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SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1969.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY. SUPREME JUDGE,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET. ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ESISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIER STATE SENATE.
THOMAS HOWARD.

MILES S. HUMPHREYS. ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WALTON. JAMES TAYLOR. D. N. WHITE; JOHN H. KERR. SHERIPP.

HUGH S. FLEMING TREASURER, JOS. F. DENNISTON. CLERK OF COURTS. JOSEPH BROWNE. RECORDER. THOMAS H. HUNTER.

CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. 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: Luck may lye in a pin, A Story, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, and River News. Markets, by Telegraph, and Imports. Seventh page: Book Notices and Amusement Directry.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 861(3863. PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 491f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 1871.

THE next Southern movement is likely to be for the encouragement of an immigration of Chinese coolies via the Pacific Railway.

FROM Virginia, Kentucky and Southern and in breadth cut over, has not yet been equalled. From every part of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, the same report also comes to us.

According to Pennsylvania law the Fifth of July is not a holiday, and all commercial paper falling due upon that day is payable upon that day, and not, as some assert, on the third. The fact that the Fourth of July, which is a public holiday, falls on Sunday does not in any way affect the legal payments of the Fifth.

THE geological survey now in progress, under the direction of the Kansas | The thing was good enough in itself, Pacific Railway, has developed, it is said the existence of a bed of coal on the vania politicians could stand the pater-Smoky Hill route 1,500 miles in length | nity thus revealed. The amendment was and 100 miles in width, with a depth of promptly voted down, and its unhappy from 20 to 50 feet. The coal is said to be author, Mr. C. D. BRIGHAM, the nominal of a superior quality, and well adapted for locomotive use. Its area embraces a field sided forever from the scene! It was his similar in extent to the coal regions of first and last appearance on that stage, Pennsylvania, and it is particularly valu. and on the whole was not a success. able on account of the scarcity of wood.

Hon. ADOLPH E. BORIE, Secretary of the Navy, has resigned his seat in Presi-Robeson, of New Jersey, is his successor. During his brief experience of public life, the Pennsylvania holder of a portfolio has met with but little courtesy from the public press, but has, nevertheless, attended well and quietly to his duties. What his reasons for retiring are we have not learned, but probably he has decided that 't was scarcely worth while monwealth has been too long administerto abandon his pleasant home life for a public position where his every word and a party with which that people have had action were criticised and malignantly no sympathies for many a year. Of late, misconstrued. His successor was for circumstances have enabled us to check

Wilder State

ple or dishonest. They number in their of the State. But Judge WILLIAMS holds: ranks a proportion of very capable men, his place,—and thereby excludes a Demoand very many more who are heartly cratic preponderance—only by the Exesincere in their political action. We cutive appointment, and unless he be recould wish that they would, as a more chosen by the people the Supreme Court of his persevering fidelity, as the Presigeneral thing, exhibit the concurrence of will again have a majority of its Judges dent of this Railroad, than any future integrity and brains in the same individ- of that party. Is it proposed by any Reual members, but confess that, if that wish | publican, with his eyes open to surrender were gratified, the so-called Democratic that tribunal to the control of the opposi- he is about to sppear prominently in our party would in the next hour be as dead tion by the failure to cast one whole vote State politics. Our regrets, that so capaas Julius Caesan. Under the present for HERRY W. WILLIAMS? system, it appears to be happily ordered. for the prolongation of the Democratic takes part in our State legislation. The we should forget his higher claims upon life, that the capable men are not a whi veto power gives to him practically a con- the public regard, or his title to this cortoo sincere, while the honest Democrats trolling influence, and upon questions of dial and sincere recognition of his past have usually no more mental calibre than political bearing this influence would cerevices in a more honorable field.

the law allows. It is needless to add that, tainly be exercised for political ends. PIITSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE ville Railroad to make a western connections of this section, then the whole pento the especial profit of the few leaders.

WE CANNOT do justice to the neat little climax in yesterday's Post, unless we reprint it as follows:

First, the constitution, the bargain of union between the States was broken; then the flames of sectional hate were kindled; a geographical party was formed; civil war was fought under the solemn protestation that it was not to set the negro free, but to restore and mainthe negro free, but to restore and maintain the government as it was; and so on, under a succession of false pretences, has blood been freely poured out, mourning and distress sent into all quarters, the nation been loaded with a crushing debt, its high places occupied by chariatan upstarts, waste and corruption infused into all departments of the State and Federal Governments, civil law superceded by military commissions, and at last comes the grand consumments. and at last comes the grand consumma-tion for which all these wrongs and curses have been invoked. The question is fairly put to the people in Ohio and this State in Ohio to ratify or not; in Pennsylvania to rescind the unauthorized ratification of the last Legislature. And on this the Democracy join issue with their opponents, confident in the soundness and justice of their cause.

