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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1868.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE: *Second page: A pleasing story written by the Father of a Family, Miscellaneous. Third page: Financial Matters in New York, Markets by Telegraph, River News, Imports. Sixth page: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Petroleum Market. Seventh page: The Courts, Local news and general reading matter.*

Gold closed yesterday in New York at 140⅜@140¼.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Wherever there beats an American heart, wherever the old flag is known and recognized, there will be rejoicing on this, our proudest National Anniversary. Ninety-two years ago to-day, merrily rang out the joyful tidings that America had given birth to a Republic; that crushing Oppression and vigorous Tyranny had been set at defiance and Liberty and Independence declared. The early struggle of our country for recognition and place amongst the nationalities of the earth, the long years of wasting war against a proud and powerful foe, the disastrous defeats, the repulses, the wrongs, the ruins, the sacrifices, the sad scenes of suffering, privation and sorrow, the patriotism, the prayerful hope, the bravery, fidelity, earnestness, and then the bright beaming victory which brilliantly burst upon the undaunted Continental Army, led by a WASHINGTON, need not be here recounted to the reader for they all are known and will sweeten the enjoyment of the anniversary held to commemorate the daring deed which forever secured to us the inestimable blessings we now enjoy.

Since then the historian has been kept busy in recording the great events crowded into the four score years and twelve which have elapsed. Out of the germ of weak and dependent colonies there has rapidly grown into existence a nation wonderful in power, mighty in numbers, filling the eyes of the civilized world with admiration. As she has steadily advanced rearing up cities and towns, spreading and extending her boundaries, em-peopling the continent, making millions on millions of acres fruitful, and leading the enlightened world in the march of Intellect, yet she has not lost sight of her humble beginning or the gallant band of heroes who watched at her birth and baptized her with their blood. To-day in all her grandeur and beauty, her power and greatness, her unity and prosperity, she bids her toiling millions rest and pay homage at the shrine of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the heroes and martyrs who sustained the act.

Let the excitement of business, the heat of politics, the cares and anxieties of every day life be forgotten to-day and all join in the celebration and observance of the festival of Liberty and Independence.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

If the Southern rebels and the Western repudiationists can accomplish the object for which they are evidently allied, Mr. PENDLETON will be the nominee of the Convention which meets at New York to-day. But another combination of Democrats from all sections of the country, who are Conservatives in finance, but progressive in their political opinions, prefers Mr. CHASE for the candidacy, and will secure the choice for him if possible. The Convention will be divided between Democracy and pure Copperheadism, and the two men named are respectively the representatives of these elements. They are unquestionably the really prominent candidates; not one of the score of others who have been named has any chance whatever except by way of a compromise. But it is becoming evident that such a compromise must be made, both in the nominee and the platform. Beyond this, further conjectures seem to us idle. The best informed Democrats are themselves unable to forecast the events of the next three days. As to both principles and men, they are all at sea; and they will not find it easy to reach the land.

THE President's Amnesty Proclamation appears in another column. Its terms include substantially all the rebels, except those heretofore expressly pardoned and the few, including DAVIS and others, who are at present under indictment in the Courts. As these will never be convicted, they might as well be included in the amnesty. We shall never quarrel with Mr. JOHNSON about this proclamation, although we can have no respect for his real motives.

IT is mentioned as probable that Judge SHELLABARGER, the distinguished Republican member from the Seventh Ohio Congressional District, may be re-nominated. His improving health seems to justify this wish of his constituents, and may thus result in retaining one of the most influential members of the House.

THE Georgia Democracy polled 15,000 colored votes at the recent election, securing thereby the Second Congressional District, and the "Democratic victory" to that extent is heralded by all the Northern journals of the party. But they don't let their readers know how it was brought about.

CHASE AND DEMOCRATIC LAND-MARKS.

