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FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, *issued 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 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, Table Talk. Third page: Central Live Stock, Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Home Markets. Seventh page: Miscellaneous Reading Matter.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 139⅝.

THE Republicans of New Hampshire, in Convention on the 5th appointed delegates to Chicago, instructing them for GRANT. Resolutions were also adopted sustaining the impeachment.

IT IS REPORTED that the citizens of Philadelphia find that their inability to sustain a profitable or even a self-supporting line of ocean steamships, has become a habit so chronic as to be hopeless of any improvement. They find it less expensive to transact their maratime business through the convenient channels of New York and Balmore.

THE case of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad and the Erie and Northeast Railroad vs. the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, which was argued in the United States Circuit Court in December last, is to be reargued at Williamsport on the 16th of June next. The case is an important one, as it involves the control of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.

THE interest of Col. A. K. MCCLURE in the Chambersburg *Repository*, one of the ablest Republican journals in the State, has been disposed of to Messrs. JERE. COOK and S. W. HAYS, young gentlemen of decided literary ability, and members of the Franklin county bar. Col. MCCLURE is followed in his retirement from editorial duties with the best wishes of friends throughout the entire Commonwealth. We wish his successors a large measure of prosperity.

THE SENATE transacted no public business yesterday, going into secret session as soon as it convened. We have no information as to its progress in deliberations upon the great issues which have engrossed public interest for nearly two months past. It is doubtful if this tribunal will declare any judgment before the week closes, but all speculations, either as to the nature of the verdict or the date of its announcement, are simply vague conjecture. The country will know what it has a right to expect, and we have an unshaken confidence that this expectation will be realized.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC is perfecting its organization for effective service in the campaign. These soldiers will not permit the welfare of the Union to be endangered by the restoration of disloyal men to political power, if it can be lawfully prevented by their patriotic efforts. The principles for which they once freely exposed their lives, are even yet imperilled by the intrigues of the enemies of a Constitutional government, and these soldiers still rally around the flag, relying now upon the ballot in place of the bullet. We print elsewhere the organization of their State Central Committee, and heartily welcome the organization to an effective alliance against the common enemy.

OPERATIVES in various trades in the country are much disquieted, and an unusual number of "strikes" are reported. Some 1500 coal miners are "out," at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, with no prospect of an early return to work. There is trouble in the iron-mills at Youngstown and Duncannon. In New York, the bricklayers struck for $5 per day, and got it; the hod-carriers also got 25 cents additional. The house-carpenters and joiners want their $3.50 increased to $4, and are confident of success. The masons think their $4.50 will soon be $5. The coal-heavers on the docks have struck, but have not yet gained their point. The carvers want $3.50 instead of $3. The journeymen-bakers, coopers, lumber-handlers and several other classes of labor also demand a similar advance, and have either struck, or contemplate a turn-out if their demands are not acceded to.

"PETROLEUM" does not like our suggestion that a new Eastern route, via the Allegheny Valley Railway and an independent connection thence to the seaboard, might furnish to the business men of Pittsburgh the healthful competition in freights which they have considered essential to their interests. His objection is certainly worthy of consideration, in view of the magnitude of the petroleum interest at this point. A very large capital is invested here in the business of preparing crude petroleum for the markets of the world. The profits attending the business are not large, and any additional burthens imposed upon the trade might have seriously injurious results. The shrewd and far-sighted men who are especially interested will give due consideration to this important question, and will not be caught in any trap if they know it.

A word more: none understand better than does "Petroleum" that efforts to force trade into unnatural channels, or to exclude the traffic of the country from those channels which invite it by their superior advantages, are, in the long run, invariably futile and disastrous. The business interests of this city will prosper in any special department just so long as they command the elements of skill, capital, position and connections, and no longer. When the material progress of the country developes superior advantages elsewhere, our own industry applies itself to other new departments of production, with the same or increased prosperity. One trade is entitled to no preference over all others, and advantages which are generally desirable to the community are not likely to be neglected to suit any special interest. If the community, as a whole, should approve of the newly projected line of railway, with the benefit of its competition for our eastern business, the road will be built, and special interests would soon adapt themselves to the new situation.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO RIVER NAVIGATION.

