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THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

STATE TICKET. GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY. SUPREME JUDGE,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS. CÓUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT. JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK,

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, STATE SENATE.
THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES TAYLOB. D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KEER. SHERIFF HUGH 8. FLEMING

CLERE OF COURTS. JOSEPH BROWNE. THOMAS H. HUNTER.

CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK. JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK OF OBPHANS' COURT, ALEXANDER HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR, ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE-Second page . Poetry, Ephemeris, July Magazines and Literary Notes, Brief Telegrams, etc. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Notes of Travel and Local Intelligence.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 491f.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 871. Gold closed in New York yesterday

THE CONSERVATIVE OF Democratic ture is largely Democratic.

to keep the savages within their reservaoutside of such direct jurisdiction as enemies and liable to the tender mercies of our military power.

THE STRIKE in the anthracite coal fields has led to one result; a responsible New York firm has proposed to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to take one of its mines and run it with Chinamen. as an experiment. It is not announced to what conclusion the Company has come, or is likely to arrive.

THE PEOPLE OF TOLEDO have given nearly an unanimous vote for a public subscription to the new railway line projected to connect with the Atlantic division of the Eric road at Akron.

The road from Newark to Sandusky has been absorbed by the B & O. Company, which thus secures a present terminus at a Lake port, with an eye to participation in the grain business of the Northwest.

THE DEMOCRATIC party of Ohio has shown its wisdom and diplomacy in nominating the gallant Gen. Rosecrans for Governor, and shelving the willing gentleman of the CAREY stripe. We presume he will accept the nomination and thus place in jeopardy the reputation he made and sustained in the late war, for a man is generally judged by the company he keeps, and if so in this case, down will go the General in public estimation with vengeance.

WHEN the Registry Law was under discussion, the Philadelphia Age mildly suggested that one of the Judges, WILLIAMS, being a candidate this year, was so far interested in the that the public mind should be thus enresult that it was indelicate for him to lightened as to the real value of the vague take part in any adjustment of this con- rumors, in the streets and in some of our troversy. As that decision will hold as journals, which have been heard so freely well of future years as of the present, it of late. Until these shall be revealed as is difficult to see how the objection of the upon some responsible authority, honest Age would come short of disqualifying enough and confident enough to prosecute the entire bench, every member of which them in the only legal way, the people of may also be a candidate for re-election Allegheny will find no difficulty in rewithin the five years to come. We can garding them as malicious and cowardly afford to smile at this objection, since the slanders, invented for some base motive appeal to Republican delicacy is so nat- and persisted in, in a flagrant defiance of ural, habitual, and, in the experience of the law, of the public sense and of comparty politics, so uniformly one-sided. It mon decency.

was rendered at Philadelphia yesterday, and our meagre telegraphic report barely

covers the leading points adjudged. A vexed question is at last settled, finally and by an authority from which there is no appeal. The honest people of this Commonwealth are safely delivered, by this judgment, from much the greater part of that varied scheme of fraud and outrage by which partizanship has so and wishes at the ballot box. Hereafter, no more Philadelphia frauds, no more colonizing and repeating, no more Clearfield villainies, no more Democratic electioneering of that sort which tramples upon all law, and which has not even stopped at murder to compass a political triumph! The suffrage is henceforth to be effectually protected in honest hands, and to every hand entitled to hold it,and no other hand can touch it. .

Had this Constitutional law prevailed who has dissented from the righteous verdict of his associates. Never a Justice of that Court would Mr. SHARSWOOD have framed to check and to punish. It was against our manufacturers, and in favor of not to be expected that he would unite in upholding legislation which puts his own upon the lake shore, or convenient to a re-election quite out of the possibilities. But it is to be regretted that his Democratic associate, Justice Thompson, should plane of mere partizanship. In declining pure justice which is the essence of an intelligent democracy of opinion. He had not SHARSWOOD'S temptation, although he may anticipate sharing in

SHARSWOOD'S ultimate descent. The law stands vindicated and declared. Henceforth, it is to be respected and obeyed by all the people of the Common-Our next October's vote, however full, will be an honest one. And so, we abide its result contentedly, leaving complaints, to be ours no more. now or then, to a partizanship which an honest vote never satisfies.