Our neighbor's frankness thus allays the growing public suspicion that it was about to join with its party in going back upon its political record of the ten no longer, really a shadow of danger. The Democracy of Pennsylvania cling to their old ground—that Republicanism violated the constitution, kindled the flames of sectional hate, formed a geographical party and inaugurated the civil war—all for the sole purpose of establishing negro equality under the XVth Article. That is good strong ground and we hope the Post and its friends will stick to | cago, perishes forever from an active exit like men. We shall meet them there

again, and ask for nothing better. THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM. We copy the following paragraph from the Pittsburgh Commercial of the 25th: To the resolution indorsing the administration of Governor Geary as wise, economical and honest, and particularly commending his efforts to restrain the evils of special legislation, an amendment was submitted, "pledging the Republican party of Pennsylvania to retrenchment of public expenses, and a reformation of abuses in the management of public affairs." This amendment was ejected as irrelevant to the body of the

The proposed amendment, as our neighble; more than that, its rejection presents another blunder similar to that which our District Attorney's Convention made in Allegheny county, in rejecting a resolution of equally commendable

of the State Convention could have been induced to "go back" upon such a proper expression of Republicanism. But our inquiries on this point have reached a per- It is henceforth to be, more than ever befectly satisfactory solution, drawn from fore, within the reach, as within the comthe unwritten history of the Philadelphia mon interests, of the city and of the meeting. The facts abundantly explain Pennsylvania Railway, to be very the defeat of the amendment; indeed, un-Ilinols, we hear the most flattering ac- der the peculiar circumstances, even the the sagacity of the corporation and upon counts of the wheat harvest now in Mosaic Decalogue would have fared no the large public spirit of our municipality progress. In quality, the grain has never better and might have been pitched out to make the still closer and more inbeen surpassed, while the yield, per acre of the window. These facts were as seperable c

The amendment was offered by Mr. M. S. QUAY, of Beaver, and sent to the Clerk's desk. It was such an illegible scrawl that the Clerk could not read it, and he sent it back to Mr. QUAY, the supposed author, to read it himself. But even he had to give it up,-and, confessing that it was proposed by an outsider in the lobby, this outsider was sent for, as the only man in Philadelphia who could decipher the manuscript. The blushing author at last came to the front and read his composition to the Convention. Most unfortunate disclosure! but no respectable gathering of Pennsyleditor of the Pittsburgh Commercial, sub-

Hereafter, for the sake of so good a cause, we implore our neighbor not to imperil even the most self-evident truth dent Grant's Cabinet, and Mr. GEO. M. champion. "The blunder was a grievous one," and we remonstrate against its repetition under any circumstances what-

WORTH THINKING ABOUT. The political canvass of '69 in Pennsyl. vania presents objects worth contending for. The Supreme Court of the Coming justice to its people in the interests of merly Attorney General of New Jersey, this mischief by placing upon the bench a temporary majority politically in ac-OUR political opponents are not all sim-

Again, the Governor of Pennsylvania into an indifferent politician, forbid that

forces, the intellect of the party is wholly ber next, will hold his office from Janusuccessful in moulding its voting muscle ary '70 for three years. At the session beginning in January '71, the Commonwealth is to be re-apportioned for legislative districts, and the bill which shall make this division cannot become a law without the Executive approval. Elect-

ing an opposition Governor in '69, it will do us no good in that respect to pile up the heaviest majorities in the two Houses in the year following, for that Executive can and will constitutionally defy them all. What say our Republicans to this? Shall we throw away our control of the next opportionment this tall, by withholding the smallest portion of our votes from JOHN W. GEARY? Let this business be well considered by our friends, before they shall resolve to indulge any transient pique, or humor any passing dissatisfaction with the party, by withholding their hearty efforts from the election of the Republican nominee.

This matter of the State apportionment is a very important one, and must not be ignored in the coming canvass. The Governor and Senators whom we choose this year are to have part in shaping that division, and it is of the last consequence years past. Of this, there seems to be, that the Republicans of Pennsylvania spare no efforts to secure that part to the right political hands. Otherwise, a mischief will be done which it may require the efforts of a generation to repair.