The New York *World* of the 2d, reminding its party "of the old Democratic landmarks," insists upon the two-thirds rule, as "a safe-guard against rash innovations, and the premature adoption of reforms to which the party has not been fully educated." That there may be no misapprehension of its meaning, the *World*, saying that "there may be candidates whose nomination would inevitably commit the party to a novel policy" specifies, still more pointedly, as follows:

"The nomination of Mr. Pendleton, for example, no matter upon what platform, would cut the party loose from its old moorings as a hard-money party, which is too great an innovation to be made by a bare majority of the delegates attending one National Convention. The nomination of Judge Chase, to take another example, would commit the party to an indorsement of negro suffrage, which again would be too violent an innovation to be accomplished by a bare majority. By a dexterous choice of phraseology it is always easy enough to draw up a platform to which nobody in the party will object, but the public record of a candidate is a thing which cannot be obscured."

The *World* proceeds to remind Democrats that their party is identified with the hard-money system, and recommends the Convention to declare for a speedy return to specie payments. It might have added that its friend, Mr. CHASE, was an original hard-money advocate.

But that influential journal goes yet farther into the pith of the present issues. Mr. CHASE has made a point concerning the rights of the States over the suffrage question. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the *World's* file-leader, came out unequivocally for Mr. CHASE, on Thursday afternoon, in a meeting of the New York delegation, the *World* of the same morning having concluded its article from which we quote, as follows:

We trust there will be no such nonsense in the platform as that this is exclusively a white man's government, for this was never at any time a Democratic doctrine. The Democratic doctrine is that this is a government of the people, and that it is the right of each State to determine who are the people qualified for political functions therein. When a State has freely decided this question, it is the duty of the Federal Government, and all of the other States, to respect its decision. It is all one to them whether any particular State allows its negroes to vote or not. It is none of their business; and our political woes have all come from the States and the Federal Govment not minding their own business. Here in New York, we allow negroes to vote on a property qualification. In our circumstances this is a sound rule; but whether sound or not, we should regard it as a piece of impertinence for the National Convention to tell us that we ought to change it. The same exemption from outside intermeddling which we claim for ourselves we are bound to concede to every other State. The Southern States, at present, find themselves in a new and anomalous condition, and negro suffrage being a present fact, each must determine for itself what, all circumstances considered, it is best to do about it. The National Convention has no call to dictate, nor even to advise, their course.

We print these expressions of the *World*, as having peculiar significance at this time, and we desire, therefore, to put them on record, where our readers can find them, for future reference.

THE LAST DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION in 1864 adopted, among others, the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity of a war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Immediate efforts, under the direction of General GRANT, produced the desired cessation of hostilities in less than twelve months after. But the efforts which the Democracy called for were of a more pacific nature. They wanted a truce, a compromise, and a surrender of that principle which regarded the Union as inviolable. They will not re-adopt the same resolution in words, at New York, but their platform and candidate will be selected with an exclusive view to making that restoration of the Union, which the war accomplished, a failure if possible. And FORREST, WADE HAMPTON and all the other red-handed rebels are in attendance to contribute to that result. Let us see if they accomplish it!

AMONG so many Democratic journals which have gone blind crazy on the greenback question it is pleasant to find occasionally a rare exception. Here is a little sound finance from that eminent exponent of Democracy, the Albany *Argus*. It is very rough upon the PENDLETON humbug. The *Argus* remarks:

The "Greenback theory" has never been explained so as to tell us what time is to be devoted to its operation. If the five-twenties are to be paid off at once, the issue of twelve hundred million greenbacks would raise gold to 500 per cent. at least, and the interest on the remaining debt would have to be paid at that rate. If the process of inflation were extended over ten years, as some propose, the cost of meeting the interest on the unextinguished debt would be even greater; though we leave the problem to arithmeticians to calculate.

ON a line of railroad owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, is a plane at the north slope of the Wilkesbarre Mountain, with an inclination of fourteen feet to one hundred feet. For dragging the loaded cars up the slope, a wire rope, said to be the largest heaviest, and longest ever made, has just been completed. The load drawn up at each trip is eighty five tons; length of rope, three thousand seven hundred feet; diameter over two-and-a-half inches, and weight, twenty tons.