VAGUE ACCUSATIONS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions has reparty of Virginia carried the election in sponded to that extraordinary application of the way by that State on Tuesday. Walker has from its Grand Jury, of which we restands now, and will stand more and From the press, the platform and the pulbeen elected Governor, and the Legisla- marked a few days since. The opinion more if unrelieved, in the way of Pittsof Judge Sterrett thereon was given burgh interests. We have here everyyesterday, and we print it in full. It is a thing else requisite—the skilled labor, THE Indian policy, for the summer, is cogent and exhaustive resume of the existing law, clearly exhibiting the improtions, and to regard all who shall remain priety of the submitted propositions, and twelve month, our present production. wholly denying their authority.

cial attention of our readers. It may confirm the Pittsburgh iron trade in its there be seen how easy it is, for those who may be cognizant of any truth in the regions which the Ohio drains and the future. "rumors and newspaper accusations," to | waters. secure their investigation in a strictly use the powers for which the Grand Jury "detective organization," an "inquisition." at the mere call of common rumor, or after the idle inventions of unprinci-

pled journalism. The people of Allegheny are sensible of a marked obligation to the Court, which thus decisively frowns upon the vague and indiscriminate impeachment, without an effort at proof, of citizens, whether in public or private life. The forms of public justice are thus vindicated, and the rights of the individual are protected. In that judgment, a simple truth, of the highest public and personal moment, is maintained and enforced, with a directness of application which must at all times have an especial value. It is seen that a wide gulf separates the to us all that we have lost. vague and loose talk of the streets, the cowardly and malicious persecution" of mere rumor, in and out of the public press,-from the dignity of a respectable accusation, preferred in a sincere zeal for justice, or prosecuted through the accessible but orderly channels which in-

vite all good citizens to the pursuit, detection and punishment of crime. It is especially fortunate, at this time

is never worth our while to hope for any We take pleasure in exculpating the Democratic embarrassment on that par- members of the Grand Jury from the sus- friends, who take his rejection to heart, any proper relation to their definite ideas, ticular score. Talk of "Indelicacy" to picion of any unfair intent, in making the as compassed without cause, and perhaps, they too have become unsuitable and even SHARSWOOD or THOMPSON, when a po- application which has been thus decisive. by unworthy means. litical question comes before them! The ly denied. We are quite sure that they base suggestion of such a proposal would acted from upright motives, although charged with the duty of administering it atter its head is severed from its body; and base suggestion of such a proposal would acted from upright motives, although charged with general accusations of so the Democrats will continue to appeal fend against the peace and good order of put every lawyer in Pennsylvania on the with a remarkable ignorance of the law. are assailed with general accusations of so the Democrats will continue to appeal fend against the peace and good order of put every lawyer in Pennsylvania on the with a remarkable ignorance of the law. But we must reiterate the expression of corruption. There never has been a to the passions and prejudices of all society.

THE REGISTRY LAW SUSTAINED. our belief that, individually, or as a body, President in this country so upright as to "lewd fellows of the baser sorts" against The Supreme Court, after an exhaus. they were misled by outside influences, tive examination, pronounces in favor of which ought to be exposed to public repthe Registry Law of last winter, as a rehension, and perhaps to the just responthem. Such influences could scarcely fail to be recognized as malicious and cowardly, abusing the Grand Jury-room as a the intent, none the less that the scheme has utterly failed of its purpose.