The citizens of Pittsburgh are invited to meet on Monday evening next, to consider the dangers with which their interests, in the unobstructed navigation of the Ohio river, are threatened by the unfriendly legislation of a neighboring State. A private corporation has secured from the Legislature of Ohio, a nominal grant of authority to place impediments in this stream which if asserted as now seems probable will render its free navigation not only perilous to life and property, but, under certain conditions absolutely destructive. The prosperity of this city, and of many important interests in the vast region drained by the numerous confluents of the Ohio, and which is included within the territorial limits of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, is vitally threatened by this unquestionable infringement upon the inter-State rights which the Federal Constitution guarantees to all. The efforts of the intelligent and faithful opponents in Ohio to this invasion of private rights and of the common public privileges, have proved ineffectual to prevent the consummation, at Columbus, of the designs of a special monopoly, and the inhabitants of all the region watered by the upper Ohio find themselves remitted to the simple duty of protecting themselves, by constitutional and legal means, against the unjust encroachment. The remedy is in our own hands. We need only to invoke the Federal interposition, and to insist that it shall be exhibited for our protection, to ensure the effective vindication of the right of free navigation of this river. Congress should be at once memorialized, our Representatives instructed, and if need be, the Judiciary appealed to. The interests at stake should be confided to a responsible committee of citizens, with instructions to exhaust every necessary means in protecting the navigation from illegal impediments.

The river at Cincinnati, where the new bridge is proposed to be built, is about 1,200 feet wide. They are authorized by the Ohio Legislature to make the main span only 300 feet wide, and the other spans to range from 200 to 240 feet. This will require six piers in the river. If these piers are each 25 feet in width of masonry, they will occupy one-eighth of the entire water-way. The rise and fall of the river at that point is sixty feet. At a forty feet stage, the current is from six to seven miles per hour. The effect of such an amount of obstruction at a high stage of water cannot be adequately described. The entire floating commerce of the Upper Ohio is to be turned into a single 300 feet water way, in the very front of a great city which already covers the surface of the stream with craft employed in its own local business, and through this narrow channel, upon the arched surface of a current rushing with a velocity taxing the powers of the swiftest craft, the flotillas which bear the wealth of four populous and productive States, are to take the chances of destruction. Our boatmen will too often find it a very Gate of Death.

The new bridge at St. Louis is to have a span of five hundred and fifteen feet. The Covington suspension bridge has a span of one thousand and fifty-seven feet, and is elevated one hundred and three feet above low water. The two main channel-spans of the new bridge at Louisville, where, the river being twice as wide as at Cincinnati, the rise and fall are only forty feet, have a width each of three hundred and seventy feet. But there, a new canal is to be finished at the public expense and made free, so that no complaints on the score of obstruction are justified. At Paducah, one branch of Congress has authorized the construction of a bridge with three hundred feet span, but this must be defeated in the Senate. Bridges similar to that proposed at Newport, are also projected at Bellaire and Parkersburg. If these projects are all to be carried into effect, as they will be without the intervention of the Federal authority, the free navigation of the Ohio river will be practically destroyed.

Mr. ROEBLING, who has had more experience in suspension-bridges than any other living engineer, and Mr. EADS, of the St. Louis bridge, concur in declaring that for any purpose spans of 500 to 1,000 feet are safe and practicable, and that no bridge should have less than 45 feet elevation above the surface of the water. As, however, boats can lower their pipes, the question of heighth is of less importance, in comparison with the irremediable injury from permanent obstructions restricting the width of the channel.

Should it be found impracticable to secure the interposition of Congress to prevent the construction of these impediments, there remains only a final recourse to the Federal Courts, in an indictment by a Grand Jury. That such a structure would be a nuisance, and that it infringes upon the legal and constitutional rights of citizens, there would be little doubt; but the legal profession can judge better than we of the availability of this remedy. At best, this would entail a long and doubtful contest for the removal of an obstruction existing, all the maritime interests continuing to suffer until a decision could be had. Let Congress, by its timely intervention, establish proper regulations in advance, and no interest could complain of an unwarrantable invasion of a public right.

