Che Wittsburgh Gazette.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Alle gheny County.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY. SUPREME JUDGE.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS. COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICE, BEISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS FRED'K. H. COLLIEB. STATE SENATE. THOMAS HOWARD. MILES S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR. JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES TAYLOB, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KEBB. SHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING TREASURER, JOS. F. DENNISTON. JOSEPH BROWNE THOMAS H. HUNTER. COMMISSIONER, CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK.

JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLEER OF OEPHANS! COURT, ALEXANDER HILANDS. DIRECTOR OF FOOR, ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the Inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page : Postry, Bohemeris, Miscellaneous. Third and Sizih pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantils and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Westminster Col-

legs Commencement, Interesting Reading Matter. U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 864 @867. PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 493f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 187.

16-83 (S.));

THE steamer United Kin

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: MONDAY, JULY 5, 1869.

favor and confidence, is decidedly inexpedient and flagrantly unjust. Whatever wrongs Gen. SICKLES may have done, he has amply explated, and those, wrongs have been suceeded by a line of right conduct which fairly entitles him to exemption from the abuse which is now poured upon him.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL began, on Saturday, the payment of \$31,000,000, the July interest on the debt. Other \$20,-000,000 are also to be paid out in divi dends by private corporations. These large disbursements are an earnest of greater case in financial circles. In the meantime, the Internal Revenue receipte, which on Saturday swelled to over one and a third millions, give the assurance that the Secretary will be enabled to continue his policy, of discharging the na-

tional debt with an unprecedented rapid. ity. He could not pay without first collecting the needful funds, through the existing imposts. That these are now honestly collected and applied is the simple explanation of the present flattering posture of things. "The thieving "rings" are flattened out-and must be kept so.

THERE is no law in the Commonwealth to restrain the Commercial from displaying its ignorance and stupidity, whenever a fresh question of importance arises, else we should appeal to it in the general interests of the community. But we will endeavor farther to enlighten it in relation to the law of Sunday.

The Supreme Court, in pronouncing an opinion in any case, can only declare the law on the point or points actually involved therein. In the case of 1859, in which the opinion of the Court was pronounced by Judge Lownie, the only point was whether a person could lawfully ride to church on Sunday in his or her carriage: That point was decided affirmatively. In the case of 1867, in which the opinion, of the Court was declared by Judge READ, the only point was whether railway corporations could be restrained by injunction from running cars on Sunday. The decision was that such corporations could not be restrained in that way.

INFLUENTIAL journals in Georgia recommend that their Legislature, which meets next Tuesday, shall absolutely va. lished, and not only disregarded both, cate the seats to which colored members but swept the primitive inhabitants nearly were elected, in which they ratified the XIVth Article, and from which they were then expelled and the seats given to their white competitors. This step is urged as terprises conducted from this country are a "compromise," and, like most proposals all aggressive, avowedly designed to overof that sort, is a trap for verdant fingers. | turnall religious ideas, and social arrange-It does not engage to accept a possible ments based thereon, throughout the whole election of new colored members; it does world; and that a system thus pursued

THE GERMAN CELEBRATION. Notwithstanding the protest of many citizens, a large and respectable portion of the Germans of this city and vicinity did celebrate yesterday, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. How many thousands participated, we are not

prepared to say, but the procession was imposing as to numbers, and was as or-/ derly as such a demonstration could possibly be. Except that Sunday was put to s use quite unusual in this country, and altogether at variance with the theological ideas and habits of large classes of the people, no reasonable exceptions. could be taken; that is, if the same demonstration had been made on any other day. of the week, it would have been universally considered as highly creditable. Regarding as we do - not from tradition,

but from examination and conviction-Sunday and Preaching to be among the best instrumentalities for the moral and religious elevation of the people, we are strongly averse to have their due and regular observance interfered with. That the appropriation of a portion of Sunday to a patriotic commemoration is a breach

