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F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. E. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1868.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 135¼.

THE marriage of the Vice President elect, HON. SCHUYLER COFFAX, took place yesterday at Andover, Ohio. The bridal party reached the city by last evening's train, and left shortly afterwards in a special car for the East, the particulars of which are noted elsewhere.

BRIDGE the work of the season is suspended, there will be completed over one thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. The rapidity with which this great undertaking has been put forward excites wonder, and the work when completed will form the proudest monument in the world to man's enterprise and mechanical ability.

THE 348,278 votes, cast by New York, at the recent election, indicate that the material progress of the Empire State has kept only a proportionate pace with that of Pennsylvania. Our own vote reveals the Keystone in the same position, relatively, to her powerful neighbor, as her population entitled her to in 1860. The advance of these great and adjoining Commonwealths has been uniformly equal, the same causes working corresponding results in each. The younger Western States have moved more rapidly.

GOV. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, exhibits the "back-bone" very requisite just now in a Southern Executive. The result of the Presidential election proves to the loyalists, in the rebellious States, that Union laws still control them, and that Union men are still living to vindicate the Federal authority. They feel, once more, that the South has not been altogether abandoned to the reign of terror and crime which, only three weeks since, threatened to overwhelm and crush every fabric of law or public authority in those States. It is thus seen how the judgment of the people has promptly fortified an almost despairing loyalty, and re-animated the friends of the Union, to assert the integrity of existing institutions. The Governor of Arkansas now declares to his people that the laws *shall* be maintained—if need be, with all the force required. In this, CLAYTON, like BROWNLOW, in Tennessee, presents a commendable example to the Executives of the sister States.

THE MOST conspicuous JOHNSON whom we have just now, is our Minister to England. The other twin Dromio unquietly paces up and down the rear of the stage, while the plenipotentiary struts his brief hour before the foot-lights. If the latter persists in his evident resolution to monopolize the brief interval yet left before an inexorable popular will rings down the curtain which shall forever after hide them both from human ken, we must tremble for the consequences. For the President is not the man to be long content with a secondary part in any public affair, and will shortly make himself heard in some way which shall mark his own sense of his slighted dignity. In the meantime, the Minister's latest utterance is to assure some of his English friends that Texas is as safe for intending immigrants, as any part of the Union. Here is the way he puts it:

"That there are acts of violence in that State is no doubt true, but not more, I believe, than occur in either of the other States, or in any other country. I have no doubt, therefore, that emigrants into the State will be as safe as in any other part of the Union."

AN OFFICIAL proclamation, from the Governor of this Commonwealth, announces the election of twenty-three Congressmen in October, the names corresponding to the generally accepted results. As to the XXIst, or Westmoreland, district, however, the Governor certifies that:

"no such returns of the election have been received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as would, under the election laws of the State, authorize me to proclaim the name of any person as having been returned duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States for that district."

Two seperate certificates have been given by the Return Judges in this district, one to Mr. COVODE, and the other to his opponent, Mr. FOSTER. Other accounts from Harrisburg state that a large number of the fraudulent SNOWDEN certificates of naturalization, issued in Philadelphia only four or five days before the election, are discovered to have been voted upon—of course, for the Democratic candidate, in this district. This fact adds to the weight of the testimony which will satisfy Congress—upon which the settlement of the controversy will devolve—that Mr. COVODE has been elected by a clear majority of the legal votes of his district.

THE NEW SPAIN.