The people of the States interested in the unimpeded navigation of this National stream should insist upon protection by the Federal authority. No time should be lost in presenting this demand in the most decisive and uncompromising terms. We are all interested, citizens of Pittsburgh or dwellers in the great Valley of the Ohio, in whatever State. Boards of Trade, Steamboat Associations, Coal and Oil Exchanges, Lumber Manufacturers, and each individual citizen, we admonish you to be up and doing before it is too late.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF ULYSSES S. GRANT, General-in-Chief, U. S. A. By Hon. J. T. Headley. Illustrated. New York: E. B. Treat & Co.

This is a volume of 458 pages, of which 40 are devoted to the life of the eminent subject of it previously to his re-entering the army at the commencement of the rebellion, and the residue to a narration of his public services from that period down to the present time. It is not a work of depth or philosophical analysis. Such a performance is quite beyond the powers of this author. But it is a sprightly and vigorous recital of the principal events which made General Grant famous, and of his conduct therein. To a large class of readers, it will prove more acceptable than if its aim had been higher and the execution of a superior order. Designed for the masses, and consequently for those whose tastes have not been trained to the higher forms of historical writing, it has all the characteristics of Mr. Headley's other works, and will, doubtless, equal or surpass any of them in success.

General Grant rose suddenly from obscurity into the greatest distinction, and his reputation appears to be established on an enduring basis such as frequently proves to be the lot of individuals even in civil employments, and in times of profound peace. Byron truly declares that he went to bed one night, and awoke in the morning to find himself famous. In the military profession and in times of special ferment, fame is oftener achieved in a brief space than in any other department of human activity. But military fame is often transient, passing rapidly under permanent eclipse. Examples of this sort were furnished during the progress of our late war.

The growth of General GRANT's reputation, while rapid, was remarkably uniform. In only one instance did he fail to satisfy public expectation, or the reasonable demands of the Government. Perhaps he owed something to the inferiority of most of his competitors; for it must be confessed that many of the loyal commanders failed lamentably. But, in this respect, he only shared the ordinary lot of great captains. Genius is a rare quality in any calling, and marks its possessor with an unmistakeable individuality. But, so far, war has developed only a very small number of leaders of first-rate capacities. The whole of them can be counted on the fingers of one hand; and General GRANT clearly does not fall into this category. He belongs, rather, to the second class—not with Cæsar, but with Hannibal; not with Napoleon, but with Wellington. He has talent, instead of genius; and that not of a brilliant sort, but of a solid and serviceable description. His capacities are not so much for show as for use; and, hence, he attracts more by results actually attained through patient and persistent working, than by novelty or originality in his methods and instrumentalities.

Gen. GRANT is not demonstrative. Cold, reticent, methodical, he resorts to none of those glaring expedients to which men of even real parts, but differently constituted, not unfrequently have recourse. He is precisely what he seems to be. Vaunting nothing, he is content to be judged, calmly and critically, by what he does. Possessing himself in the fullest degree; that is, having all his capacities and passions under absolute control, he knows how to wait, to rest under misconstruction, if need be, to abide the natural progress of events, and to make his intentions and principles known, not through idle professions, but through enduring deeds.

Hence, the peculiar feeling of most loyal citizens towards him, which is that, in whatever sphere he may be placed he is reliable; that he may be slow in avowing his purposes, but when committed to a given policy will not be shaken therefrom by difficulties or seduced by blandishments. He may, indeed, see cause to change his views and plans; but can never be guilty of a betrayal of confidence.

Unquestionably, there are men in the country who surpass him in the peculiar qualities and endowments essential to accomplished statesmanship. But, unfortunately for them, in the tumult of the times they have failed to inspire the popular regard. The most eminent of them all has failed to evince those superior intuitions by which events of greatest magnitude are foreseen and prepared for; while other reputations that had assumed colossal proportions before the drama of the rebellion opened, disappointed public expectation, entailed intense humiliation, and at last excited boundless disgust. Under such circumstances the people have turned instinctively to Gen. Grant as the proper man to fill the Presidential office during the next term. As he crowned the national cause with pre-eminent victory in the field, it is believed that under his guidance the hurts of the war may be healed, fraternal sympathies restored to the distracted country, and liberty, in the broadest signification, be secured for all classes of the population.