of the laws of this. State, we are not prepared to affirm. Lawyers are by no means unanimously of the opinion that it is; and a judicial decision to that effect will be required before all classes of citizens will be brought to agreement on that point. But that such appropriation of the day, or of any part thereof, does great violence to the religious feelings

and opinions of many citizens is obvious. In this view of the case, if from no higher one, our judgment is clear that the demonstration was unadvised, and has been promotive of harm in the estrangement of elements of the population which will ale their official responsibilities, and must timately be mingled into one, and through answer for any step taken not justified whose joint co-operation the preservation discretion. of American liberty must be wrought out., On the other hand, we know what the Germans urge. They say that they are citizens in the same absolute sense as though they had been born here; that their rights of conscience in matters of

religion are just as sacred as those of that officer being responsible both to the other classes of citizens; that when the State and to an aggrieved citizen. first white settlers of this country came here they paid not the least deference to the laws and customs they. found estab. of indictment first laid before them. And the Judge added: all away, and have SHEBIDAN and his as-

sociates in hot pursuit of the residue that remain; that the foreign missionary en-

protected, and see in this law how arbitrary would be the act of the Grand Jury, and the Court which summoned, without and the court which summoned, without a preliminary oath and a judicial hear ing; any oitizen or citizens, and especihig, any onizen of the press, to the bar of ally the editors of the press, to the bar of this court and thus branded them as

criminals. I would rather suffer unjust and even imprudent criticism than violate a great principle, for I know that sconer or later an act of injustice will be rectified by an public tendor with a principle with the rectified by an an act of injustice will be rectified by an enlightened public opinion, while a viola-tion of a principle not only inflicts a mor-tal wound upon the cause of the liberty of the press and of the citizen, but that wound would the inflicted by the arm sworn to protect and defend both.

Judge Ludlow then observed that "the powers of a Grand Jury are by no means as extensive as is sometimes supposed." To be exactly accurate, he quoted the definitions as ably laid down by Judge KING, and as since sustained by his suc-Cessors.

These rules requiring a preliminary information and commitment, had three exceptions: 1st, the Courts may, of their own motion, call the attention of jurors to matters of general public import, added the Judge :

"This course is never adopted in cases of ordinary crimes charged against indi-of adapted in cases of against indi-viduals, because it would involve, to a certain extent, the expression of opinion by anticipation of facts subsequently to come before the courts for direct judg-ment, and because such cases present

come before the courts for direct judg-ment, and because such cases present none of those urgent necessities which authorize a departure from the ordinary course of justice. In directing any of these investigations the Court acts under their official responsibilities and must

2nd. The Attorney General may, et officio, prefer an indictment before the jury, without a previous binding over or commitment of the ascused. This power must be, and is, cautiously exercised,

8rd. The other and last method is by a presentment from the jury, on their own knowledge or observation without any bill

Your power, you will observe, is lim-Your power, you will observe, is lim-ited to the case in which you act "from your own knowledge or observation," or upon matters given you in charge by the Court, and the Court have no power ex-cept in cases "of great riots that shake the social fabric, carrying terror and dis-may among citizens, general public muis-ances affecting public health, multiplied and flagrant vices," and I add upon my the action of the Government

legation at Washington don't like a decision which stops their expected breach in our international position; our own honest neutrality is no longer assailable as they had hoped for. As we predicted months ago, the Cuban question has been practically transferred to London, to stand or fall with the outcome in the Alabama affair. This result merits the heartiest approval of an intelligent American public.

QUESTIONABLE FILIBUSTERS.

The telegraph on Saturday announced that a body of men left the Port of Erie for Canada, to embark for Cuba on a filibustering expedition. We do not think the telegram was correct. Last Friday we met, in traveling, some of, them, en

tended, who stated that Cuba was the last place they wanted to strike. The tollowing, from the Erle Diepatch, fully explains the centralization of these mento matters of general public import, bearing on things rather than persons, the object being the suppression of gen-eral and public evils, "such as great riots, general public nuisances, multiplied and flagrant public vices and the like." In such cases the Court may summon and swear witnesses and send them before the Inrv. (The Judge don't go himselft) But to St. Paul. Besides ordinary laborers, this body of men comprise many me-chanics, who go there to win homes and wealth. The workmen, four fitths of whom are said to be Philadelphia fire men, are under the care of Contractor Strickland.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE.

