

The Pittsburgh Gazette

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, 64 AND 66 FIFTH AV. OFFICIAL PAPER OF Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET. STATE: FOR GOVERNOR: JOHN W. GEARY.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT: HENRY W. WILLIAMS. COUNTY: ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT: JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

CLERK OF COURTS: JOSEPH BROWN. REGISTER: THOMAS H. EUSTICE. REGISTER: MAURICE B. BOSTWICK. REGISTER: JOSEPH H. GRAY. CLERK OF PEACE: ALEX. HILANDS. DIRECTOR OF POOR: ABEL McCLURE.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second Page: General News, State Items, Foreign Intelligence. Third and Sixth pages: Markets and Trade, Markets, Imports, River News. Seventh page: Confessions of a Housebreaker, Settling Property on a Wife, Whittier's Tribute to Humboldt.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 133.

A REPUBLICAN MEETING will be held at Freeport this afternoon, which will be addressed by Gov. GEARY and Hon. MARLOW CHANCE.

Gov. GEARY will be in the city to-night at the Monroch House, and will remain over until Monday.

HON. MARLOW CHANCE, the gifted orator of Ohio, will address a Republican meeting to be held in Allegheny on next Monday evening.

LETTERS from officers of the U. S. Ship Sabine deny the reports of a mutiny, and its summary punishment, among the crew of that vessel.

HON. W. D. KELLY, of Philadelphia, has accepted invitations to address a Republican meeting to be held at City Hall on Tuesday evening, and at the Eleventh Ward School House on Wednesday evening.

THE Avondale Relief Fund already exceeds \$200,000, and continues to swell. If divided among the widows who were bereaved by that shocking calamity, over \$3,000 would be given to each.

THE New York Democracy have disappointed the prophets. The expected new departure has not been taken. They cling to the "dead issues" of the past, with a tenacity which cannot fail to disgust the friends of free men and live principles for the Democracy of the Union.

THE President has returned to the Capital, thus instructed by his popular observations, and loses no time in officially responding to the almost universal sentiment of his countrymen. He will not let the least regret the death of his friend and late Secretary of War, General RAWLINS, since he is thus precluded from convincing him, as he would be if the Secretary had survived.

THE registry of voters in this county will close on Saturday next, October 2d. After Thursday, any assessment or registration is prohibited by law. And, of course, no citizen who has not been registered and assessed, will be allowed to vote, except upon other legal proof of his residence.

THE Commercial delights in generalities so vague that it is difficult to tell with tolerable certainty who or what it aims at. It more than intimates that there are very bad men on the Republican ticket, and who consequently ought to be put off. It urges us to help in that enterprise; but falls entirely to particulars who the bad men are, and in what consists their badness.

THE country has cause for congratulation, in the wise conclusions which the Administration has reached in this matter. When it is known that a marked change in the opinions of prominent officials at Washington was observed immediately after the return of the President from his tour among the people, it is not difficult to conclude that this tour has itself contributed very powerfully to the new phase of the question at the Capital.

intered and assessed, will be allowed to vote, except upon other legal proof of his residence. These proofs will occasion vast more of delay and trouble to the citizen, as well as to the officers, than will be found in timely attention to the matter during the coming week.

We again urge each reader to see for himself that his name is on the list before Saturday next. In the cities, the assessors may be speedily and conveniently found, and the country townships are not so large as to put any citizen to much inconvenience. Remember! But one week more!

AN EJECTION FROM THE CUTLE-FISH. The Commercial delights in generalities so vague that it is difficult to tell with tolerable certainty who or what it aims at.

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The noted Malcom case of communing with other than Baptists, came up for review recently, before the Warren Baptist Association, Rhode Island. It was resolved that while it recognizes the entire independence of individual churches it does not sympathize with the open communion practices of some of them.

Considerable stress is laid upon the modern mode of teaching in Sunday Schools, by uniform lessons. Two or three of the leading denominations have provided for this kind of instruction, and the Presbyterians will do likewise.

Whether it is due to the logic of Senator Sumner's speech at Worcester, or to the very hard fact just revealed at Washington, that the revolted slaveholders of Cuba have practiced the most flagrant defiance in order to enlist American sympathies, we perceive that even the New York Tribune, which has been heretofore clamorous for Céspedes and his slave-dredding guerrillas, begins to take a different view.

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Another shining light in American diplomacy is forever extinguished by the subjoined note from Secretary Fish to the Brazilian Government. Under date of June 13th, our Secretary writes: "Sir: You are aware that Mr. J. W. Webb, United States Minister at Rio Janeiro, has thought proper to demand his passport from the Government of Brazil in consequence of the unfavorable interpretation which he has put upon a certain article of the Government's report on the subject of the 'Guanabara'."

