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FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 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 8. FLEMING TREASURER, JOS. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWNE.

, RECORDER. THOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER. CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. BEGISTER, JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT. ALEXANDER HILANDS DIRECTOR OF POOR, ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: New Publications, Correspondence, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Poetry, Ephemeris, Miscellanneous.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 86@86%. Gold closed in New York yesterday

at 1873. PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 464f. THE State Guard at Harrisburg has

suspended publication, temporarily, it is claimed, by its conductors. WE learn authentically that Governor GRARY has not been offered any position

on Gen. GRANT's Cabinet, nor has he been approached on the subject at all. Ex GOVERNOR CURTIN is accompanied o St. Petersburg by Mr. TITIAN J. Cof-

FEY as Secretary of Legation, and by ROBERT E. GRATZ, Esq., as Private Secretary. These two gentlemen compose his snite.

SENATOR BROWNLOW of Tennessee has given in his adhesion to the policy of removing all political disabilities growing out of the rebellion. He has been slow in coming to this wise and necessary conclusion; but he now accepts it with his natural vehemence.

WE expressed some days ago our conviction that the conceited but vague outcry raised in certain quarters about corruption in the Republican party, was designed to cover a plan for its destruction. A telegram from Philadelphia, given elsewhere this morning, confirms this prediction. The new organization has been so far matured as to be brought to sight. A few days more will impart a yet more definite shape to the movement.

DESPITE the popular belief to the contrary, such things as consciences have abiding places in not a few American hearts. Since 1861, the United States plies? Did no ship-builder take undue Treasury has received in moneys re- advantage of the Navy Department? turned, through the agency of troubled consciences the sum of \$80,238.99, and sail vessels or steamships for at least honest when a chance to be so is put in their way, but are not so by nature. After the thest has been committed, or the wrong perpetrated, they have that within them which ceases not to cry out till restitution be made, and the mind left easy.

THE anthracite coal miners have resolved to resume work, assigning as one of the reasons the disposition excited by their strike to have the duty on foreign coal repealed. The miners did not take the hint a moment too soon. It may as well be taken as settled that the consumers of no leading article will consent to shut out foreign competition by impost duties, and then to have domestic competition annihilated by internal combinations. The policy of Protection would become a stench in the nostrils of all right thinking citizens were it to be used to that end.

IT is wall, perhaps, for Republicans to dispense with as much of the pomp and circumstance of etiquette as possible. but there are some things which it would perhaps be as well for even the citizens of State and nation embrace a vast array a republic to attend to. If a private gen- of men who are the full peers of any public festivity he is expected to appear in can be designated, in intelligence, in entleman attends a ball or other private or what is known as "full dress.". We believe there is a full uniform specified for and in patriotism. They do not shrink our army officers, yet we read that Gen- from comparison, and they dely scrueral Sherman, at the review at West tiny. If business men were individually Point, sppeared in an old coat and hat subjected to the same ordeal of public

etc. It would seem as if the cadets could criticism, they would soon find out completed let the County Committee ecarcely be blamed if they followed their that their blemishes, vices and crimes had General's example of the neglect of the strict requirements of military etiquette.

THE anti-Grant newspapers, looking about for a man to attack, found Mr. Borne, whose heinous sin was that he had lay him out, is to make a case against always minded his own busines well, and provocation he has proved his strength of his way and attending quietly to his duties without paying any attention whatever to his violent detractors. We do not believe that a single instance can be brought forward where the present Secretary of as well as any of the other Cabinet officers.

POLITICAL SCANDAL.

Most men and women have a natupiquant relish for reports by which the prevalent characteristic is so discreditable, as not to be generally acknowledged, shrewd observer carried the point so far as to affirm that most individuals were against persons who abuse the popular decidedly pleased to hear bad news even of their intimate friends. Certain it is vance themselves, all the contaminated that if every body should know precisely | politicians and newspapers join with the what their chosen companions say of them. heaviest voice in the chorus of vague but behind their backs, self-complacency emphatic objurgation. would suffer in a vast multitude of ininculpating the conduct and character of spirits of the political genus, the same others.

This general love of scandal is not con- go out by that sort of incantation. saints. The same average of scamps will nating Conventions. This is especially every State, and most of them are not in prisons are drawn from almost every probably, that most of these people are tablish the fact that there are very few politicians, in the popular sense, among get hanged every year, by judicial decree. These victims of hemp are recruited from almost every calling and profession; but we do not understand thet there is an unusual proportion of politicians in their ranks. We make these suggestions deferentially, as being entitled to

some consideration and weight.

