The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors,
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
Editors and Proprietors.

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

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

Terms—Daily.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.
One year...$8.00	One year.$2.50	Single copy..$1.50
One month 75	Six mos.. 1.50	5 copies, each 1.25
By the week 15 (from carrier.)	Three mos 75	10 " " 1.15 and one to Agent.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS,
FRED'K. H. COLLIER.
STATE SENATE,
THOMAS HOWARD.
ASSEMBLY,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS,
ALEXANDER MILLAR,
JOSEPH WALTON,
JAMES TAYLOR,
D. N. WHITE,
JOHN H. KERR.
SHERIFF,
HUGH S. FLEMING
TREASURER,
JOS. F. DENNISTON.
CLERK OF COURTS,
JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER,
THOMAS H. HUNTER.
COMMISSIONER,
CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.
REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
ALEXANDER HILANDS.
DIRECTOR OF POOR,
ABDIEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Ephemeris Clippings. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets and Imports. Seventh page: Indian Affairs, A Sketch of Castelar, An Order by the President, Woman and Marriage, Miscellaneous,*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 88⅞@88⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 48¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 138⅞.

THE Republicans have made a clean sweep in the municipal election at Washington.

WE judge from the best information we can obtain that the recent frosts occasioned no damage to the fruit or cereals.

AMOROUS old gentlemen should take warning from the heavy verdict just awarded a maiden of thirty summers, at Wheaton, Ill., of $100,000 damages sustained by a breach of promise. The defendant in the case is somewhere above sixty years of age and worth a million of dollars in Chicago property.

THE *Commercial* victory in the late Conventions appears to be assuming smaller proportions each day. It has been counting the dead, wounded and missing and concludes that the fight did not result so advantageously to its forces as at first imagined.

JAMES M. BREDIN, Esq., a lawyer of large ability, has the Republican support of Venango county for the State Senate. If he secures the nomination and finds place in the Senate chamber, the people of the whole Commonwealth will have cause to be grateful to Venango for putting him forward. D. McJUNKIN, Esq., has received the nomination for Assembly, which is another judicious and admirable selection.

A NASHVILLE dispatch remarks as follows of the Saturday evening meeting at which the rival candidates for Governor announced their respective positions on the suffrage question.

The meeting revealed the fact that so far the colored men of Nashville and Davidson are almost unanimously for Stokes. It is difficult to say, however, what changes may be made during the canvass. The Conservatives are unanimously for Senter, and this morning both the Democratic papers of this city come out for him squarely. The greater number of white Republicans seem to be for him also. The campaign presents some singular features, and will be one of the most interesting ever fought in Tennessee.

WE BELIEVE it was New Orleans that generously tendered the freedom of the city to BEN BUTLER after he had captured it and placed the people under military rule. The conqueror advised the taking out of a patent on the idea by the generous municipal authorities. The *Commercial*, after its burst of affected enthusiasm over its "triumph" in the recent Conventions, where it knocked circles into squares, in sober second thought, thinks a revolt would follow in the party if other such bodies were to assemble. By all means let the *Commercial* take out a patent for its novel method of getting up an exhibition of very decided satisfaction.

THE honest man's own paper down street is disgusted with its friends from the country, who were bamboozled by leaders into acting differently than they meant to do in the several late Conventions. Those "rings," those "leaders" are awful fellows to manipulate the honest and unsophisticated friends of the *Commercial* from the rural districts, and use them just as they please. We have generally thought it a difficult matter to change the minds of intelligent delegates coming fresh from the people of the country towns and villages, but those "rings" have discovered the secret, if the *Commercial* be true, and breathing upon them mould them in shape to suit, as easily as if they were made of wax.

A WASHINGTON reporter telegraphed the other day to the New York *Tribune*, that the Secretary of the Treasury was then holding a currency balance of $246,000,000! Whereupon, the editor seems to have feared that the country would be too much astounded by these figures to credit their accuracy, and gravely reiterates them in an encouraging paragraph upon the financial prospects of the Nation. Really, we could not very well be considered to be in a bad way, with a balance of $107,000,000 in gold, and of $246,000,000 in currency, for cash on hand. The total represents about four hundred millions in greenbacks. Imagine the rage of H. G. when his eye met these absurd statements, the next morning!

