

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors. F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING, T. F. HOUSTON, N. P. REED, Editors and Proprietors.

GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV. OFF PITTSBURGH, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TERMS—Daily, (sent Weekly, Weekly, One Year, \$5.00 One Year, \$10.00 Single Copy, 4c. By the Month, 75c Six mos, 1.50 (Receipts, each 1.15 from carrier.) Three mos, 75c Ad on to Agents.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

ASSISTANT LAW JUDGE, COMMON PLEAS, FREDERICK COLLETT.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY—MILES S. HUMPHREYS.

ALDERMEN—ALEXANDER MILLER, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES WATSON, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.

SHERIFF HUGH S. FLEMING.

TREASURER—JOS. F. DENNISTON.

CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWN.

RECORDS—THOMAS H. HUNTER.

COMMISSIONERS—HAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK, REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.

CLERK ORphans' COURT—ALEX. HILANDS.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second Page: Poetry; Epigrams, and Miscellaneous.

Third and Sixth pages: Finance and Trade, Pittsburgh Produce, Petroleum and Live Stock Markets, Markets by Telegraph, Imports by Railroad and River News. Seventh page: Miscellaneous Matter.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 54 1/2.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 88 3/8 @ 89.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 133 @ 133 1/2.

THE WATER PANIC in Philadelphia is agreeably checked, by the success of experiments for forcing a supply into the reservoirs with the aid of the steam fire department.

THE Senatorial aspirations of Mr. A. Johnson find increasing encouragement in Tennessee. Of his principal opponent, Mr. Baile Peyton, it is said, by gentlemen who served the Union in this State, during the war, and knew him well, that neither his political record nor his capacity are such as to commend him to the support of Union men.

THE REBEL proposition, in Virginia, to ignore Gen. CANBY's requirements as to the qualification of the members-elect to the Legislature, seems to have missed fire. The will is exacted, and members who cannot take it will resign, the Conservatives relying on their ability to elect other qualified persons who will answer their purpose just as well.

THE Democratic party is apparently disbanded in Massachusetts, merging into another organization which has just nominated Mr. J. Q. Adams for Governor. He inaugurates the new party with a declaration that "dead issues are to be abandoned in accepting the established fact of universal suffrage." That policy is so far opposed to what is reckoned as Democracy in Pennsylvania, that we are warranted in regarding the party which supports Mr. Adams as no longer Democratic. Their old friends in this Commonwealth will follow suit next year. The "dead issues" and the faction which clings to them, will soon be lost to sight, but not to memory dear, in a common grave.

RE-KINDLING THE CAMP-FIRES. A large number of the Federal officers who were under fire at Gettysburg, six years since, have assembled again upon the old battle-field, for the purpose of retracing its memorable lines. A hundred or two of veterans, shouldering their crutches and canes, are recounting to each other the soul-stirring events of that deadly struggle for the life of the Republic, in order that the historic record may be made more imperishable.

In these days, when our people are indolently entreated to cover with oblivion all that relates to that infernal rebellion—its causes, its fluctuating vicissitudes and the fruits of its last glorious issue, the treason which was meditated and the traitors who plotted it, promoted it or wished it God-speed—let us be thankful that we have at least the survivors of that loyal million of citizens who rallied under the flag and marched to the drum-beat of the Union, who can never be persuaded to forget aught of that great national feud but its bitterness; who know how to pardon their erring countrymen, who went down under the ordeal of arms which they had challenged, but will never, never forget either the matchless crime of the revolt, the unpeppable danger with which it imperilled our free institutions, the sublime valor by which that peril was finally averted, the splendor of those victories by which the

Union was saved, or the names and fame of the brave men, yet living, or dead, on the battle-fields, whose toil and blood rescued American Liberty from extinction. We can forgive the treason and even the traitors, when we see the works of their repentance, but nothing should be forgotten—nor anything forgiven which a sincere and practical repentance does not justify.