Already the report comes to us that a Republic has been proclaimed at Madrid, and that many leaders of the Spanish people have discarded monarchical ideas forever. The Liberal sentiment in every country of Europe sympathizes with the new movement, regarding its success as certain to inaugurate for Spain that new era of harmony, peace and prosperity, which shall replace her among the leading nations of the world. Nevertheless, we can find no evidences that her people are yet so radically penetrated with the intelligent spirit of a true Democracy, as to encourage a just hope that any system of a purely popular self-government is about to be accepted or established below the Pyrenees. The utmost that can be expected, from the Republican opinions which begin now to leaven the masses in Spain, will be their imprint upon the limited constitutional monarchy to which her people are destined to come. The influence of English example is stronger in Spain than that of any other foreign nation on the globe, and, although our own Republic is not without its intelligent admirers among her people, yet is is to England that the predominant middle classes of Spain will look for the true type of their own most fitting institutions, and will feel their preference to be warranted, by an example so near to them and so conspicuous for its successful combination of national power with individual freedom. The day has not yet come, to look for the realization of a national Democracy in any part of the European continent, and least of all upon the Iberian peninsula.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The people of England have achieved a wonderful triumph. The recent Parliamentary elections, being the first under the reformed and enlarged suffrage, have resulted in a largely increased Liberal majority in the Commons, the London *Times* placing that majority at one hundred and twenty. But even this extraordinary manifestation of Liberal progress is not the most conspicuous element which the canvass has displayed. In the fact that the enlarged constituencies—a considerable part of which have exercised the privileges of the voter for the first time—have, in the main, conducted the elections with an unprecedented good order and decorum, is to be found, perhaps, one of the highest proofs that the masses have been educated, by the progress of events, into a thorough fitness for their newly acquired rights of citizenship. Disorder, riot and venality have, from immemorial days, characterized the English hustings. With each enlargement of the suffrage qualifications has come an equally marked improvement in the *morals* of the succeeding canvasses, until now we are informed that the last great step, which has almost made a man and a voter synonymous terms throughout England, has been inaugurated in the most orderly and quiet election ever known in the history of the kingdom.

Who shall hereafter, in England, say that an intelligent and Christian people are unfit or incompetent to govern themselves? Who shall estimate the ultimate limits of that influence, towards a more radical and comprehensive progress in the direction of a living and practical Democracy, which must result from this exhibition of the wise self-control of a great people? To Americans, there is nothing surprising in that experience which has just awakened the admiration, not only of Englishmen, but of all Europe. It simply gratifies our National pride to perceive that a kindred people have come to share with us in submission to this one essential principle which underlies all rightly constituted governments—the expressed and authoritative consent of the governed. Let us equally rejoice that the people of that land—a mother-land for so much of America—have taken now so long a step forward, in that way which will inevitably lead them to a still more enlightened civilization and to loftier national glories.

NEWSPAPERS AS READERS.

The subject of introducing daily papers into the public schools in place of the readers now in use excites considerable attention. The reasons urged in favor of the proposition are more than counterbalanced by those put forward in opposition to the innovation. The Philadelphia *Press* in commenting on the subject, says:

"The literary tone of a daily paper cannot be high, except in some few favored instances. However brilliant or classically pure from time to time certain articles or selections may be, as a rule, a newspaper cannot be accepted as a model of style. Then, could we rely on the average class of teachers to select the best of such as would be found? And, finally, there must always be in a newspaper certain departments and subjects which should not be brought under the eyes of children, as, for instance, the police columns, the record of crimes, accidents, and a thousand things which grown up people demand, but which children had better not be taught too early.

It is a sad commentary on the times in which we live that a daily journal cannot be made up with just such matter as might with impunity be placed in the hands of the purest and most innocent without the fear of entailing disastrous consequences. In this rapid day of progress and advancement the conductor of a newspaper is forced to give place in his columns to matter which would much better remain unwritten, but the demand made by the public for minute particulars of all that is going on about them of a criminal nature, ensures the publication. If, through a sense of responsibility, the editor expunges such matter from his paper, he is at once charged with a lack of enterprise, and his subscribers will drop off to bestow their patronage on the wickedest men in the business. Until a more correct taste exists in the children of larger growth, who, as much as the manager of a paper, are responsible for its contents, the daily journal should be kept out of the school room, and the prosy readers retained for the young.

United States Senators from Pennsylvania.

As the question "Who shall be the United States Senator from Pennsylvania to succeed Mr. Buckalew?" is now agitating the politicians, or rather the Republicans—who have the majority of the Legislature, thanks to the patriotism of our people—it may be not be uninteresting to know who have held the honorable position.

The following list prepared from the official records by the Titusville *Herald*, gives the name of every Senator from Pennsylvania from the commencement of the Government under the constitution (March 4, 1789) to the present time, with the date on which each commenced his term of service, and when the term expired, either by law or resignation:

William Maclay, March 4, 1789, March 3, 1791.

Albert Gallatin, February 28, 1793, February 28, 1794. (Mr. Gallatin's seat was vacated by a resolution of the Senate, he not being a citizen of the United States nine years, as required by the Constitution.)

James Ross, April 1, 1794, March 3, 1803.

Samuel Maclay, March 4, 1803. Resigned.