It will be found, however, after all the abatements that may be necessary and equitable that rascals, of all degrees, can be found in political classes. Some politicians get rich by dishonest practices, just as a good many business men do: During the war were the politicians the only men who defrauded the government? Did no manufacturers get more than was honest? Did no contractor for army or navy sup-Did no ship owner sell to government old the amount is increasing at the rate of twice what they were actually worth? \$3,000 per month. These statistics de- Did no clothier cheat as to quality and velope the fact that many men are dis price? How about flour and meat dealers were they all immaculate? Have business men since the war made no fortunes dishonestly at the expense of the government? Are all returns of whisky, of incomes, and what not, to the Assessors of Internal Revenue, scrupulously exact? Do not importers resort to fraudulent invoices to cheat the custom-houses? We opine that if the whole facts were out it would appear that business men defraud the government of a hundred-fold more than the politicians. A hundred millions a year on whisky, and as much more on imports, show startling results. Let all persons look about them and then decide. We incline to the belief that while polititicians make dishonest gains by hundreds; the regular business men pile up their fraudulent sums by thousands. If, on this showing, we should denounce all business men as rogues—with organizing

been discovered.

It is easier to destroy a dishonest politician, of prominence, than to punish a dis- for by the people, and the officers of such honest man in any other department of meetings shall certify the names of the human activity. All that is needful, to him, and he will be compelled to subside. had avoided public life. He immediately Nay, in most cases, a strong presumption became the target at which most of the of culpability raised against him is enough blunt jokes and would-be sarcasms of the to ruin a politician. If not, why not? enemy were leveled; but even under this | Will the bulk of citizens vote for a man who stands impeached? If so, what character by pursuing the even tenor of shall be said of the virtue of the masses? Now, we are far enough from objecting

to having proof of delinquency made against any man in public or political life. What we object to, is the indiscriminate denunciation of all men who take a the Navy has not performed his work as prominent part in politics as swindlers well as any of his predecessors, or indeed and plunderers. Least of all, have we patience with these tirades when they proceed from men who are themselves politicians, in as unqualified a sense as any other men. All experience confirms the assertion that whenever the lapse of a ral appetite for scandal. They have a woman is reported to a party of ladies, those of them whose reputation for chasreputations of other people, not closely tity is most open to impeachrelated to them, are assailed. If this ment, assume to be the most shocked and are loudest in denunciation of the deliquent. It is precisely it nevertheless exists. One eminently so among politicians and political journalists. When public attention is aroused

There are corrupt politicians, just as stances. And this further must be said, there are bad men in all walks of society. that the lower the individual organization If any body imagines they will be got and the more liable to special infirmities, rid of by wrathy but general exclamathe greater will be the delight at reports tions he is miserably deceived. Evil

confidence dishonestly to enrich or ad-

as their brethren of other sorts, do not fined to incidents of ordinary social and Two effectual ways are open for those business life, but appears quite as conspi- who wish to correct political abuses and cuously in matters in which politics and to punish political delinquents. The politicians are involved. It is safe to say first is to attend the primary meetings that all politicians are neither patriots nor and help send the right men to Nomibe found among them as among men en. needful in populous districts. If voters gaged primarily in other pursuits. In- in a ward will not go to the primary deed, few politicians make politics a elections and discharge their duty trade, but devote the greater part of in the matter of selecting deletheir time and energies to common bust- gates, their own culpability ought to close hess affairs. But, can any person their lips from making complaints about specify any considerable class of men, their neighbors. If good men will not engaged in any particular vocation, who meet their responsibilities, bad men and are all as honest, truthful and sincere as adventurers will find their opportunity human beings ought to be? We hear of and avail themselves of it. Besides, such masses, rather by implication than nothing so takes the conceit out of selfotherwise, but it has not been our luck sufficient mortals as large towns or cities. to come into convincing contact with In them each individual counts for them. A jail can be found in every very little. However important a man county, and one or more penitentiaries in may be in his own estimation, or in bethis is the plan under which we elect the half of his family, he counts for little or wanting in occupants. These dwellers nothing to the swarming multitudes. When men have fully performed their rank in society. No facts have come to own duty as citizens at the primary our notice, indicating definitely or even elections, and bad men nevertheless succeed in getting upon the lists of candipoliticians. Indeed, abundant proofs es. dates, there remains another mode of redress, which consists in voting squarely against them. This right-nay, a dutythem. So, too, quite a number of men no party organization can debar any voter from. But, we insist that when members of a party claim to exercise this right or fulfill this duty, they should present clean hands, by having discharged