CITIZENS of Pittsburgh, irrespective of party, will derive but small satisfaction in noting the scandalous falsification of an opposition print in Philadelphia, as follows: "The city of Pittsburgh is now borrowing money in New York and Philadelphia to meet accrued and accruing portions of her old loans. This offers, without doubt, an excellent investment, for the old repudiation party of Allegheny county now furnishes the Radical candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court—April 22, 1869."

THE Cincinnati Commercial has this pointed allusion, to existing difficulties in the way of the complete usefulness of a gentleman who is not wholly unknown in this vicinity. We hear: "The report is credible that Sam. Cary is organizing secret societies throughout the State, while in the pay of the Democratic State Central Committee. Sam. Cary has yet refused to reveal his communications, and we certainly have no proof that the Cuban insurgents, without forts, arsenals, and a standing army, can recognize them without a plain violation of international obligations, however much our feelings may be enlisted in their cause."

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

It is a singular fact, and one of rare occurrence, if indeed at all, for men not engaged in unlawful pursuits to be the tax-gatherers with a bludgeon, or cause the assassination of honest revenue officers, whom they could neither bribe nor frighten.

It is stated that, after the refusal of the Senate, last winter, to admit the Senators claiming seats from Georgia, on the ground that the Legislature of that State, in expelling the colored members "had failed to comply with the Acts of Congress and therefore had no right to representation," a resolution of the same purport was offered in the House by Mr. Boutwell. The passage of this resolution would have also unseated the Georgia Representatives. But, while it was still pending, the Georgia Legislature, doubtless of the prudence of its course, was considering a resolution referring to the State Courts the question of the right of colored members to hold the office.

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THE COURTS.

Quarter Session—Judge Melton. FRIDAY, September 24.—The case of the commonwealth vs. Conrad Schuler, indicted for felonious assault and battery, reported yesterday, was resumed and occupied the attention of the court during the entire session. It was submitted to the Jury before adjourning, but no verdict had been rendered when the court adjourned.

In the District court room, Judge Sterrett presiding, the case of the commonwealth vs. James Smith indicted for horse stealing, was taken up. The accused was charged with stealing two horses from James Kelly an account of which we published some time since. The defendant declined counsel and pleaded his own case. The Jury returned a verdict of guilty and the person was remanded for sentence.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY. No. 61. Com. vs. George Harrison. " 123. " Frank Kittley. " 75. " John Manning. " 112. " Wm. Boyd & Co. " 218. " Isaac Williams. " 99. " Richard Bennett. " 122. " W. W. Wilson and Geo. Myers.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY. No. 157. Com. vs. Daniel McCoy and J. J. Jordan. " 158. " Richard McGovern. " 160. " John McGoan. " 214. " Joseph Hack. " 215. " George Dickson. " 216. " George Boughton. " 217. " John Boots. " 218. " Samuel Hill and Aug. Hill.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY. No. 253. Com. vs. Wm. Moore and Chas. Brough. " 254. " Thomas Whitaker. " 152. " W. Robinson's cases. " 153. " Thomas Barbin. " 154. " James Davidson. " 155. " Patrick Galloway. " 156. " Thomas White. " 116. " Christian Michael. " 118. " John Ryland. " 95. " James Dillon. " 81. " Nida Kirk. " 74. " John Wittinger.

The Boulevard pavement is surely gaining favor and will ere long doubtless supersede, in a great measure, the old brick pavement, for certain purposes. This is no clap-net invention, as any person may discover by calling at 65 Ohio street, or examining it at other places throughout the city where it is in use. Messrs. McCowan & Co. are the sole agents for the Boulevard in this vicinity.

It is discovered by a physician that the celebrated fastly boy of Fontainebleau, France, is secretly sustained by absorbing soaps through sponges placed against his person. The boy's proprietors have claimed that he has lasted no food for three years—and maybe he hasn't.

TROU BRINGEST ME LIFE—LUNG-WORT.

One of the most and most suggestive ideas can be obtained from the caption at the head of this article: for of all diseases which impair human health and shorten human life, none are more prevalent than those which affect the lungs and pulmonary tissues. Whether regarding diseases in the light of a merely slight cough, which is but the forerunner of a more serious malady, or as a deep lesion corroding and dissolving the pulmonary structure, it is always pregnant with evil and foreboding of disaster. In no class of maladies should the physician or the friends and family of the patient be more seriously forewarned than in those of the lungs for it is in them that early and efficient treatment is most desirable, and it is then that danger can be ward off and a cure effected. In DR. KEYER'S LUNG CURE you have a medicine of the greatest value in all these conditions. An alterative, a tonic, a nutrient and restorative power of the system. Its beautiful workings, in harmony with the regular functions, can be readily observed by the use of one or two bottles; it will soon break up the chain of morbid sympathies that disturb the harmonious workings of the animal economy. The harassing cough, the painful respiration, the sputum streaked with blood, will soon give place to the normal and proper workings of health and vigor. An aggregated experience of over thirty years has enabled Dr. Keyer, in the compounding of his LUNG CURE, to give new hope to the consumptive invalid and at the same time speedy relief to those now prevalent, catarrhal and throat affections, so distressing in their effects, and so almost certainly fatal in their results, unless cured by some appropriate remedy. DR. KEYER'S LUNG CURE is so thorough and efficient, that not one who has ever used it, will ever be without it in the house. It will cure even when everything else fails, and in simple cases will cure oftentimes in a few days. The attention of patients, as well as medical men, is respectfully invited to this new and valuable addition to the pharmacy of the country. DR. KEYER may be consulted every day until 10 o'clock P. M., at his Great Medicine Store, 126 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 9 to 9 at night.

