

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

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The Cincinnati Commercial prints the detailed statistics to show that, from September 30, 1867, to the present date, the total losses of steamboats on the western waters, by the usual forms of disaster have been as follows: Sunk 103; burned 49; exploded 14; in all 166 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 34,710. This does not include cases of partial injuries, replaced by subsequent repair, but represents that portion of the steamboat interest on these waters, which has been "wiped out" of existence altogether.

It is said that an investigating Committee of the New York Press have reported Mr. J. R. Young to have been guilty of the charge of mis-appropriating its news. His resignation has been accordingly accepted by the Tribune Association, the post abolished, and Mr. WITTELOW REED has taken charge of the office-work in his stead. The city-editor of the same paper, a Mr. CLEMENS, who is reported to have been privy to the same mis-appropriation, has also been discharged.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church meets at Cedarville, Ohio, to-day. We shall have prompt and full reports of its proceedings. The General Conference of the United Brethren meets at Lebanon, Pa., to-morrow. An exchange says: This is the highest body in the Church, all legislative authority granted in the Constitution of the Church being vested in it. It meets every four years, and is composed of three delegates from every Annual Conference, who are selected from among the ministers who have been ordained to the office of an elder at least three years previous to the sitting of the General Conference, and who have been for that length of time members of the Annual Conference from which they have been elected. In selecting these delegates the entire membership, male and female, have a vote.

HESTER VAUGHAN, whose trial and death-sentence for the murder of her child, occupied the public attention about a year ago and at intervals since, has been pardoned. Immediately after she was sentenced, it will be remembered, that many people began, and have since continued, to make extraordinary efforts to effect her release, and, as it seems, have at length accomplished that object. As the Constitution of Pennsylvania now stands, the Governor had but the two horns of the dilemma to choose between, or else, doing nothing, to retain the convict in confinement under a delayed death-warrant. Hester Vaughan, after she received the sentence of death, must either have been hung, or left a life-prisoner, daily liable to execution, or, as is now the case, have gone wholly free. Whatever may have been the extenuating circumstances, or the developments after the trial, the Governor had and has no power to commute the death-sentence when it has once been pronounced. Such being the case, the Executive is necessarily placed in a position of great delicacy, for the instances are many where, after conviction, the guilt, though undeniable, has been discovered to be not so great as to demand life in compensation. An amendment to the State Constitution seems to be the only legal means of empowering the Governor to act justly in such cases by substituting a lower punishment therefor.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY. To no small part of the people of the South, their reconstruction will be made more palatable by the fact that impartial suffrage, under the Fifteenth Article, may thus be imposed upon the North. That Article will disband the last lingering trace of the Northern Democratic organization, and must sweep the party forever out of existence in these States. Its headquarters are to be at once transferred to the late rebel States, and the rag-tag and bob-tails of the once proud and formidable Democracy of the North will be scattered to the winds, and heard of no more. Changing thus its local habitation, the Democratic party will forswear one of its oldest principles; immediately a white man's party, it is hereafter to be affectionately devoted to the colored race, among which it is to be a new field of labor, and by the aid of which all of its future victories must be won. Thus, the XVth article will work such a transformation of the political morals of the regenerated party, that the mere change of the leopard's spots would be nothing to it. We shall then scarcely be able to recognize the Democracy, in its character of a newly-born philanthropy; indeed, we doubt if the party will really know itself. Their present leaders at the North will do well, about these days, to be looking sharply to the party's latter end.

RAILWAY NEWS. It is reported from Toledo that their city authorities have contracted upon favorable terms with Mr. Jay Gould for the construction of a road from that point to the broad-gauge line, probably near Akron. The city agrees to pay to him \$340,000 of the municipal bonds and lease to him the road, when complete for an indefinite period. The contract is likely to be a good one for both the parties, if faithfully complied with. The people of Toledo have yet to sanction it by a two-thirds vote. The city of Erie craves a strong interest in the projected completion of a connection between Oil City and Jamestown, on the P. & E. road. The Dispatch says: The simple result would be, a continuous track without change of grade, or breaking bulk, between the city and Oil Region. This would bring into use the long-dug machinery of our oil

refineries, as it would put millions on an equal footing with those at Cleveland and other places, a desideratum which they have long desired and well justified. The refiners of Erie, as of Pittsburgh, are quite right in the opinion that no needless obstacles should stand in the way of their successful competition with their Western rivals who, as the case now stands, find a profit in transporting the article both ways, once in its crude state, and again after it is refined. Our own cities are so much nearer to the sources of production, and to the markets of consumption, that we should not be debarred from the legitimate advantages of the more fortunate location. We must not, however, that we shall rejoice to see that revival of the trade at Erie which the Dispatch so justly anticipates. Better days are evidently dawning for an important interest of our Commonwealth.