Michael Leib, December 12, 1808, March 3, 1809. (To fill unexpired term.)

Michael Leib, March 4, 1809. Resigned.

Jonathan Roberts, February 24, 1814, March 3, 1815. (To fill unexpired term.)

Jonathan Roberts, March 4, 1815, March 3, 1821.

William Findley, March 4, 1821, March 3, 1827.

Issac D. Barnard, March 4, 1827. Resigned.

George M. Dallas, December 13, 1831, March 13, 1833. (To fill unexpired term.)

Samuel McKean, March 4, 1833, March 3, 1839.

Daniel Sturgeon, March 4, 1839, March 3, 1851.

Richard Broadhead, March 4, 1851, March 3, 1857.

Simon Cameron, March 4, 1867. Resigned.

David Wilmot, March 14, 1862, March 3, 1857. (To fill unexpired term.)

Charles R. Buckalew, March 4, 1863. (Term expires March 3, 1869.)

Robert Morris, March 4, 1789, March 3, 1795.

William Bingham, March 4, 1795, March 3, 1801.

Peter Muhlenberg, March 4, 1801. Resigned.

George Logan, July 13, 1801, March 3, 1807. (To fill unexpired term.)

Andrew Gregg, March 4, 1807, March 3, 1813.

Abner Lacock, March 4, 1813, March 3, 1819.

Walter Lowrie, March 4, 1819, March 3, 1825.

Wm. Mark, March 4, 1825, March 3, 1831.

Wm. Wilkins, March 4, 1831, Resigned.

James Buchanan, December 6, 1834, March 3, 1837. (To fill unexpired term.)

James Buchanan, March 4, 1837, March 3, 1843.

James Buchanan, March 4, 1843. Resigned.

Simon Cameron, March 13, 1845, March 3, 1849. (To fill unexpired term.)

James Cooper, March 4, 1849, March 3, 1855.

Wm. Bigler, March 4 1855, March 3, 1861.

Edgar Cowan, March 4, 1861, March 3, 1867.

Simon Cameron, March 4, 1867. (Term expires March 4, 1873.)

Opinions of the Press.

[From the Scranton Republican.]

Mr. Grow is now a prominent candidate for the next United States Senatorship. His name has been presented for the position by the Republican press, and is endorsed by many and influential journals in all sections of the State. We of the northeastern tier are united upon him, believing our claims are entitled to recognition, and that our interests are of sufficient importance to warrant our claiming representation in the list of honorable and responsible positions within the gift of the party. The people of Pennsylvania owe Mr. Grow a substantial reward for the success recently achieved under his auspices. Their representatives in the Legislature can choose no one more deserving, and none better qualified by nature, education and experience to adorn the place with distinguished fidelity and credit to the State.

[From the McKean Miner.]

Since the October election there has been more or less discussion in the papers of Pennsylvania upon the subject of a successor to Mr. Buckalew in the Senate of the United States. The names of some very excellent men have been announced, but none have we seen that meets our approval as much as that of the Hon. G. W. Scofield of Warren county. We look upon him as pre-eminently qualified for that high and responsible position, and we trust the good sense of the Legislature will be shown in his election. If Judge Scofield was as well known in other parts of the State as he is in this district, we believe he would scarcely have an opponent. Where he is known his superior talents and capacity for so prominent a position are appreciated.

[From the York True Democrat.]

Aside from the well-established custom of party regulation, Governor Geary possesses strong claims as a candidate for re-nomination. As an executive, he is second to no man who ever filled the gubernatorial chair of this Commonwealth. His administration has been marked by sagacity, statesmanship, and unswerving fidelity, not only to the party that placed him in power, but to the great principles of justice and liberty.

[From the Hollidaysburg Register.]

General Geary has been a good soldier, makes an able, safe and excellent Governor, and the people of the glorious Old Keystone will continue him in his present position by a majority equal to that which she has just given to his old companion in arms, General Grant.

[From the State Guard.]

According to precedent established by the Republicans of the Legislature, State Treasurers are re-elected for three terms. General Irwin is in his first term, and we question whether any man placed at the head of the Treasury ever, in so short a time, made so able and so successful a financial officer. His uniform deportment, both as a man and an officer, has been unexceptionable.