their own preceding obligations. What we condemn, then, is not fair and just attempts to keep bad men out of office, or to render them odious whenever they get in, but those unspecific and broad impeachments of whole classes, which overwheim alike the innocent and the guilty, the good and the bad, in common denunciation and proscriptions. This latter method tends powerfully to disintegrate every party organization that tolerates it, without conferring the slightest benefit upon the public. If evil is done in politics, we demand that the offender or offenders shall be named, and that due proof to sustain the charges shall he made. There is no other honest way; and whoever resorts to any other is himself, and to an infamous degree, a wrongdoer.

THE Harrisburgh Patriot says: McCoole wins by a "foul" on the part of his antagonist. Seymour would have been awarded the Presidential prize, last fall, for a similar reason, but the code of honor among the Radical desperadoes in not quite as high-toned as that of the proessional shoulder-hitters.

The Patriot attempts to present the truth of history, for it is a well known fact that all the "fowls" were perpetrated by the Democracy. See the campaign Post of last fall.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES. MESSES. EDITORS: Much dissatisfaction exists in regard to the nomination of candidates under the present delegate system. Many persons are in favor of what i called the "Crawford county" plan of nominating by a direct vote of the people The objection to the latter plan is, that in it is feared, that owing to the large vote penal offence in this State to teach the that would be polled in the cities, it would be a very difficult matter to properly apportion the successful candidates through out the county. In other words, that the ness men feel that we were common country districts would be overborne by the city vote, and too many of the candidates would be nominated in the cities This difficulty can be avoided by adopting

the following plan: First-In order to secure fairness let there be made a registry of the Republican voters in each ward, township and voting precinct, and let that be completed two months before the primary meetings, and let none vote for the nom

nation of candidates but the registered votera Second-As soon as the registry

issue an order for the said voters to meet in their several localities and elect a judge, two inspectors and two clerks to receive the vote. Let all the candidates be voted persons having the highest vote, and those having the highest vote shall be entitled to one vote for each district so carried by them. One member of each of the Election Boards shall meet the next Tuesday thereafter at the Court House, and there all of the certificates from all the boards in the county shall be examined, and the persons having the highest vote shall be declared the candidates. This will do away with the delegate system. The officers would be return judges, and one member of each hoard would be selected to meet and count off the districts carried by the several candidates and announce the result. By

the registry all fraudulent voting would be cut off. By making the registry two months before the primary meetings, we would escape all danger of interierence by candidates; and by calling a meeting f the citizens, say ten days thereafter, to select the election officers, that would be done before the heat of the contest had stirred up the partizans of the several candidates, and thereby the strife of securing an election board in the interest of this or that candidate would be avoided. The return judges would be bound to honestly record the will of the people as expressed at each voting district. To further insure fairness, those certifi-

cates from each district should be preser-

ved and handed over to the chairman of the County Committee for examination by all members of the party who chose to do so. This board of return judges for the county should also appoint the county committee for the ensuing year.

This plan will relieve our friends in the country from the fear of being overborne in the nominations by the city vote. This plan will confer a nomination on the canlidates having a plurality of the voting districts of the county. If he insist on a majority, then we may not be able to nominate without as many references back to the people as there are usually ballots in a county convention under the present system. By the plurality rule there would e nominations in all cases except a tie. In that case the matter would have to be referred back to the people. hould we require a higher vote to nomi nate than we do to elect? We elect all our officers in this State, from the Governor down, on plurality of votes. By this plan there can be no button-holing or trading with delegates. The election officers who meet at the Court House, will come from the people with their certificates in writing, declaring what per-sons have received a majority of the votes cast, and these certificates being

published in the newspapers, will be sure to prevent fraud.

The clerks at the several election boards should be required to keep tally ists, on which the names of every voter should appear who voted at the primary meetings, and these tally lists should be preserved, and handed over with the certificates to the Chairman of the County

preserved, and the vote of each district

Committee.

By this plan the candidate gets no mo than the one vote of the district carried by him—his majority is not carried over this is the plan under which we elect President of the United States; no matter what majority one State may give on the popular vote, the Presidential candidate els no more than the electors.

The writer of this respectfully submits this matter to the Republican voters of the county, and especially to the County Committee, for consideration, hoping that f it is not approved in all its details, it will lead to a fair discussion and the adop tion of a system that will give more gen eral satisfaction than the present one.

ST. LOUIS.