THE WAY OF SAFETY.

more perfect communication with the either died poor or barely in circumstanoften heretofore contrived to overlay and | Lakes, upon the attention of our people. smother the expression of their opinions It is a subject upon which we have written much, heretofore, but which is by no means exhausted. Nothing is clearer, among the promises of our material future, than that the manufacturers of Pittsburgh, in the absence of vigorous and well directed efforts to the contrary, must see their formerly predominant influence in that department of western trade, gradually but surely slipping away from them. We depend already, in a large degree, for our supplies of the metallic ores, upon a broken two years since, we should not now have system of carriage from a far distant lake to regret the partizanship of one Judge port. This description of freight is not one in which the absence of competition permits much expensive handling. The precedent. This resulted from the imtransfer now required, from vessel to car,. been-to protest, as he now does, against at the ports of Erie or Cleveland, with a decision which in effect declares himself the increased cost of the railway transit an intruder - had a registry law then ex- thence to Pittsburgh, over that of a sim- the thirst for public service, and it has isted to protect the suffrage from the un- pie water carriage, in unbrokes bulk, and placed the private interests of large classes lawful devices of his friends. He owes in the same bottom, and by a canal deep of active and enterprising business men in his seat to the success of such shameful enough to float the Escanaba trader, is sharp competition with the interests and practices as this law has been expressly just so much of a discriminating tax demands of the government. It would

more accessible fuel. Undoubtedly, the near-by markets for our iron will be made more and more have been unable to rise above the low | valuable by the growth of the adjoining populations in numbers and wealth, and to assent to this judgment of the Court, it is possible that here may be found, in he has missed an admirable opportunity the coming and not very far distant futo vindicate his higher regard for that ture, a demand co-extensive with a capacity for supply which it has been the Pittsburgh fashion to boast of as illimitable-but we do not regard the fact as probable. Rather, we can foresee a comparatively early day, when the iron-masters of Erie, Cleveland, the Mahoning valley, and of the new district of Indiana which has of late been found to conwealth. Liberty is wholly free, since it tain an abundance of the most suitable is purged from all the perils of license. coals, will enter into these near-by markets of ours, and prove, by their effective competition, that even these markets are

The ore and the fuel will come together by the shortest cut, with an irresistible attraction. It is the length of that cut, "plant" which will easily double, in any It only remains to shorten, or cheapen To the concluding paragraphs, in the which is the same thing, that cut which opinion of the Court, we invite the espe- now separates ore from fuel and skill, to

There is but one way to do this. The legal form. It will be there seen, also, ore shipped at Escanaba and Marquette how "the malicious and cowardly" might | must be laid down here in unbroken bulk | -and that can only be accomplished by had so unwisely asked, "as a cover for the construction of a canal hence to the persecution," turning that Inquest into a Lake, of capacity which shall float the Upper Lake schooners directly to our levee. Such a canal will cost something. Will it cost more than we are certain to lose, if without it? And how long must

we wait to ascertain either figure? We like to look these matters square in the face, and to use plain words in discussing them. We do not like to share in the general apathy, with which our iron-trade seems to surrender itself to the gentle but mighty current which bears intellectual power, pass, not into opposimaterial interests, of the greatest value to Pittsburgh, down, down, to be stranded hopelessly at last, while an earnest, timely effort in the right direction, and with the means which await our willing hands, would avert the peril and restore

REPUBLICAN PERIL AND EN-COURAGEMENT.

The year after a presidential election has always been perilous to the political party that triumphed therein, and in an especial degree if they were in the ascendancy immediately preceding the contest. Nothing happens more naturally than this, and for these reasons:

1. A deep popular agitation is necessa rily followed by a period of repose. This apathetic condition is naturally proportioned to the preceding tension. In the political world, as in the physical, action

cants for every place to be filled, and All their former doctrines have fallen each one is confident that his claims are hopelessly into disrepute, so that a paramount to those of either of his com revival of them is altogether impossible. petitors. Then each applicant has his So far as the measures they proposed bore

escape denunciation on this head. Even | the blacks. Washington was berated worse than any of his successors during the last thirty constitutional enactment. This decision sibilities which could then be visited upon years. It is so the world over. People will not pay taxes without enjoying the immemorial / privilege of / grumbling. Doubtless some dishonest and unscrupucover for persecution. Such was clearly lous men do get into high places, and by bad practices furnish excuse for a general