OUR neighbor of the *Republic* yesterday talked very confidently, as follows:

THE BEST NEWS YET.—Private advices, just received from New York, inform us there is not a shadow of a doubt but that Andrew Johnson and Gen. Geo. W. Cass will be the nominees of the Fourth of July Convention. A vote of ninety-eight is pledged to Andrew Johnson on the first ballot and is to be increased to a majority on the third ballot. The rebel element is completely in the back ground and will scarcely be heard in the Convention. There is a strong disposition to try Hancock for the Vice Presidency, but General Cass is gaining ground every hour, and is admitted to be the best man that could be put on the ticket to ensure success.

THE DORR CASE—THE RIGHTS OF CONGRESS.

The following extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court, as delivered by Chief Justice TANEY, in the DORR case, may be useful information to those who are looking for the intervention of the Supreme Court to set aside the reconstructed State Governments:

"Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantee to each State a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is established or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted to the councils of the Union, the authority of the government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. And its decision is binding upon every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal."

THE G. A. R. IN OHIO.

The address of Gen. KEIFER, the head of this patriotic organization before the recent Convention at Toledo, closed with the following exhortation:

"In conclusion, my comrades, permit me to exhort you to labor together assiduously to carry forward the great work we have undertaken As you stood together on the field of mortal combat and rolled back the enemies of liberty and justice, nerved by the same undaunted spirit that insured victory then, let us still stand, and success will attend us and justice will be done to our living and deceased comrades and their families."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Convention of Delegates from the various Young Men's Christian Associations, just held at Detroit, Michigan, took action upon matters that will elicit considerable comment in favor and against its course. We do not propose to discuss the propriety of this action, but simply refer to one important matter, lay preaching. Conservative ministers will be startled at the bold step, and innovation upon clerical rights, heretofore rigidly asserted by them—the right to direct all things pertaining to the polity and worship of the Church. This action is decidedly radical, and is, however, in keeping with the progressive religious movements of the day. Granting that lay preaching, or lay coöperation, with the regular ministry, is demanded and an absolute necessity, still it is well that all who assume functions of this character should not only be competent to teach, but possess grace and gifts duly acknowledged by some responsible ecclesiastical authority before they exercise the office of teacher. We favor the use of every available means to build up the Church of God and lead persons to Christ, provided they are under the direction of denominational authority. Wherever too much license is given in such grave matters, there is always a class of persons who assume to teach and preach that should be *seen*, not *heard*, in public assemblies, as every attendant at union religious meetings, where the voluntary system of speaking and praying is the rule, are aware. We repeat, let every man, woman and child in the Churches coöperate with the pulpit, as there is plenty of work to engage all willing to be employed, but let everything be done "decently and in order," and in a way, too, that will not provoke the least feeling between the duly called of God to preach the Gospel. Proper persons, duly appointed by ecclesiastical authority, and the proper officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, will find many inviting fields of labor hereabouts already ripe for the harvest. No Christian man or woman need stand idle in the market place for want of work, as the need of workers is apparent everywhere.

Among the prominent speakers, at the late Southern Baptist Convention, at Baltimore, was Dr. Mauly, of South Carolina, who, in speaking of the colored people, said that the South does not recognize the social equality of the negro. All the rights they have by law, they have no desire to interfere with, but they cannot entrust to them the management of the interests of the country, for this simple reason: God and man know the negro is not competent. As no one ventured a word of caveat, the Doctor's utterances were obviously the convictions of the Convention. It is easy to see, says the Western Christian *Advocate*, that if certain men in the South had their own way all the colored people to-day would be wearing the manacles of slavery.