DEATH OF A ROTHSCHILD.—On Sunday, in Paris, died Baron James Rothschild, fifth son of Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the founder of the great Rothschild European family of bankers. His father had ten children, five of them sons. James was the head of the house in Paris. He was born May 5th, 1792, and was for a time with his brother Solomon, in Vienna, but eventually took up his residence in Paris. The five brothers constituted but one firm, in which all had an equal interest, but conducted the business under five branches, each under the charge of one of the brothers. Of the five brothers James was the only one still living, but the members of the family of the third and fourth generation have been taken into partnership.

Management of English Elections.

There is no uniform day for voting in England as there is here; but the limit of variation in time cannot much exceed a week. In every place entitled to be represented in Parliament is a person called "the returning officer," whose duty it is to manage the election. In counties, the Sheriff, and in cities and boroughs the Mayor, Bailiff, or some other person duly appointed, is the returning officer. The writs from the Lord Chancellor of the Kingdom are dispatched to these returning officers, commanding them to elect their members, which they must do in boroughs within six days after the receipt of the writ; while in the counties twelve days are allowed, but the election must not be held sooner than the sixth day. Upon the day fixed, called the nomination day, a covered platform called the hustings is erected in the principal town in counties and in some convenient locality in other places, upon which the candidate for election and their friends assemble. The returning officer takes the oath against bribery and for the proper discharge of his duties. The candidates are proposed by one supporter and seconded by another. They then address the electors, stating their political opinions and their claims to represent them. If the number of persons proposed does not exceed that which the electors are entitled to send to Parliament, they are elected then and there; if more be put in nomination, and a contdst arises, the returning officer calls for a "show of hands," and declares which candidate has the largest number held up for him, but as there is no way of discovering whether all who thus give their vote are entitled to one, any candidate unwilling to abide by this decision may demand a poll. When this is taken, each elector appears before persons appointed by the returning officer as his deputies, and decides for which candidate he intends to vote. This poll is entered by the clerks in the poll-books, which at the expiration of time allowed by law for polling, are taken to the returning officer. The votes are added up and the candidate who are found to have gained the highest number of votes are declared by him to be duly elected. In counties the poll remains open for two days, and in cities and boroughs for one only.

JAMES PARTON writes in *Packard's Monthly:*

"If you look into the early life of truly helpful men, those who make life easier and nobler to those who come after them you will almost invariably find that they lived purely in the days of their youth. In early life the brain, though abounding in vigor, is sensitive and very susceptible to injury, and this to such a degree that a comparatively brief and moderate indulgence in vicious pleasures appears to lower the tone and impair both the delicacy and efficiency of the brain for life. This is not preaching, boys, it is simply the truth of science."

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning. Present, Chief Justice Thompson, Judges Sharswood, Read and Williams. The following business was transacted:

W. D. Moore, on motion of M. W. Acheson, Thomas M. Bayne, on motion of John H. Hampton, and John W. Taylor, on motion of John R. Large, were duty qualified and admitted to practice in this Court.

The following cases were argued:

Carnahan vs. Brown, and Boyd vs. Kier, Allegheny county Common Please. Submitted.

Foster & Co. vs. Fowler & Co., Allegheny county District Court. Argued by Smith for plaintiff in error, and by D. W. Bell for J. L. Lowry, and by Burgwin for Fowler & Co.

Wainright vs. McCullough. Continued.

Lane vs. Harrold. Re-judgment ordered.

Snow et al. vs. Thompson Oil Company. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Reed, J.

Lewis Lane vs. the Commonwealth, Allegheny county; Oyer and Terminer. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded. Opinion by Thompson, J. [This opinion will be found in full elsewhere.]

Chapman vs. Chapman et al., Fayette county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Agnew, J.

Baker's appeal, Westmoreland county. Decrees made at length. Opinion by Agnew, J.

The Court then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the first Monday in January next.

U. S. District Court—Judge M'Candless.

Henry Mollman, indicted for retailing liquor without license, plead guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine to the United States of twenty dollars and costs.

In the Bankruptcy branch petitions for discharge were filed by Aaron Kline, Jacob B. Snyder, Patrick Keiran, James S. Baker and Wm. R. Baker, of Luzerne county, and James H. Fellows, of Bradford county, and the usual orders were made.

The jury were discharged until Monday, Nov. 30, 1868.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Court met at the usual hour, Judge Hampton on the bench.

Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh vs. Jacobus et al., reported on trial yesterday, is not yet concluded.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

28. Alcheson vs. Waldein.
29. Wolf vs. Marion Oil Company.
31. Volz vs. Administrators of Jacob Hickendorn.
33. Herron vs. Patterson, Neehous & Co.
34. Graff vs. Spence.
35. McKee vs. Ditheridge.
37. Haffey et ux. vs. O'Brien et al.
38. McClurg vs. Connellsville Railroad Company.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Sterrett on the bench. The following business was transacted.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Susan Troy, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Ellen Dripps, was put on trial, and plead not guilty. The accused, it appears, had threatened to run a carving knife through the prosecutrix, but made no attempt to carry her threat into execution. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

NOT GUILTY.

The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. John Fitzgerald, indicted for receiving stolen goods. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused had purchased a lot of railroad iron which was said to have been stolen from the Outer Depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The iron alleged to have been stolen was found in the defendant's stable, in the Sixth ward. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

FALSE PRETENCES.

William B. Hollis, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, was next put upon trial. It appears that the defendant was an agent for the American Life Insurance Company, and in that capacity had given a policy to Christopher Kuhlman for $3,000, and, as Mr. Kuhlman had not the ready money to pay the premium, Hollis advanced fifty dollars, taking Kuhlman's note for the same. Before the money was paid to Hollis, Mr. Kuhlman died, and Mr. Hollis, it is alleged, claimed that he was entitled to a portion of the $3,000 on account of having advanced the fifty dollars. His demand was at first refused, but Hollis threatened to have the payment of the policy stopped if he was not well paid, and finally succeeded in obtaining $500. William Kuhlman, a son of Christopher Kuhlman, then made information charging him with obtaining money under false pretences. The testimony was concluded, and counsel will argue the case before the Jury this morning.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Burke & Glass vs. Francis L. Lee, et al., reported yesterday. Verdict for plaintiff for $201.47.

Joseph Wolsencroft vs. Sigmund Goldstein. This was an action brought to recover damages, alleged to have been sustained for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The plaintiff in this action being desirous of taking to himself a wife, on the 1st of July, accompanied by a friend came to this city for the purpose of procuring the necessary outfit for the occasion, and after having accomplished his mission, went home, and upon opening and examining his purchases, found that a pair of boys pants had been placed in the package instead of those he had purchased and paid for. He came back to the city the next day to have the pants exchanged so as to be ready for the wedding, which was to take place that evening, but instead of effecting an exchange, Goldstein had him arrested for larceny, alleging that he had stolen the pants. He was confined in the lock-up until late in the evening, when the case was discharged by the Mayor. Hence the action for damages. Jury out.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

179. Wurtzel & Co. vs. Duckham.
182. Scott vs. Grafton & Noble.
183. Slipper vs. Ketterin et ux.
187. Hilkey vs. Cooper & Co.
193. Frishkorn vs. Dunning.
202. Bauer vs. McClarren.
204. Vonmos vs. Bart.
205. Werner vs. Brown.
207. Michel vs. Rosenbach et al.
208. Carlin et al. vs. Connelly.
210. Foley vs. Haberman et al.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, November 17th, 1868.

Andrew C. Taggart to Samuel H. Maxwell, July 17, 1868; lot in McClure township, on Snyder street, 20 by 153 feet $410

Andrew C. Taggart to Alexander Maxwell, July 16, 1868; lot in McClure township, being lot No. 5 in Taggart's plan, on the north side of Snyder street, 20 by 154 feet 490

John Stoffel to David Jarvis, October 1, 1868; lot on each side of the Brownsville road, in Baldwin township, containing 3 acres, more or less 1,700

David Jarvis to Washington Jarvis, March 27, 1868; 5 acres of land in Baldwin township 2,200

John N. Shafer to John M. Shafer, June 10, 1867; lot in Lower St. Clair township, on the south side of Manor street, 42 by 150 feet deep 500

The executors of Thomas Bakewell, dec'd, to The Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, October 31, 1868; a portion of out lot No. 12, in the "Reserved tract" opposite Pittsburgh, on the west side of Beaver avenue, having a front 440 feet more or less and a depth of 385 feet, containing in all five acres and 145 perches; also another portion of out lot No. 12, adjoining the above mentioned property, 440 by 390 feet, containing three acres and one hundred and fifty perches, with buildings 23,000