The Crops in Egypt-Unfavorable Prospect for Corn—Railroad Accommodations.

ST. Lours, Mo., June 15th, 1869. An absence of a fortnight from the city brought me back Saturday evening by way of the Illinois Central Railroad, from Cairo to Odin, and thence by the Ohio and Mississippi. Through Egypt the wheat crops look well; in a single field only, so far as I saw, assuming its golden hue of ripeness. Corn is backward and unpromising, in most fields only just starting from the ground, and in some fairly drowned out. Persons from other directions have spoken to me of the prospect for a corn crop as most unfavorable. The cold weather of May seems to continue very generally. The nights here are chilly, and last night might have been called frosty. Pleasant weather, indeed, for running about, but poor enough for the farmers. The old Yankee I used to know, who always noticed that the corn grew most rapidly when his wife kicked the bed-clothes off, would look in vain for that hopeful indication. Such nights as these he might be thankful, rather, if in her generosity she didn't leave him to shiver unblanketed.

our papers are crowded with reports of them day after day. Somewhat fulsome, but on the whole just, are most of these reports. The fact is, St. Louis has firstrate public schools and cannot be blamed for taking pride in them. My absence prevented me from seeing any of the exercises, except those yesterday, in which the colored schools exclusively figured. Miserably provided in every respect as these schools are, except in the qualifications of the self-denying ladies who conduct them, I doubt if any white children in this or any city, in sch ols of the same grade, can surpass these poor freedmen, to

Who wants to go to Boston ? Now's your chance. The Ohio and Mississippi are selling tickets for the round trip over the broad gauge route for thirty-five dollars. Dirt cheap, let alone the music. I don't want to say anything in disparagement of other routes, particularly of those favored by the Pittsburghers, but as the poet says,

For choice of routes let senseless sealots rage.

He can't be wrong who takes the sixfoot gadge. The O. & M. have recently
foot gadge. The O. & M. have recently
foot gadge. The O. & M. have recently
for elegance of finish and luxury of, its
appointments, is superior to anything of
the kind it has been my fortune to see.

Without attempting to describe its ar
IARRING the britostop place. The Director deprecates Moses and admires Christ. That
be for elegance of finish and luxury of, its
gentle Christ: "Ye sorpents, ye genlike a new man. Hemembering that debility is
erations of vipors, how can ye escape the
notification itself, but an invitation
the himself and bis friends. He mopes no longer:
himself and bis friends. He mopes no l He can't be wrong who takes the six-

rangements, I will simply say it is finished inside of polished walnut with ash panels, and furnished with arm chairs and ofas of walnut, covered with crimson tips; was built (which is not the least creditable thing about it,) in their own shops at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars; runs now through to Cincinnati

and is to run to New York. To express the honest opinion of many a traveler the greatest if not the only comfort of a sleeping car is in getting a whole seat to yourself—one that you pay for, and can keep without danger of being deprived of it by a loafer if you happen to streich your legs, or of being expected to resign it to a lady who won't thank you. The whole bath business, fine sheets, stifling atmosphere, the two bits for blacking your boots, &c., is an unmitigated humbug. The parlor car meets a great want, with its comfortable arm chairs, and its arrangements for seclusion, and along with such eating cars as now run on some of our roads, and soon will, hope, on all long routes, goes about as far towards removing the discomforts of travel as we may reasonably expect. good many are talking of going, and a good many will go, to the Peace Jubilee.
By the way, if "Hub" means Boston,
and "Bub" means bantling, why not
Hub-bub, which is a short and decidedly expressive designation for the forthcom ing demonstration.

The boys are shouting the evening papers with "All about the prize fight!" I don't know as it makes much difference whether Mike smashes Tom, or Tom smashes Mike, or both get smashed, but you will know all about it before you see HITTY MAGINN. this letter.

THE COURTS.

District Court-Judge Kirkpatrick. THURSDAY, June 17.—The case of Irwin vs. Blakely, action in ejectment was taken up in the District Court yesterday and was on trial when Court adjourned.

Quarter Sessions-Judge Sterret. THURSDAY, June 17.—In the case of S. T. Miller, indicted for larceny, previously reported, the jury failed to agree and

were discharged. In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Robinson, indicted for seduction and fornix et cet, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of not gullty and required the defendant to pay the costs. Patrick Furnerer was held on his own

recognizance in the sum of \$300, to keep the peace.

