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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.


## National Union Republican Ticket.

### NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.
AT LARGE.
G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

| District. | District. |
|---|---|
| 1. W. H. BARNES, | 13. SAMUEL SNOW, |
| 2. W. J. POLLOCK, | 14. B. FAWKONSELLE, |
| 3. RICHARD WILDEY, | 15. CHAS. H. MILLER, |
| 4. G. W. HILL, | 16. GEORGE W. ELDER, |
| 5. WATSON P. MCGILL, | 17. JOHN STEWART, |
| 6. J. H. BRINGHURST, | 18. A. G. OLMSTEAD, |
| 7. FRANK C. HEATON, | 19. JAMES SILL, |
| 8. ISAAC ECKERT, | 20. H. C. JOHNSON, |
| 9. MORRIS HOOPER, | 21. J. K. EWING, |
| 10. DAVID M. RAND, | 22. WM. FREW, |
| 11. WM. DAVIS, | 23. A. W. CRAWFORD, |
| 12. W. W. KETCHUM, | 24. J. S. RUTAN. |

### STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENN'A.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

### COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS, 22D DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.
CONGRESS, 23D DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.
[Subject to the decision of the Conferees of the District.]
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
A. L. PEARSON.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK.
STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
ASSEMBLY.
GEORGE WILSON,
GEO. F. MORGAN,
JAMES TAYLOR,
N. S. HUMPHREYS,
VINCENT MILLER,
SAMUEL KERR.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY LAMBERT.
COMMISSIONER.
JONATHAN NEELY.
SURVEYOR.
H. L. MCCULLY.
COUNTY HOME DIRECTOR.
J. G. MURRAY.

**Headquarters Republican County Committee, City Hall, Market Street. Open every day. County Committee meets every Wednesday, at 2 P. M.**

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Dr. Todd and the Woman Question. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial and River News. Seventh page: Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of City Councils, Apportionment of Common Council.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 144⅝@145.

WE commence to-day a series of letters from Florida, written by a distinguished literary gentleman of this city.

THE speech of Hon. J. A. BINGHAM was phonetically reported for yesterday's GAZETTE by Messrs. GEO. DITHRIDGE and S. S. GILSON.

THE Democrats of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania have nominated DAVID CRAWFORD, Esq., of Green county as their candidate for Congress.

ONE of the new Georgia Senators, Mr. HILL was a thorough Unionist and is regarded as a Conservative Republican, while the other, MILLER, is a Democrat. Their election is due to the reluctance of the Radicals to support their competition.

THE New York *Times* states that in that city, "among the business classes thousands who do not ordinarily vote the Republican ticket, are now sustaining Gen. GRANT." It adds, in view of all the facts before it, that "the Republican majority in the State ought to be at least fifty thousand."

SOUTHERN REBELS are not satisfied with the way the MCARDLE case went off last winter, giving the Reconstruction question a judicial go-by. The irrepressible JENKINS, of Georgia, is therefore making another case, which, they hope, will lead to the full gratification of their hatred against a loyal Union.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S satisfactory transition, from the cautious phraseology of his first proclamation concerning the XIVth Amendment, to the clear and decisive second announcement of its absolute ratification, is said to be attributable to the wholesome influence exercised in the right quarter by the new Attorney General.

AT THE New England Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Newport, Rhode Island, action was taken in regard to the Presidential election, in which it was set forth that they would not vote for the nominees of the Democratic party, but use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees of the Republican party.

EACH allusion, in Mr. BINGHAM'S speech on Thursday evening, to the grand principles of Liberty and Equality for all mankind, was promptly greeted by his audience with the clearest evidences of satisfaction. Liberty, Equality and Justice go hand-in-hand with Intelligence and Patriotism among this people. There is hope for a country which finds in these principles and virtues the palladium of its liberties.