John Hanna to Wm. G. Hawkins, November 14, 1868; lot in Wilkinsburg, Pa., containing seven acres, more or less with buildings 21,000

Mrs. Charlotte Dravo to Mrs. Elizabeth Kramer, Sept. 15, 1868; quit claim, to eleven lots, numbered 5, 6, 7, 8, 32, 33, 34, 35, 42, 43, 59, in the plan of the estate of Peter Dravo, in Lawrenceville ..... Nominal

Samuel Lewis to William Warwick, November 12, 1868; lot on sub-division of McFarland's Grove, on Oak street, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep 300

Overtin Tice to John White, February 25, 1867; lot No. 20 in William Harbaugh's plan, in the borough of Sewickley, on Logan street, 40 by 125 feet 425

Alexander Speer to George Aotsch, November 12, 1868; lot in Hampton township, containing 38 acres, 3 rods and 22 perches, being part of lot No. 110, in Cunningham's district, No. 4 ..... $3,500

Joseph Laurent, trustee to Jacob Heinz, April 15, 1863; lot No. 76, in the East Liberty Bauverein plan, on Run street, 20 by 212 feet ..... Will

James P. Wilson to Nancy W. Wilson, May 29, 1868; lot on Diamond alley, 20 by 100 feet ..... nominal

MORTGAGES.

Same day twelve mortgages were filed.

Going to Illinois.

John O'Brien and Owen McIntyre started from Mansfield on a journey to the Garden State of the West, Illinois. Their journey was interrupted, however, at the Union Depot, by one of Alderman Strain's guardians of the law, who insisted upon their accompanying him to the office of that worthy official. Upon their arrival there they were informed that their late landlord, Mr. Peter Allshouse, had made information against them for fraud, for attempting to leave the State without paying their boarding bills, O'Brien being indebted in that particular, $28.75, and McIntyre, $4.50. The travellers were lodged in the county jail to await a further hearing.

Cornell University.

President White writes as follows: "I desire here to declare my firm belief that there is not any college, in this land or any other, a body of young men of equal number more orderly and earnest. With very few exceptions, they are young men who have no money to waste, and who know the value of time. They are mainly young men who come—not young men who are sent. I have seen much of students, both American and foreign, and I have never known a body of young men so prompt to repress confusion or reprove bad usages at the mere expression of a wish by the President or Faculty. I have never known a body of young men so ready in thought or work; and again I ask that disgraceful transactions be not imputed to them without sufficient evidence, and that for breaches of good taste there be some forbearance for a little time. Toward anything really disgraceful or vicious, however, we ask no forbearance. We only ask that citizens cognizant of the facts place them at once at the disposal of the Faculty, and it may be relied upon that in such cases the University discipline shall be sharp, short and decisive."

ON the 6th of November the Republicans of Kentucky held a large meeting at Lexington to celebrate the election of Grant and Colfax. There was no disturbance during the proceedings; nobody was harmed by them, and the burden of the speeches was peace and brotherhood. Yet the next day all the principal Union men who took part in the meeting were served with notices from a lawless rebel organization, commanding them on pain of death to leave the State within thirty days. And experience will not allow us to believe that these orders and threats are merely the empty mouthings of truculent blackguards. The Ku-Klux Klan have a fancy for murder.

MARRIED:

BECKETT—SMITH—On November 17th, at the Parsonage of the Third Methodist Church, Fifth avenue, Mr. FREDERICK BECKETT and Miss KATE SMITH, all of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

WILLIAMS—On Tuesday, November 17th, at his residence in Sharpsburg, Pa., EDWARD D. WILLIAMS, aged 31 years.

Funeral THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at three o'clock.

WILSON—On Tuesday, November 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. SAMUEL WILSON, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence in Jefferson township, THIS MORNING, November 19, at 10 o'clock.

WARD—On Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, ELIZABETH A. WARD, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, Monongahela borough, THIS AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FENTON—On Wednesday morning at 5 o'clock, ROBERT F. FENTON, son of R. H. Fenton and Anastasia M. A. Fenton, aged 3 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from 120 Fulton street.

IRWIN—In Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17th, of Consumption, ALEXANDER B. IRWIN, only brother of John M. Irwin.

MAGEE—At her residence, corner of High and Grant streets, Mrs. MARY MAGEE, wife of John Magee.