We regard this meeting at Gettysburg with much satisfaction. It is a very pointed and matter-of-fact protest against that sham-patriotic sentimentalism which invokes oblivion for the greatest of crimes, only that a considerable number of the criminals may find, under its cloak, some pacific way of attaining political intrigues the ends which war was powerless to secure for them. There were no "Copperheads" at home yesterday on the Gettysburg battle-field; there are would have been strange to them, and the company of veterans offensive. The only "dead issues" discussed or even recognized at this military reunion were such as the monumental marble enshrines; why and for what died those brave men whose blood hallowed the Gettysburg soil, were issues which their surviving comrades can never loyally forget while they live.

It is four years since arms were stacked, and let us hope, never to be again grasped in a fight for American liberty. But the fire still lingers in the ashes of the Union camp-fires, and it must never be suffered to expire altogether, so long as any party shall exist to defend the theory of the rebellion, to palliate its treason, or to follow the leadership of men who justified that rebellion as its outbreak, encouraged it by their open or secret sympathies, and now lament its final overthrow. So long as the party of treason—the party which disgraced our Commonwealth by its cowardly utterances at Harrisburg, seven years since—shall continue to exist as a political organization, even asserting as it does now, its ability to seize upon the control of our government, just so long the camp-fires of the Union must and will be kept alive.

Our own green hills are to blaze with them again in September. The Boys in Blue, of Pennsylvania, will then invite their comrades, from all over the Union, to assemble here, to consider some of those "dead issues" which speak with an ever-living voice of eloquence from out of the half-million graves of our Union dead. While this generation of living men remains upon earth, not a year shall be suffered to pass by without at least one grand muster of the Boys in Blue. The honor of the Republic demands, and the true interests of the Republic will be well served by maintaining, the annual recall of the survivors. This year's muster is to be held at Pittsburgh. The exact date is not yet fixed, nor have all the details of the great meeting been definitely arranged, but we are authorized and gratified to say that every corps, brigade and regiment which ever rallied around the old flag will be fully represented here, from every State, and under almost every distinguished leader. A hundred thousand boys of the blue will then salute the old issues, not dead but living, with the familiar long-roll of the Union drums.

OUR ROAD TO THE PACIFIC. When a few months since the Pacific railways formed a complete connection across the Continent, the public satisfaction in that fact was materially diminished by well authenticated reports of the very imperfect manner in which the work had been done. Looking at all the evidence afforded by the statements of numerous Commissioners and correspondents, it is probable that these reports present the substantial facts, and that palpable along the entire line, especially through the mountain districts. So the public understood them, and an apprehension became general that the contracts between the companies and the National Government had been systematically violated, and the Treasury in fact defrauded by the bad faith of those whom it had magnificently subsidized expressly for the construction of a first-class line of railway. The few months since have entirely changed the situation. The roads were no doubt hastily and imperfectly built at many points, but there was not enough of this to justify the general complaint, while events prove that the accusation of bad faith was altogether unjust. The imperfections complained of seem to have been only such as were unavoidable in the difficulty of building, with such haste as the country demanded, an unprecedented length of railway, through vast deserts, wholly outside of any basis of supplies, either for material, labor or food. With the connection of the rails once made, the Companies have diligently applied all their resources to the perfection of the work in all other details. Grades have been leveled, lines straightened, cuts filled, bridges strengthened, ties replaced, trestles dispensed with, stations supplied, side tracks added, rolling stock replenished—and with such faithful success that the last grumbling criticisms upon the material condition of the Pacific Railways went out of print sixty days since. This tells the story as it is to-day. Nor are the roads finished yet; but with equal energy, skill and fidelity they will be made first-class railways, fully up to the government standard, to the just expectations of the people, and, as we think, to the original designs of the very capable men who have now come near to the consummation

of the greatest railway achievement of the age.