## THE QUESTION OF PEACE OR WAR.

The triumph of the party headed by SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and directed by the men who inaugurated the rebellion and the war in 1860 and '61, would be a calamity as great as would have been the success of the rebellion. The letters of FRANCIS P. BLAIR, written both before and after the New York Convention which put him in nomination, are received at the South, (where the potential portion of the party are still found,) as that party's real declaration of principles, and these breathe nothing but rebellion, violent revolution and war. Treason, crushed to earth under the iron heels of the great army of the Union, now, for the first time, shows signs of returning vitality; and shouts as audacious, malignant and defiant as ever rung out from the councils or camps of the Confederacy are the echoes of the doings of the disloyal gathering which put SEYMOUR and BLAIR in nomination.

One candidate on that ticket stands as the fit representative of the Copperhead wing of the party—a man who sympathised with the rebels and did as much as he dared to do to weaken the hands of the Government in that awful struggle—a man who encouraged the mob of New York to enter upon their three days reign of terror, and addressed them as his "friends," while the smoke of orphan asylums and the shrieks of murdered children were ascending to heaven. Those wretches were then and are yet his "friends," birds of a feather, and those crowded dens of infamy in that metropolis, whence issued that hideous mob, will roll him up his largest majorities. GRANT will find no friends in that crowd, among those genuine sons and "friends" of Belial.

The other, like MOLOCH, comes up with a shout of war. In the infernal conference, described by MILTON, held soon after the first Great Rebellion, that leading devil made a speech very much like BLAIR's letters. We quote a passage:

"*My sentence is for open war;* of wiles,
More unexpert, I boast not; them let those
Contrive who need, or when they need; not now;
For while they sit contriving, shall the rest,
Millions that stand in arms and longing wait
The signal to ascend, sit lingering here,
Heaven's fugitives, and for their dwelling place
Accept this dark opprobrious den of shame,
The prison of his tyranny who reigns
By our delay? No! let us rather choose,
Armed with hell-flames and fury, all at once
O'er heaven's high towers to force resistless way."

BELIAL was a cowardly devil in that convention, and counseled a treacherous show of submission. He wanted to wait to see what would turn up—a good deal like SEYMOUR; but MOLOCH, as the quotation shows, was a real FRANK BLAIR, and was for pitching in at once.

In 1856 the Democracy got up a ticket very much like this—BUCHANAN and BRECKENRIDGE—and elected it, and long will the country rue in its finances and at its desolated firesides that unhappy election. It were now unkind, perhaps, to compare Mr. BUCHANAN with BELIAL; but all must admit that in one thing he resembled him—he was a great coward. His mate on the ticket, however, was a genuine MOLOCH, whose voice was for open war. They tried to poison BUCHANAN at the National Hotel, and although his animal life was too tough for the drug, his courage and manhood, if he ever had any, were destroyed. Thenceforward MOLOCH and his party had it all their own way, and that facile administration was used by them from first to last to prepare for "open war."

This ticket is worse than that one, and the cries which are uttered as it is thrown before the country are more flagitious, more atrociously wicked, than any heard eight years ago. They ring through the country more like the shouts of armed rebels than the utterances of a political party, and as such let us meet them. The issue is Peace or War—an issue far more solemn and momentous than any we were ever before called to meet at the ballot box. Then let the cry again resound throughout all the land—as ten thousand times it rose in sublime melody in the camps and on the marches of our armies—

"Rally round the flag boys,
Rally once again!"

so that not a man will be missing on the great day of decision.

Thorough organization is what is needed. Let the voters everywhere, in town and country, form close, active, working bands, and let the living voices of gifted men, able to discuss the great issue, be heard in every place where an audience can be gathered. Huge conventions waste more energy and means than they are worth; therefore let us expend our energies all over the field more than we have hitherto done. Moreover, let the press be made to do all that it can do, and let no man who, through proverty or indifference, is not supplied with papers and documents, lack the means of knowing all the truth in reference to the great question before the country.

All this ought to be done prior to the October election. It is on that day we shall be called upon to show to ourselves and to all the other States what we can do. Remember that last October the election went against us in this State—partly through fraud and partly through our own supineness—but still it was declared to be against us; and we need not blame the people of other States if they fear a similar result this year, until, by a glorious victory in October, we assure them that Pennsylvania will do her part in November. Bear in mind, therefore, that the second Tuesday of October is our real day of battle.