> THE FORT WAYNE RAILWAY. The corporation which has constructed and heretofore controlled the railway from Pittsburgh, ca Fort Wayne, to Chiistance, so far as concerns the public, within a week from this date. Its line of road is absorbed into that of the Pennsylvania Railway, which hereafter is to assume its absolute management, working it as the main Western division of one great line from the sea-board to that point in the distant Lake country of the Northwest. Hereafter, Pittsburgh becomes the central depot of this magnifi-

cent trunk railway, and, for the conve-

of vastly greater local importance than ever before. Covering here also the intersection of the main line with that bor quotes it, was wholly unobjections valuable branch-itself a work of first-class magnitude-which finds at present its Western terminus at Cincinnati, and with other roads which may be regarded as cordially and perpetually affiliated with the principal trunk in a mutuality of interest, our city, We confess that we have been at a loss it seems to us, has gained largely, in its tounderstand how the shrewd politicians title to the just consideration of a corporation which is hereafter to find itself less prepared than ever to disregard our local claims, even were it so inclined.

inection of the future years a constant source of their mutual advantage. Neither can well afford to disregard the legitimate claims of the other. under the new condition of things which give to Pittsburgh the key of the railway most important churches; that we are not hostile to the Connellsville road, but position, while its outlets in either direction are completely under one corporate

is a debt of lasting gratitude which Pittsthe courage displayed in the management | to make. of the Fort Wayne road in the past fourteen years. Such qualities, which have won so complete a triumph in this perwon so complete a triumph in this perfected connection with the vigorous heart of the West—for that part of our inhabited civilization was as far removed from us fourteen years since in the valley of the Upper Mississappi, as it is to-day on the other slope of the Rocky Mountains—

alley; it had only been suggested as the most feasible temporary route. But the stocks, or bind them to their good behaviour, as to him shall seem requisite. And the keepers of such alchouses, taverns or other public house or place, as shall countenance or tolerate any such practices, being convicted thereof, by the view of a single magistrate, his own conting the Company the right of way over merit a distinct and grateful recognition | W from our people. To George W. Cass, and to the gentlemen who have been assostruggle which was 'ere this time a victory, and which closes now with an assured position as permanent as it is honorable in the material history of the Republic, no small share of the public acknowledgements is due, for the sagacious counsel and the faithful administration, through many a serious trial, which have at last made the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway a magnificent success. Mr. Cass now retires from the place which he has filled for nearly all these years, but not without leaving behind an official record of which any American citizen might be proud. In the great work, which owes so much of its accomplishment to his own individual qualifications for the trust, he may justly claim the great meed of a public benefactor. He has done more for his city, his county, his State, and for the other communities which look daily upon the fraits civic or political triumphs in his experience can possibly match. It is said that

ble a railway officer should be transformed

Meeting of Citizens at the Second Ward School House Relative to Granting the Right of Way to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Through Cherry Alley — A Remonstrance — Preamble and Resolutions.

A public meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh relative to granting the right of way through Cherry Alley to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad was held at the Second Ward School House, at eight o'clock last evening.

On motion of Dr. B. Arthurs, Thomas Ewing, Esq., was called to the chair, and Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., was chesen Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the consideration of the question above stated, and announced that the meeting was ready for business. Brief remarks were made by several persons present, after which, on motion of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hughart, President of the Pittsburgh and Connelisville Railroad Company, was called upon to Railroad Company, was called upon to

address the meeting.

Mr. Hughart, in a brief address, stated his reasons for asking the right of way, and presented many forcible and incontrovertable areasons. trovertable arguments as to the advantages to be derived from the grant, both by the city and Company. QUESTIONS ANSWERED BY MR HUGHART.

Dr. Bruce-I would like to ask; Mr. Hughart, how long the Company intend to use Cherry alley?

Mr. Hughart—Say for at least two, three or five years, with a single track; it would only be temporary, or until the necessary outlet could be obtained by the Water street route.

Dr. Bruce—Would you, Mr. Hughart, agree to remove the track and replace.

agree to remove the track and replace the alley in good repair at the expiration of say three or five years?

Mr. Hughart—Yes; on behalf of the company I would agree to that, for at the expiration of that time the lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Rallroad will be effected or its independence follows:

Mr. Hughart, for a ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers, or persons removing with their families on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, nor to the delivery of milk or the necessaries of life before nine o'clock in the forencon, nor after five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

4. Provided always. That every such will be effected or its independence fully established. Mr. D. W. C. Carroll to Mr. Hughart

Would the lease of the Fort Wayne Railroad affect the route as proposed over Cherry alley; in other words, do you want the route now; would it be of any benefit under the existing lease?

any benefit under the existing lease?

