The Pittsburgh Gazette.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Camp Meeting season is fully inaugurated throughout the country. Most of the meetings in this immediate neighborhood commenced Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Three are now in progress in this county, two of them within a few miles of this city, near Mc. Keesport and at Leetsdale, near Sewickley. During the month of August most of these gatherings in the leafy groves will take place, and a few will be held early in September. While the same reasons do not exist for holding these meetings, as when they were first originated by the Methodists and Presbyterians, and perhaps were in favor with other denominations, yet there is sufficient justification for observing this time-honored custom, at least our Methodist friends think so. Among the prominent reasons offered, in addition to the arguments always advanced in favor of them, is that it affords the only opportunity to multitudes to recuperate their physical powers, at a trifling expense, and among associations thoroughly imbued with a religious element. It is argued, too, that even worldly-minded persons, who attend, are constantly surrounded with good influences of a public or private character, and cannot fail to feel the effects. The consecutive religious services naturally spiritualize the mind of attendants at these meetings, unless persons absent themselves wholly from them. It is contended also by the advocates of these meetings—good and faithful members of the Church, that in the use of the consecutive means of grace, morning, afternoon, and night, with the social religious element otherwise, that their attention is taken off temporalities, and they become more fully imbued with divine things, and thus believers are *quickened into* a more active faith, and more zealous and laborious in promoting the Kingdom of Christ among men. Then the aggregation of religious feeling, under the blessing of God, becomes a power in co-operating with the Divine Spirit in awakening the unconverted to a sense of their condition. We are glad to see that the authorities of the City Camp Meeting, near Tarentum, have requested the railroad companies *not* to run trains on Sunday, and to close the grounds against public vehicles.

A movement is about being made to start a new Presbyterian paper in Chicago, representing the interests of the re-united Church.

The *Catholic Telegraph* at Cincinnati calls the American common school system a social cancer, and thinks until it is shivered to pieces, modern paganism will triumph.

At the late monthly meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society, over ten thousand volumes of the Word of God were granted to various benevolent objects, besides an appropriation of one thousand dollars for printing the Book of Psalms in modern Greek, in Athens.

According to the *Independent*, the Reformed (Dutch) Church is not enjoying the same prosperity the last as the previous year. Statistics show four hundred and thirty-eight churches, being ten less than last year, and nearly one thousand accessions to the churches less than during the previous year. Notwithstanding this fact, our observations gleaned from various sources indicate that that Church never in its history seemed to be more aggressive in Church work, and fully abreast with the times, as during this time. The *Christian Intelligencer*, the able organ of that denomination, indicates that fact very clearly in its representations of the various departments of the Church.

From the same source we are informed that the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly in 1842 decided by a clear majority that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is "forbidden by the law of God." In 1845 it denied the validity of the Roman Catholic baptism; and in 1849 condemned the practices of sitting in prayer and reading of sermons—practices that are still indulged in by multitudes in the present day. All these are virtually repealed by the act of union.

In these days of attempts to promote the temperance cause, Sunday School instruction is proposed as a preventive of intemperance. The positive influence of Sunday Schools is often very great in this direction. An instance is given by an exchange of the organization of a Sunday School in Tennessee where within a radius of one mile were four distilleries in full blast. Now all four are broken up. The owner of one of them was heard to say: "That Sunday School was too much for me."

The *Commercial Advertiser* of New York says the Young Men's Christian Association of that city have resolved to open their library and reading rooms *every* day during the summer. We presume this includes Sunday.

The *Register*, a Unitarian paper, thinks the reason why liberal ideas do not spread in New Jersey, is that New Englanders have not settled there, and for this reason ignorance abounds on every hand. It happens that Methodists abound in that benighted land, and it says that such people make good Methodists, but not Unitarians. They can understand a religion of feeling, but a religion of thinking is quite beyond their grasp. We have observed of late years that the *feeling* element is growing among evangelical Christians of all denominations, who are quite as intellectual as *liberal* Christians. This charge will sound strange to our Methodist friends, especially as they claim to be abreast of the times in educational matters, and not without some reason.

According to the *Friend's Review*, to publish that a Friend *will preach* at a given time, is not only inconsistent with their profession, but, an implied presumption on the future, and is liable to the apostle's rebuke, "Whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow."

The Society for the Increase of the Ministery, under the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has granted aid from its funds, since last October, to one hundred and sixty young men. New applications are constantly received from candidates. The Society needs full three thousand dollars each month to carry on its work successfully.

Considerable attention is given to the question of the election of elders for a term of years among the Presbyterians. Even the United Presbyterians are disposed to investigate the merits of the proposed change, at least it would appear so from the fact, that a member of the Presbytery of Monongahela was appointed to preach before the Presbytery at its next meeting on the following subject, viz:—"Should a ruling elder exercise his office in any particular congregation an indefinite time without re-election by the people."

The *Presbyterian* in an article entitled "Our Churches," represents that the moneyed congregation in the Old School Church, as far as the last year's contributions show, is the First Church, New York. Its colums foot up $141,729, of which only $9,587 were for its own congregational purposes. The pastor is Rev. Dr. Paxton, formerly of this city.

How Jim Wicker's Head Got Bald.

Jim Wicker was a comical-looking fellow, with a very young face; but by reason of having no hair, he looked very old from his eyebrows all the way round to the back of his neck. He was very sensitive about the defect, and was somewhat celebrated, from a fight he had had with a traveling agriculturist, who, upon being asked by Jim "What would cause the hair to grow upon his shining poll," was advised to "cover the top of his head with guano, and plant it down in crab grass." But Jim wouldn't quarrel with Captain Wild, for that gentleman was not only the host of the Fairy Queen, but also had the key of all "the refreshments" in his possession; so without hesitation he enlightened his auditor after this fashion:

"You see the har did always grow rather scarce 'bout my scalp, and I was always rubbing one thing and another to fotch it out, though thar was little to be seen above ground. I'd heard of bar's grease, and bought a gallon in bottles, but I believe it was nothing but hog's lard and mutton taller; so I thought I would have the genuine article, and I got old Dan to go out and kill something for my especial benefit. Dan told me it was in the spring, and that the bar was in bad health and out of season; but I believed he was trying to quiz me, and wouldn't take no lor an answer. A short hunt fotched a critter at bay, and Dan by a shot in the vitals saved the varmint; but the bar was in a bad condition, for he looked as seedy as an old Canadian thistle, and he had hardly enough in him to keep his joints from squeaking, but what he did have I got and used; and, stranger, said Jim, looking sorrowfully round on the company, in two days what har I had, commenced falling off, and in a week I was bald as a gun-barrel. Dan was right; the varmint was shedding himself, and nothing in him but *har shedding ile*, and the consequence is, I can't in the dark tell my head from a dried gourd, if I depend on feeling."

An Incident in the Northwest.

"Carleton," who accompanied the Northern Pacific Railroad Expedition to the Red River last month, tells the following story in one of his letters to the Boston *Journal:*

"Out yonder burns a camp fire. I see by its glimmering light a stalwart man, with shaggy beard and slouched hat. His features are more sunburned than my own, which are already taking on an Indian hue, and they will be still darker before the party returns to its starting point. The emigrant's wife sits on the other side of the fire, and by its light I see that she wears a faded linsey woolsey dress, that her hair is uncombed, that she has not given much attention to her toilet. Two frowzy-headed children, a boy and a girl, are romping in the grass. The worldly effects of this family are in that canvass-covered ox-wagon, with a chicken coop at the hinder part and a tin kettle dangling beneath the axle. This emigrant has come from Iowa. He is moving into the valley 'to take up a claim.' That is, he is going to select a piece of choice land under the homestead act, build a cabin and 'make or break in the *per-ra-ry*,' he says.

"He will be followed by others. The tide is setting on rapidly, and by the time the railway company is ready to carry freight there will be population enough in this valley to support the road. We have passed hundreds of such teams, and we shall see other hundreds. The path is beaten hard by the trampling of hoofs and by the footfalls of the moving multitude, who, when the railroad is opened, will be as near market as the residents of the most favored sections of Iowa. So that great innovator and civilizer, the locomotive, brings the ends of the earth together, and peoples the principal solitudes."

THE New York *Post* says: "A friend, who has just returned with his wife from Newport, informs us that the head waiter at one of the leading hotels boasted that his fees from guests averaged one hundred dollars a day. These subsidies are for choice seats at the table, a waiter duly instructed to look after the wants of the paying customers, and something to eat. The old custom of going directly from the hotel to a restaurant to allay the pangs of hunger, which can be satisfied by no amount of plate, plated ware, fashion or style, is now obviated by seeing the head waiter immediately after arriving at the hotel, and if he is properly seen, early, and especially often, the inspecting guest will occasionally see something to eat.

The King of the Rag-Pickers.

One of the mysterious potentates of the gay capital of Paris shuffled off this mortal coil and was buried with great pomp in that city. His funeral was plain, but was rendered conspicuous by being followed to the cemetery of Pere la Chaise by one thousand two hundred members of the rag-picking fraternity. Pere l'Epingle, such was the assumed name of the deceased monarch, was very reticent respecting his personal history, and no clue could be obtained regarding the place of his birth or his family name. A bundle of papers was found in his apartment, on which was written: "To be burnt after my death." Around his neck he wore a medallion, which was found to contain a miniature of Rachel, the actress. Often, when the inhabitants of the quarter where he resided were hard pushed, he would disappear for a time, but always returned with plenty of money to supply their wants. He was a very able physician, and made up his own prescriptions gratis. He was a great reader, and his vast collection of scientific books was always at the disposal of those who sought knowledge. During his leisure evenings he gave reading lessons to all the children who wished to partake of them. He was the king of his profession and adored by his subjects. All differences and disputes were submitted to his decision, and all thieves, when detected, were expelled from the community. Such was the character of a man generally beloved for his sound judgment and philanthropic principles. A few days after his burial had taken place, the community of the Chiffonniers of Paris elected a successor to the vacant post of honor in the person of Philip le Rebouteux. *Sic transit gloria.*

Reminiscence of Longfellow.

My walk to-day took me through Beacon street, and by the house which was the residence of the late Nathan Appleton, the father of Longfellow's second wife, and of Tom Appleton, one of our Boston wits. I like this house for the very pleasant bit of history connected with it. Longfellow came in from Cambridge the day the Fifty-fourth Regiment left Boston, to witness the sight. He stood at an open window of the house, and waved with a will a large United States flag as the regiment marched past. "Think," said he to a friend (the late George Sumner,) "of my waving the stars and stripes from a house in Beacon street in honor of a colored regiment." He remembered when he wrote—

"Paul and Silas, in their prison,
Sang of Christ, the Lord arisen,
And an earthquake's arm of might
Broke their dungeon gates at night.

"But, alas! what holy angel
Brings the slave this glad evangel?
And what earthquake's arm of might
Breaks his dungeon gates at night?"

The "holy angel" had brought "the glad evangel;" the "earthquake's arm of might" had broken the "dungeon gates," but not "at night"—in broad day, and in view of the universe. The fine nature of the poet appreciated the moral as well as dramatic effect of the spetacle. This scene in Longfellow's life, a living poem, should be perpetuated on canvass. A picture of our great poet, waving the national flag, as the first colored regiment of the war, with the gallant Shaw at its head, marched through the capital of the old Bay State, would show posterity how the best blood, the genius and culture, of the land hailed the golden light which ushered in our free, bright morning.—*Boston Letter.*

Obituary.

Professor Charles Dexter Cleveland, whose sudden death in this city yesterday from heart disease has been announced, was born on December 2d, 1802, at Salem, Massachusetts, and was the son of Rev. Charles Cleveland, of Boston. During five years of his youthful life he was employed in a store, but in 1823 entered Dartmouth College, N. H., from which institution he graduated in 1827. He was elected in 1830 Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and in 1832 Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of New York. In 1834 he established in Philadelphia a young ladies' school, which enjoyed a high reputation for the thoroughness of the discipline and the extended course of studies. In 1861 Professor Cleveland was appointed Consul at Cardiff, Wales, and after serving for several years resigned this position and returned to the United States. He subsequently revisited Europe, and passed some time traveling through Germany and over the continent. He had only returned to this country a few days before his decease. Professor Cleveland has written and published numerous educational works, but is best known for his Compendiums of English and American Literature, and his edition of Milton, with a copious verbal index to all the poems. In 1844 he wrote the address of the Liberty party of Pennsylvania, to the people of the State.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Little Too Sharp.

An enterprising business man of Hartford, Conn., runs two branches of trade, to wit: a grocery and fish market; the grocery himself, the fish market by a deputy, and every night the latter makes returns of the proceeds of the day's business to the proprietor. A few days since the grocer found in his fish market returns a counterfeit $5 bill. He did'nt like to lose it, and did'nt quite want to take the chances of trying to pass it. So he called an old darkey who was hanging about the premises, and said to him:

"Sam, here's a $5 bill that's a little doubtful. If you'll take it and pass it, I'll give you a dollar of the change."

"Very well," said Sam, and he took the bill and went off. Later in the day he returned, having accomplished the feat, and handed over $4 in good money to the grocer. That night, the grocer, in counting the cash returns from his fish market, was more surprised than delighted to find the identical five in the pile.