THE Republicans of Bedford opened the campaign a few nights ago by a grand mass meeting. The speakers were Hon. THOMAS MARSHALL and Hon. A. K. MCCLURE. Of the former, the *Inquirer* says:

"Hon Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny county, was introduced amid great applause. The speaker was in his happiest mood. His terrible excoriations of the Copperhead Democracy, his scathing, blistering denunciations of treason, his trenchant, withering sarcasm, his brilliant sallies of wit, directed against poor Chase and the modern prodigal sons gory with the blood of Union soldiers, whom the Blairs would, with open arms, embrace, and his lofty flights of native eloquence, were received with wild enthusiasm. Never has it been our pleasure to listen to such resistless wit. Beneath his steady, ponderous blows, the miserable fabric of treason tottered and fell. He will speak again for the Republicans before leaving the Springs."

## THE POPULAR RALLY ABOUT THE FLAG.

We hear daily of the most encouraging evidences that the patriotism and intelligence of a large number of citizens, who have heretofore voted with the Democratic party, are alarmed by the complete surrender of their leaders to the infernal spirit of rebellion or secession which is now rampant at the South, and that they are recognizing the imperative duty of all good men to unite in the support of that policy of Peace and Equal Justice to all, which rests its hopes in the election of GRANT. Each day we hear of new names, of those honest, union-loving citizens of Allegheny county who prefer country to party and Peace rather than another Civil War. We were reliably informed yesterday, for example, of five Democrats, each one of whom had served to uphold the old flag, and each one of whom had voted for SHARSWOOD last fall, who told our friend yesterday morning that they had no use for BLAIR and another rebellion, and should fight it out for GRANT and Peace, if it took until November.

We have also the name of another citizen, whose abilities and influence have been a tower of strength to the Democracy, repeatedly receiving their fullest confidence, and on more than one occasion—the last being also very recent—their suffrages, who served conspicuously and most honorably in the last war for the Unity of the Republic, and who, leading then the boys in blue, under the stars and stripes, accepts now all the responsibilities of a thoughtful and all-controlling patriotism, and will lead another column of independent Democratic voters against the same old enemy in its new disguise. He fought WADE HAMPTON once, and is about to do it again. He accepts no platform of political principles from that boastful rebel, preferring his old leader, the Victor of Appomattox. When a fitting time appears for discussing this matter with his fellow-citizens, he proposes to show to them, and to thousands of his Democratic friends in Western Pennsylvania, the dangers and the duties of the crisis.

How gratifying it is to feel that there exist these multiplying proofs, showing the popular heart to be still sound and loyal to the imperilled Republic. Its awakened intelligence still guards, faithfully as ever, the citadel of the Union!

## A SERIOUS MATTER.

A very contagious and fatal disease among cattle, first appearing last year in the extreme Southwestern States, has been observed to be extending its ravages Northward and Eastward, until we now learn of its widely-spread existence in portions of Illinois and Indiana. The distemper is popularly supposed to have originated in Mexico or Texas, and to have been spread by the importation of large herds of cattle from that section to the markets of the West and Northwest. Its contagious type is clearly established, while its fatality is evidenced by the most extensive destruction. Notwithstanding a statute of Illinois prohibits the transportation of that class of stock over the railways of that State, we observe that the Chicago press have sounded a vigorous note of alarm, having good reason to believe that these cattle have already been dealt in in the extensive yards of that city. This matter directly concerns the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which States are traversed by railway lines communicating with Chicago, and constantly bearing crowded cattle trains. Without timely and effective precautions, an epidemic at Chicago, or in any portion of Illinois may, and probably will, be transferred to the yards near this city. What these precautions should be, we are not prepared to suggest, but it is our duty to state what we have of the character and extent of *an imminent danger*. We have, in brief, no desire to see a fatal pestilence sweeping among the cattle of Pennsylvania, if it be capable of seasonable prevention.