WE WOULD say to those country journalists who had not enough penetration to see through the triumphant and gushing tones of the *Commercial*, after the sitting of the several Republican Conventions in our city, and discover that it really was dying from the mortification of defeat, that, if they want at this late day to truly measure the proportions of its victory over the leaders of the party—men who have contributed their time, money and talents to building up the overwhelming majority which makes our county conspicuous, and yet who are brazenly called "corruptionists" in return for their services—they have but to read the editorial columns of our contemporary yesterday. The "leaders" can afford to meet such "crushing defeats" as the *Commercial* can bring about every day of the year, and in the end come out refreshed and stronger.

THE Irish Church bill, which passed proudly and triumphantly through the House of Commons, will be savagely assailed in the House of Lords, and in all probability rejected. There is trouble brewing in England, if the voice of her masses for reform be unheeded by the arrogant and aristocratic Peers. The disestablishment of the church is a progressive step the people have decided to make, and the spirit of democracy aroused cannot be set at rest by the illiberal policy and conduct of a body already odious and despised. Out of the Irish Church question may arise larger trouble than any now anticipate. The system has long been a galling chain forced by despotic rule on an oppressed race, and never in the centuries through which worn were the people indifferent to the hardship imposed. The time has been reached for reform, and the people demand a hearing. Should their expectations be not realized, revolution may follow, and out of it, who can tell what will not come?

REVERDY JOHNSON INTERVIEWED.

A reporter for the New York *Times* has had a long interview with the ex-Minister, and narrates the conversation very fully. Mr. JOHNSON was communicative concerning his official career in England. Of Senator SUMNER, he made this remarkable declaration:

Mr. Sumner wrote to Mr. Bright on the 19th or 20th of last January that the protocol which I sent here would have been almost unanimously approved if it had been received three weeks sooner. The fact is, the incoming President did not want the question settled during the administration of Andrew Johnson, and the Republican party did not want it settled by me. They did not want the *eclat* of having the most difficult question, short of the question of actual separation, that has arisen between the two countries, settled by a Democratic administration. That was the point of objection to my course and to my protocol. Mr. Sumner said to my colleague, Mr. Vickers, that a month earlier, 'it would have been as welcome as champagne.' Bright denounces Sumner's speech in the strongest terms.

In the following, he charges upon his own government a practical change of front, the inferences being that the new Administration, looking about for tenable ground on which to stand in opposing a ratification of the protocol, was inclined to find it an earlier claim suggested by Mr. SEWARD in '66, but which had been suffered to remain in abeyance. Mr. JOHNSON is reported, on this point, as follows:

"This question of belligerency was covered in my protocol, and as much reparation was there made for it as ever the English Government will consent to make. Why, France recognized the South; Spain did it: Russia did it. Why is England alone to be held accountable for it? They will never tolerate the idea. By the way, how about the diplomatic correspondence? Has it all been published—I mean that which covered my protocol? Immediately after the treaty was negotiated, on the 14th of January, I wrote a letter on the treaty generally, and on the 17th I sent a long dispatch vindicating and explaining it, which has not yet, so far as I have seen, been published. Mr. Seward wrote me at the time that both he and Mr. Johnson were satisfied with all that I had done, and that the protocol was satisfactory. After the treaty was sent here, I, for the first time, saw that the United States Government was disposed to think that it had claims of its own, distinct from the individual claims of its citizens. This made a new complication which I had not dreamed of."

"But Mr. Seward in 1860 insisted very strongly that the recognition of the South as belligerents by the English Government was a grievous national wrong to the United States."

"I know he did, but no claim for damages arising under it was made, at least I was not instructed to present a bill for that alleged offence. When I learned the fresh demand of the United States, I went to see Lord Clarendon. I had a conversation with him and expressed my willingness to sign a Supplemental Convention, if the claims were pressed by the United States, in which it was agreed to submit the claims that either Government might have against the other to arbitration. Clarendon did not exactly reject my offer, but asked me if I did it under special instructions. I said not under special instructions, but I thought my general instructions covered it. Clarendon and I parted without arriving at a satisfactory conclusion so far as the point was concerned. I then telegraphed to Secretary Fish that 'I could get claims that either Government may have upon the other submitted in the same way as the private, individual Alabama claims, if instructed. Will you instruct?' Mr. Fish answered me that Convention was in the Senate, and he did not know. That would have let Mr. Sumner's claim in, but now it will not be considered in the shape presented because it is extravagant.