An account of the recent Commencement exercises at this College from our correspondent at New Wilmington will be found in another column. It is well written, and we trust will enlighten many of our readers as to the high character of the College. Very few, we fear, among us are aware that so excellent and for large and continued usefulness.

Washington Items.

The Treasury to-day commenced its new programme of buying one million dollars of bonds, and on Thursday next, July 8, of selling one million dollars of gold. After that date it will alternate weekly with the purchase of one mil dollars of bonds in one, week, and the sale of one million dollars of gold the succeeding week.

Such of the Cuban leaders as have visited Washington this week, seem to be a good deal dispirited by the course of our Government in enforcing the neutrality laws. The attaches of the British Legation talk as though they had suffered a defeat, and the only possible inference to be drawn from their conversation is that they hoped to find in the departure of Cuban expeditions, an advantage to their side in the Alabama controversy. Gen. Banks has been here two or three days,

Storms and Freshets in the West. A Government contractor from Fort

Sully makes the following report: No rain of any account north or west of Sionx City, and but little beyond Omaha. Sour City, and but little beyond Omaus. The Missouri river is rising at these points but very little, and that little not attributable to the rain. Below Council Bluffs, however, the damage is very great. From Phelps' to Craig Station on the Council Bluffs and St. Joe Railroad the track is from three to four feet under the track is iron three to jour test under water, there having been no trains for four days. Captain Bartle, of the steam-er Mountaineer, reports that at a creek below Council Bluffs he saw twenty sev-or doed bodies taken out the bodies of en dead bodies taken out, the bodies of men, women and children, drowned from the audden rise of the rivers and the overflow of the flat prairie land. From every quarter below Kanaas City the re-ports come of the loss of life and property.

Advices from Dubuque, Iowa, say that route, much too ignorant to conceal their predatory excursion, if such was in-part of Clinton county, it being nothing part of Clinton county, it being nothing more nor less than a violent tornedo, which pursued nearly the same path marked out by the famous Camanche hurricane of 1860. Nothing was able to withstand its progress; fences were swept sway like chaff, trees were wrenched out by the roots. cattle, hogs and nonitry by the roots, cattle, hogs and poultry were taken up into the air, carried a great distance and killed. But the greatgreat distance and Rilled. But the great-est scene of rain and devastation was wrought at Malone, a small station on the Northwestern road. Nearly every house in the village was leveled to the house in the village was leveled to the ground, and one woman killed, while several others were severely wounded. The damage done to property is estima-ted at several thousand dollars. A Kansas paper, in referring to the storms and freshets in that State, says that a colony of Swedes who were an

storms and freshets in that State, says that a colony of Swedes who were en-camped on the Kaw river in temporary shantles, they being en route for the back settlements, were suddenly en-guiled by the late rising of the Kaw. The party endeavoyed to assert the the first The party endeavored to escape, but only thirteen succeeded in doing so, the remainder, numbering's metwenty in all, being carried away and submerged in the waters.

The Evening Mail.

Summer weather appears to agree with our young cotemporary the Evening Mail. All these warm, rainy days which have made the crops grow so well must prosperous a Collegiate Institution is have had the same effect on the Mail, for just on our borders and in full panoply it has grown finely, and has besides, come out in a neat and remarkably come out in a fleat and remarkaply tasteful summer dress. These and the facts that its news and editorial matter are fresh and pleasing, and its advertising columns generonaly filled, lead us to be-lieve that the Matl is in good hands, where labor means with marined public lieve that the Mail is in good hands, whose labor meets with merited public appreciation. We like to see a newspa-per, particularly a good newspaper, show signs of prosperity like this. and we are right glad that the Mail is flourishing so

Criminal Court Sentences. In the Criminal Court Saturday the following sentences were passed: Wm. Barnes, convicted of burglariously entering the store and dwelling of Wm. Stewart, at Corry and Rebecc streets, Allegheny, was sentenced to un

New York to Glasgow, left port seventysix days ago and has not since been heard of. She had some thirty passengers.

