

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1869.

SATURDAY, MAY 29th, 1869.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1869.

THE LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION will meet at CITY HALL, on Market street.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION will meet in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

THE PRESIDENT of each Convention will appoint a Committee of three, the three Committees thus appointed to meet together, as practicable, after the adjournment of the Conventions, and appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year.

By order of the County Committee.

RUSSELL EBBETT, Chairman.

JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, A. E. Pomeroy's Epitaphs, Washington, D. C., Memorial, Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, River News, Seventh page: Letter from Freeport, Interesting Clippings.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 83 1/2 @ 85 1/2.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48 1/2.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 159 1/2.

THE CARD of HON. GEO. WILSON will attract the attention of our readers, as a square and public denial of the slanders uttered by a city journal.

CHICAGO has been favored by a railroad reduction of ten cents a bushel on the carriage of wheat from any point on the Mississippi to the city.

A REFRESHING RAIN fell last night. Providence smiles on our people and promises the most luxuriant cereal and fruit crops we have ever known.

LUZERNE COUNTY instructs her Republican delegates to support Hon. W. W. KETCHUM for Governor. Northampton speaks out for General SELFIDGE.

It is announced that Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, the able and accomplished editor of the Chicago Tribune, is negotiating for the purchase of the Republican.

TIME makes all things even. General PHIL SHERIDAN and JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE occupied the judges stand at a horse race in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, and amicably conversed in horse talk for an hour and more.

If, as we have all expected, our neighbor is already beginning to back down from its threatened bolt, it will be to the unmitigated grief of the Republican party.

In a very hopeful article printed in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, the writer concludes that our national banks are in strong condition, and that as money is rapidly pouring into New York and accumulating there, there is much promise for ease in the money market, and for such movements in the financial mechanism of the country as are usually productive of actual speculation.

THE Attorney General of Ohio is clearly of the opinion that citizens of that State should not be indemnified for losses sustained from the Morgan raid. The State officers acting under his counsel, refuse to acknowledge the validity of a bill passed by the Legislature recognizing the right of the injured to receive damages from the State.

An Anti-Ritualist Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church has been called to be held at Chicago on the 10th of June next. A large number of clergymen have signed a vigorous protest against the new teachings of Bishop WHITEHOUSE, Drs. DIX, DEKOVY and others as being "machinations and devices that are employed for unprotestantizing this Protestant Episcopal Church, corrupting her doctrine, debasing her worship, and overturning her long-established rites, ceremonies and usages."

THE IMPRESSION, at New York, seems to be that the Presbyterian union may be deferred for still another year. A large majority of the New School judicatories prefer that the basis should be amended in the particulars specified by our article of the 24th, while the other branch inclines to prefer the basis unaltered, by a majority equally decisive. It is the general belief that this difference will be harmonized within the next twelve months, when, perhaps, it may also include most of the other Presbyterian bodies. A basis upon which the latter can agree is already under consideration, and is to be perfected by a joint committee which meets in this city, in August next.

In the world, at the close of the year 1868, there were one hundred and seven thousand one hundred and seventy-nine miles of railway track, which cost in the aggregate \$10,839,751,939. They traverse an area of nineteen million four hundred and forty-one thousand and three hundred and eighty-four square miles, populated by five hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven souls. The average of inhabitants to each mile of railway is 5.333-33. In North America there are but one thousand one hundred and thirty-nine miles of railroad, which is the smallest ratio in the world.

MANY of the soundest Republicans of Missouri favor the removal of the restrictions which the present Constitution imposes upon men who, during the war, imposed the cause of the rebellion. At the same time, they claim the enfranchisement of colored men, a thing which the ratification of the XVth Article of the Federal Constitution will effect, at any rate.

The immense immigration from the middle and eastern States into Missouri, a large majority of whom are Republicans, is so strengthening the party of the Union, in that State, that they can afford to be magnanimous to those who, eight years ago, would, if they could, have dragged Missouri out of the Union. While some of these are as bitterly disloyal at heart as ever, others are entirely satisfied with the result of the struggle, and honestly and cheerfully accept the situation.

UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE is a human impossibility, but the nearest approach to its possession is made by that man who owns and uses a good Encyclopedia. How many men have gained wide spread reputations for erudition or scholarship, by a judicious use of their small stores of learning eked out by the studious perusal of universal dictionaries! Such a reputation is but a fraud, and therefore to be deplored, as the knowledge which supports it is necessarily superficial. Nevertheless, to come back to our first assertion, although it is not possible for a man to know everything, it is constantly necessary to know something about everything, to do which either unlimited time or a good Encyclopedia is necessary, and this desideratum seems to be found in the work before us. Zell's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary is now being issued in weekly and monthly parts; of these latter, four are on our table, bringing the work down to Atha; with this much, as a specimen, on which to form an opinion, we judge the book to be a good one, too wide in its scope to be without omissions, but the same can be said of every work of similar character; terse in its definitions and descriptions, but giving the leading points and most necessary information concerning the subjects of which it treats, and in every sense apparently designed to be a popular dictionary. The illustrations are numerous, and add distinctness to the descriptions in the letter press; the price is fifty cents a month or twenty-five dollars for the whole work, which will be compiled in two large quarto volumes. Most Encyclopedias have, to the ordinary man,

two great objections, the money they cost and the space they occupy; this one has greatly the advantage of all rivals in these respects, and on these grounds alone, if it had no other merits, its publishers should be justified in anticipating a large sale for it.

AND SO THE whirligig of time makes all things even! Since the Pittsburgh Commercial has come under the editorial control of a well known Democrat, one of the extreme Copperhead faction of that party, although he pretends just now to write under the Republican flag, another Democratic journal is enabled to retire from the field. The Pittsburgh Republic changes proprietors, abandons party politics, and is hereafter to be printed as a strictly independent penny paper, under the charge of Messrs. CASE, MURPHY and HEALZETON. These young gentlemen have experience and capacity for the work which they have undertaken. Of Mr. CASE, who was lately city editor of the Dispatch, we know that he is an active and open Republican in politics, but that the Republic, under his editorial management, will carefully maintain a position of honest independence.

The Democracy do not profit by this exchange of newspapers. They lose a good friend and gain a very poor one. The Commercial is zealous enough, but will do that party no real good by its fraudulent abuse of the Republican flag. The trick is so palpable that its sheer impudence disgusts both parties, doing no good and no hurt to either. But the Republic, under its late management, was really an effective Democratic journal, frankly advertising itself as the only daily organ of that party in this region of the State. Previously the editor also of the Commercial, Col. SAWYER, who now retires from the Republic, very justly in his card reminds the public that he gave that tone and direction to the policy of the Commercial, which have fruited in its present Democratic preferences. The Commercial retains, and displays to-day, the powerful impress of his "Democratic inclinations, but we are really glad to express our belief that the Republic, under its new management, will be freed altogether from certain influences which do not accord with the political ideas of a vast majority of our people. Perhaps Col. SAWYER may return to his first love, the Commercial, and make it, what he certainly would, a manly and open foe to Republicanism, instead of a filibustering and hostile privateer, deprecating upon Republicanism under the cowardly cover of the prostituted Republican flag. Decidedly, the Democracy of Allegheny are losers by the substitution of the Commercial for the Republic, and they should press our suggestion upon the retiring editor of the latter. He would do us a great service, and make it, what he certainly would, the only thing it could ever be, but which it cannot be without a larger infusion of candor and principle. This idea deserves their consideration just now.

THE INDIANA CASE.

We learn, from Indianapolis, that Senator MONROE has prepared a very powerful argument, showing conclusively that his other powerful argument, delivered before the Senate, near the close of the late session, in support of his bill to prescribe the modes of Legislative action upon amendments to the Federal Constitution, was altogether unnecessary. The Senator now relies upon a precedent in the action of the Senate upon the ENIGHT and FRICK case—a precedent so bad that it will not stand examination, and in which Governor MONROE himself had never a particle of confidence. To sustain that precedent now, not only he, but the entire Republican press and party, as well of the country at large as of India. He would not deliberately eat their own words. Nor can we, with any good face, accept the decision which, in an "aged" justification of a similar disregard, now, both of the facts, of the provisions of the State Constitution, and of the soundest principles of political jurisprudence. This is substantially conceded, in the general consent with which the supporters of the action of Indiana, upon the XVth Article, have all fallen back upon that precedent for their main reliance. Forevident reasons, we regard the present position of Senator MONROE as not creditable to his reputation for political sagacity, as well as for an elevated statesmanship.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RATES.