"But suppose it is insisted upon." "President Grant will not insist upon it, I am confident. If he should do it, war will be the result."

THE FREE TRADE FALLACY.

During the greater part of the dark era of the domination of slavery in the politics of this country, the Southern States adhered, through their representatives in Congress and elsewhere, with increasing tenacity, to the principles of Free Trade. In this matter, the leading men of that section were wiser than they thought. They proceeded upon the assumption that their people had a monopoly of cotton, both as to quantity and quality, so absolute and enduring that it could not be broken or evaded. In this they were mistaken, as the developments of the last eight years have abundantly demonstrated. Their wisdom was not here. It consisted rather in unconsciously espousing a commercial and revenue system in consonance with the social and labor structure of their society. Slavery, in all its essential elements, was barbarism. It was the rule of the few, through superior knowledge, over the many, who were necessarily held in such ignorance that it was impossible for them to acquire familiarity with the higher industries pertaining to ripe civilization. Hence, only the more primary industries were congenial to such a condition of social organization, and those existed only in their ruder forms. In this state of affairs, Free Trade was natural, perhaps inevitable. This adaptation of governmental measures to social arrangements was undoubtedly wise, though they who who insisted upon it were not aware of the real sources of the impulses by which they were actuated.

With the return of peace the Southern people instinctively returned to their former industries, and to the production of cotton, as the chiefest among them. They were at once confronted by several facts of high significance. The first, that during the rebellion special efforts had been made to grow cotton in other countries, and that a better and cheaper staple had been produced in abundance. India, Algiers, Australia and various other countries have embarked in cotton culture with extraordinary success. Then, too, the freemen will not work at as low rates as they were compelled to when held in bondage, and that every step in their intellectual and moral elevation will cause a still further relative increase in the compensation they will demand and obtain. Moreover, this question of wages is complicated with that of the inflation of the currency. In all the higher industries wages have advanced, and those engaged in the ruder employments cannot get on at all without insisting on higher pay. As the trades are now organized, it is difficult to see where this increase of wages will ultimately end. Every advance in the departments of skilled labor compels an advance in all other forms of work; and this action and reaction seems destined to go on until specie payments shall be reached, when wages and commodities will alike be measured by the natural and intrinsic standard.

Meanwhile there are indications that the Southern people will renounce their devotion to Free Trade and lean, more or less decidedly, to Protection in one form or another. The movements of Southern Legislatures and commercial conventions for national aid in restoring the levees which were broken during the war, may be resolved into this category. By the reclamation of the Mississippi bottoms, and the use of them in growing cotton, it is believed that a yield will be secured so much larger than is known elsewhere as to more than make up for the higher cost of labor. What Congress will do with the applications which will be pressed upon it, cannot even be conjectured. With the restoration of the Southern States to representation in the two Houses, they will possess a formidable degree of power, and the urgency of the case may enable them to supplement their own force by accessions of strength from the East and West.

This much is clear, that the Southern States, having had a domestic system coincident with the best modern civilization, incorporated thereon without their consent, and in virtue of the war power, they will, of necessity, be constrained to support a governmental policy which shall give the amplest measure of vigor to that system. If they had been free to choose, they would have blindly rejected that system, but as they can do nothing else than live under it, they will adapt their ideas and habits to it, intent on making the best of it they can in the circumstances that surround them. Protection, consequently, is in a fair way to receive reinforcements from a quarter out of which, for many years, it has encountered only the fiercest opposition.