THE WADE HAMPTON AND BLAIR POLICY is already fruiting in Tennessee. The situation of affairs in that State becomes seriously alarming. Long since, under the first lead of ANDREW JOHNSON, then their Military Governor, the loyal men of Tennessee, reconstructing their government, declared that it should be controlled by loyalty only. With that end in view they found it needful to disfranchise a large number of rebels. For a while, this exclusion has been submitted to by those who felt that they were properly paying a penalty for unsuccessful treason. But the new Democratic platform of revolutionary resistance in arms against the law encourages them to demand the removal of this exclusion, and that every red-handed follower of FORREST in his butcheries shall be restored to an equality of rights with those citizens who loyally upheld the Union flag. The rebels have organized and armed themselves, throughout the State, in the K. K. K. secresy at first, but of late openly and defiantly, sheltering themselves under the fostering wing of Northern Copperhead sympathy. The Union party firmly resists the rebel demand, and the Legislature has therefore been convened to consider the excited and seriously alarming condition of public feeling in the State. The rebels, disregarding the new Democratic theory that the suffrage is properly to be regulated by each State for itself, denounce the action of their own State authorities, and threaten open war unless the obnoxious exclusion is removed. It remains to be seen whether the Legislature will yield to these violent demands, or will prepare itself for the armed outbreak which is imminent.

THE Union journals of the South are filled with narratives of the outrages committed by the K. K. K. Democracy. The New Orleans *Republican* says:

"Every mail and every traveler from Northern Louisiana brings a fresh tale of horror. The cheerful doctrines of Mr. Frank Blair's letter are bearing their legitimate fruit. The rich region above Red river, and the portion of Mississippi which lies opposite, are being 'delivered from the domination of a barbarous people' with a vengeance."

IN October, 1862, that sterling War Democrat, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, delivered a speech at the Cooper Institute, New York; in which he quoted, with scathing comments, the following sentence from a speech of HORATIO SEYMOUR, made a few days before:

"If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

In SEYMOUR'S opinion slavery was more sacred and more valuable than the Union. That was what was called Democracy then, and it is so yet. Slavery had not been abolished at the time these words were spoken, but Mr. LINCOLN had just issued his preliminary proclamation. Perhaps, should he be elected, the rebel States will yet "be allowed to withdraw," so that they may reconstruct their sacred institution. The old slaveholders and rebels may reasonably hope that they will be allowed this privilege; and that they do entertain that hope is clearly inferrable from the declaration of one of their leading orators, that the success of the Democratic ticket would give to the South all it contended for in the war.

THE Hoosier Democracy declare that BLAIR is a "bad egg." They are all goose flesh, when they remember his venomous denunciations of their party, three years since, from a score of Indiana stumps, and they let him alone now, as much as possible. They have declined his offer to make Democratic harangues, putting him off to some more convenient season. He has twice traversed the State since his nomination but has never been entreated to open his mouth. This is not the way the Hoosiers treat their favorites.

THE Copperheads are preparing the way for BLAIR, SEYMOUR and HAMPTON'S next rebellion, by their efforts to shake the popular confidence in the National credit. They would persuade the people to repudiate their obligations, for the money which helped us through one war, hoping thereby to find the nation unable to command the needful means in the next one. That is the real aim of the greenback redemption dodge!

AT Appomatox General GRANT dictated terms of surrender to the rebels; among others, that they were "not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole, and *the laws in force where they may reside.*" These terms were distinctly accepted by Gen. LEE. HAMPTON and his associates, who are endeavoring to stir up another rebellion, are clearly acting in violation of their parole.