In the character of the gentlemen who have been selected for the immediate superintendence of these two roads, we recognize another mark of the sincere good faith of the corporations. Of Mr. TOWN, who has taken charge of the Pacific, we know only that he has acquired high repute as a railway manager in the Northwest, and that he has been trained to the business by years of service under Col. CHARLES G. HAMMOND, the new Superintendent of the Union Pacific. That training gives a good certificate. It is seventeen years since the writer of this knew Col. H. as then the Western Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railway—a position which he so filled as to win for himself, by the general consent, repute as the best railway officer of the day. Afterwards, taking charge of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy line, he organized and has steadily maintained it at the head of all the Northwestern railways. His present transfer to the Union Pacific simply means that this road also is to become, under his sagacity and experience, the first of American railways, not only in magnitude but in every point which can give solid value to railway property. He is not the sort of man to be identified with anything else.

The Pacific railways are in the right hands, and will be made first-class roads, after all and before all. The experience of the present summer effectually dispels all the public doubts.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

We have received the catalogue of the West Virginia University for 1869. Nothing speaks better for the real progress of our country, than the existence of such institutions in a state, parts of which were among the wildest and most uncivilized portions of the continent only a few short years ago.

The old school at Morgantown has long been well-known, and numbers of Pittsburghers own it as their alma mater. That school was the germ of the present University. The citizens of Morgantown contributed in grounds, buildings and money about \$50,000 towards its endowment. The Legislature of the State has appropriated \$16,000 a year for the same purpose, and the congressional grant of lands has been accepted by the State and also added, thus making a very fair endowment, and placing the institution at once in a position where much good can be accomplished, and where it has every requisite opportunity for holding its own in the constant rivalry which seems to exist among the numerous and constantly increasing colleges of this country.

There are five departments already in operation in the University—the Preparatory, Literary, Scientific, Agricultural and Military. One hundred and fifty-four students are at present taking advantage of the excellent opportunities here offered to them for obtaining a solid education. Twelve gentlemen compose the faculty, with the Rev. Dr. MARTIN at their head. Two military organizations, a volunteer labor corps and a normal class are among the regular classes of the college. A library has been begun, and already consists of one thousand volumes, a reading room, where numerous newspapers are kept on file, is open to the students, and the foundation of a museum has already been laid, which promises to grow into a very useful branch of the college. We do not speak thus at length of the growing institution on account of its excellence or of its promises, but because its very existence evinces a desire on the part of the State to give her sons every advantage which education can bestow, and sets an example which might profitably be followed by many of our other new and growing Commonwealths.

BRIAM YOUNG is really in serious trouble. The sons of Joseph Smith, the original Mormon leader, appear upon the Salt Lake stage, and demand, by right of succession, the headship of the "church." Young has always, until very recently, professed to hold his charge in trust for one of these sons, David Smith, purposing to resign it to him when he should be of mature age. The young aspirant to supreme authority now presents himself, claiming his rights and vigorously denounces polygamy and many other bad practices of the old Mormon leader. A dispatch says:

"The latter, however, is both to give up his power, and not only has done up the sons of Joseph Smith the use of the Tabernacle in which to preach, but has absolutely forbidden the people from going to listen to them. The Gentiles in that city have a hall which was built for religious services at that place. This hall, now used by Episcopal ministers, has been placed at the service of David and his brother. The Mormons, in spite of the prohibition and threats of Brigham, flock in crowds to hear them, and they know how much alarmed, and does not know how effectually to end this new difficulty. The traditions of the Church are all in favor of David Smith, and the dissatisfaction is spreading far and wide. It is even said that it had reached the very family of Brigham himself, and that some of them believe the latter should give way. If the Government will protect these young men it may prove the best means of solving the Mormon problem. They denounce polygamy as not a part of the true Mormon faith, and they preach loyalty to the Government and the abolition of the onerous tithing system. Though they have been but a few weeks in Utah they are already a large number of adherents. All loyal citizens must cordially wish them success."

"The steamer Tallapoosa, with Gen. Sherman, Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter, arrived at Boston yesterday.

NOTES FROM TENNESSEE.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.) OAK HILL, SEMINARY, COOPER CO., TENN., August 20, 1869.

MESSENGERS: Perhaps a word or two to those who desire to emigrate Southward may be of interest from one who has had abundant opportunity for observation, drawn from a three years experience as farmer and shorl in this general climate. I came here shortly after the close of the war, and finding my expectations so fully realized, regarding the salubrious climate, the great productivity of the soil, &c., &c., determined to make it my future home. Often since I have wondered, in reverting to my native Pennsylvania, where so many farmers remain there, tolling in the bleak climate and on those sterile hills when such vast fields, rich in everything to a farmer's eye, lie so invitingly before them.

Land in this locality is steadily appreciating, but can yet be bought at reasonable prices. A very desirable farm, well improved, containing some two hundred acres, within two miles of Cooper, on the Manchester and McMinnville Road, can be bought for \$2,000. Also, one containing one hundred and thirty acres, five miles from Tullahoma, price \$300.

A cotton factory on the falls of Duck River, at Manchester, the county seat of Coffee county, will shortly be erected at a cost of \$200,000, which will enhance the price of land, and be a great benefit to the county and community. A paper mill is in successful operation here, which is manufacturing from four to five thousand pounds of paper per day.

An enterprising party from Pennsylvania has recently purchased several hundred acres adjacent to Tullahoma. To all such we give a cordial welcome. Our soil in this plateau, or table-land, is a mixture of loam and sand, naturally rich, yet very susceptible of improvement. Clover, timothy and herd grass grow luxuriantly and thirty-six bushels of wheat have been raised per acre. This soil and climate are well adapted to fruit. The peach tree lives to a great age and produces bountifully. To those desirous of raising stock, I would say come to the table-lands of Middle Tennessee. Sheep do well but have not hitherto received the attention which that branch of business merits and demands.

The Manchester and McMinnville Railroad is being rapidly extended and will shortly reach Danville, Kentucky, thereby shortening the distance from this point to the city of Cincinnati very considerably. The Swiss emigrants have recently settled in Grundy county, on the beautiful blue Cumberland Mountains, and design cultivating fruit, especially the grape.

The county seat of Grundy, is a place of considerable notoriety, short distance from which is Bershe, the famous watering place and much resorted to on account of the medicinal properties of the water. Tracy City, a beautiful little town high up on the mountain, also deserves a passing notice. It is noted for its coal, a large amount of which is daily shipped to the city of Memphis.

Persons visiting this locality will receive all the information I am capable of giving, regarding the county, by calling on me, six miles from Tullahoma and one mile from Concord. SAMUEL SCOTT.

Political Items. The Lehigh Register announces its determination to fight Asa Packer with its whole strength; to bring facts upon facts to show that he is not fit to be Governor of Pennsylvania; that his promises are to be scorned as worse than stuff; that he acquired his wealth as other millionaires have acquired theirs and that in trying to delude laboring men into voting for him by declaring that he was once one of them and acquired his fortune by honest toil, he is only trying to delude the people of Pennsylvania don't admire. It also says, "There will be dead men arising from their tombs to give in their testimony, and the people notwithstanding the false swearing of the Government, will be the pleadings of Democratic orators, shall bring in a verdict of guilty and sentence him to stay in private life, where he will have more opportunity to invent Lehigh Valley freight companies and compel the people to pay higher freights than the railroad company could legally charge." The Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald, speaking of political movements in that State, says: "We are Democrats. We are not Republicans, and if we support the Conservative Republican wing (and this we think advisable) we will do it as Democrats and not as Republicans." Grant and Congress are aware of the fact that we have not all at once been converted to Republicanism. They know that we support the Republican ticket, not from choice, but from necessity. Those who think to mislead the President and Congress into the belief that the people of Mississippi are Republicans, because they support the Republican ticket, are mistaken. Republican principles and Republican nominees for office, are sadly mistaken. Grant has long since realized the true condition of affairs and knows our political status and our situation. If this is true, and no longer play a part when so much is at stake. Let us acknowledge we have differences in our ranks which we must correct, and like sensible men set about it at once in the most effectual manner."