Nor is this all. Skilled workmen, particularly, comprehend that the present scales of wages in this country, or scales in any reasonable degree proportionate thereto, can only be maintained by a governmental breakwater against competition from without. Free Trade in the products of any or all the regular and common branches of industry, imports that, making allowance for the differences in freight and exchange, the remuneration of labor shall be reduced to substantially the same level in all countries, and this not by the process of increasing where compensations are lowest, but by lessening where they are highest. This cannot be otherwise. If the producers in the same line, should be situated on opposite sides of a river or street, and one should have the advantage of cheaper capital and labor, all other conditions being equal, it would follow necessarily that the operator having this advantage would drive his competitor into bankruptcy, or else force his workmen to accept wages so far reduced as to make up the discrepancy. Nor would it make any odds if these two competitors should be located on opposite side of a continent or ocean.

This tendency of Free Trade to suppress particular industries in the less populous and opulent communities is deserving of special consideration. In what does civilization consist? On the material side it certainly consists in a knowledge of the higher industries. Other conditions being the same between several nations, that one has the highest civilization in which the most arts are understood and prosecuted to the greatest perfection. In exact ratio as one art is broken down and practically lost, from any cause whatever, in a nation, is its civilization impaired. This is why Free Trade tends necessarily to barbarism. It is time to talk of resorting to more primitive employments when the more scientific recondite fail; but it is not so easy to do, nor so profitable either to the individuals directly concerned or to the nation itself.

What industrial art has the United States which it can afford to spare? If it has one, we do not know how to describe it. To our apprehension it seems much wiser, instead of letting go any knowledge we have, to concentrate here all the industries that exist elsewhere in moderate climates. We have all needful natural resources. Our physical and political circumstances invite to augmented population, to be drawn from both Europe and Asia, bringing the industries of those countries, and thus enriching the civilization existing here. The prudence of this course is so obvious that the republic will be slow to reject it.

Meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Temperance League was held in the Union M. E. Church, Fifth ward, Allegheny City, last evening, Rev. E. E. Swift in the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The speaker of the evening was detained by sickness, when, on the question as to what should temperance voters do with the nominees of the recent political convention, remarks were made by Mr. David Blair, Mr. W. G. Warren, President Swift, and others.

It was urged to arouse the temperance people of this county to put forth men and measures for the relief of suffering humanity, and devise some measures to stop the evil of intemperance.

Notice was given of the anniversary meeting of the League, to be held in the Sandusky Street Baptist Church on Tuesday evening, June 29th.

On motion, adjourned with benediction.

Murdered His Wife.

Samuel Morrow, residing on Barren run, Southampton township, Westmoreland county, about eight miles from West Newton, murdered his wife on Monday morning, by fracturing her skull with a club. He fled to the woods after committing the deed clad in only his shirt and pants. The entire neighborhood were in pursuit of him, but up to noon, yesterday, he was not captured. No cause is assigned for the deed, but it is presumed the murderer was laboring in insanity, to which he was disposed. His son, a young man, endeavored to protect his mother, but was beaten off by the father, who wickedly turned upon him. The woman's head was beaten into a crushed mass with the repeated blows. The murderer is about fifty years of age.

We Take Water.

The *Commercial*, in alluding to an aquatic blunder in the GAZETTE of Monday, corrects as follows: Hamill had no race with Brown last season. The last race between those parties was at Newburg, New York, in September, 1867, for a purse of $4,000, and was won by Hamill. So it will be seen that Walter never wrested the championship from our townsman. Hamill, however, after his last race with Brown, resigned the championship, and the Portland oarsman then proclaimed himself champion of America. Henry Coulter challenged him in due time, and the race for the championship last season, to which the GAZETTE no doubt alludes, was between Brown and Coulter, the former winning."

That's so. We acknowledge the blunder, but if our sporting editor can't keep the run of these little affairs, he's splendid on time.

Held for a Hearing.

Alphouse Rahe, charged before Justice Cartright with assault and battery, on oath of Henry Reinhauser, was brought to the lock-up last night to await a hearing. It appears that the prosecutor is the proprietor of a lot near East Liberty, on which there is a cherry tree, and the temptation to taste the red and lucious looking fruit was more than Alphouse could resist, and he, in company with a lad about his own age, seventeen years, entered the enclosure and climbed the tree. About this time the proprietor came out and made an attack upon them, whereupon Alphouse, instead of trying to make his escape, turned on the prosecutor and inflicted severe injuries upon him.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh—Fourth Annual Convention—First Day's Proceedings.