A TREATISE ON METEOROLOGY—With a collection of Meteorological Tables, by Elias Loomis, LL. D., Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, in Yale College, and author of a "Course of Mathematics." Published by Harper & Bros., New York. For sale by Henry Miner, Pittsburgh.

A work of this kind has long been needed in this country as a text book of the principles of Meteorology. This science has made rapid advance within a few years past and tangible results are beginning to be seen of the benefits of the outlay to promote it. Every year it is also becoming more fully systemized. The careful noting of the weather in many of the leading cities, is proving to be of vast importance to those engaged in commercial life, in connection with the sea. In the future years when meteorological changes in all parts of the world are carefully noted, and registered, and classified and interpreted by the best scientific skill of the day, meteorology will become one of the definite sciences of the day. Prof. LOOMIS has presented the work in an admirable form for students, and at the same time, embodying the most recent facts of this science.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Edited from his manuscript, with notes and an introduction by John Bigelow, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The name of FRANKLIN is so closely indentified with the foundation of our Government, and so familiar with every schoolboy, that the appearance of his Autobiography, edited by one so capable as Mr. BIGELOW, late Minister to France, will awaken a desire in the hearts of many to peruse it. The wise sayings of FRANKLIN, are as familiar as household words. No class of books are more popular aad more generally read than those of FRANKLIN. The charming style of this autobiography captivates the reader, and there is also a beautiful simplicity about it, that must command the homage of the thoughtful. Perhaps at no period are works of this kind so opportune as at the present. Minister BIGELOW, while in France, fortunately became the possessor of the original manuscrip and this volume is the fruit of his labor. The volume is prefaced by a fine engraving from the original picture of FRANKLIN in pastil. The work is elegantly printed and and bound.

THE CONGRESSIONAL QUESTION—22d DISTRICT.

The time is fast approaching when the Republican party of the 22d Congressional District will be called upon to present a candidate for the suffrages of the people, at the ensuing October election, as a representative of the district in the forty-first Congress.

That a district like this should be ably represented in Congress, no one will deny.

Equal in importance, however, is the question of the soundness of the representative. We have too many recent, as well as more remote examples, of the betrayal of party as well as the principles by whom and upon which men have been elevated to high and responsible positions, not to be admonished of the imperative necessity of looking well to the political soundness of those who offer themselves as candidates for Congress.

We cannot but remember the betrayal of the Republican party and its principles by a Cowan, a Doolittle, a Dixon, and, last, though not least, by a Johnson.

These reflections have been suggested by some facts which have very recently come to the knowledge of the writer of this communication in relation to the position occupied by General James S. Negley when he was a candidate for Congress two years ago.

And let it be distinctly borne in mind that what may be herein said, is said with no unkind feelings towards Gen. Negley.

It will be remembered that in 1866 Gen. Negley was a candidate for Congress in this (22d) District, in opposition to Gen. Moorhead.

In announcing himself as a candidate at that time, that announcement was made in this way:

"CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT.

Gen. James S. Negley is a candidate for nomination."

This announcement was so very different from the manner in which other Republicans announced themselves as candidates, that it gave rise to very general comment as well as to great dissatisfaction. Other candidates announced themselves as candidates "subject to the decision of the Republican Convention," and the inquiries very naturally arose, by what convention is he a candidate for nomination? And if by the Republican Convention, is there any pledge that he will abide its decision? Will he not "bolt" if he fails to secure the nomination?