### Another Independent Democratic Journal.

The Huntingdon *Globe*, in this State, is a well-edited and independent Democratic paper, which took issue with some of the measures of the Radicals, after having earnestly supported Lincoln and Curtin. But the New York conclave was too much for it, and now our contemporary proclaims his purpose to act with the Republicans in the following frank and manly terms. We copy:

The "old secession element" has control of the organization, and it expects by the election of Seymour and Blair—both of whom were nominated for their positions by men of known secession proclivities—to secure "all" that the Confederacy fought for. We saw this in the beginning of the year, and we "somersaulted," and just so long as we see that the Democratic party will take to its bosom such vipers as Vallandigham and Voorhees, or give its ears to such insidious tricksters as the rebel generals Forrest, Hampton & Co., just so long will we oppose that party. The Democratic party might have worked a reform, as everybody admits, but now they have let that opportunity slip by heeding the insinuations of the rebel leaders and Northern rebel sympathizers (for such we must call Vallandigham and his admirers), and the consequences of a sore defeat rest upon them. The "Democracy" have permitted the favorable opportunity to do their country a good service to pass, and if they remain out of power for the next twenty years it will be nothing more than they deserve. We can never help to raise to power leading rebels and their sympathizers.

### The West Virginia Rebel Democracy.

The history of the Grafton Convention, like many other histories, cannot be fully written till some time after the event. If the personal experiences of those in attendance could be collected and presented in a body, it would be seen that such a collection of ruffianism and rascality has never before congregated in this State. We occasionally come across a person who was there and adds a leaf to what is already known. The amount of drunkenness was fearful, and the number of the knocked down and robbed will probably never be fully ascertained. A citizen of Wheeling who was there, declares he never saw as much drunkenness at any place in his life. He was in the Convention and heard the crowd, when Thurman asked what they would do with the Union soldiers, cry out "Hang 'em! Hang 'em!" He also heard the yells for Jeff. Davis.

All accounts concur in showing that the rebelism and ruffianism congregated at Grafton were without parallel in this quarter of the State. The lawless elements from the rebel counties overran everything and permeated and gave tone to the entire Convention. A Pittsburgh gentleman who was in the Convention, speaking of it in this city yesterday, says he never saw anything like it. As showing the utter abandon in which every one took part in the proceedings who wanted to, he says he himself made several motions, and among others, made the motion by which the nomination of Willey for Attorney General was made unanimous.

GEN. SHERIDAN within a year wrote to a friend as follows: "It is perhaps needless for me to tell you how light my heart is on account of the glorious record in front of which General Grant now stands before the country. The country now begins to appreciate that, his was the only hand which patted me on the shoulder and gave me encouragement, when I, almost alone, stuck up my little battle-flag at New Orleans to assist a second time in saving the country and preserving the record of our soldiers. Had Grant, Sherman and myself, and others, gone over to the enemy, much darkness would have come upon the land. Two solutions were necessary for the settlement of the rebellion. The first was to take away from it its military strength. That was done at Appamattox. The second, to take away its political strength. That *will* be done next November. It will be a short campaign, but as decisive as Appomattox."

THE Democratic party deliberately sacrificed thousands of white men in order to save their slaves, and yet it calls itself a white man's party!—*New Nation.*

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The plan brought forward, at the last Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, to divide again, which left fourteen counties in the old diocese, and the remaining thirty counties in the new diocese, was to take effect when two thirds of the clergymen and churches consent, and some two thousand five hundred a year for five years, to support the new bishop. The question was thus referred to the people and the result is as follows: Of fifty-seven parishes, representing twenty-eight hundred and forty-two communicants, twenty-five parishes representing seventeen hundred and forty-one communicants, have replied. Of those six parishes, representing two hundred and thirty-five, approve, and eighteen parishes, representing sixteen hundred and sixteen communicants, disapprove of the division. Towards the bishop's salary the sum of two hundred dollars have been pledged by four parishes. From these facts, it is not likely that dioceses will be multiplied in our State at present.

During the sittings of the Hebrew B'nai B'rith, at New York, an association of the liberal minded class of Israelites, the question of limiting the membership to Jews called forth a sharp debate. It was contended that all creeds should be admitted to the society, if they come forward—Christians, Mohammedans, and even Pagans. The amendment, to limit the membership to Jews, was finally withdrawn, the sentiment prevailing that it was not proper to form themselves into a secret society, and exclude from among them those of other creeds.

Notwithstanding the American Board is much in need of funds, to carry on its operations, the managers are sending out laborers. Several missionaries sailed this month to China and Turkey. Rev. M. P. Parmelee and family, Revs. J. E. Pierce and R. M. Cole, with their wives, and Miss Van Duzee, will sail on the 8th of August, and Rev. C. H. Wheeler and family, with Misses Parmelee and Baker, on the 15th.