During the late session of the General Association of the Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, at Lowell, considerable discussion took place in regard to short pastorates. Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, stated that at his residence in Berkshire county, he had seen the pastorate change five times. The principal, or shiretown of the county, was living by hiring preachers from year to year. This discussion, as well as the numerous cases that occur, goes to show that the "permanent pastorate" in the different denominations has its afflictions as well as the itinerancy of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Reference has already been made to the purpose of the First Presbyterian Church to introduce the system of free seats. Sabbath week the system was inaugurated. In the sermon delivered on the occasion, the pastor stated the object was not to make a poor man's church or a rich man's. The plan adopted puts all on a level. He further stated that it is not the purpose that those who come should sit wherever it may happen. Every regular attendant is expected to select a pew—any unoccupied one—and occupy it as long as they choose. In regard to giving he remarked—"give as you choose—as the Lord has prospered you—and sit where you like."

A station has been named on the Pacific railroad, twenty-seven miles beyond Laramie, six hundred beyond Omaha, "Simpson," in honor of Bishop Simpson. *Zion's Herald* says it is a tip-top compliment to a tip-top Bishop, on a tip-top place.

The corner stone of the new house of worship for the Presbyterian Church of Leetsdale, near Sewickly, was laid on the 23d ult. A history of the church was read by the pastor, Rev. James M. Platt. An address was delivered by Rev. James Allison, of the *Preibyterian Banner*, and prayer was offered by Dr. Aaron Williams. The corner stone was laid by the venerable Mrs. Shields, whose gifts to this enterprise are worthy of praise.

At the meeting of the Old School Presbytery of Blairsville, recently held in Johnstown, Pa., Rev. Daniel Kirkpatrick, D. D., father of John M. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of this city, on account of feeble health, tendered his resignation as pastor of the Church of Poke Run, which with great regret was accepted.

From an appeal "To Presbyterians," by Rev. Mr. Coe, Secretary of the Church Extension Board, we learn that last year fifty thousand dollars aided in the erection of one hundred and twenty-two houses of worship; and, at the present time, the Board has on file applications from over one hundred churches for seventy thousand dollars. These applications are, in most cases, for aid in erecting humble sanctuaries, costing from two to three thousand dollars. In a little over thirteen years the Board has received nearly five hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars, and made grants to eight hundred and fifty churches. These grants have enabled these congregations to secure, free from debt, church properties worth over two million five hundred thousand dollars, and have furnished comfortable shelters for one hundred and fifty thousand worshippers. With the grants already made and applications for help, the Board need over sixty thousand dollars, and hence the appeal.

The new editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, Rev. S. M. Merrill, received the degree of D. D. from three institutions last month, namely: Mount Union College, Ohio Wesleyan University and Ohio Universtty, all located in the State of Ohio. The assistant editor of that paper, Rev. E. House, thinks his case will not need further doctoring.

The late Methodist General Conference at Chicago provided that Sunday School teachers shall be nominated by the Superintendent, with the concurrence of the pastor, on their entering the school, and elected by the society one month subsequently.

LETTER FROM WANDERER.

Luzerne County—Its Population—The Anthracite Coal Trade—George W. Scranton and his Enterprise—Coal Transportation Facilities—Present Condition of the Trade—The Luzerne and Schuylkill Systems—Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette]

SCRANTON, June 30, 1868.

Luzerne, in territory, ranks as the largest county in Pennsylvania; in population as the fourth—Philadelphia, Allegheny and Lancaster taking precedence and in the order in which they are here written. In conversing with people of this county it is common to hear the claim made that Luzerne has more inhabitants than Lancaster; but this claim is not sustained by the returns of recent elections. In 1867 Lancaster cast an aggregate of 20,274 votes; Luzerne 18,389. In 1866 Lancaster cast 23,094 votes; Luzerne 21,120. In 1864 Lancaster cast 22,917 votes; Luzerne 17,690. When these statistics are recapitulated the answer is that Lancaster being an old and mainly agricultural county has relatively fewer unnaturalized male inhabitants than Luzerne, where the chief occupations are mining coal and making iron. But it is a sufficient replication to state Luzerne has a reputation, well earned, of letting all men vote the democratic ticket who wish to, whether legally qualified or not.