So strong, indeed, was the feeling upon this subject that in his own election district, on the day of the primary election, his immediate friends and neighbors refused to support him, unless he would give a written pledge, and that pledge to be published in the Republican papers on the succeeding Monday morning, that he would abide the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

This was on Saturday, August 11th, 1866. Under the pressure of this feeling General Negley wrote a letter, of which the following is a copy, as taken from the columns of the *Commercial:*

"*John W. Riddell, Chairman Union Republican Executive Committee, Allegheny Co.:*

SIR:—As some misapprehension seems to exist as to my answer to your communication of August 9th, I desire to say that I will abide the decision of the Union Republican Convention, to be held August 14th, 1866, and will hereafter, as heretofore, use my influence to advance the principles of the Union Republican party.

JAS. S. NEGLEY."

This letter was signed by Gen. Negley in the presence of a number of persons, amongst whom were George Finley, Sheriff Stewart and Samuel Caldwell, local editor of the *Commercial.* It was then placed in the hands of Mr. Caldwell, a copy to be taken for publication, on the following Monday morning, in the GAZETTE, *Commercial* and *Dispatch*, and the original to be handed over to the County Executive Committee.

The letter was not published on the Monday morning after it was written, but it was published on the succeeding Wednesday morning, the day upon which the nominating convention met. Upon its publication it was very generally read and as generally approved; and by none was it more highly approved than by the writer hereof.

Now, if the matter rested here, it would all be open and fair. But it is said that the transaction had a history that never met the public eye. That history appears to be this: It was ascertained on the night of Saturday, August 11, 1866, that General Moorhead had carried a large majority of the delegates in the Congressional district, and on Sunday morning, August 12, 1866, Mr. Caldwell was met by John N. Berlin, who handed him (Caldwell) a note from General Negley, of which the following is a copy:

"*Dear Sir:*—Please hand the paper I signed, handed you by Mr. Stewart. *I prohibit its publication.* J. S. NEGLEY."

Mr. Caldwell had not the letter of Gen. Negley with him at the time to deliver to Mr. Berlin, but he agreed not to publish it on Monday. But on Monday he met the chairman of the County Committee, to whom it was addressed, who demanded the letter as the property of the Committee, and it was delivered over and subsequently published as before stated.

Now the inquiry naturally arises here, why did Gen. Negley take so much trouble to secure a return of the letter of August 11, in which he pledged himself to abide the decision of the Republican Convention? and why did he peremptorily forbid its publication if he was acting in good faith with the Republican party, at the time of writing it? These are pertinent inquiries and are entitled to satisfactory answers.

Before dismissing this matter it is proper to say that I have in my possession copies of the foregoing letters of Gen. Negley, which were made by Mr. Caldwell, August 13, 1866.

But this is not all. When in the present canvass for the nomination Gen. Negley announced himself as a candidate, it was done in the same terms as his announcement in 1866. Indeed it was a literal transcript of his previous announcement, and was evidently copied from it. Here it is

"CONGRESS—XXIID DISTRICT.

Gen. Jas. S. Negley is a candidate for nomination."

So his card stood for about a month, during which time, as I am informed, he was requested to change it so as to make it accord with the usage among Republican candidates, but he refused to do so.

When approached by Mr. Ballentine, of Temperanceville, as I am informed, upon that subject, and requested to put himself right on the record, he replied that he would not do it, *and those who did not like it might lump it.* Nor was it until the pressure of his friends became so great upon him that he could no longer withstand it, that any change was made, and then it was done in so ungracious a manner as to inspire but little confidence in those who honestly believed that they had cause for doubts.

For example, he says in his note to the *Evening Chronicle*, altering his card:

"CONGRESSIONAL.

"EDITORS CHRONICLE:—Some gentlemen of great simplicity and political sensitiveness have found fault with the brevity of my card in your paper. Will you please add the formal 'Before the Union Republican Convention.' Yours truly,

JAMES S. NEGLEY."

[See *Evening Chronicle* of March 28, 1868.]

It may be that General Negley can afford to offer himself as a candidate for so important a position as that of Representative in Congress, while occupying this equivocal position, but can the Republican party of the District afford to accept him as its candidate without a full and satisfactory explanation of these matters?