outcry against corruption; but whoever gone. looks fairly into the matter, in this country, will find that the majority of the men who A correspondent urges the need for a have been conspicuous in politics have ces of ordinary pecuniary comfort. Several of the Presidents were reduced to great straits during their later years. Of all the surviving Governors of this Commonwealth not one is rich. Few men who have served long in Congress have approached the end of life with a liberal competency unless they made it before emerging from private ranks. This is equally true of Cabinet Ministers. Representatives at first class foreign courts are invariably subject to heavy

losses, the salaries allowed not more than

half defraying the expenses. 4. Since the establishment of the Internal Revenue System, taxes and offices have been multiplied beyond all former mense cost of the Rebellion. An accumulation of burdens and placemen has produced two exils. It has augmented be idle to deny that frauds have been perthose more fortunately located either petrated, or that fortunes have been made, both by office-holders and business men by means of these frauds. The facts are so conspicuous as to fall within the notice of the most ordinary observers. Happily, however, as is disclosed in the last reports of the Treasury Department, the new administration is succeeding admirably in stopping these sources of demoralization. and in removing causes of complaint The increased revenue now received will serve as a fair index to guage the amount of fraud inflicted, through the connivance of officers recently removed.

In addition to these general reasons for apathy, there is this year a special one. Among the men who have been most prominent and influential in the Republican ranks, are a considerable number of Abolitionists. They have been in politics not for the sake of honors, or emoluments, or ease, or the esteem of friends and acquaintances; but for the vindication of the cardinal ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. For years they were acshake their faith in ultimate triumph, nor | tion and argument, ers of popular opinion, It rather developed in them a superior strength of character, through which they were enabled to question and try all opinions, to sift the real from the seeming, and to await old and opulent predominance throughout in unshaken confidence the decision of

These men now see the end of all their labors and sufferings accomplished, and are satisfied. Even while they yet live the ideas and principles they adhered to through abounding contumelies are vindicated, and by the adoption of the XVth Amendment will be fully incorporated into the Constitution of which they were in myriad slanders and libels pronounced to be the most dangerous and unrelenting enemies. No wonder they feel like putting their armor off, and taking a season of rest before they depart hence to be known among men no more forever! Their sturdy shoulders will not henceforward be telt at the wheel as in former days. An active moral force and a dominating tion, but into a condition of comparative veterans; and herein is the reason for not

falling into despondency. We mention these facts that the Republican leaders in Pennsylvania may comprehend the situation; and gird up their slittle as they did before." This shows a prehend the situation; and gird up their slittle as they did before. loins to meet it with resolution. They have an arduous work to do, but they are abundantly competent to the full performance of all the responsibilities resting upon them. In a few days the Democrats will formally draw out their array, by scribing on their colors the issues they mean to make. As to both these points, they are in trouble. For the gubernatorial candidate, their choice balances between two millionaires—one of the East and the other of the West-for however much the masses may prefer Democracy political world, as in the physical, action and reaction are precisely equal.

2. A presidential victory involves the distribution of honors and emoluments, and this caunot be accomplished without offending more than are suited. On an average there are twenty appillance and their former doctrines have fallen cants for every place to be filled, and of any conceivable sort, their leaders are 3. Wherever a government exists those just as the tongue of a serpent will hiss

This opportunity may last this season out, or may not. If the fifteenth amendment shall be ratified and officially proclaimed in time to have the election laws of this Commonwealth altered, the blacks will have the ballot in their hands

occupation of scoffing at them will be For our part, we care nothing what principles or purposes the Democrats may avow. We shall not judge them by their professions, but by their record—by that judgment which, through successive occurrence. The repentance of a political party surpasses our conception of the possible. We have heard of it, by the hearing of the ear, but it has always proved to be a gigantic deception and hypocrisy. So soon as the necessity for dissimulation has passed away, the repentance has been recanted, and the old deformity displayed with unblushing

It is time the Republican leaders were making ready for the contest. Let the call go out that shall summons them to their respective posts of duty.

front, in the light of day.

Furnished," reference is made to the Let us act well our part, and endeavor to Augsburg Confession in a way liable to comprehend the question of our future do injustice to that venerable symbol and greatness: to the very large body of Christians who embrace it. The editorial takes exception to certain expressions in the seventh res THONY, SAYS: olution adopted at the meeting of citizens of the preceding Thursday, in which

those intending to take part in the Sunday desecration are warned that "they must be regarded as deliberately declaring war upon our institutions and aiming to destroy the foundations of good order and of public morals, and we shall be constrained to regard, and treat them as the pronounced enemies of our country and our liberties." The editorial commenting on this, says: "Will any sensible man seriously pretend that the German Eyangelical Lutheran ministers and membership of these cities and elsewhere are bad men, opposed to good order and public morals, and enemies of the country and its liberties because they follow the

venerable Augsburg Confession of Faith in respect to Sunday, instead of the Westminster," The impression made by these words is that the German Evangelical Lutheran ministers and membership, and the Augsburg Confession, favor the counted as the offscourings of the earth. unfortunate position taken by a misguided with the expenses of handling and In church, in state, and in social life, they part of our fellow-citizens, and sanction of a more costly carriage for a part | were cruelly derided as "pronounced en- | the unhallowed celebration in which they emies of the country and of religion." engaged on last Sunday, whereas the dipit they were assailed with equal bitter- Augsburg Confession introduces the quesness and vituperation. The storm of ob tion of the Sabbath in one of its articles logue to which they were exposed did not Church. more by way of illustradid it induce them to truckle to the lead- purpose of setting forth the complete doctrine in regard to it. It teaches that "because it was requisite to appoint a cer-tain day, that the people might know when they ought to come together, it appears that the (Christian) Uhurch did for that purpose appoint the Lord's day. ng together of the people evidently is for the purpose for which the Sabbath is appointed, viz: for the worship of God and the hearing of His Word. man will seriously pretend that the Augsburg Confession recommends or sanctions a coming together of the people for the purpose of moving in procession through the streets, with bands of music, and so

disturb the peace and quiet of the day, and of listening to infidel orations, in which the church of Jesus Christ is held up to shame and reproach. Luther, in his Larger Catechism, savs: To sanctify the Sabbath day, signifies t keep it holy. What then is implied by keeping it holy? Nothing else but to be employed in holy words and actions. We should know that God desired to have this commandment strictly observed and that He will punish all who reject His Word and are unwilling to hear and learn it, especially at the time appointed for this purpose. Therefore not only those sin against this commandment who grossly abuse and impiously profane the Sabbath day, as those who, on account of quiescence. Of course, a crop of young their avarice or wantonness, neglect to men are ready to take the place of those hear the Word of God, or lie in taverns full and stupid like swine: but those also who listen to the Word of God as to idle talk, and attend preach-

what that great reformer considered proper observance of the day. Melancthon, who penned the Augsburg Confession, certainly knew what taught. A quotation from his Catechism for Youth, will show how the Sabbath is to be kept in the spirit of the confession: "Sins against this commandment \* \* designating their standard bearer and in- to spend sacred days in feasting and sports, not in pious meditation-to lead others by our example from public worship, and give occasion for their thinking lightly of it—contumaciously to engage on the sacred day in works which hinder the ministry of the word and of worship." "Works enjoined by the precept to employ sacred days for the celebration of the public service -likewise in pious

meditation, and in setting an example were "rationalists, free thinkers and con-firmed luffdels."

No one would pretend to claim that that ungodly celebration was a work of necessity or of mercy, or a worship of God and a devout listening to his Word. And from the statements above given it is clear that neither the Lutherans nor their Confession sanction or excuse it. Lutherans do claim liberty of conscience, but fever and not the liberty to sin against God, or of-

OUR WAY TO THE LAKES. EDITORS GAZETTE: I read your remarks in your issue of the 23d ultimo, commendatory of the city of "Erie" as a point that should command a higher and more important business position. This is all true, and I will tell you, in a few words what will do it. Let her citibefore October; and then the Democratic zens and our own of Pennsylvania, with Northeastern Chio, go vigorously to work, and construct a ship canal between those important terminal points, and the future of the two places will be promoted to such an extent that our business and population will be increased three fold. within ten years after its construction. that judgment which, through successive and very palpably in a much greater years, they deliberately made up against ratio. We are not alone interested in themselves. Individual repentance is this great work, but the States of Pennnot only conceivable, but of constant sylvania, Maryland, Western Virginia, the yast West and Northwest, are deeply concerned in this great project. various railroads are equally interested in enterprise. Just reflect one moment. There was mined in the Lake Superior region in 1868, four hundred and ninety-three thousand two hundred and ninety tons (493,290) of Iron Ore, most of which found its way to Western Pennsylvania and Northeastern Ohio, for melting, and to be manufactured and manipulated in the various work shops, and then distributed to the various sections of our country, through our system of railways. The same with the copper, lumber, and plaster of the Lake regions, and the cereals of the progressive west In a very few years the Northern Pacific The Augsburg Confession and the Lord's Railroad will be completed, connecting Lake Superior and the chain of Lakes of MESSRS, EDITORS: In an editorial in the Northwest, with Pugets Sound on the Pacific, creating a business and trade that we must reach after and accommodate. the GAZETTE of July 3d, entitled "Proof

> THE Providence Journal, owned and supposed to be edited by Senator An-

> There is authority for stating that no Cabinet changes are contemplated, and that all which has recently been said on hat subject in various newspapers is

merely speculation. THE ingenious mutilations which the Dog Indians recently practiced upon their victims are explained. By scalping they prevented their entrance to the happy hunting grounds, and by cutting strips of flesh from the thighs, pinning them behind with telegraph wire, and hanging the boots of the murdered man thereon, they fixed him so that in the next world he must go on his haunches and not on his feet.

THERE is a plow in Peoria that will cut thirty-two inches wide and eighteen inches deep. From the point to the hinder end of the mold-board it is seven feet, and it is expected to require sixteen oxen to draw it. It is worth \$100, and is built for ditching puposes.

-The reunion of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside's Expedition was held at Rocky Point, Rhode Island, yeserday, and was in every respect success ul. There was a very large gathering, ncluding many distinguished officers. At the business meeting General Burnselected as the place for holding the next reunion, and the 14th of September, 187 as the time, being the anniversary of the battle of South Mountain.

THE SYMPTONS OF CONSUMPTION. Raleness of the countenance. Spitting, or expectoration of pus.

This pus sinks in water. It is sometimes streaked with blood. There is chillines or shiverings, and flashe There is a pearly whiteness of the eyes. The hair of the head falls off.

one or both cheeks: There is swelling of the hands and feet. There is great debility and emaciation

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

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 blue

than usual, and languid. The expectoration becomes more copious. The finger nails are incurvated. There is a marasmus and wasting of all the There is often pain in one or both lungs.

There is often diarrhoes and faintness. There is great sinking of the vital forces turberculous matter will be expectorated. This tubercular matter has an offensive odor. and gurgling is heard. There is always more or less cough.

pulmonary consumption, and nearly or quite al of them in different stages of the discase.

No disease of which we have any knowledge is so common and so almost invariably fatal; yet were heeded. Time and again we have called attention to Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which the progress of the disease and hinder its development, and even after it has become settled will

ungs.
Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 167 LIB-Keyser may be consulted at his LIBERTY STREET OFFICE EVERY DAY UNTIL 13 o'clock, and at his resident office, No. 130 Penn treet, from I to 4 o'clock.

THE SEASON OF EXHAUSTION. . No matter how vigorous by nature the system and the constitution may be, they must necessarily antier more or less from the depleting effects strengthened and sustained by wholesome tonic strengthened and sustained by wholesome tone treatment. The extra pressure upon the vital forces must be met and counterbalanced by an extra pressure to the animal fields by profuse perspiration must be compensated by the perfect digestion and assimilation of the ood taken into the stomach, from which both the finite and the solids of the body are derived. Otherwise the physical atrength declines, and the min, sympathizing