James Hays alias Thomas Smith, plead guilty to a charge of larceny, and was remanded for sentence. The next cases taken up were the Com-

monwealth vs. Kinney Goff, indicted for assault and battery, Mary Whacker prosecutrix, and the Commonwealth vs. Mary Whacker, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Kinney Goff prosecutor. Goff, it appears, was the possessor cutor. Goff, it appears, was the possessor of a cow, which left his premises in the Thirteenth ward, and was found by him chained up in the stable of Mary Whacker in the Sixteenth ward. He proceeded to release the cow for the purpose of taking her home, when Mrs. Whacker and two or three other German women interfered to prevent him from taking the cow. Mrs. Whacker, who, it appears, is a "whacker" in truth, "whacked" the old man over the head with a broom stick, and her companions beat and abused him with other weapons, and finally laid hold of him, and attempted to take him to the office of a Justice of the Peace. The inex found Mr. Goff quilty as in-

dicted, and Mrs. Whacker indicted for assault and battery. Sentence deferred. Stewart Sampson, indicted for assault and battery, was brought into Court, and plead guilty, and was remanded to jail

Common Pleas Court-Judge Mellon. THURSDAY, June 17.-In the case of Kirk vs. Snowden & Son, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$10,000. The next case taken up was John P. Heisel vs. John Mischell. Action on a promisory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$164.09.

the sum of \$164 US.

King ys. Houley. Action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$115 75.

On motion of M. A. Woodward, Esq., John A. Miller, of Steubenville, was admitted to receive in this Court. mitted to practice in this Court. Vanderhoven & Blakeney vs. Yellow

Creek Iron Company. Action on a contract. On trial. Corporal Punishment-A School Director EDITORS GAZETTE: In your Monday's issue is a communication signed "School Director," in reference to corporal punishment, which, because of its loose, indiscriminate and skeptical character, demands a passing notice. Had the Director applied himself alone to the task of regulating these punishments in school, so that the welfare of the pupil might be best promoted, and the greater efficiency of the teacher at the same time secured, we might have passed his communication unnoticed. But in his defence of the innocents he indirectly disparages the teachers, who daily have not only very unruly children to manage, but in addition thereto very unreasonable parents, and, shall we say, injudicious and incompetent directors, to control at the same ime-a task and position sufficient mean while to require at our hands, at all times, at least fair treatment. The Director in his communication also

turns theologian, biblical critic, his

dogmatist, &c., &c., by turns, and in these we are just going through the annual several capacities and characters makes me apprehend some mistakes in his re-examination of our public schools, and me apprehend some mistakes in his re-marks and conclusions. He parades the lex talionis of Moses, deprecates it, off-sets it by a devout reference to the Lord of Love, with an air which might lead us to suppose that these quotations are somewhat relevant to the subject of school government. But as well might he quote ist Chronicles, ist chapter and lat verse, correlated with Jude, chapter 2, verse 10. Punishment proper is a part of the Divine government, and cannot be divorced from society, neither in the family, the school, the church, nor the State, and it is in no case to be understood as a species of revenge—to be mis-taken for retaliation. Punishment, when judicious and discriminative, is not only ery well regulated school. It is never designed to gratify revenge or any feeling of the administrator, but to be used only for the good of the punished and as a conservor of society, the latter of which is the higher object of punishment.

And he who prates against punishment, and quotes Christ in justification of his vagaries, should remember that whilst the Lord blessed little children, he at the same time found it equally necessar ry to drive from the temple with a sourge of cords those who were profaming the holy place. The Director deprecates Moses and admires Christ. That his judgment may be just, let him note

love, to border somewhat upon the heathenish law of Moses—"An eye for an eye and a to: th for a tooth." But poor King Solomon is next made to

run the gau. Met and submit to the mer-ciless rhetoric and excrutiating logic of our Director. We have a slap at his inspiration, a disparagement of his character, a witticism at the expense of poor "Mrs. Solomon," and a questioning of the King's teaching, all doubtless well calculated to promote reverence for the Scriptures in general, to give us an exalted conception of the Book of Provents erbs in particular, and to rectify the wrongs and modify the imaginary evilsof corporal punishment in schools. The Book of Proverbs has always been re-garded by all the learned, with the exception of the Director, as among the richest and rarest gems of antiquity, and he apprehends will still retain he apprehends will still retain this character, mauger the Director's disapproval. But Solomon taught disapproval. But Solomon taught "He that spareth the rod hateth his son, he that loveth him chasteneth him betimes." Well, what is wrong about this? The Son of love teaches the same. The Apostle Paul, worse than So teaches that a parent thus acting is like God. He declares "whom th loveth He chasteneth and scourges every son whom he receiveth. If ye endure chastening God dealth with you as with sons, for what son is he whom the father chasteneth not?" Heb: 12. 6. 7. Choose ye now between Solomon, King of Israel, and Paul, the Apostle of Christ, or the School Director, as a guide in the matter of corporal punishment, and we submit that it is of doubtful propriety to turn out these ancient and tried teachers for the admission of this modern one.