THE XVTH ARTICLE. Without Iowa, whose Legislature has not yet acted at all, and Indiana, whose action is worth but little more, the XVth Article counts but for twenty-one States in its ratification. Rhode Island and New Hampshire, within six weeks, will ratify the trade. A special session of the Vermont Legislature will finish the twenty-fourth, if desirable. Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, if organized, as States this Summer, will make the number twenty-seven—or one less than the requisite three-fourths. That one can be supplied by a special session of the Iowa Legislature, and in no other way. It is certainly desirable that the great principle of impartial suffrage should be inaugurated this year, but it will not be, in any of the States which hold general elections in the Autumn, without Vermont or Iowa shall come up to their duty at the earliest practical moment. For we do not need both of those States, for new doctrine the remotest likelihood of any Federal acceptance of the recent action of Indiana. Our friends can thus judge of the availability, next October, of a class of votes which, when duly legalized, will be altogether in accord with the Republican party. We must carry the three States to be reconstructed, and must have special meetings of the two Legislatures. Without these, we need count upon no more strength, at the October polls in Ohio and Pennsylvania, than we have regularly held heretofore. It is well to look the facts in the face, especially for the politicians of these two States, who are now laying out the year's work for the party. All should remember that much preliminary work is yet to be done. If the three Southern States come in, it will be before September, and must be, in their ratifications of the Article. There will be no trouble then in getting the special sessions above alluded to, and a speedy proclamation of the ratified Article from the Federal authorities. We are confident that Virginia, Texas and Mississippi will be thus reconstructed, but whether their action, with that of Iowa and Vermont, can be secured before October, is not wholly clear. Only the Virginia election for July is yet ordered; those for the two other States should not be too long deferred.

ARE WE READY TO PAY THEM? The new American Minister goes to England with instructions, in substance, to make known to that Government the reasons for which we have recently rejected the proposed treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and, further, to advise the English Cabinet that any new overtures for an adjustment of that question must come from them, and not from us. And there, it is said, Mr. MOTLEY's instructions stop. For the rest, he is to await the possible events. This is very well, since it is not only in consonance with the preponderating American opinion, but leaves the affair in the most satisfactory posture for English sentiment. We ask nothing, from a people who are at present disposed to concede to us just that and no more. We make no propositions, when it is evident that no propositions, which could be for one moment entertained, are likely to be presented on either side. Events have so completely shut the door upon any possibility of a speedy settlement of the controversy, that it is not worth the while of either party to challenge fresh irritations by new and bootless attempts at a negotiation for which neither party is just now in a proper frame of mind. We have asked what England will never grant; she offers us what we can never accept. The sooner then that the whole business shall be shelved, the better for the peace of two nations. Shelves, it will not be forgotten at once; it leaves a rankling inflammation which only time, and its various issues, can wholly assuage.

The personnel of some of the leading women in the New York Convention is thus given by a correspondent. Mrs. Stanton, with her snowy curls, occupies the chair, Olive Logan, eminently more womanly in appearance in her dainty walking suit of drab, than in her luscious blue velvet, occupies a seat near by. Next sits Lucy Stone, and, as we look on this picture, this sweet-faced, womanly woman, dressed in black silk, with dainty lace ruffles at the throat and wrists, and then on that bloomer-arranged picture of our childish imagination, we thought, ah, how these women have been misunderstood. Miss Pease Cozzett, the girl orator and law-student of St. Louis, is also seated upon the platform, and attracts considerable attention. Miss Lily Peckham, of Milwaukee, in appearance realizing one's idea of a minister's wife, seems possessed of considerable executive ability.