THE interruption in the work of laying the French Cable has soon and successfully ended, and the expedition comes rap. idly westward under the most favorable auspices.

A RESOLUTION of Congress, adopted April 10, 1869, required the Pacific Railway Companies to deposit their first mortgage bonds in the Treasury, as security for the completion of those roads. Not a dollar has been so deposited. Why ? MR. GEORGE PRABODY has endowed his "Southern Educational Trust" with

\$1,400,000 more, swelling its funds to more than two millions of dollars. His letter, dated , June 29th, 1869, expresses his hearty satisfaction with the present management of the Trust

OINCIRNATI is getting along famonaly with her ten-million railway to Chatta-Booga. She has at last fairly reached the constitutional question, and stops to consider whether it can best be got by, with a thorough-cut or a tunnel. It is supposed to present the heaviest job in the entire contract.

BECAUSE our comments. upon an extraordinary abuse of their official position by an Allegheny Grand Jury, were conceived and expressed strictly in tainly be regarded as disinterested and the line of judicial precedents in the Allegheny Courts, the Pittaburgh Post trast between its present commendations charges "abuse" upon the GAZETTE. of the Commercial, and its bitter invec-Our neighbor seems to be equally heedless tives, of not long ago, against the impuof the law and of the facts.

nalist whom it then described as coming THE REGISTRY LAW is under examinahere fresh from the discreditable experition before the full Supreme Court, at ences of the Albany lobby-a mild insin-Philadelphia. The evident desire of ustion to which one of our neighbors re-Justices THOMPSON and SHARSWOOD that torted, with equal candor and point, by the consideration should be delayed, was the plain advertisement that, when it spoke not gratified. The arguments of counsel of public corruption in general, its readers for the law not only support the consti- might once for all understand a constant tutionality of its provisions, but impugn personal allusion to its present rustic euthe propriety of the SHARSWOOD injunclogist. But now they seem to have comtion, at Nus Prius, as granted without posed their little strifes, and to join, as a jurisdiction, and to parties who had no common labor of love, in deploring the judicial standing. All these questions "un worthy personalities" of the GAZETTE. will be discussed by eminent counsel, of We have all heard of "Satan rebuking whom Messra, GIBBONS and MEBEDITH sin"-but may here behold a yet lower lead for the law, while Mesars. HURST and anti-climax of reproof. PRILLIPS appear against it.

THAT General D. E. SICKLES, in former shared by our two neighbors and their years, was not a saint-nay, that he ofcountry friend, nor have we failed to do fended grievously against decency and so heretofore. We have no advice for morality-must be admitted. Shall those them in return. We shall patiently wait early faults be continually cast into his to see by what adroit ways their entents face, for want of fresh accussions to consiste may seem to be broken, in their bring against him ? It appears to us that open assaults and secret stabs at that party many newspapers' some of them Repub- whose "peril", if it exists, really pleases. lican-exhibit both a lack of charity and each of the trio alike, since each has, to a lack of, reason in this matter. To prace the best of his ability; played his approtically insist that because, a man or a wo- principart in bringing it about. In undo-man has once betrayed or even rushed ing their own work, they may display a greedily into a serious fault, there shall characteristic facility, and we hope they be no forgiveness and no restoration to may have more than their usual success.

not even submit, expressly or by infer- with the appropriation of the clergy and ence, to the judgment by which their laity of all religious denominations, can-Supreme Court affirmed the eligibility of not be morally defective, and, consenegroes to office. But the door is left quently, open to reprobation.