The statistics of the Old School Presbyterian Church, during the year ending May, 1868, are just published, from which we learn the number of members added on examination is 18,486, and by certificate 12,227. The number of ministers received from other denominations is forty-three, and dismissed forty-six. Eleven churches received from other denominations and four dismissed. The total number of communicants reported is 252,555, and of persons in Sabbath Schools nearly the same number, namely, 221,340. The whole sum contributed for congregational, benevolent and miscellaneous purposes amounts to $4,289,595.

Under the nurture of Dr. Arm's Church, Congregational, at Norwich, Connecticut, there have been raised up forty ministers of the gospel. This important work is frequently overlooked by churches, and no better evidence of the spiritual prosperity of a congregation could be given than in being the agency of sending out laborers into the vineyard of the Lord.

The Western *Christian Advocate*, an influential religious weekly in the West, contains a caustic editorial on "Grain-Gambling," based upon the great losses by grain speculators in June last. Many persons, besides those immediately in the trade, were induced under the belief that the coming crop was so promising that they agreed at a certain date to furnish the number of bushels contracted for, but when the time expired, they were compelled to pay an advance upon the price of sale to meet their engagements, and multitudes instead of making, lost heavily, in some instances all their savings for years. It is argued that two-thirds of the business failures in the towns, large and small, throughout the country, are caused by the vice—nay, the *sin*, the *crime*—of making money on speculative chances outside of men's legitimate business and foreign to all their usual sympathies, training and habits. It regards such desires for making money for personal or other ends the same as "throws," and "grab games," and "chances in lotteries." They are all hideous and fatal experiments of raising money. Why walk so close to the edge of the precipice that one little misstep will send us reeling and plunging to a bottomless abyss, where the way for our safe walking is so plainly marked?

The first Methodist Episcopal Church organized in New York city a century ago, known as the Old John Street, had as one of its original members, a colored man, and the society, from that day to the present, has not been without its colored members.

The venerable Senior Bishop Morris, of the M. E. Church, was present at the Erie Conference, lately held at Warren Ohio. In the course of a brief address, he stated he was licensed to preach in 1814, and had his day of toil. He said he felt like an old hulk laid on the dry dock. Yet he was happy, and did not propose to cross the "river" till he came to it. He would trust in God and abide his time. By especial request of the Conference the venerable Bishop sang that beautiful hymn commencing, "My latest sun is sinking fast." His voice was low and tremulous, but the holy cadence of his tones reached every heart, and the eyes of many were suffused with tears.

The consecration services to-morrow at St. Paul's Cathedral, of this city, promise to be very imposing, and will doubtless attract a vast concourse of people. As previously announced, Rt. Rev. T. Mullen, Bishop Elect of Erie, will be consecrated. Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, of the Pittsburgh Diocese, will be Consecrator, assisted by several Bishops and Priests. Rev. S. Wall will preach the sermon, services commencing at ten o'clock.

The United Brethren in Christ have commenced the laudable movement of providing Episcopal parsonages for their bishops. Bishop Glossbrenner communicates through the *Religious Telescope*, the organ of the denomination, that the East District Episcopal residence is located at Baltimore Md., and will be ready for occupancy in September next. The house is represented to be large and well built and reflects credit upon all concerned in the generous gift.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore have invited Rev. Thomas Myers, a minister of the M. E. Church, and agent of the Maryland State Bible Society, to fill their pulpit during the absence of their pastor, Rev. George P. Hays, who will be absent several weeks for the benefit of his health.

It is a significant fact that most of the graduates of colleges study law. Sixty per cent. of the graduates of six prominent Colleges and Universities propose the study of law. Medicine, the ministry and teaching obtain the remaining forty per cent. in about equal proportions.