The New York Star says: We see that an announcement is made by the Tammany Amusement Company which is calculated to send a cold shiver down the back of every one who respects human life and limb. The elder Fitzgerald, a wonderfully clever dramatist, is true, and one of the surest of his craft—to perform his perilous feat of turning a sevensault in the air at a fearful altitude and alighting upon a single rope. Mind-folds and evolutions in a sack. This, it seems to us, is going a little too far on the sensational road. The congratulatory address which the German Catholics sent to Pope Pius IX. on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the day when he first became a priest, was signed by King John of Saxony, his Crown-Prince Albert and Prince George. Six German bishops furnished over four hundred thousand signatures of the address. Very substantial presents were sent to the Pope from many German cities. Thus Munster sent him 24,000 thalers, Bremen 20,000 thalers, Paderborn 10,000 thalers, etc.

The General Assemblies of both the Old and new School branches of the Presbyterian Churches meet in New York on Wednesday, (19th), and, during the present season it is expected the work of uniting these two powerful religious organizations will be completed. Their proceedings will be watched with the deepest interest by the religious world and their union will be the first step towards uniting under one communion head all the various divisions of Presbyterians. This union cannot but prove advantageous to the cause of Christianity. The trifling differences between them have been the cause of bitter antagonism, which have been prejudicial to the interests of the churches of the Presbyterian faith, and were the result of prejudices that should long since given way to reason and a liberal Christian spirit. The prospect that the bigotry which has heretofore separated Christians espousing a common faith shall soon disappear, is an encouraging sign of the times, and the consummation of the proposed union will be hailed with joy by all evangelical denominations. Many of the ablest and most devoted divines of both churches are most earnestly engaged in promoting the work of reconciliation and consolidation.

A MARKED development is the centre of attraction on the wharf at Saginaw, Michigan. It is made of tin about twenty feet long; very sharp and pointed at the ends; not more than fifteen inches wide, and is propelled by a wheel under the middle, similar to the screw propeller of larger craft. The motion is given to the wheel by cranks attached to the shafting by belt gears. The steering apparatus is also in the center of the boat and worked by the feet. The boat for the space of ten feet from each end has air tight chambers.

The disbaring officer of the Treasury has refused to pay the requisitions of the Navy Department which have been signed by Admiral Porter, his only authority for doing so being the recent order of the Secretary of the Navy to commandants of navy yards to obey all instructions signed by the Admiral in the same as if they had emanated from himself. In compliance with the law of Congress, the Navy Department will in a few days renounce most of the larger vessels of the navy, calling ships of the first class after the States, and those of the second class after the principal rivers and cities. The late Secretary of the Navy paid no attention to this act, and allowed Indian appellations on all the new ships. The question as to pensions due to widows of soldiers who subsequently marry, has been under advisement lately, by the Pension Commissioners and Secretary Cox. The point was whether a widow, after her marriage, could claim the pension due to date of the second marriage, when the claim had not been previously made. By reference to the opinion of Attorney General West she would be entitled. Other opinions, however, have been given, but it is probable the opinion of West will be sustained. The Census Bureau will meet here on the 28th, General Garfield Chairman. After organization they will adjourn to Pittsburgh, for what particular purpose has not yet been developed. The Committee is an able and practical one, however, and with such men as Garfield, Allison and Laflin, a system for the census of 1870 should be worked which should make the work wonderful for its thoroughness and accuracy.

Dividing Man Against Himself. The Woman's Suffrage Association of New York, have split into two parties. Dr. Keyser's name is being used to organize, called the National Woman's Suffrage Association. The object of this move is made for the purpose of ridding the suffrage movement of immixtures and errors. Some shrewd politicians were called in to advise with the women on Saturday evening. They favored the total exclusion of men, even from membership in the new society, arguing that they would not be aids, but obstacles rather, to its smooth working and practical efficiency. The matter was settled, and the affair is to be entirely under the control of women. But the ladies seem to forget that it takes both the male and the female to constitute a man. Says the Good Book: "In the day that God created man, in the likeness of God made he him; male and female created he them and called their name Adam (a man) in the day when they were created. Upon which a Boston clergyman comments as follows: "The distinctive masculine characteristics are those in which the understanding takes the lead; and the distinctive feminine characteristics are those in which the affections take the lead. Man is more frequently governed by his judgment and reason, woman by her feelings and perceptions. Not, indeed, that all intellect belongs to the male sex, and all affection to the female. But the two classes of faculties comprised under these heads respectively, predominate in them. When men and women come together in a good and orderly way, they supply each to the other, just what is wanted. They fill out a more perfect measure of a man."