The Susquehanna river enters Luzerne from the north, and flows on to Pittston in a southeasterly direction, where it turns to the southwest, which course it holds through Columbia county, and until it meets the West Branch in Northumberland. The Lackawanna creek enters Luzerne from Wayne at its northeast corner, and running in a southwesterly direction falls into the Susquehanna just north of Pittston. These are the principal streams and the territory they drain in this county, contains the anthracite coal fields, which are the chief source of employment and wealth. The only natural outlet from these fields is the Susquehanna, and it has never been used for the transportation of coal.

Forty years ago a ton of coal was taken hence by wagon to New York, where attempts were made in vain to induce blacksmiths to use it for heating iron. Not discomfited by this failure, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was chartered, and the canal actually made from Rondout, on the Hudson, to Honesdale, on the Lackawaxen. But the main body of coal was not where the projectors of this enterprise thought it was, and it became necessary to construct a railway from Honesdale, across the Moosic Mountains, to Carbondale, a distance of sixteen miles, which was the first piece of road on which a locomotive was operated on this Continent. This line of railway and canal constituted the only means of getting coal to market from Luzerne for many years. Commencing with ten thousand tons a year, the amount transported over it has increased to a million and a half of tons; and the capital of the company has been enlarged until it now amounts to twenty millions of dollars. Carbondale, Archbald and other towns of considerable size were created by this company.

Twenty-five years ago, at the point where the Roaring Brook falls into the Lackawanna, sixteen miles below Carbondale, was a little hamlet, known as Slocum Hollow. Here a Mr. Slocum had, some years before, erected a small furnace. This furnace passed, by purchase, into the hands of Mr. George W. Scranton, a person of singular intelligence and energy, and of the strictest probity. Under his management it rapidly expanded into a mill of large capacity. But this did not satisfy his longing for enterprise. He projected the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, to start at Slocum Hollow, about that time re-named Scranton, cross the Pokono Mountains, reach the Delaware at the mouth of Brodhead's Creek, a short distance below Stroudsburg, and thence down the Delaware to Easton. This road was built through his personal exertions, and being of broad gauge, a third rail was laid on the New Jersey Central, so as to reach Newark Bay at Elizabeth. Afterwards, he projected and carried through a western extension of the line, across a difficult mountain range, intersecting the Erie Railway at Great Bend, in Susquehanna county. Hence, the name of the road was changed to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Over this road nearly two millions of tons of coal a year have been sent out of the valley to market.

The completion of the North Branch Canal, from Pittston down to Harrisburg, opened a new outlet, and this canal was subsequently extended from Pittston, northwesterly, to the line of New York, there connecting with the canal system of that State.

Ten years or so ago, the Lackawanna Valley was also tapped by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, whose railroad extends from Hawley, in Wayne county, to Pittston, on the Susquehanna. This Company sends a million and a half tons of coal to New York yearly.

Then came the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, running from Scranton, past Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Bloomsburg, to Northumberland, there connecting with the combined Northern Central and Philadelphia and Erie Roads.

Last year the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company opened its road from Easton up to Mauch Chunk, and thence over the Moosic range to Wilkesbarre. This Company, furthermore, ran a branch from Wilkesbarre up to Scranton, there connecting with the railroad of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The coal trade of this line is not yet fully developed.

Simultaneously with this latter enterprise, Mr. ASA PACKER and his associates, who were directing it, acquired a controlling interest in the North Branch Canal Company. The towing path was removed to what had been the berme bank, and a railroad laid upon the old towing path, by what is designated as the New York and Pennsylvania Coal Company. This road extends from or near Wilkesbarre through Tusskhannock and Towanda, intersecting the Erie Railway at Waverley. It will be completed this season, and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have made a contract for shipping large quantities of coal over it to Western New York, designing to reach Chicago, by water, from Dunkirk.

Over these various channels of communication, at a moderate estimate, six millions of tons of anthracite will be transported this year. The capacity of the lines is much greater than this, but the Companies are not inclined to press business, for the plain reason that coal is so low as to yield no profit at all, the dividends declared being paid entirely out of the accumulations of former years.