What will constitute a satisfactory explanation, must be left to the Republicans of the District to determine. Explanations forced from a candidate by the fear of losing a nomination are certainly not the most reliable; and it is certainly to be regretted that the General should have voluntarily placed himself in a position that renders such an explanation necessary.

It will not do to say that General Negley's army record furnishes a sufficient explanation of the matters herein stated. However good that record may be, and at present I have nothing to say about it, yet it must be borne in mind that Gen. Hancock, Gen. Custer, Gen. Carey, of the Cincinnati District, as well as many others, have an army record equal, to say the least, to that of Gen. Negley; yet where is there a Republican Convention to be found that would, in view of the political record made by the Generals named, since the close of the war, be willing to accept either of them as a standard bearer of the party, in the absence of the most indubitable evidence of their abandonment of their political heresies.

As stated before, I say these things with no unkindly feelings towards Gen. Negley. But if they are true, it is due to the Republican party of the District that they should be known. If they are not true, it is due to Gen. Negley that he be afforded an opportunity to put himself right before the district.

REPUBLICAN.

A WORD FOR THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

EDITORS GAZETTE: Your leading article yesterday upon the projected Eastern communication from Pittsburgh *via* the Allegheny Valley Railway, and a new line in the interest of the Fort Wayne connection, embodies suggestions which deserve the attentive consideration of our citizens. It occurs to me that the Petroleum trade of this city has an interest in the matter much deeper than appears upon the surface. We are all desirous of enjoying the benefits to enure to the trade from a healthy competition in freights, but I fear that our hopes of benefit from the new line suggested by you would prove delusive. Let a new line be constructed, diverging at Stewartstown, on the Allegheny Valley road, and opening a connection to the seaboard cities, and how much of the crude oil which now comes down this road to the refineries here, to be treated and shipped to the East, would then be directed, in its crude state, over the new eastern line? How shall we then stand as competitors, if obliged to pay freight on the crude from the diverging point to this city and full rates hence on the refined articles, either via Stewartstown or Altoona, to the coast? We caution the trade to consider well what it is doing, or, instead of grasping the advantages of a competition in carriage for its products, it may find itself competed out of existence at Pittsburgh, the weapon with which it would fight a monopoly serving effectively to knock out its own brains. For I have no doubt that a line, such as proposed in your article, shortening the total carriage from the wells to the seaboard by some one hundred and twenty miles, would be fatal to the great oil trade of this city. It is worth thinking about.

PETROLEUM.

WHAT Mr. EVARTS thinks of President JOHNSON's course, especially with regard to reconstruction, may be inferred from his speech at Cooper Institute last October, from which the following is an extract:

"We have now undertaken affirmatively to keep peace and order at the South by military control, and to take a vote of all the people there, except active and prominent rebels, as to whether they will conform to the rules of war, and if the Democratic party and *the President had not advised resistance to* that form of reconstruction, it would have been accomplished, in my judgment, by the meeting of the next Congress, and if our party stands firm and true, reconstruction complete, perfect and permanent, will have been accomplished during the existence of the present Fortieth Congress."

Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee.

General James A. Beaver, of Centre county, Chairman of the State Convention of Soldiers which assembled in Philadelphia on the 8th of January, has appointed the following committee to take active part in the State and National elections this fall:

Chairman, Gen. Charles H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; Adams, Col. W. W. Stewart; Allegheny, Col. John A. Stewart, Major Wm. A. Robinson; Armstrong, Lieut. Geo. W. Cooke; Beaver, Capt. J. S. Rutan; Bedford, Capt. J. H. Longnecker; Berks, Capt. Wm. A. Sands; Blair, Col. Jacob Higgins; Bradford, Col. H. J. Madill; Bucks, Capt. Alfred Marple; Butler, Capt. George W. Fleeger; Cambria, Col. R. A. McCoy; Cameron, not yet appointed; Carbon, Gen. Chas. Albright; Chester, Col. S. Octavius Bull; Centre, Maj. G. D. Pifer; Clarion, Maj. H. Weller; Clinton, Col. S. A. Lyman; Clearfield, Col. A. M. Smith; Columbia, not yet appointed; Crawford, Gen. De Witt Clinton McCoy; Cumberland, J. D. Adair; Dauphin, Col. H. J. Sheaffer; Delaware, Wm. C. Gray; Elk, Col. James C. Burke; Erie, Gen. Thos. M. Walker; Fayette, Maj. P. A. Johns; Franklin, Col. D. Watson Rowe; Fulton, Lieut. James Potts; Forest, Capt. D. S. Knox; Greene, Lieut. L. K. Evans; Huntingdon, Maj. W. F. Johnston; Indiana, Col. Dan. S. Porter; Jefferson, Lieut. A. B. McClain; Juniata, Col. J. H. Robinson; Lancaster, Col. Emlin Franklin; Maj. Reinoehl; Lawrence, Col. Daniel Leasure; Lebanon, Capt. A. R. Bouchter; Lehigh, not yet appointed; Luzerne, Col. Henry M. Hoyt; Lycoming, Col. Thomas Chamberlain; Mercer, Capt. A. B. McCartney; McKean, Gen. Thomas L. Kane; Mifflin, Capt. Wm. Mann; Monroe, not yet appointed; Montgomery, Capt. W. B. Hart; Montour, not yet appointed; Northampton, Gen. J. L. Selfridge; Northumberland, Gen. Wm. McCormick; Perry, Lieut. Samuel Foster; Pike, not yet appointed; Potter, not yet appointed; Schuylkill, Col. Beath; Snyder, Major B. F. Wagonseller; Somerset, Capt. Adam Grim; Sullivan, Lieut. H. R. Dunham; Susquehanna, Col. Jones Burnitt; Tioga, D. L. Dean; Union, J. Merril Linn; Venango, Col. Duncan; Warren, Gen. Roy Stone; Washington, Maj. J. R. Day; Wayne, not yet appointed; Westmoreland, Gen. Gallagher; Wyoming, Capt. Banatyne; York, Capt. W. H. McCall.

Philadelphia Committee, representing each Ward in the County—General J. T. Owen, Gen. B. C. Tighlman, Gen. Hector Tyndale, Gen. A. Von. Steinwehr, Colonel James C. Biddle, Col. John H. Taggart, Col. Frank Wister, Col. Frederick C. Newhall, Gen. Louis Wagner, Sergeant Daniel Bastian, and sixty others.

The above Committee will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1103 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on the 4th day of July next, at eleven o'clock A. M.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. RUSSELL, Secretary, Harrisburg, Pa.

President Johnson Pardoning Convicts.

The pardon brokerage business is very brisk at Washington about the present time. There being no more rebels to pardon, the counterfeiters, mail robbers, postoffice robbers and illicit distillers, are occupying the exclusive attention of the President and his female co-partners in this business. Almost every paper we open announces the pardon of some of these convicts, indicating the purpose of the President to make a gaol delivery before he is himself convicted of manifold crimes and misdemeanors. We have noticed three announcements of pardons from the Baltimore jail and the Maryland penitentiary during the past week, and the few that are still in confinement are daily expecting a safe deliverance. This business is conducted exclusively by famous females, who always have access to the White House, and if there were no other reasons for removing the present incumbent, this of itself would satisfy all honest men.—*Balt. American.*

BEWARE

Of that remorseless and insidious destroyer of the human race,

CONSUMPTION.

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

DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP

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 Pulmonary 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 gradually increased from a slight one to one of permanent 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 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 heal 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 country.

BITTERS.

The human stomach seems to require a tonic stimulant. From time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, tonic bitters have been used. Formerly men made their own bitters, and few thought of eating breakfast without first taking their "tansy." 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 "old rye" and "pure bourbon." People have come to fear poisoning more than malarial diseases and dropped their "tansy." Right here is where HOSTETTER & SMITH, of Pittsburgh, have proven benefactors. Years ago they commenced the manufacture of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, laying it down as a rule, that 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 pioneers 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 heartily recommend them as a tonic.

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

There are many worthless imitations; we earnestly caution 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 any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop.

JOHN SCANLAN,
Coal Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa.

ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. That these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.