wide open for the repetition, if need be, of Whoever expects easily to adjust antagthe same outrage which has brought so onisms of this sort, clearly misunderstands much present trouble upon the State. of what stuff human nature in general, Nor even with the most specific pledges or his own portion of it in particular, is in this respect would the case be mended. | composed. We commend both sides to The colored members first elected either have or have not a good title to their seats. In the one case, their restoration affords the only possible reparation; in the other, peculiarities or foibles that may be detecthere remains no shatlow of call for any ted on the opposite side. The Puritan is compromise whatever relinquishing an here, in the persons of his descendants, iots of the alleged State rights. Clearly, modified somewhat, Lut strong and vigthe proposition is to be wholly at the orous as ever. The German is here, and We give much space to this matter, Radical expense, and therefore inadmissible. Accept it, and we abandon all of countrymen will tollow him, and permathe real Federal case against the Georgia nently abide. These two stocks will ulrebels; and it will remain more than even timately interblend. It is in the order of timely as it is unanswerable. The public doubtful whether their ratification of the XIVth Article was, or was not, a fraud, or as to the valid claim of the State to not a reproduction of the Puritan or the Congressional representation. German type, but, we trust, something

OUR neighbors of the Post and Commer between the two and better than either. tial find satisfaction in quoting the opinions of one of their country exchanges,

THE POWERS OF GRAND JURIES -THEIR USE AND ABUSE, touching the management of the GAZETTE On Saturday morning, it was our duty in the interests of effective Republicanism. to animadvert upon the remarkable pro-Their quotations are quite copious enough ceedings of our Allegheny Grand Jury, to reveal the animus, toward the GAZETTE, in úttering a public libel under the of their rural friend, -to such readers, not specious pretext of a quasi dipresentourselves, as were previously ignorant of ment" founded upon "common rumor its direction. Let us observe that advice and the public press." They were, infrom that particular quarter should cer, deed, 'so "innocent" as to invite the Judges on the bench to expose themimpartial, when we remember the conselves to indictment by coming down, and into the Grand Jury room, to take part in a proposed inquisition. That our strictures were well merited, is the comdence and venality of a Pittsburgh jourmon sentiment of the bar and of the peoplc. From the Bench, no opinion is yet exprassed: be that what it may, when it comes we shall contentedly abide its

> Philadelphia. The Grand Jury of that Court came in on Friday to inquire as to their nower of proceeding against car Court came in on Friday to inquire as to their power of proceeding against certain journals "which had reflected unwarrantably upon themselves and upon the Court." Also: "How far, if at all, can the Grand Jury

"How far, if at all, can the Grand Jury take official action in cases where viola-tions of law are by common rumor said to have been committed by individuals or by corporations, when no complaints has been made under oath by any prose-meter backs a mariatents. scoreding to We appreciate the kindly sentiments outor before a magistrate, according to the usual practice in criminal cases." toward us which seem to be equally We trust that our readers will give a careful heed to the enquiry thus quoted; its application to the case of Friday in our own Quarter Bessions will strike every one.

And thereupon Judge, LupLow forthwith replied, his opinion being freely reported in the journals before us. He disposed of the first question, of an alleged "contempt," filing the law which dimits the judicial authority and maintains the liberty of citizens and of the press, and thus added:

on of the Government, the personal liberty of all citizens is endan-gered, and the like. The concluding paragraph of Judge LUDLOW'S opinion is worthy of special

attention in this guarter, and at this juncture. Observe: I ought further to add that it is a se-

rious offence for any person to attempt directly to influence Grand Jurors in composed. We commend both sides to cultivato a better acquaintance with each other; to give more consideration to the virtues of each, and lay less stress on the recultivation of your own number, taken before you, a presentment may be middle to the you, a presentment may be made to the Court, whereupon an indictment for em-bracery may be framed, and if the party shall upon trial be convicted, the offence will most certainly be punished according to law.

here he will stay. Millions more of his since the Philadelphia case bears, so faithful an analogy to the affair in Allegheny. Its exposition of the law is as

Nature and Providence that it must be so, a can now realize into what a snare our The result of this interblending will be Grand Jury have been led, by following "common rumor and the public press," into "vague and indiscriminate impeachments" of public officers without legal proof. Finally: "Common rumor" upon our

streets explains the conduct of the Grand Jury on Friday last, by the hypothesis

that at least a portion of its members had [By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] been imposed upon and misled into their deplorable blunder. By whom, and for what secret purpose? If there has been "embracery" here, let it be exposed and punished!