The present condition of the anthracite trade naturally resulted from the unprecedented profits realized during the war. The ratio of gains being larger than in other branches of business, a rush was created to participate therein. New roads were constructed, and additional openings made in the mines. The result is an over stock in the markets, and a deduction in price below the cost of production. Coal operators had their harvest; now the community is reaping a proper indemnity. This principle of compensation is always exemplified as one of the results of Protection to Domestic Industry. If manufacturers, in any department, succeed in getting discriminating impost duties raised to a high point, so that immoderate profits result, competition is stimulated, the market is superabundantly supplied, and a fall in prices follows. Sometimes manufacturers, in such an emergency, seek to inflate prices by adding to the impost; but this, if it has any effect, must be to aggravate the thing of which they complain. Herein may be seen the difference between Protection as a National Policy, and Protection as an expedient for Individual Advantage.

This exhaustion of coal fields to no profit, leads to some comparisons between what may be called the Luzerne system and the Schuylkill system. In Luzerne, the coal is mainly owned by the companies which send it to market. In part, it is mined on their own lands; in part, bought of individual operators. As the companies adjust the tariffs of transportation to suit themselves, the individual owners are at their mercy. The Companies like the lion's share of the profits, leaving only lean pickings to private operators. Few of the net profits of the trade come back into the county to increase the amount of accumulated capital. The Schuylkill system differs from this, in that the Companies are simply common carriers, and the gains and losses of the trade fall on the individual owners. The result is manifest in the much larger local incomes returned for federal taxation where the Schuylkill system prevails than where that of Luzerne obtains. It should be remarked, however, that in a portion of Luzerne the Schuylkill system is in vogue. The depletion of the coal fields without adding proportionately to the wealth of Pennsylvania, is certainly an evil, and has led to the imposition of a tonnage tax on the New York Companies operating in Luzerne. This tax is but a poor equivalent for the loss the State suffers.

But there is another aspect of this case. Under the Schuylkill system, when coal falls to a low price, some individual operators fail, and others contract largely. None of them go on regularly at a loss, drawing on previous gains to cover deficiencies. Consequently, many miners are thrown out of employment, and general trade is deranged. Under the Luzerne system the companies go steadily onward, drawing upon surplusses providently laid aside to make up current deficits. The miners are regularly employed, and no stagnation of general business is experienced. It may be that a motive of policy actuates the Luzerne companies in this particular. The more the Schuylkill owners are damaged in bad years, the less will be their readiness and ability to take advantage of the recurrence of a good year. If this consideration did not enter into the calculation it would be perfectly feasible for the Luzerne companies to adjust, by agreement, the supply of coal to the demand, and thus ensure at least fair profits on all they sell.

Scranton has now twenty-five thousand inhabitants, but it has the disadvantage of occupying a territory sufficient for the accommodation of half a million. It has some streets of peculiar excellence; wears an air of thrift and bustle: but does not seem desirable as a place of residence. At one time it gave promise of surpassing Wilkesbarre; but, latterly, Wilkesbarre has received a fresh impulse, which bids fair to enable it to distance its rival. Besides, Wilkesbarre is grandly situated on a plane bordering upon the Susquehanna, and looks out upon the valley of Wyoming, just above, on the opposite side of the river. This valley, though not what Campbell described it, is decidedly fine, and well cultivated, while agriculture all through the valley of the Lackawanna is less advanced than it was a quarter of a century ago. Besides, Wilkesbarre is built upon a better plan than Scranton, and wears an aspect of ease, refinement and social enjoyment.

The term of Mr. Shoemaker, (Republican) as Senator from this county, has expired, and his successor will be chosen in October. It will be remembered that he defeated a son of Mr. G. W. Woodward, and that his election, being a Republican, was exceptional. The Democrats now talk of bringing out for the Senatorship Mr. George Sanderson, a banker, of this city. Twenty odd years ago he served three years in the Senate, going from Bradford county.

WANDERER.

Who the Democratic Delegates Are.