The Philadelphia *North American*, speaking of the National Camp Meeting at Manheim, says that Mr. George H. Stuart, who was recently suspended from office and membership in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, by the General Synod, was among those present. It says he is in his element among the Methodists; hitherto he has been a Methodist in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The *Religious Herald* (Baptist) announces that thirteen periodicals of the Southern Baptist Church have broken down for want of sufficient patronage.

Rev. J. W. Sloane, of New York, has been elected to a Professorship in the Theological Seminary, Allegheny city. Mr. Sloane is a graduate of Jefferson College, and enjoys a fine reputation as a scholar and preacher.

The Presbytery of Keokuk, of the United Presbyterian Church, resolved that the minimum contribution of each member of the church should be one-tenth of his yearly income, and but few should limit themselves to that amount in view of the abundant blessings with which the land is favored.

### How Seymour Takes at New York.

"Burleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, relates the following little incident, which shows how things are working at the metropolis: "I was present at Barris' on Saturday, the dining place where merchants and lawyers congregate. There happened to be quite a number of active politicians present, representing both sides. Though the thermometer was above ninety, the discussion became quite animated. Among the company was a distinguished lawyer, who was quite opposed to General Grant. He was addressed by a person present, who said, "You take the stump for Seymour, I suppose?" "Well, you will support the Democratic nominee, you are so bitter against Grant?" "I don't like Grant, but I shall vote for him." He added: "Gentlemen, I am the personal friend of Horace Greeley. When the mob, ten thousand strong, hooted and howled around the *Tribune* building and threatened to tear it down, I was inside prepared to defend it. I am considered one of the best rifle shots in America. I never miss my mark. I saw Governor Seymour stand in the midst of that excited crowd, addressing his friends. I covered his heart with my rifle. I could both hear and see him from my window. I made up my mind that if that crowd came from his speech to attack the building, I would bring him to the ground, and I should have done it, for my ball never misses. What I saw that day was quite enough for me, and he shall have no influence that I can bring to bear."


### IS YOUR DISEASE RHEUMATISM?

Many persons, supposing they are suffering from this disease, have applied Linaments, Plasters and other Rheumatic Remedies without obtaining any relief, when in fact the cause of pain is a derangement of the Kidneys. These are small organs, but very important, and any obstruction or interference with its functions are indicated by pain in the back and loins, languor and weakness, difficulty in avoiding and unnatural color of the urine. A Diuretic should t once be resorted to.

DR. SARGENT'S

*Diuretic or Backache Pills*

Can be relied on for these purposes; they have a direct influence on the cells of the kidneys, assists nature in relieving them of any foreign particles, and stimulates them to a healthy and vigorous action

*Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills*

Contain nothing injurious, being composed of entirely vegetable remedies; they do not sicken nor gripe—on the contrary they act as a gentle tonic and restores tone to the system. They are recommended by all who who have tried them.

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37 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

### SWINGING ROUND THE CIRCLE.

There are fifty ways of alleviating the agonies of dyspepsia for the moment; but there is only one way to CURE it. After "swinging round the circle" of temporary palliatives the patient finds that the disease, so far from being subdued, has actually gathered strength, while he has been parleying with its symptoms.

The only way to get rid of the demon is to endow the stomach with sufficient strength to *cast it out and keep it out.* Impart permanent energy to the digestive organs with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and the object is accomplished. This powerful vegetable remedy is not a mere stimulant. It does not brace up the gastric machinery for an hour or two, leaving it, when the temporary excitement has passed off, in a worse state than before. Such is the effect of the ordinary alcoholic nostrums. They keep the stomach in a perpetual see-saw between unnatural activity and utter relaxation. Not so the BITTERS. Medicated with the finest tonic, alterative and anti-bilious extracts, they permanently reinforce and continuously regulate the assimilating organs. Such is the experience of tens of thousands. At this debilitating season of the year, when the solvent principle of the gastric juice is weakened by a constant drain of the animal fluids through the pores, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an article of prime necessity for the weak. To neglect the use of a tonic and alterative, so wonderfully efficacious and entirely harmless, is simply to forero the blessing of health and vigor, and voluntarily accept feebleness and discomfort in their stead.

### 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, I—— C——.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 8 P. M.

June 11th, 1868.