THERE is no longer a doubt as to the Cuban question. There will be no recognition either of the belligerency or of the independence of the shadowy insurgent Republic. A Washington reporter says: This course has been adopted after ma-ture consideration. The negotiations, which will soon be revived, between our Government and Great Britain regarding.

judgment. In the meantime comes an instructive report from the Quarter Sessions of Philedelphie The Quarter a compliance with the wishes of the Caembrace the opportunity of the present disturbances for the purchase of Cuba. We doubt the truth of the statement in the last clause of the above quotation.

The Administration is making a better use of the available public funds, in discharging the public obligations. Although Spain is just now more than ever ready day. to sell Cuba, we are less than ever able to

spare the money for it. The country has entered upon the line of economy and of the honest liquidation of the vast public burthens, and, under GRANT's leadership, will fight it out on that line until March 4, 1878. Least of all, would it be wise to buy either lawsuits or civil wars. wise to buy either lawsuits or civil wars. The final decision of the authorities upon this Cuban matter will gratify all killed by the failing of a bridge last, Frithe world, except General Banks and his omnibus load of aympathising propagan-dists, and also excepting the statesmen of that reacting land, across the Atlantic,

and thus added: Observe, gentlemen, how carefully the liberty of the citizen and of the press is upon our ocean commerce. The British depredations to-day. Quite a large present from all parts to the difference of the press is a second commerce. The British to-day. Quite a large present from all parts to the difference of the press is a second commerce. The British the British Republican Associations to-day. Quite a large present from all parts to the difference of the press is a second commerce. The British the British Republican Associations the difference of the press is a second commerce. The British the British Republican Associations the brit sta

advocating the recognition of Cuban belligerency. It does not appear that he made much impression on the members of the Cabinet.

THE Wellsburg News says a meeting of the Directors of the projected Holliday' Cove and Wellsburg Railroad was to be eld Friday. It adds: We will also state that we have the best authority for saying that everything looks favorable for the immediate building of the railroad from Wellsburg to Holliday's Cove. We also have the assurance that, as soon as this is commenced, the capi-talists of Wheeling will take immediate steps for prosecuting the work of extend: ing the road to their city.

OF THE large reduction in the public OF THE large reduction in the public debt, a Washington dispatch says: When Secretary Boutwell read the statement to General Grant he expressed himself as highly pleased, and remarked that if the receipts of the Treasnry con-tinued to increase, and the public debt decreases, he was satisfied as to the suc-cess of his administration, and cared not for the croaking and sneering of the poli-ticians and their representatives, the partisan press.

Mr. Seward's Reception at San Fran-

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.1 Wm. H. Seward arrived here last night and was welcomed with a grand reception. Tha First: California Guard Light Battery First. Valliornia Guard Light Battery, fired a saluté of one hundred guns on the arrival of the steamer, and the National Guard acted as an escort to Mr. Seward and the Committee on Reception to the Occidental, where an enthusiastic multi-THERE is no longer a doubt as to the trade assembled to greet the venerable position of the Administration upon the statesman, who made a brief speech scattering, who Juade a brief speech thanking the people for the honor con-ferred upon him, after which the parlors of the hotel were thrown open, and our citizens had an opportunity of personal greeting with the graat man.

The Fourth at Ngahville.