The Director next turns his attention

o "Mrs. Solomon," and classically asks who is to spank our daughters? perhaps rs. Solomon," &c., &c. Will we endanger our reputation for Mrs. Solor will we entanger our reputation for gallantry by venturing to suggest that even our daughters might be somewhat improved, and the interests of society subserved, by a little more restraint, phy-sical or otherwise, exercised upon them. sical or otherwise, exercised upon them. There are many dark and portentous clouds in this part of the social horizon which prophecy to us no good. It seems to us that reflecting men, with all the facts of human depravity before ther with the tendency, most apparent, even children to degenerate and fall into crime, ought at least to write upon the subject of school punishment with careful discrimination, and always to teachers, who occupy, upon the whole subject of school government, a most undesirable position. Called daily to discharge most onerous duties for cusenarge most onerous duties for poor pay, under the triple cross-fire of rebellious children, foolishly indulgent parents, and skeptical, and if not totally incompetent, at times singularly injudicious, directors. Whilst we should certainly discourage brutal, hasty and excessive punishments it is made to the contraction. certainly discourage brutal, hasty and excessive punishments, it is well to remember that human nature is not always most lovely in its manifestations, and frequently needs a "scourge of small cords"—something more forcible than moral sussion, something more potent than the exhibition of the Golden Rule, as our criminal courts, prisons, houses of refuge, &c., &c., most clearly demon-When these fail of inmates, we strate. may begin to take rose-colored views of the immaculativeness of human nature, but not until then-

It is not wisdom for a nation to govern too much by force, but it is always well parent and teacher, whilst governing with all gentleness, if successful in the work of education, will always hold in reserve the right to inflict corporal pun-ishment as one of God's ordained means when the right to punish evil doers is taken from our schools, will good govern-ment remain, and our schools be rendered more efficient as instruments of

education? -The Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, extending from Laporte to Peru, Indiana, has been completed and passenger trains, it is announced, This road opens a new route between Chicago, Indianapolis and the South, in connection with the Michigan Southern road from Chicago, and Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago road from Indianapolis.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE. To give a timely warning to those who are suf fering from any of those protrusions denominated hernia or rupture, should be regarded as an act, not only of kindness, but even of duty. Especially is this the case when so mary of our fellow-citizens are suffering from an ailment so little understood, and so often fatal to human life. We do not know of a more serious condition than that which is denominated rupture, no ous character, and whether in men, women or children, can be securely retained to its proper place by the adjustment of a properly fitted truss. Dr. KEYSER, AT HIS GREAT MEDI-INE STORE, NO. 167 LIBERTY STREET, has always in store every variety and form of the best trusses and appliances for the retention, allevia-tion and cure of this now common silment. What man or woman will linger through life, with the when the means of relief are so easily accessible ble? The prospects of a cure in most cases of rupture are much more certain than fermerly. and the appliances for that purpose of a much superior kind than those formerly used. In the of ill-fitted or inadequate trusses. It behooves very one, therefore, who has any ailment of

thus secure immunity from so formidable a dis-Forsale all kinds of mechanical appliances for broken veins, hydrocole, prolapsus uteri and piles. Also, shoulder braces, urinal syringes, bed pans and all kinds of the best medicines in use, at Dr. KRYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 LIBERTY STREET, or at the Docor's consulting rooms, No. 120 Penn street, from 10 A. M. until & P. M. Dr. Keyser will be at his Liberty street office for free consultation every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 4 until 6 F. M.

his kind to seek the best means afforded and

GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

Thousands of persons, without any specific allment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with laziness; whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which near-sighted are for their defective vision. Euch persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid as if they were tormented with the pengs of scute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTER-ATIVE that will rouse and regulate their torpidorganizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTET-TER'S STUMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitate and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive; who shans company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure; is metamorposed, by a brief or urse of this most potent vegetable invigorant, into quite a differ ing. The change effected by the BITTERS, in his

and maintaining plans for the express pur-

pose of swindling the government

and private individuals—would not busi-

scolds. The political circles of this

equal number of their fellow citizens that

terprise, in disinterestedness, in purity.