MORNING SESSION.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pittsburgh commenced its Fourth Annual Convention yesterday morning, in Trinity Church, Sixth avenue. The occasion was one of great interest to the members of that religious denomination, and attracted a considerable attendance of visitors, in addition to the regularly credentialed Clerical and Lay Deputies.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

In accordance with the usual rule, religious services were first in order, and began at 10½ o'clock. The Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot in Episcopal robes, together with the following Presbyters in surplices were in the chancel: Rev. Thos. Crumpton, Rector of St. Pauls, Lacyville; Rev. Richard S. Smith, St. Peters, Uniontown; Rev. J. F. Spaulding, of St. Pauls, Erie; Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, of St. Johns, Franklin, and Rev. John Scarborough, of Trinity, Pittsburgh. The morning service to the Second lesson were read by Rev. R. S. Smith, the Creed and following prayer by Rev. Mr. Tolman, the Decalogue by the Bishop, the Epistle by Rev. Scarborough, and the Gospel by the Bishop.

The twenty-sixth hymn was then sung, as the Te Deum and Psalm had been before, by the Quartette Choir of Trinity Parish in their usual effective manner. The Convention sermon, by the Rev. J. F. Spaulding, of Erie, was next delivered. The text selected was the 11th verse of the 2d Epistle of Peter. The theme was the authority vested in the Christian ministry, and was developed with that force and clearness characteristic of all the Reverend gentleman's efforts. From the testimony of Scripture that the appointment of the minister was of Divine authority, he maintained then that he occupied the position of an embassador from heaven, and as such his message should be reverentially heeded, his authority in the government of the church carefully recognized, and his office held supremely sacred by all among whom he was called to labor. He regretted the tendency among the people in the present day to depart from this standard, and recommended the ministers as a check somewhat, to this evil, firmly, not, however, in a dictatoral spirit, but with love and gentleness and in the spirit of the Master, to maintain the power given to them. The discourse throughout was a most eloquent and able one, and abounded in many valuable truths.

The Communion Service of the Church was then read, and the sacred emblems administered to the Clerical and Lay Delegates present, the Bishop acting as *Celebrant*, assisted by Rev. John Scarborough, Rector of Trinity Parish, and Rev. Thomas Crumpton, Rector of St. Paul's, Lacyville, which concluded the religious exercises.

ORGANIZATION.

After a short interval the Bishop called the Convention to order, a few minutes after twelve o'clock.

The list of Clerical and Lay Deputies was then read, as follows:

CLERICAL MEMBERS.

Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D.D., L.L.D.
Rev. Wm. Adderly,
Rev. R. N. Avery,
Rev. M. Byllesby,
Rev. Thos. Crumpton,
Rev. Wm. Hilton,
Rev. D. C. James,
Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D.D.,
Rev. Samuel T. Lord,
Rev. Henry Mackay,
Rev. D. C. Page, D.D.,
Rev. C. C. Parker,
Rev. Wm. Preston, D.D.
Rev. J. T. Protheroe,
Rev. Henry Purdon,
Rev. Geo. Slattery,
Rev. Richard Smith,
Rev. R. S. Smith,
Rev. J. F. Spaulding,
Rev. J. P. Taylor,
Rev. W. P. Ten Broeck
Rev. M. A. Tolman,
Rev. H. K. Tschudy,
Rev. Wm. White,
Rev. R. J. Coster,
Rev. Geo. C. Rafter,
Rev. H. J. Loring,
Rev. R. F. Brown,
Rev. H. F. Hartman,
Rev. John K. Karcher,
Rev. Jos. D. Wilson,
Rev. J. H. McCandless,
Rev. Abel A. Kerfoot,
Rev. Jno. Scarborough,
Rev. T. L. Bellam,
Rev. W. A. Fuller,
Rev. John S. Miller,
Rev. R. S. Seymour,
Rev. H. J. W. Allen,
Rev. S. B. Moore,
Rev. J. H. Egar,
Rev. W. S. Hayward,
Rev. Samuel Earp,
Rev. T. M. Thorpe.

LAY DEPUTIES.