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES. The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from noxious influences; but this protection is imperfect, and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom: it is prudence; it is common sense to provide against such contingencies, by taking an ANTIDOTE IN ADVANCE; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSKETT'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective agent at the epidemic and an emic medicine that has been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth, should take a few of these Bitters, and all will be well. It is not a medicine, but a food, and is as safe as truth exists, this valuable TONIC and ALTERATIVE would restore a diseased system to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also a tonic, and to the debilitated it is a stimulant. It also affords speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, and all the ailments which are the result of a disordered system. Those who have tried the medicine will never be induced to buy any other. HOSKETT'S BITTERS professes to subdue. To the female it is a most valuable medicine, and is especially recommended as an early application to the BILTERS, which they are known to be the most effective of all.

A Salt Lake dispatch of the 17th says: At ten o'clock this morning Brigham Young broke the first ground on the Utah Central Railroad, near Ogden City. It is expected the road will be completed to this city by October next.

THE REASON WHY Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the best. It is computed that a man's system undergoes three times a year, that every four months, a radical and thorough change, that is, that at the end of that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. The eliminating organs carry out the worn-out and used-up material, and new matter is made to take its place and carry on the workings of the human organism. The correct four months treatment in this way would not at the outside be more than ten dollars, and frequently the functions of life have an activity and vigor imparted sufficient, to renew them by the use of one bottle, costing only one dollar. No organ of the body but will be benefited by such a process. The liver, the stomach, the kidneys, the skin, the lungs, as well as it were, made over again by the impetus given to the stomach and digestive system—old and prostrated people whose systems had begun to languish and decay, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to youthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this season of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature are emerging from the chilling and torpid state usual to the cold and wintry months. We know very well that all advertised medicines are apt to be swindlers' traps, and that many who have been deceived by the promises that it must do, and that they have been deceived. We have seen others with useful things for their wants cannot confer a greater service than to keep a few bottles of this valuable medicine on hand, and to take back every half dozen that remains unused. It is at the same time affords the merchant a good profit, and to those who need it, it is of more value than silver and gold, for what can be of more value to man than a medicine which carries health and life to the suffering invalid? We earnestly earnest all who read this to try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher. They need such a medicine, and we will guarantee satisfaction. In order, however, not to be disappointed, let them buy none but that which has Dr. Keyser's name over the cork and blown in the bottle, and in that way the Doctor writes himself responsible for its results when the directions are closely followed.

SOLD BY FINE DOCTORS GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 160 LIBERTY ST. DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, NO. 150 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 8 P. M.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE has a correspondent who adds his testimony to the harmlessness of the sparrows in public parks. He says: In four of our city parks they have annihilated the measuring-worm, after many years of experiments and of unsufferable annoyance to ladies and children, especially. In every park and street where they were properly provided for they diminished the effect of the mosquito invasions very perceptibly. They afford constant and durable interest and amusement to our families, and particularly to our children, and lessen the rigors of winter and storms by their cheerful notes and antics and visits to our windows, even when the thermometer is near zero, and all it softens our natures to care for these little strangers. In a walk from Fourteenth to Forty-eighth street, to-day, I saw a robin kill a worm in the presence of a child. Baron von Tschudi, the eminent Swiss naturalist, says that without birds successful agriculture is impossible, as they annihilate in a few months a greater number of destructive insects than man could in years. He classes among the most useful the swallow, wren, robin and sparrow, and says that a robin killed 800 of the most destructive insects than man could in years. In three years' observation daily I have not seen them touch any of our small fruits, nor the buds of fruit trees.

APAS & CO. SPRING STOCK AT OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY'S.

We are receiving this week by ocean steamers from England a fresh stock of the latest and most beautiful designs in English Tapestry and Body Brussels by direct importations from the manufacturers. We invite the inspection of house furnishers, confident that we offer the largest assortment and greatest variety of elegant patterns ever brought to this market, at the lowest prices. Great inducements are offered in all grades of Ingrains and Three Plies, it being their constant aim to offer to the multitude, the fullest assortment of cheap and serviceable Carpets at lower rates than any other house in the trade. No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE.