

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY. SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY W. WILLIAMS. COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FRED'K. H. COLLIER. STATE SENATE, THOMAS HOWARD. ASSEMBLY, WILEY S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERBE. CLERK, HUGH B. FLEMING. TREASURER, JOS. F. DENNINGTON. CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWN. RECORDERS, THOMAS H. HENYER, COMMISSIONERS, CHEVANCEY B. BOSTWICK, ROBERTS, JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, ALEXANDER HILANDS. JUDICIAL OFFICERS, ABDEL MCCLURE.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Review of New Books and Publications, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Washington Items, Interesting Reading Matter.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49¢.

G. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 87½@87.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 185½@186.

It is stated that the Carleide who is counsel for Yerger, the Mississippi murderer, is Mr. James M. Carleide, an attorney of Washington.

The Post's friendship is fatal. PENDLETON and Cass, wrapped up in their political shrouds, dead enough to be sure, will bear us witness.

A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, for the sole benefit of the Grand Army members, is a project to be presented at the National Encampment, which will meet in Philadelphia on the 13th proximo.

It has been developed that the Knights of Pythias, at least in Louisiana, is an order political in its objects and nothing more than a succession to the Knights of the White Camelia, a rebel Democratic organization.

We elsewhere announce the subdivision of the County Republican Committee for the active duties of the campaign. Work is meant, and we rely confidently on the gentlemen composing the Committee to faithfully discharge the particular portion of labor allotted them.

THE FREE TRADE and bondholders' candidate showed much shrewdness in employing Brick Pomeroy as his flegle man at Harrisburg. The New York blackguard had only to come on to the ground, to detect the right man for his purpose, at a glance. He is said to have recruited largely among the Pittsburgh crowd.

THE DEMOCRACY of Virginia are fearful that WALKER, the newly elected Governor, will prove on their hands more than they bargained for, as he is believed to be in opposition to their politics, as well as to several pet railway schemes already under way. They propose to elect him to the United States Senate for the long term and thus dispose of his influence in State matters.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC platform has not a word about the taxation of bonds or for greenback redemption, and not a word for protection to home industry! The "bloated bond-holders" ruled the Convention, and the chiefest of them was its nominee. This accounts for much of the milk in that coco-nut. But it surprises the people to see them show their true colors at last, on the question of free trade, after so many years of studious effort at concealment.

There is danger, in Tennessee, that Republicanism may be entrapped by the crafty tactics of the Conservatives. It had been generally understood that the latter would run no legislative candidates, confining their votes to a choice

among the Republican friends or opponents of the policy of disfranchisement. Hence, the field everywhere swarms with the aspirants of our party, while the Conservatives are quietly preparing to bring forward their own men, hoping to slip them into office. Luckily this game has been exposed, and steps will be taken to defeat it.

THE IMPRESSION prevails generally at Washington that Chief Justice CHASE entertains the very irregular application for an *habeas corpus* in the YENNER case, for the purpose of getting himself before the Democracy, as their Presidential candidate in '73, on the basis of his expected decision against the unconstitutionality of trials by military commission in the unconstructed States. We are not yet prepared, even by our thorough conviction, of his insatiable ambition, to believe that the pending application is to be so decided, but if such a decision, be made there will be no reason to doubt that his real purpose is as above intimated.

THE CUBAN PROPAGANDISTS, at Washington, have recommended the game of having the press-correspondents to telegraph to the country sensational stories and Cabinet to intervene in some indirect way in behalf of the insurgents. The Monroe doctrine is brought up, the unhappy contest is deplored, the provincial policy of Spain is denounced, and the liberal sentiments of the Creole rebels are generally eulogized. Our purchase of the island, or its own independence, are also hinted at. All this is the idlest of talk; it will neither influence the Administration, nor convince the country that it is wise to abandon our settled policy.

THE RIVAL TRUNK-LINES of railway are perfecting their Western connections with various success. The Pennsylvania terminal for the present are at Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. The N. Y. Central controls only a Chicago connection, relying, for the rest, upon the mere courtesies, or the business interests, of other powerful and independent Western corporations, for its access to most of the leading railway points in the West and Northwest. The Erie stops for the present at Dayton, Ohio, with a good show for reaching Toledo, as soon as a hundred miles of road can be built from Akron to that point. From Toledo westward, they are now attempting to secure control of the Wabash and Western road, which would connect them with the Upper Mississippi valley, but the effort is likely to fail. Practically, the through business of the Continent is to be monopolized by the two great lines first named, the Erie disappearing from that competition, and the N. Y. Central laboring under decided disadvantages. The main railway from ocean to ocean passes through Pittsburgh.

INSULTING THE FALLEN.

IT IS impossible to commend anything like a graceful magnanimity to our neighbor of the Post. Here it is again, angry and vituperative because we have recognized a public duty in acknowledging the public services, and in expressing our respect for the political consistency of our distinguished Democratic fellow citizen whom the Post and its clique have lately contrived to discredit and humiliate at Harrisburg. We have spoken not more kindly than justly of Mr. G. W. Cass. We can afford to do that, while the Post cannot. We have had no part nor lot in the shameful intrigue which has disgraced him as unworthy of Democratic confidence. The Post, according to the universal judgment of this community, has been hand and glove from the first with his would-be assassins. We can bear an honorable and merited testimony to the integrity and courage of a political opponent, who has faced us for a quarter of a century, never flinching from his flag, and always faithful among the faithful, whom we have again and again beaten down, but who never yet surrendered his Democratic faith. Mr. GEORGE W. CASS has ever been "a foeman worthy of our steel," and we honor ourselves in awarding to him the merited meed. Shall the Post sneer at us for that? Has not our neighbor done quite enough? Must the assassins blow be followed up with abuse for those who dare to speak justly of the victim of its malice? We advise the Post to take no exception to our kindly mention of Mr. Cass. It would be wiser in maintaining the silence which has only been broken by its ill-natured fling at this journal. No one expects it to praise the candidate whom, until three days since; it so warmly professed to love. No one wonders because the Post, since the Convention took its vote, has not uttered one syllable of kind and friendly sympathy for the betrayed candidate of the western Democracy. In its adulation for the successful millionaire, it has had no word of just tribute for the slaughtered competitor. Hundreds of confiding Democrats have searched its columns vainly, since the Convention adjourned, for even a bare mention of the name of a gentleman whom the Democracy, on this side of the Alleghenies, always knew how to respect and trust, and who is this day dearest to their hearts; in a defeat which dishonors only his betrayers, than ever before! The Post has no crocodile tears to shed over his taking off. Its bravura over the dead CHASMAN would exhibit a sublimity of impudence to which even our neighbor is not equal.

The official majority of Walker, Governor elect of Virginia, is 17,500.

has done, and say absolutely nothing. Its true part is well understood by us, by the indignant friends of Mr. Cass, and by the exasperated masses of our Democracy.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESBYTERIAN refers to the grand project of the Methodists, in the purchase of the elegant new building on Broadway, New York, for the Book Concern and Mission Rooms, thus: From the roof of the building the whole city and its adjacent rivers, bays, and hills lie before the observer, while Fifth Avenue is seen to move up out of Union Park, directly from its centre, a straight line of costly beauty, to the Central Park, like the Champs d'Elysees from the place de la Concorde to the Arc d'Etiole and the Bois beyond. Most of the lower and a small part of the second story are let to one dry goods house for fifty thousand dollars a year. Other portions will be rented, so that the new building, costing nearly one million of dollars, can be easily carried and allow the Mulberry street property, large and valuable, to be retained for manufacturing purposes.

Reference was made to the action of a colored church of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Kansas, that had severed its connection with that denomination, and become Congregational, on the ground that they were not recognized in the Presbytery with the whites. This accords with the action of the General Assembly that it would not be for the best interests of the Church for the ministers of two races of the South to meet in the same judicatories, and recommended the formation of Presbyteries of colored ministers, and the establishment of a theological seminary for colored students.

The increase in the Baptist Church, according to the Year Book, over last year, is twelve thousand and sixty-two members. On Sabbath, July 4th, Bishop Kingsley preached in the new and spacious Tabernacle of the Mormons at Salt Lake City. While in Colorado Territory, he dedicated two new Methodist Episcopal churches, at Georgetown and Central City. At the former the people gave a collection of three thousand dollars, nearly enough to cancel the remaining indebtedness, and six thousand dollars at the latter. The church at Central City is the finest structure in Colorado.

The First African Baptist church, Richmond, Va., baptized during the past year five hundred persons, and has now a membership of forty-five hundred and eighty-three members. The Liberal Christian thinks that ninety-nine one-hundredths of American Unitarians are firm believers in the final recovery of all souls from error and evil to truth and virtue.

A correspondent of the Record, Rev. J. I. Smith, writes that three years ago he planted the first Presbyterian church in La Crosse, Wisconsin, which had long been regarded as an unfavorable field for Presbyterism. Now two churches of worship have been erected, though there is but a single organization.

A chime of forty three bells was blessed at Buffalo, New York, with great ceremony. Three Bishops and one hundred priests participated in the exercises. This is the largest chime in the country and cost fifty thousand dollars. The bells vary in weight from twenty-five to forty-three hundred pounds. The stringent course of the General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ, in regard to Temperance secret societies, is breeding trouble. At one of the annual conferences, in Indiana, a session was threatened. It is stated that the Rev. D. Berger, late able editor of the Religious Telescope, organ of that denomination, failed to be re-elected by the General Conference, because he thought that the rule on secret societies might be changed to allow members to unite with temperance secret societies.

The Independent represents that visitors to the Jewish Temple, on Fifth avenue, New York, are politely allowed a seat, but are not allowed to leave till the service, a lengthy one in German, is through. It would be an excellent rule to adopt in all the churches, and thus prevent the habit of uneasy people, going out during service without necessary cause.

The late sexton of the Spring street church, New York, Mr. James Ford, taught a class of young men in the Sunday school. Of forty young men, taught in it, thirty-nine were hopefully converted to Christ. From under his care six passed into the ministry of the Gospel. What a glorious record in heaven, and how few teachers can trace the results of their labors so clearly!

The Catholic of this week contains an editorial on "Divorce," in which it urges the ministers of the Protestant faith to give attention to the lax view on the Divorce question among the churches, and not waste all their time on the Temperance and Sunday questions. Both are right—right for Catholics to hold the marriage relation in such high esteem, and for Protestants to use proper means to abate the abuses named.

The Camp Meeting Committee of Tarentum ground, occupied by the Methodist Episcopal churches in this city, will meet the lot holders and others on the ground, Monday morning, 19th inst. A new (Old School) Presbyterian church has just been organized at Torren's station, near East Liberty. The congregation have given a call to the Rev. Jas. S. Hawk, now pastor of the United Presbyterian church of East Liberty. Rev. S. C. Logan, Secretary of the Presbyterian General Assembly's Freedmen's Bureau, a resident of this city, has resigned his position and entered upon his duties as pastor of the Presbyterian

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

church at Scranton, Pennsylvania, to which he received a call some months ago. He has conducted the affairs of the Freedmen's Committee with great energy and success, though the duties have been difficult and delicate.

The Lutheran Observer favors lay preaching, whenever it can be done without interfering with the prerogatives of the divinely appointed ministry. An exchange says in the largest Episcopal church in Mobile, Ala., after a contribution is taken, it is handed to the rector, who asks all who have contributed to rise, when he solemnly consecrates the collection with prayer. Every one gives something.

Through the kindness of a friend we learn that the General Synod of the Moravian Church, which held its session at Hernhut, Saxony, in June, that the rule enjoining the duty of parents in the Church communion to present their children for baptism, be retained. The following action on the rite of baptism was adopted; that the present mode of baptism by sprinkling or pouring be retained as the ruling practice of our Church. By way of exception, in special cases, immersion may be allowed, provided that there be not therewith combined a rejection of Infant Baptism. In regard to secret societies, the Synod advised the members not to join societies whose tendencies and maxims are on principle drawn from publicity. Quite a number of delegates are present from the American Branch of the Moravian Church.

Sabbath, the 4th of July, Rev. Charles A. Dickey, late of Fourth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny city, was installed pastor of the First New School Presbyterian church of St. Louis. The spacious edifice was closely filled. The sermon was delivered by Rev. B. M. Morton, who discoursed from these words "I am doing a great work, so that I cannot come down." After the pastor elect was questioned upon his faith, and proper responses by him and the congregation had been made, prayer was offered by the presiding officer. Mr. Dickey being duly constituted the pastor, Dr. Nicolls of the Second church-gave the charge to the pastor. The exercises were interesting and his reception into the pastorate was cordial in the highest degree. We believe Mr. Dickey will not remove his family until most of the time as a vacation.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett. FRIDAY, July 16.—In the case of Commonwealth vs. Jno. McKirdy, indicted for embezzlement, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and directed that the prosecutor, M. De Lange, pay the costs. Commonwealth vs. Samuel Moore, Samuel Mack and James Mullen, indicted for larceny, was the first case taken up. The defendants were charged on oath of Henry Omler with the larceny of certain pieces of rope from a raft in the Allegheny river. Verdict of not guilty. The next case taken up was the Commonwealth vs. John Frank, indicted for larceny. Verdict of not guilty. W. H. Parsons, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, George W. Brock, prosecutor, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail. John S. Jones, indicted for larceny, was next placed on trial, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Commonwealth vs. John Law, against whom there was two indictments, for larceny and for receiving stolen goods. Brock, prosecutor, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail. John S. Jones, indicted for larceny, was next placed on trial, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Commonwealth vs. John Law, against whom there was two indictments, for larceny and for receiving stolen goods. Brock, prosecutor, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$100, the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the county jail.

Thomas Morgan, against whom there were two indictments for larceny and for receiving stolen goods, was next placed on trial. The defendant was charged with stealing and receiving iron stolen from the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of larceny and not guilty of receiving stolen goods. In both cases.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. William and Annie Schettler, indicted for aggravated assault and battery. Mary Schettler prosecutor. Mary Schettler, the prosecutrix, is a little girl, aged about twelve years, it appears. Her father and mother were absent from the city, who, it is alleged, beat and abused her shamefully. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. All the cases that the District Attorney was ready to try having been disposed of, the jury was discharged, with the thanks of the court for their attention to public business, and there will be no more jury trials until the first Monday in September.

Nobody to Blame. It is a well known fact that when anything of a commendable character transpires, or anything has been done which receives the commendation of the public, both in official capacity and private life, to claim the credit of it; but on the other hand, if something of a mean, contemptible nature occurs—we say occurs, because no one will admit the commission of a mean act—there is "nobody to blame." It was not the duty of the private citizen to attend to the matter, and the official had no authority to act in the case.

An incident occurred last night which serves to illustrate these facts. Yesterday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a man about fifty years of age, a stranger it appears, was observed on the bank of the Monongahela river, a short distance above the Birmingham bridge, acting in a strange and unusual manner. When first seen he was running rapidly toward the river, and when within a distance of twenty feet of the water's edge he began moving round in a circle and finally rolled and fell to the ground. A number of persons who had been watching him, ran to him to ascertain the cause of his strange actions, but on reaching the man found him insensible, and evidently suffering from an attack of cerebral or sun stroke. A wagon was procured; the unfortunate man removed to the watch-house, and

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Rodgers summoned, who at once pronounced it a case of sun stroke. The man seemed to be suffering the most intense pain, was apparently senseless, but was unable to speak, although he made every effort to do so. His body and limbs were completely paralyzed. He could move his tongue, lips and the muscles of the face, and uttered a guttural sound, but could not articulate a word. At the Doctor's request he was removed out of the room, which was exceedingly warm, to the open air, after which he was informed Dr. McCook, who had been previously summoned, arrived, and the usual remedies resorted to in such cases were applied. About this time it became necessary to remove the man under shelter, as the rain was falling rapidly, and he was taken into the hall leading to the Mayor's office from the watch-house, and laid on the floor, with his feet in the door way, and no part of a bed to lie upon except a cushion from a chair, which had been placed under his head. In this condition our reporter found him at half past ten o'clock, lying alone, apparently unincured for by any one.

It appears that the man was brought to the watch house a few minutes before seven o'clock, and consequently must have lain in that hall on the hard floor for over three hours, a piece of negligence of the most brutal and heartless character; yet when we make inquiry as to who was responsible, we find there is "nobody to blame." We contend that somebody is fearfully responsible, and if this unfortunate man should die, when by proper care his life might have been saved, his blood will be upon the hands of that respectable person as though he had murdered him. We do not pretend to say upon whom the responsibility rests, but we must say that the authorities are sadly at fault in the matter. If they have no authority to send such cases to a hospital, it is high time that such authority be obtained, and arrangements made that would enable an officer to take the patient there at any and all hours. If this was the first victim of this character, there might be some excuse for it, but it is by no means an isolated case, and consequently without parallel.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Chicago excursion party have been winded and dined at Sacramento. The Chicago excursion party have been winded and dined at Sacramento. The Chicago excursion party have been winded and dined at Sacramento. The Chicago excursion party have been winded and dined at Sacramento.

TRUSSES AND HERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and unmistakable remedy that is not only in every case efficient relief, but in many cases effect a radical and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent that it is computed that one-sixth of the male population are said to be troubled in some way or another, with this terrible ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy. Sometimes not knowing whether an appropriate remedy is needed or not; and it should be remembered, they often do not know where to whom they should make application. The world is full of trusses for the retention and cure of this lamentable evil, attending an inconvertible proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the sufferer. This need not be. DR. KRYGER, at his new medicine store, No. 167 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every appliance essential to the retention and relief of this terrible affliction, so that every one can be properly treated, at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford. The Doctor has pursued the investigation of hernia with more than ordinary care for over thirty years, so that the afflicted can place implicit reliance in his skill and integrity, with the full assurance that they will not only get the best truss suitable to the case, but likewise a thorough and efficient knowledge of its proper application.

There are many persons who not only sacrifice their health, but even their lives, for want of a proper truss, or a truss properly applied. Strangulated and irreducible rupture is a far more common ailment now than in former years; and may not justly arrive at the conclusion that its frequency is often occasioned by the neglect and carelessness of the sufferers themselves. No one would be regarded as sane or excusable who would go for a whole winter without the proper clothing to obtain them from the inclemencies of weather, but at the same time, it is thought a light shirt to suffer with a protrusion such as rupture that not only subjects the person to inconvenience, but even places life itself in jeopardy. Those of our readers who may be so unfortunate as to need appliances of this kind cannot act more wisely than to cut this advertisement and preserve it, so as to enable them to remember the place where such important preservers of life and health are to be procured.

DR. KRYGER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, No. 167 Liberty street, two doors from Sixth. CONSULTATION ROOMS, 130 Penn street, from 1 until 6 P. M.

SUMMER PERILS—HOW TO ESCAPE.

It will not do to trifle with the health in hot weather. Vigor comes through the skin at every pore, and it is by this vital vigor only that our healthy influences can be baffled and repelled. The vital elements are evaporated in perspiration. Intense heat converts a man into a self-acting pump, and the moisture that is pumped out of him is detracted from the well-spring of life within him. There is great need, therefore, that these sources of physical strength should be in a condition to bear, without danger of inconvenience, the excessive dryness that they are not in such a condition, the individual becomes weak and inefficient. The main thing is to keep the digestive apparatus in good working order; for if the stomach is the purveyor of the system, does its duty faithfully, the system is strong, and the person is vigorous, being duly nurtured, will be manifest that power and vigor, and health, its basis, are not to be despised. Dr. KRYGER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, No. 167 Liberty street, two doors from Sixth. CONSULTATION ROOMS, 130 Penn street, from 1 until 6 P. M.