In 1850, Congress adopted as a fixed principle, the restriction of the membership of the House of Representatives to a fixed number, correspondence with which should require an enlargement of the ratio at each recurring census, with the advance of our population. This restriction was accepted ten years later, in the adjustment of the representation upon the Census of 1860, and is likely to be again maintained in the redistribution soon to be made. We note, however, some objections to this, particularly from Western journals, which argue that this restriction works an injustice to the rapidly growing States in that part of the Republic. We fall to see the force of their objections. There must be some limit to the numbers of a Legislative body, to secure the proper despatch of the public business, and the country is heartily agreed that the present House is quite as large as may be compatible with the convenience and efficiency of legislation. Under any ratio, the rapidly growing districts of the West, as compared with the stationary

populations of the Eastern States, must be always at some disadvantage during the better part of the decennial period. This is unavoidable by any enlargement of the membership whatever. Beyond that, the Western States should be content with the gradual but certain transfer of national power by which the westward progress of our population is decently marked. Whatever the ratio, with each recurring period, neither will Massachusetts secure more, or Iowa be put off with less, than that exact number of representation to which their ascertainment populations shall, at each period, actually entitle them.

THE NEW PARAGUAYAN MISSION.

MR. WASHINGTON, our late Minister to Paraguay, may congratulate himself upon his final escape from that country. His successor, Gen. McMAHON, has not been heard from for months, and the Administration are seriously apprehensive that he is held in duress by the Dictator. It is now proposed to send Gen. JOHN COCHRANE upon a special mission to see what has become of our missing Minister. No selection has yet been made of a suitable Envoy to send, a few months later, to see what shall have become of General COCHRANE. Seriously, we object to this disposal of so distinguished a soldier and citizen as General C. He cannot be spared, in that way, by either his family, his friends or his country. We venture to suggest the names of other gentlemen, either one of whom would be honored by the appointment, and whom their country would cheerfully devote to the delicate and responsible duties involved in this far-off and perhaps endless quest of a lost Plenipotentiary. For one, we would name Hon. J. S. CARLISLE, of West Virginia; for another, that Gen. RUSSELL, "of Allegheny county," who not long since was prominently mentioned at the Federal Capital. We might also name Gen. J. W. WEAVER, late of Brazil, Mr. SANFORD, recently of the Belgium Mission, or even Mr. HARVEY, who comes home from Portugal to resume his friendly correspondence with the surviving Southern rebels. We can better spare any of these gentlemen; indeed, all of them together might form a joint and most effectively imposing Commission of Enquiry which could not fail to clear up the mystery at present obscuring the precise situation of Gen. McMAHON. The Dictator of Paraguay must be more than man, to be able to resist the persuasions of CARLISLE or RUSSELL, especially if backed by the diplomacy of WEAVER, the boundless charity of HARVEY toward all enemies of either himself or his country, or the pretty Brussels pattern of knecreeches which Mr. SANFORD could proffer for his distinguished consideration. But should the Dictator prove obdurate and kidnap the entire party of experienced diplomatists, their country would endeavor so simulate that spirit of Heaven's resignation, with which the late A. WARD signalled his own dedication of the last drop of blood of his wife's relations to the service of the Republic.

Wyandotte Cave, Indiana.

Says Prof. Owen, in a recent article on the Geology of Indiana: "In Crawford county the chief attraction is Wyandotte cave. Some years since I had the pleasure of exploring the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and, without desiring for a moment to detract from that justly celebrated and admired subterranean wonder, I can truly state that the Wyandotte cave is almost, if not quite equally worthy of a visit from the admirers of fine natural scenery. To do justice in description to the splendid long masses of stalactites uniting, sometimes, with the stalactites below, which burst upon the view, permeating our bodies through an aperture too small for overgrown travellers, or after safely passing the 'Dead Fall,' whose disturbance and displacement might forever cut off all return to light and life, furnishing a sepulchral catacomb infinitely greater in the extent of its ramifications than the wonderful and massive structures of art, the vaulted mass of Egyptian pyramids, the 'Pillar of Constellation,' and similar scenes, would require a powerful language which would, at best, feebly show forth the reality. "To place on canvas the full grandeur of 'Mammoth Mountain,' embracing on its summit a semblance of Lot's Wife, the whole vaulted by the crumbling of magnesium limestone into an arch two hundred and forty-five feet from the proper floor of the cave, and stretched on its solitic summit with calcareous icicles, which seem to form the gothic architectural pendants of this 'Wallace's Grand Dome' to paint all this might furnish a subject for a Rembrandt. "Seibert's cave, which is a short ways off from Wyandotte cave, is said to be most beautiful, though as yet it is not much explored. "The length of Wyandotte cave is said in all to be about nineteen miles."

