

and it was with the utmost exertion that the wounded were rescued from the flames. One man who had become entangled in the wreck had both his arms burned to a crisp before lie was released from his place of torture. He cannot live. His name we have not learned. Sixteen cars loaded with oil then caught

tire and were burned. The track and ties for a long distance were destroyed and all trains on Saturday were delaye hours at that point, the road not bein re-placed, and a transfer of passengers and baggage being required, both east and west

—Cleveland Leader.

Among the jousd' esprits of the day is a story that Judge Nelson and General Butler fought a due at the Congressional grave yard; that Nelson was shot through the brains; that Butler was shot through the heart, and that both of them walked back to the Capitol uninjured.

GENERAL NEWS

—The Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company has entered into contract with Gen. Burn side to furnish 6,000 tons of iron for the Vincennes Railroad. The contract involves a half million dollars.

-The English papers announce the death of Dr. John Elliotson, one of the most distinguished scientific men of the time. He introduced the stethescope in England, discovered the curative properties of quinine and prussic acid, founded the North London Hospital, and was a confirmed believer in mesmerism.

_A revival of religion is in progress in Birmingham, Ct., and apropos of the great interest a correspondent tells of a ropewalker who drew a large crowd about him. so as to block the street during his ascension, but on coming down and proceeding to take up a collection, his whole audience incontinently left for the prayer meeting.

The Georgia papers give credit to the military authorities throughout the State for the perfect fairness and impartiality of their conduct during the recent election. Beyond their efforts to preserve the peace and secure freedom of voting to citizens of every color,, they took no part in affairs. same report would be true of every other Southern State.

-The Raleigh (N. C.) Star is reasonably philosophical over the ratification of the new Constitution in North Carolina. It recommends everybody to bear in mind that however much they may dislike it, they have got to live under it till they can get a better one, and the sooner they go to work to make the best of their condition, the better for them. This is thoroughly sensible, and if the Southern people generally would adopt it as a basis of their action, they would speedily get out of their troubles.

Simple Directions for Preserving Furs. Ladies are often anxious about keeping furs free from moths during the summer Some one advertises

requisite information for one dollar. Darkness is all that is necessary. "miller," the eggs from which moths are hatched, only moves in light; the moths themselves work in darkness. Hang the furs in a very dark closet, and keep the door shut; keep it always dark, and you can have no trouble. But, as closet doors are some times left open, the better way is to enclose the articles loosely in a paper, put this in a pillow case, or wrap around a cloth, and hang it up in a dark closet. Camphor, spices, or perfumes are of no use. Contin-ual darkness is sufficient. And do not take out the furs in June or July to give them an "airing," for even then cometh the enemy, and it may be that in fifteen minutes after exposure, it has deposited a hundred eggs. If you consider an airing indispensable, give the furs a good switching and put

BANQUET TO MR. BURLINGAME. - A banquet to Anson Burlingame and the Chinese embassy was given at the Lick House, San Francisco, on the 28th ult. Mr. Burlingame, n his remarks, said that this was not the place nor the proper time to enter into any exposition of the purposes of the mission. It came to him unsolicited, and was accepted in the broad interest of civilization, and would not be used in any partial or limited sense. It should be conducted only in the interests of all. The mission was not the result of an accident, nor with any special design, but the legitimate consequence the events which recently occurred in the capital of China, caused by the West being brought into proper relations with that em

-A vein of iron ore has been discovered J. about fourteen feet below the surface extending a mile and quarter to thirty feet in width.

Of that remorec'ess and insidious destroyer of the

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

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

Is an old, well tried, cortain and standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain or Oppression in the Chest or Lungs, and all Discases of the Pulmonary Organs. Its sure and certain efficacy has been fully tested and endorsed for many years by numbers or well-known citizens in our midst, and their certificates are on record. Have you a cough, which has gradually increased from a slight one to one of perma nent standing? Lose no time, but procure a bottle of 19R. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP, which will surely relieve you of the dangerous premonitory symptoms and effect a permatient cure. Do you spend miserable days and long sleepless nights of torture and pain 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 inflammation? This is one of the most dangerous symptoms, and should be promptly removed. Dr. SARGENT'S Cough Syrup will heat the soreness, allay the inflammation, and restore the lungs 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 ceuntry.

RITTERS.

The human stomach seems to require a tonic the numan stomach scems to require a tonic stimulant. From time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, tonic bitters have been runneth not to the own made their own bitters, and used. Formerly men made their own bitters, and few thought of cating breakfast without first taking their "tausy." Those were days, however, when prohibitory laws were unknown, and, in consequence, liquors were pure. Dealers could then afford to be honest and sell nothing but the unadulterated. Now, however, what with government tax and court fines, poke-berry juice and alcohol must pass muster for 'told rye' and 'nure bour-bon.'' People have come to fear poleoning more than maisrial diseases and dropped their 'tanay,' Hight here is where Hostettrik' & Smith, of Pitts-burgh, have proven benefactors. Years ago the commenced the manufacture of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, laying I down as a rule, that has since been conscientiously followed, to use noth-STOMACH BITTERS, taying It down as a rule, has since been conscientiously followed, to use nothing but the purest liquors, manufactured expressly for them. By strict adherence to this rule they have won public confidence and reaped their reward in a large profitable and steady business. Their BITTERS is known all over the country. They are the ploneers of the business, and have the largest manufactory in the world. Nor has success in their case, as in too many instances, rendered them careless; their BITTERS is as pure and good to-day as was the first distillation. We heartly recommend them as a table. as a tonic.

As a specific for dyspepsia, billousness, constipation, nervousness, general debility, and remittent
and intermittent fevers its efficacy has never been
onestioned.

There are many worthless imitations; we carnestly cation the public against them. 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 my benefit. I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN,

Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa. ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to in form him of a great cure made hy his Lung Cune, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, 11st 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 receipted a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing anot. most wonderful cure,
DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULT

FICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AN MENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 described the state of the stat with economical cutton in

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