The Frauds on the Farmers.

Numerous farmers in the northern and western part of New York have recently been awfully deceived by the "Patent Right Swindle." The Buffalo Courier thus describes the mode of operating:

A business looking personage would present himself in a country town, and, having procured the name of some substantial man, he would at once proceed to pay his respects to him, informing him that he represented an important patent right interest in a gang plow and a potato digger, agricultural implements which must in time command a large sale. No capital was required, and no great loss of time was demanded by the business. Our patent man simply proposed to send to our country friend a number of machines, from the sale of each of which he was to receive his commission as agent the sum of \$25. The countryman seeing no possible chance for losing by the enterprise, but on the contrary regarding the thing with favor, inasmuch as it promised a very easy return for an ordinary show of enterprise, accepted the proposition. A contract was, of course, necessary; it was introduced by the manipulator of gang plows and potato diggers—a printed blank, only requiring a moment to fill it up. It stipulated, as we learn, that the countryman should accept the agency, and perform all the conditions we have set forth, and that his signature was required. The printed matter on the contract extended so far down the sheet that a strip of paper had been attached in advance, evidently to receive the name of the new agent. The signature of the countryman was considered closed and the man withdrew, leaving his agent to wait in expectancy for the appearance of the machines which were to augment his wealth. Now it happened that the strip of paper on which the signature was penned lapped the contract underneath, being fastened to it by what we conceive to be a delicate mucilage; and the paper, so attached, was moving more or less than a promissory note for a certain amount of money, or was subsequently made one. Another method was resorted to and brought frequently into use, though how successful will depend on the character of the agent. The contract being made as already referred to, the agent was required to sign a blank note something like the following: "I promise to pay to or bearer \$—, for value received. Any objection to signing this note was met with the oft-familiar explanation that, of course, if the machines were not sold, the note never came due. The parenthesis and the speech of the operator won the signature to a note due; in any event, in six months."

Government Reform in France.

The Senate Consultation submitted on the 2d of August to the Senate proposes the following reforms:—The initiative of making laws is to rest with the Emperor and the Legislative Body. The Ministers are to depend only upon the Emperor, and not upon the Council of Ministers. The Board of Health has been placed in possession of the facts here narrated, and a thorough investigation is now being proceeded with under the auspices of that body. When completed, the detailed facts will be given to the public.

LET US DISCUSS THE GREAT QUESTION.

What is the most important of all earthly blessings, in the estimation of every intelligent man? It is HEALTH. It is the foundation of all our good, and the basis of all our happiness. It is the source of all our power, and the key to all our success. It is the crown of all our glory, and the glory of all our life. It is the treasure of all our wealth, and the wealth of all our soul. It is the light of all our vision, and the vision of all our heart. It is the life of all our being, and the being of all our hope. It is the joy of all our days, and the days of all our years. It is the love of all our hearts, and the hearts of all our lives. It is the peace of all our minds, and the minds of all our souls. It is the strength of all our arms, and the arms of all our hands. It is the wisdom of all our heads, and the heads of all our brains. It is the beauty of all our faces, and the faces of all our bodies. It is the honor of all our names, and the names of all our families. It is the glory of all our nations, and the nations of all our worlds. It is the life of all our universes, and the universes of all our existences. It is the truth of all our sciences, and the sciences of all our knowledges. It is the power of all our religions, and the religions of all our faiths. It is the love of all our hearts, and the hearts of all our souls. It is the peace of all our minds, and the minds of all our souls. It is the strength of all our arms, and the arms of all our hands. It is the wisdom of all our heads, and the heads of all our brains. It is the beauty of all our faces, and the faces of all our bodies. It is the honor of all our names, and the names of all our families. It is the glory of all our nations, and the nations of all our worlds. It is the life of all our universes, and the universes of all our existences. It is the truth of all our sciences, and the sciences of all our knowledges. It is the power of all our religions, and the religions of all our faiths.