Judging from the character of the delegates who have arrived in New York, the Democratic Convention will almost amount to a re-union of the "old Confederate army." A larger number of them will there convene together than at any time since the final surrender in 1865.

In addition there will be a tremendous attendance of Canadian refugees, bounty jumpers, "circlers," Camp Douglas conspirators, genuine "Copperheads," and old time "Locofocos." Brick Pomeroy, Dirty Shirt Dean, "Bowles, Milligan and Horsey," Vallandigham, the Woods, and "Petroleum V. Nasby," with the entire Kentucky delegation will "make the welkin ring" for the "Union as it was." including the nigger and a Southern President.

All shades of the "Latter-day Democracy" will be "on hand" and if they cannot nominate Jeff. Davis, Forrest, Surratt, or J. Wilkes Booth, they may put up with a bad "second choice," and hoist the name of a recreant Federal soldier or a "Peace Democrat." They won't touch Chase with a thousand foot pole. His ears would burn if he could hear the Kentucky Democracy on the subject.

These gentlemen, with a substratum consisting of the choice spirits who composed the New York mobs, will combine as perfectly all the elements which served to make up the strength and virulence and very life of the rebellion, as did the rebellion itself. And yet they desire to take possession of the government itself, in the name of "loyalty," law, order and peace. To what base uses have those noble words been prostituted. To be sure, among the delegates from this State will be found a few fifth-rate ex-Federal soldiers, but not more than one or two at most who achieved any reputation worthy of mention.

The most of them "resigned early," never smelt powder, commanded "in the militia," or "fought bravely" in the Quarter or Paymaster's Departments. Some of them participated in the terrible skirmish of "Hardscramble Cross Roads," or "Git-up-and-get"-ville. But the most of them did not absolutely "put down the rebellion." The rebellion would, in all probability, have survived their attacks.—*New York Letter.*

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

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No expense will be spared, no legal means of punishing fraud will be neglected, in the effort to prevent the counterfeiting of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. But ingenuity, when its cunning and activity are stimulated by the hope of gain, is very ingenious and industrious. The men whose despicable business it is to simulate valuable proprietary medicines, and who substitute therefor dangerous or worthless preparations, are proverbially difficult to catch. Most of them have many aliases, and they flit from State to State with surprising agility, in the hope of evading the clutches of the law. The proprietors of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are determined, if possible, to *hunt them down*. Traveling agents are employed for this purpose, and whenever an offender is detected he is prosecuted with the *utmost rigor of the law*. No amount of vigilance, however, can prevent the occasional introduction of imitations and counterfeits. The public are therefore CAUTIONED not to purchase any article purporting to be HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS which is not authenticated by the handsome government stamp, specially engraved for the proprietors, and also by their superb new label with a beautiful vignette, representing the conflict between St. George and the Dragon, at the top, and a miniature note of hand, signed Hostetter & Smith, at the top.

N. B.—The genuine BITTERS are sold in BOTTLES ONLY. All persons who pretend to sell the article by the gallon or barrel, are imposters, and the stuff they offer is a worthless and probably poisonous counterfeit.

CURE OF FISTULA.

DR. KEYSER: I write to thank you for your kindness and scientific management of my disease, for which I called to consult you some time in January last. You will remember that I had a complication of diseases, which finally ended in a terrible fistula, which I had been advised to "let alone," on account of a harassing cough, which it was feared might fasten it on my lungs. I knew that the peculiar mode of treating diseases like mine was by a cutting operation, which, if successful at all, would naturally throw the disease upon the lungs or some other vital organ, on account of the suddenness of the cure and the immediate check to the discharge, which I believed was a salutary provision of nature to get rid of some morbid condition of the system. I feel perfectly satisfied that your method of treatment, purifying the system, and local applications to the fistulous part, must cure, if anything could, without cutting, which I find it did, and I am happy to report myself well in every particular, with sounder and better health than I have had for years. I would also add that the applications you made were almost painless, and have left me a new man, with all the energies and vigor of restored health.

Yours, gratefully, J——— C———.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. UNTIL 2 P. M.

June 17th, 1868.