The Fourth at Nashville. (By Telegraph to the Pittaburgh, Gazette.) NABHVILLE, July 4.—The anniversary of the national birthday was delebrated to day by our Germans. At eight o'clock H in the morning they formed in process-Balon, marched through a number of the principal streets of the city and out to the Horticultural Gazette. The process-alon was large and composed of the ellies of the German population. At the Gar-den apeeches were made by Charles Nelson, John Ruhm and Rev. J. W. Rehater, of Nashville, and A. Bohr, of Nelson, John Ruhm and Rev. J. W. Rehater, of Nasbville, and A. Bohr, of Chattanooga. After the speaking a barbecae was served up and the remain-der of the day spont in sports peculiar to the Germans. Thousands our citizens of all classes were present during the

-At a meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, held at New York on Thursday of last week, George Peabody added one million dollars in railroad and other bonds, mostly South-tern to the Peabody Educational Fond U

forn, to the "Peabody Educational Fnud," so called, and three hundred and eighty-four thousand dollars in Florida six per cent. bonds and over due coupons.

day, was attended by a large concourse of disans. Some alarm was created at the church, where the immense, crowd cansed the vestibule floor to sink but no one was hurt.

-The Irish Republican Associat

dergo two years and six months imprisonment in the county jail. Joseph Myers, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to six months imprison-

ment in the county jall, Margaret MoBride, convicted of illegal Margaret Mobride, convicted of lifegai liquor selling, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of \$50. Eliza MoNutt, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the county jail for a period of sixty days.

-Lieutenant General Phil. Sheridan is at the Fifth avenue Hotel, New York:

THE SYMPTONS OF CONSUMPTION. Paleness of the countenance. Spitting, or expectoration of pus. This pus sinks in water.

It is sometimes streaked with blood. here is chilliness or shiverings, and flaches l heat. if heat. There is a pearly whiteness of the eyes.

The hair of the head falls off. At times there is a circumscribed red spot on ne or bish cheeks. There is swelling of the hands and feet.

There is great debility and emiciation of the wdy. There is a high colored state of the urine.

With a deposit on standing like brick dast. There is offentimes a great thirst. The blood is buirried through the arteries and

reins. The pulse is over a hundred, and even as high as one hundred and forty a minute. The verns on the surface of the body are bluer than usual, and languid.

than usual, and languid. As the disease progresses the deb'lity increases. The typectoration becomes more copious. The inger name are incurvated. There is a marasmus and wasting of all the

Powers of life. There is often pain in one or both langs.

There is often diarrhoes and faintuess. There is great sluking of the vital forces. When there are turbercles, small portions o arburculous maiter wilbe expectorated. This tubercular matter has an offensive odor. On an examination with a lung sound, ratting

On an examination with a lung sound, rating and garging is heard. There is always more of less cough. Some of these symptons are liways present in pulmonary consumption, and hearly or quite all of them in different stages of the disea; No disease of which we have any knowledge is No discase of which we have any knowledge is this need not be the case if the car is supports tention to Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which will in every instance of a recent cough arrest the progress of the disease and hinder its development, and even after it has become settled will often care it and arrest further decay of the

olien care is and arrest lutser decay of suc Bold at the great Medicine Store, No. 167 LIR-ENTY STREET, one door from St. Clair. Dr. Reyser may be consulted at his LIBERTY SIRERT. OFFICE EVERY DAY UNTIL IN Clabe and at his resident office. No. 180 Penn o'clock, and at his resident office, No. 190 Penn street, from I to # o'clock.

THE BEASON OF EXHAUSTION. No matter bow vigorous by nature the system and the constitution may be, they must neressarily safer more or less from the depleting efforts of the temperature of midsummer; unless sprenationed as issues and by while some tonio treatment. The exits and by while some tonio forces must be met and c. unit-robined by an ex-namoulance the aumai fields by and the aumain ratio modifie be cuments fields by profuse person tion and a simi at; n of the stomach from which both th of the body ar; derived, for with the machines, and the epress dand enaugh ab

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