Trichina—Its Appearance in Chicago—Families Taken Sick.

The Chicago Tribune says: There is but little doubt that that terrible little parasite, the trichina, has finally made its way to Chicago, and, unless extreme caution is observed, will become as great a terror here as it has to the people of Germany, some three or four years ago. The cases that have appeared so far can be traced to a single source, and it is possible that no further danger exists or need be apprehended, but the fact that the creature is here at all, is enough to excite the worst apprehensions. The following are the particulars relating to the cases thus far observed:

On last Saturday Dr. Heister was called to treat the wife of a German named Schaefer, employed at the Illinois Central Car Works, residing at No. 168 Arnold street. The woman complained of being "sick all over." She said that her head ached, that her bones seemed ready to fall apart, and that each one seemed to possess its own individual pain. While the doctor was listening to her story she observed that every member of her family, consisting of husband and nine children, looked sick, and that the father and four of the children seemed unusually indisposed. Upon inquiry he found that the youngest, but two years of age, had been lying for two weeks from some unknown cause, and that the husband, a girl of fifteen and two boys aged thirteen and fourteen, had complained of being indisposed for some days. They were afflicted with diarrhoea, complained of pains in the abdomen; their limbs had become stiff, while the muscles of the face and those of the eyes had been considerably swollen. They also complained of headache, pains in the chest, and experienced difficulty in breathing. At first the doctor believed the symptoms to have been caused by poison, and he accordingly questioned his patients regarding their food. He learned that all had partaken of some raw ham, and the cause was soon made clear to him. The symptoms were those of trichina, and he began to treat them accordingly. Before the medicine could take effect, however, the patients had become much worse, and the father, who on Saturday was tolerably well, on Monday was fairly prostrated with the disease. Yesterday several of the patients were yet in considerable danger.

The ham, which was but part of a whole one, has been procured from Mrs. Halber, residing at No. 156 Arnold street, and upon inquiry it was also discovered that she was also suffering from the same cause, and was under the treatment of Dr. Merkle, of No. 277 State street. Her symptoms appeared more aggravated, however, owing to the fact that she had cooked her meat before eating it, while the others had partaken of it in a raw state. The physicians then held a consultation, and both agreed to the case—trichina. Unfortunately, no part of the ham, except a little of the melted fat, is left for examination, and that does not suffice for the purpose. The physicians have endeavored to prevail upon some of their patients to allow them to possess themselves of small portions of the muscles of the arm, but with this tender request none of them have been willing to comply. The Board of Health has been placed in possession of the facts here narrated, and a thorough investigation is now being proceeded with under the auspices of that body. When completed, the detailed facts will be given to the public.

DR. KEYSER'S BOWEL CURE.

Cures Diarrhea. Cures Dysentery. Cures Cholera. Cures Bloody Flux. Cures Chronic Diarrhea. Cures Bilious Colic. Cures Cholera Infantum. Cures the worst case of Bowel Disease. Cures Cholera Morbos. Will cure in one or two doses. Ought to be in every family. Is a sure cure for Griping. Will not fail in one case. Cures Ulceration. Cures Summer Complaint. Will cure Watery Discharges. Never fails. Is a valuable medicine. Is a protection against Cholera. Will have hundreds of valuable lives. If early resorted to is one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for all diseases incident to this season of the year. Hundreds of sufferers could be relieved in less than a day by a speedy resort to this most valuable medicine, particularly valuable, when the system is apt to become disordered by the use of cooling and crude vegetables. Price 50 Cents. Sold at DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 167 Liberty St., and by all druggists.

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