J. H. Shoenberger,
Josiah King,
James M. Cooper,
George Pary,
John Ebman,
W. Barnes,
D. Dehaven,
P. H. Miller,
T. A. McKnight,
F. R. Brunot,
W. H. Byram,
M. A. Woodward,
David Holmes,
Jos. M. Knap,
Wm. J. Hammond,
Jas. McKay,
Thos. J. Bigham,
Wm. Halpin,
Samuel Harper,
Dr. O. H. Ormsby,
John Hughes,
Nicholas Jones,
Geo. R. White,
T. M. Howe,
Jos. H. Hill,
G. P. Van Doren,
S. Garrison,
H. J. Lynch,
C. A. Colton,
Reuben Miller,
Dr. J. F. Carter,
Ewing Searight,
John Dixon,
Levi Beal,
R. A. McIlwaine,
T. P. Turner,
A. E. Clancy,
T. A. Fenn,
John Thorndell,
John Peters,
Robert Doty,
Amis Snyder,
I. P. Walker,
Geo. J. Ingersoll.
G. W. Cass,
F. A. Meyer,
James Barbour,
James Musgrove,
Edward S. Golden,
J. W. Rohrer,
T. J. Clawson,
J. K. Rupp,
John Weir, Jr.,
Jos. Foster,
Alex. Stewart,
J. M. Stuart,
Dr. J. D. Norman,
Francis Taylor,
Benj. Wilde,
O. G. Craig,
G. H. Eberhardt,
Hon. G. R. Barrett,
A. Humphries,
Hon. G. Church,
L. C. Magaw,
H. Betts,
C. P. Hatch,
H. E. Wrigley,
F. W. Garfield,
B. B. Vincent,
W. C. Kelso,
Benj. Grant,
W. Nicholson,
Wm. Bush,
M. M. Stewart,
W. G. Darly,
D. D. Lord,
F. Holton,
J. M. Bonham,
J. M. Bredin,
O. W. Smith,
J. B. McKennan, Jr,
W. M. Smith,
Hugh Q. Miller,
B. T. Robinson,
Benj. Foster,
T. J. Mackey,
J. H. Kuhnes.

APPOINTMENT OF REGULAR COMMITTEES.

The Bishop then appointed the following Regular Committees:

On the Claims of Clergymen to Seats in the Convention—Revs. Geo. Slattery, B. F. Brown and Henry F. Hartman.

On the Claims of Lay Deputies to Seats in the Convention—Joseph H. Kuhrics, Jos. H. Hill and Mr. Cooper.

On the Admission of Parishes into Union with the Convention—Revs. Wm. White, James M. Bonham, Jos. M. Knapp.

On the State of the Church—Rev. J. F. Spaulding, Henry Purdon, J. H. Egar, John Shoenberger, J. H. Lynch.

On Canons—Rev. J. B. Taylor, E. S. Golden.

On Unfinished Business—Rev. Wm. Fuller, Reuben Miller, Wm. C. Kelso.

Rev. R. J. Coster was elected Secretary by acclamation.

The reports of the Committee on Finance and the Standing Committee of the Diocese were presented.

Several announcements relative to the conduct of the business were then made by the Bishop, and the Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reassembled at three o'clock.

The credentials of a number of delegates, not present at the morning session, were received.

Rev. M. A. Tolman moved that visitors from other than the Pittsburgh Diocese be admitted to seats in the Convention. Carried.

Rev. Alexander Davidson, of the the Diocese of York, was, in accordance with this action, introduced to the Convention.

Rev. Henry F. Hartman was appointed Assistant Secretary.

BISHOP'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot then delivered his annual address, which was listened to with the most careful attention throughout.

The first portion was especially devoted to a review of the work in the Diocese during the year, which was mentioned in detail and at considerable length. The recapitulation of the results exhibited progress in every department, and was replete with encouragement to every active worker in the cause. Reference was made in the remainder to the General Convention held in New York in October, 1868, and the important doings of that body very clearly explained and commented upon. The work in distant fields of labor, in the United States, and the Missionary departments in foreign countries were alluded to and especially recommended to the attention of all who felt interested in the advancement of the cause throughout the world. The address was one of the most thoroughly earnest and practical pastoral discourse we have ever had the pleasure of listening to, and we regret that its great length, and our want of space alone prevents its being published entire in our account of the proceedings this morning. An idea of it could not be given in a brief synopsis, and we are therefore compelled to refer merely to its salient points, which were amplified with great eloquence, force and beauty.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

At the conclusion of the Bishop's address, Rev. Dr. Page (Rev. Mr. Fuller in the chair,) moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Bishop, with himself as chairman, to prepare a letter to the Metropolitan of Cape Town, congratulating him on the elevation of Bishop Macrorie to the Bishoprick of Peter Moritzburg. Carried.