Mr. Hughart—As I understand negotiations are pending for the lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and their demands for the north end of Cherry alley is for the ostensible purpose of defeating the objects of the Connels. of defeating the objects of the Connels-ville Railroad. The lease of the Fort Wayne Railroad, unless the lease of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is consummated, will not interfere with the oute over Cherry alley.

In reply to a question of Mr. Ogden, Mr. Hughart stated that it was decided to run the freight trains all by night. A remonstrance, signed by some twenty persons, which was said represented over \$1,000,000 worth of property on Cherry alley, was then read:

PARAMBLE AND RESOLUTION—RIGHT OF WAY DOWN WATERSTREET RECOMMEN-

Mr. T. S. Bigelow read the following preamble and resolution:
WHEREAS, We are informed that the Pittsburgh and Connellaville Railroad Company are about to apply to Councils company are about to apply to councils for the privilege of laying a track upon and along Cherry alley from Water to Liberty street, in order to afford that road a connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad; and whereas, the granting of said privilege would not only greatly depressing the value of property greatly depreciate the value of property greatly depreciate the value of property abutting on and in the immediate vicini-ty of said alley, but by crossing seven of the main thoroughfares of the city will

endanger the lives and render inconvenient the passage of the vast multitude of citizens who daily pass to and from these thoroughfares; therefore, be it Resolved. That we believe the use of Cherry alley by said railroad company would be in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the city and the owners.

The carrying of passengers in a railof property in the vicinity thereof, cross. would, main avenues at right angles to the point of steepest grade, and at the cost of the parties aggrieved. 23 thereby endanger travel thereon besides Leg. Int. 340. thereby endanger travel thereon besides interfering with the use of several of our

ing the Company the right of way over Water street.

Mr. Floyd asked how the company

Mr. Hughart stated that a bridge high enough to allow boats to pass under would be built at that point, and by way of information he would state that there of information he would state that there was a company who had a charter for a partra ite bridge at the point. The Connellaville Company propose effecting a plan with said company for the building of the bridge, suited to the uses of the company, as well as for the purposes for which it was originally intended.

ended.

Dr. Bruce moved to substitute the following: That the City Councils grant right of way over Cherry alley to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company for three years after the reconstruction of the track, providing said Company enter in bond in the sum of \$25,000 to remove said track at the expiration of three years. The Doctor stated that he understood that a New York clique were negotlating for the lease of Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and it was their in-tention to run the road over into the city at the Point, erect depots, &c., and carry

on their business there. Mr. Wallace moved to extend the time

The Chairman then stated that the question now before the house was the amendment of Dr. Bruce to grant the Connelsyille Railroad the right of over Cherry alley for three years. The amendment was lost.

A motion was then made and adopted instructing the Councils to favorably consider the Water street route, and adopt an ordinance providing for the granting of said right. The meeting then adjouned.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

From Purdon, page 924, we take the following as the law in relation to the pursuance of worldly employment on Sunday:

3. If any (c) person shall do or perform

any worldly employment or business (d) whatsover on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted, (e) shall practice any unlawful game, shooting, sport, or diversion whatsoever on the same day, and be convicted thereof, every such day, and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall, for every such offense (h) forfeit and pay four dollars, (i) ito be levied by distress; or in case he shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattels cannot be found, whereof to levy the same by distress; he or she shall suffer six days' imprisonment in the house of correction of the proper county; Provided; always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the dressing of victuals strued to prohibit the dressing of victuals in private families, bake houses, lodging-houses, inns and other houses of entertainment, for the use of sojourners, travelers or strangers, or to hinder watermen from landing their passengers, or ferrymen from carrying over the water travelers, or persons removing with their families on the Lord's day, commonly

4. Provided always, That every such prosecution shall be commenced within eventy-two hours after the offense shall be committed. (c) This act is binding on the Jews, and others who keep the seventh day as their Sabbath. As a civil and political institution, the establishment and regulation of the Sabbath is within the just powers of the civil government. The acts in favor of liberty of conscience are not inconsistent with the Sunday laws: these are not intended to enforce religion, but to protect the social customs of

the people.