At MICHIGAN, Iowa, last week, Mitchell Katsky, aged fifteen, was killed in his father's grain ware-house. He was sweeping the upper floor while his father and one or two workmen were drawing off a large bin of wheat into a large for shipment. Either accidentally or playfully he stepped into the hopper of sliding grain, and was almost instantly drawn under. His father and the man below heard him scream, stopped the running wheat, and went up to see what was the matter. When they reached the top, the boy was entirely out of sight beneath the heavy mass of grain, except one hand and wrist, which he had thrust upward as the grain closed over him. They laid hold of the hand, and tried in vain to pull him out. The pressure was too great, and his body had partially filled the small orifice through which the grain escaped below; consequently the hopper was emptied slowly and with difficulty, and before he could be extricated life was extinct.

A VERY ingenious and Frenchy mode of relieving the hunger of travelers has been adopted on the leading lines out of Paris. At certain stations on the road, the railroad officials, all of whom are dressed in uniform, inquire if you will dine or sup, as the case may be. If you answer in the affirmative the fact is immediately telegraphed to the station where the meal is provided. Even the number of your compartment goes with it. On arriving at the station a box is put into your hands. It contains four courses, with soup and wine. You are allowed forty minutes to eat, which you do while the car is on its way. The dinner is hot and excellent. You eat at your leisure and are charged the moderate price of 80 cents for the arrangement. Your box is taken from you, and you proceed on your way.

JOSEPH MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, is reported to be in negotiation for the acquisition of the Republican, and it is not improbable that he may connect himself with that journal, as his position upon the Tribune is not entirely pleasant.

DAVIS LANDON, of Jackson county, Michigan, gives the following information of interest to strawberry eaters: "Two years ago I gathered some large berries from small vines of Wilson's Albany. On examining one of these berries, I found three worms coiled up inside. I took the examination in fourteen berries, and found twenty-four worms, very full of legs—usually called 'thousand legged'—and more than an inch in length. There was no apparent scar on the berries."

MECHANICAL MEDICAL AFFLICTIONS.

There are certain phases of disease, and certain disease conditions of the human body, which proceed from displacement and mal-position of some of the various organs of the human body. These are not remediable by the usual and ordinary methods used by the human physician; but require some mechanical staff or device, which maintains the parts in position until they are healed. Prominent among these may be classed a displacement called hernia, or rupture, which is a protrusion of part of the bowel, by some outward support which holds it in place until it is adjusted in order to secure immunity from inconvenience and danger. The prevalence of rot and rheumatism of the joints is another condition to be immediately on its appearance, which is the result of the present inconscience which is the cause of its occurrence. The remedial use of a surgical operation, which is a far more successful and less dangerous method of structural changes, is not to be resorted to until after the most judicious and scientific outward support, in order to afford relief or effect a cure. Each of these conditions are now as much within the reach of successful treatment as any of the other diseases, which mankind are liable to.

Stopped throat may be cured at once by the use of my Shoulder Brace, which not only maintains the body in an erect position, but at the same time enlarges its capacity, and allows free and full expansion to the lungs, always a necessary condition to a healthy and perfect use of the pulmonary organs.

There are hundreds of females who would find great benefit from wearing this Shoulder Brace, as they are so constructed as to take all the dragging weight from the back and suspend the clothing from the shoulders. Those who use my Shoulder Brace need not wear suspenders, as they answer the double purpose of shoulder brace and suspenders; in fact they are the best suspenders ever invented. Sold and applied at DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 107 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR. CONSULTATION ROOMS, NO. 140 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M. AT THE STORE FROM 4 TO 6 P. M. AND 8 TO 9 AT NIGHT.

A HOUSEHOLD ELIXIR ADAPTED TO ALL CLIMATES.

It would be a happy thing for the world if all the ailments that prevent us from the practice of medicine could be swept out of existence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, too, that this desirable substitution may one day be accomplished. Certain it is, that the GREAT YONKONAN tonic is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in this tonic and saving properties increases with every passing year. "Figures that cannot lie" show that this is the fact. No medicinal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fevers, a general cathartic, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, a gentle diuretic, a pro-ventive of biliousness, a specific for sick headache, a mild anodyne, and, above all, as a PROTECTANT AGAINST RHEUMATISM, it is unquestionably the STANDARD MEDICINE of the whole United States. In the towns and cities it is literally a household article. Mothers believe in it, nurses believe in it, because it refreshes and invigorates the body and mind, and tones both without exciting either.

APES & 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. 23 FIFTH AVENUE.