"Look here," said he sharply to his fish-market clerk, "here's a counterfeit bill—who'd ye take it of? Did'nt you know it was bad?"

The clerk took it and looked at it a moment.

"Oh! yes," said he, "I remember; I took it of Sam, the darkey. I thought it was a little doubtful and wasn't going to take it, but he said he got it of you, so I thought it was all right."

Further explanation was unnecessary.

IT is reported that the New York Central people are sending through freight to Chicago over the Michigan Central Road, instead of the Lake Shore, and that an early alliance between the Erie and Lake Shore is quite probable.

FRUIT CAN TOPS.

SELF LABELING FRUIT CAN TOP. COLLINS & WRIGHT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing it. mh25

PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c.

WATER PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS

A large assortment,

HENRY H. COLLINS,

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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

2,000 POUNDS

OF THAT

GOOD COUNTRY YARN,

Which we have been selling for several years,

JUST RECEIVED.

FLANNELS, AT LOW PRICES,

Full Line of Colors.

SUMMER GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Hoop Skirts, A FULL VARIETY.

CORSETS, all the best makes.

PAPER COLLARS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

AND A FULL STOCK OF

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS.

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ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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AT EASTERN PRICES.

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NEW SUMMER GOODS

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S

No. 27 Fifth Avenue,

Dress Trimmings and Buttons.
Embroideries and Laces.
Ribbons and Flowers.
Hats and Bonnets.
Glove fitting and French Corsets.
New Styles Gracley's skirts.
Parasols—all the new styles.
Sun and Rain Umbrellas.
Hosiery—the best English makes.
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids."
Spring and Summer underwear.
Sole Agents for the Bemis Patent Shape Collars. "Lockwood's" "Irving," "West End," "Elite," &c; "Dickens," "Derby," and other styles.

Dealers supplied with the above at

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Third door above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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B. TIEGEL, (Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)

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No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

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A splendid new stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.,

Just received by HENRY MEYER.

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JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, No. 122 Third street, near Smithfield, Pittsburgh.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting done in the neatest manner. mh3 y1

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY

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Bought from First Hands

AND FOR CASH.

WHICH WE OFFER TO CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

25,000 POUNDS

KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS,

In all Colors and Mixtures,

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BARRED DRESS FLANNEL

Of Best Make.

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Ribbed Merino,
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FOR

LADIES' AND CHILDREN.

GENTS' WOOL

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Heavy Cotton Half Hose.

Suspenders, in all qualities.

Morrison's Star Shirts, all sizes, in every quality.

Wool and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Ribbed and Plain, in White and all the various mixtures.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Ladies' Hemstitched, Embroidered and Lace.

Gents' Hemmed, Hemstitched, Plain, Colored Silk and Cotton Hankkerchiefs.

Hamburg and Jaconet Embroideries,

Imt. Cluney Laces,
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Chrochet Edgings,
Wide Cotton and Linen Laces,
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EVERYTHING IN LADIES' AND MISSES SKIRTS, INCLUDING THE THREE BEST SHAPES.

Invisible Walking,
Princess Alice,
and Indistinctable.

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American, German and French,

IN ALL NUMBERS.

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,

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Ladies and Gents,

Of Merserole & Libby's Celebrated Make,

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NOTIONS,
SOAPS,
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DEPARTMENTS COMPLETE.

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CARPETS,

Floor Oil Cloths,

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Window Shades,

AT LOW PRICES.

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We offer at Retail, for THIRTY DAYS ONLY, a line of New and Choice Patterns

English Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain, and Other Carpets,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, and our entire stock at prices which make it an object to buy this month, as these goods have never been offered so low.

Our Store will close at 5 P. M. until September first.

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We are now opening an assortment unparalleled in this city of FINEST

VELVETS BRUSSELS THREE-PLYS,

The Very Newest Designs,

Of our own recent importation and selected from eastern manufacturers.

MEDIUM AND LOW PRICED

INGRAINS,

VERY SUPERIOR

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An Extra Quality of Rag Carpet.

We are now selling many of the above at

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BRUSSELS,

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THREE PLY AND

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE, CHECK & FANCY

MATTINGS,

FOR SUMMER WEAR,

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STOCK FULL IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

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COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

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Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

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CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL

private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, aversion to society, unmanliness, dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore imprudent, are permanently cured. Persons afflicted with these or any other delicate, intricate or long standing constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial; he never fails.

A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Ovaritis, pruritis, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.

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The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Hours 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Office, No. 2 WYLIE STREET, (near Court House,) Pittsburgh, Pa