(d) Travelling is not within the act.
But a carrier driving his team along the
highway is liable for the penalty. And
driving a public conveyance for the transdriving a public conveyance for the transportation of passengers, is not a work of necessity, within the exception of the act. The travelling which is not forbidden is that by private conveyance; the running of public conveyances is within the prohibition. The act embraces every kind of wordly employment, whether in the exercise of a person's ordinary calling or not. But it does not include such household or family work as pertains directly to the proper duties, necessities household or family work as pertains directly to the proper duties, necessities and comforts of the day, such as the driving of the family to church, by a servant, in his master's private conveyance. Under this act an executory contract made on Sunday is void. But it does not made on Sunday is void. But it does not

avoid an executed contract consummated avoid an executed contract consummated on Sunday.

(e) The hire of a carriage on Sunday by a son, to visit his father, creates a legal contract. A verdict may be taken on Sunday. And a will may be taken on that day, where there is danger of immediate death, or a well grounded belief of the existence of danger.

(h) One penalty can only be incurred in one day for exercising a person's bu-

in one day for exercising a person's bu-(i) See act 26 April 1855, increasing the penalty in Allegheny county to \$25, and the imprisonment to be not less than ten and not more than thirty days, and

The carrying of passengers in a railway car, in a city, on Sunday, is unlawful, and will be restrained by injunction.

The following is the law in relation to

sympathise with its late struggle for ex-istence and now against the effort to destroy its usefulness by cutting it off control.

But, in the midst of these anticipations for the future, we should not be unmindful of what has been already achieved. It is a debt of lasting gratitude which Pitts.
burgh owes to the skill, the patience and the courage displayed in the representation as it may be able search public houses and places suggests. search public houses and plac to make.

Mr. Ogden stated that Mr. Hughart had informed him that the Company did not particularly desire the route over Cherry alley; it had only been suggested as the most feasible temporary route. But the most feasible temporary route. But the fession, or the proof of one or more credible witnesses, shall for every offence forfeit and pay ten shillings, to be recovered

as and for the uses above said. 6. Provided always, That nothing in this act be construed to prevent victual-ling houses or other public house or place from supplying the necessary occasions for travellers, inmates, lodgers or others, on the first day of the week, with victuals and drink in moderation, for refreshment only; of which necessary occasion for refreshment, as also moderation, the magistrate before complaint is made, shall be judge; any law, usage or custom in this province

the contrary notwithstanding. (a)
7 It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter person or persons to sell, trade or parter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or for the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tav-ern, ale house, beer house, or other pub-lic house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any anistinous or malt liquors or permit any spirituous or mait liquors, wine or cider, to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first

their agents or servants, on the said his day of the week.

8. Any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section, shall for each and every offense, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, one-half of which shall be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to the guardians of the poor of the city or county in which suit is brought, or in counties have

alty or forfeiture shall be paid to rdians or overseers as aforesaid; And provided further, That it shall be a misdemeanor in office for any such mayor, alderman, burgess or justice of the peace. to neglect to render to the said guar-dians of the poor and the prosecutor the

amount of such penalty, within ten-days from the payment of the same.

9. In addition to the civil penalties im. posed by the last preceding section, for a violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section shall be taken and deemed to have committed a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof in any Criminal Const. nyiction thereof in any Criminal Court in this Commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one-hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten nor more than sixty days, at the dis-

cretion of the Court.

(a.) Selling liquor to a traveller, on Sunday, is a violation of the act of 1794.

German Library Association. An unofficial report of the proceedings of this Association, at the meeting Thursday evening was published, and some in-correctness is complained of. By request, therefor, we publish the following officitherefor, we putting the following omcial report: The Library Association, we may state, numbers some two hundred and fifty members, and embedies a very intelligent position of the Gorman agent. inteligent portion of the German population. In accordance with a request of twelve members of the German Library Association, the President called a meet-Association, the President called a meeting for Thursday evening at eight o'clock, at the Library rooms, 214 Liberty street, for the purpose of expressing their views in regard to the proposed demonstration on the Fourth of July.

The meeting was quite largely attended, and shortly after eight o'clock C. Meyran, the President of the Association called the meeting to order, stated

tion, called the meeting to order, stated the object of the same, and in his address expressed his views and opinion that a participation by the Library Association as such, in any demonstration of this kind, was antagonistic to the spirit and charter of the Association, and requested the members to codsider well carefully any proposed action in the matter, and not to forget the true object of the Association as expressed in its charter, the "Diffusion of useful knowledge and the encouragement erature."