Rev. Purdon, of Titusville, moved that a committee of three be appointed to report upon the best manner of conducting the election of Vestrymen, and the preparation of a new charter for the uniform government of vestries. Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rev. J. D. Wilson presented the report of the Committee on Episcopal Residences, which sets forth that further efforts in the business committed to their care was rendered unnecessary, as the Finance Committee had been offered a house for the use of the Bishop, on favorable terms. The Committee therefore asked to be discharged. The report was accepted and the request granted.

Rev. W. White presented the report of the Committee on new Parishes, stating that the charters of Immanuel Church, Allegheny, and the Church of the Intercessor Jefferson county, had been examined and found correct, and the Committee recommended their admission into the Diocese.

The report was received and recommendation adopted.

Mr. James Cooper presented the report of the Committee on the admission of Lay deputies to the Convention, which elicited considerable discussion, the point in dispute being in relation to the assessments on each parish, some of which were thought by the deputies to be too large. Thirty parishes were found to be deficient in their assessments, and accordingly their deputies were excluded from seats in the Convention.

On motion the paper was finally referred to the Finance Committee to report in reference to the justice of the assessments; the deputies from the delinquent parishes in the meantime being allowed sittings in the Convention.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Chair announced the next order of business to be the election of the various officers and standing committees for the ensuing year.

On motion, the election of Deputies to the General Convention was postponed until June, 1870.

The remaining nominations were made and the election made the first order of business for this morning.

Revs. Spaulding and J. D. Wilson, Clerical, and Messrs. Smith & Garfield, Lay Delegates, were appointed Tellers, to conduct the election.

The Convention then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

THE TRUSS.

The truss is an instrument, or rather an appliance, employed to retain the bowels to their proper place, when they have been forced out of their natural position, and this forms a disease called a rupture or hernia. Hernia is reducable or or not. When not reducable, it becomes strangulated or incarcerated, a condition of always more or less danger, and requiring, in most cases, a surgical operation before the intestines can be restored to their proper position. When not strangulated primarily, ruptures are liable to become so by accident or neglect, hence, the necessity of trusses to keep the intestines in their proper place, and if possible to cure the disease by closing the opening through which the bowels protruded. In times past trusses have been regarded as palliative remedies rather than the means of effecting a radical cure. Dr. Keyser, however, of this city, who has devoted a great deal of thought and reflection to the subject of hernia, and besides has had over twenty-five years of practical experience in the application of trusses, is of the opinion that a large portion of cases can be radically cured. He attributes the failure to cure, in most cases, to the inefficiency of the trusses used, or the want of proper adjustment. He maintains that there are few conditions of the human body requiring greater skill and capacity than those in which there is a protrusion of any part, and much more so when the part is so intimately connected with human health and life as are the intestines. Trusses of every kind and at prices suitable to all may be had in great variety at DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 Liberty street, or at his private consulting rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from ten A. M. until four P. M. Every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at the store, for free consultation from four to six P. M., and eight to nine at night.

USEFUL INSTITUTION.—No more useful place can be found than the great medicine store of Dr. Keyser, at 167 Liberty street, where the Doctor gives three free days for consultation from 4 to 6 P. M. every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. It is a matter of some moment to the afflicted that they should know this and avail themselves of an opportunity not often afforded.

CATARRH.—Dr. Keyser, at 120 Penn street, will undertake and cure the worst case of Catarrh, by an entirely new system, so as to completely eradicate it from the system. He does so by restoring the general health of the system. Let those interested inquire if this is true.

SCIENCE ADVANCES.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits endorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting, and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since, mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while HOSTETTER'S has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health and happiness.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in public estimation, and its beneficient effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation after years of careful study and sifting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.