A motion was hereupon made by Major C. Schleiter that inasmuch as the proposed demonstration is not a proper subject for the consideration of the Library Association and contrary to the portry Association and contrary to the spirit of the charter, this meeting adjourned forthwith. The motion was carried and the meeting adjourned.

GEO. POHL, Secretary.

After the adjournment of the meeting, Dr. Meinertzhagen requested the remaining members to permit him to read a series of resolutions which he had prepared for the occasion. Of course these resolutions do not exof course these resolutions do not express the sentiments of the Library Association, and are merely the expression of some of its members.

The Sunday Parade.—Notwithstanding the many remensirances the German Societies have decided to hold their cele-bration on Sunday, July the 4th. It is the wish of every good citizen that they may abstain from imbibing anything very exhiberating on that occasion, but in the meantime, should any, or anybody else, wish to exhiberate to some purpose else, wish to exhiterate to some purpose-go to No. 246 Penn street, and try Dr. Gillespie's new laughing gas, where you will awake from your transports to find every aching tooth extracted, and to ques-tion yourself "how and when was all this done?" Bring along your records tion yourself "how and when was a this done?" Bring along your parade.

"Julia" writes us a communication protesting against the object of the meeting in Allegheny to-night claiming that it is called as the result of prejudice and self interest.

THE SYMPTONS OF CONSUMPTION.

This pus sinks in water. It is sometimes streaked with blood.

There is chilliness or shiverings, and fashes There is a pearly whiteness of the eyes. At times there is a circumscribed red spot of

De or buth cheeks There is great debility and emaciation of the

There is a high colored state of the urine. With a deposit on standing like brick dust.

There is oftentimes a great thirst. The blood is burried through the arteries and

The pulse is over a hundred, and even as high as one hundred and forty a minute.

The veins on the surface of the body are bluer than usual, and languid. As the disease progresses the debility increases. The expectoration becomes more copious. The finger nails are incurvated. There is a marasmus and wasting of all the

powers of lite.

There is often pain in one or both lungs. There is often diarrhoes and faintness There is great sinking of the vital forces. When there are turbercles, small portions of turberculous matter will be expectorated.

This tubercular matter has an offensive odor. On an examination with a lung sound, rattling and gurgling is heard.

There is always more or less cough.

Some of these symptons are always present is of them in different stages of the disease.

No disease of which we have any knowledge is

No disease or which we have any knowledge is so common and so almost invariably fatal; yet this need not be the case if the earlier symptomswere heeded. Time and again we have called attention to Dr. KEYSEE'S LUNG CUKE, which will in every instance of a recent cough arrest. the progress of the disease and hinder its develoften cure it and arrest further decay of the

ungs.

Bold at the great Medicine Store, Fo. 167 LIB-ERTY STREET, one door from St. Clair. Dr. Keyser may be consulted at his LIBERTY STREET OFFICE EVERY DAY UNTIL 12. o'clock, and at his resident office, No. 130 Penn street, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

WORDS OF WEIGHT FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS. The superiority of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS over all other tonics and correctives, as a remedy for dyspepaia, bi liousness, nervous affections and all complaints of the visceral organs-and as a preventive of malirious disorders, is proverbial: but perhaps it is not so generally known that the ingrecients of this famous invigorant and alterative exercise a powerful and most bene-ficial influence in that unmerous and distressing Mr. Wallace moved to extend the substitute that the City Councils be instructed to consider and afford the Connellayille Ralicad all the necessary facilities for connecting with the western railroads by means of the tunnel, but to oppose and not to grant them the right of way over any streets or alleys north of the tunnel, and particularly Cherry alley.

Mr. J. M. Gazzam favored the resolution.

Mr. John Wilson here moved that the meeting take no further action on the question, but that the subject be referred as corporation.

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Mr. John Wilson here moved that the meeting take no further action on the grant the meeting take no further action on the grant the subject be referred as corporation.

Mr. John Wilson here moved that the subject be referred as corporation to report at the next meeting take no further action on the grant and particularly cherry alley.

Mr. John Wilson here moved that the subject be referred as corporation to the commonwealth, as well for the guardians of the poor, of the township, ward or borough, as the case may be as for the person saling. Provided, That when any prosecutor is himself a witness, on any trial under the provisation neutrina advertised by lacerast and distance that in this wholl the provisation contributed to contribute the provisation that the subject as a specific to the recovered because the provisation of the complaints common to both sexes, for which it is exces, for which it is exces, for which it is as a sexes, for which it is as a sexes, for which it is as a sexes, for which it is a sexes, class of aliments, of which so many thousands of