KEEP THE BODY IN GOOD REPAIR.

It is much easier to keep the system in good condition than to restore it to that condition when shattered by disease. The "House of Life," like other houses, should be promptly repaired and sustained, whenever it shows signs of falling. The first symptom of physical debility should be met by the use of this eminent tonic. The next question is, "what shall the stimulant be?" A wholesome vegetable tonic, the stimulating properties of which are modified by the juices and extracts of anti-bilious and cathartic roots and herbs—something which will regulate the bowels, and as well as invigorate—the medicine required by the debilitated. There are many remedies which claim to be the best, but the one that has won its way to the confidence of the profession and medical practice by a century of unvarying success, stands prominent among them. The records of the University of Pennsylvania's Dispensary testify that its consumption is greater than that of any other proprietary vegetable tonic. The only means of sustaining the health and strength under a feverish disease, the dyspepsia, the nervousness, the general debility, the loss of the effects of fortifying and bracing the system, the morbidness of the joints, the ordinary consequences of an immoderate use of stimulants, and it is therefore peculiarly useful in all these cases. It is a most valuable remedy, and its effects are felt immediately after its use, and it is a most valuable remedy, and its effects are felt immediately after its use. It is a most valuable remedy, and its effects are felt immediately after its use.

WASHINGTON PA.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON, PA., Sept. 23, 1869. Thousands of people are crowding our town to-day. They come in various ways—on cars, coaches, horse-back, and in carriages and wagons, and not a few on foot. The reports put in circulation that the President would remain till the fair, has had much to do with augmenting the crowd. Some, it will be presumed, will feel bitterly disappointed. No one, however, is to blame, as the President was called away sooner than he expected to go.

The receipts of the Fair will be large, but a very poor compensation is given. Exhibitions are comparatively few. Our farmers seem to think it does not pay to bring their stock and the products of their farms. And the fact is they are not much mistaken. The "ring" has monopolized every thing. Fast horses win the premiums. This error must be corrected also our agricultural exhibitors will have to be abandoned altogether.

The display to-day of fruits and vegetables is uncommonly good. Several very fine carriages, manufactured in our place, are greatly admired. There are horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls, but very few. It is worth more to see the people than anything else. They are well dressed and well behaved. Sobriety and good order prevail everywhere. Fair closes this evening.

The [Central Congregational church, at Brooklyn, Rev. J. O. French pastor, during the dozen years of its existence has grown from a membership of twenty-seven to the aggregate of five hundred. They have twice enlarged the house of worship, and next year will begin the erection of a new edifice with sitting room, date fifteen hundred with sitting room, at a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

One of the churches in Cherokee county, Georgia, propose to exclude all female members who wear hoops, pants, small hats, or use cosmetic paints, or other appliances, to make an extended show "for man's illusion given."

East Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprising about two hundred ministerial members, requires each person admitted to that body to abstain from the use of tobacco in every form.

It is stated the following days of the week are those set apart for public worship in the different nations: Sunday, by the Christians; Monday, by the Grecians; Tuesday, by the Persians; Wednesday, by the Assyrians; Thursday, the Turks, and Saturday, by the Jews.

The following "Vinegar Story" is vouched for by the *Christian Witness*, illustrating the kind of liberality that sometimes prevails among Church parishioners:—"Mr. — is still living?" "Oh! yes; one of the best men in the parish; not very liberal, but a good man and very rich."

"What does he do for your support?" "Well, not much, but he pays his pew-rent."

"Does he sell vinegar now?" "Oh! yes; he has one of the largest orchards in the parish; and is so conscientious that his cider is made into vinegar."

"Does he give you any of his vinegar?" "Not he."

So it was in my day. His vinegar was made to sell. When his daughter sickened and died, I went there almost every day, about five miles off. When she died she had a great funeral, and I set up most of the night to write a funeral sermon. I called the next day. Then a few days after I went, and thought I would carry my vinegar jug, which just then happened to be empty. The jug was filled. I did not like to take it away without offering to pay for it, and so I said, as respectfully as possible: "What shall I pay you?"

"Well," said my good parishioner, "I generally charge twenty-five cents a gallon, but seeing as how you have been so kind to me in trouble etc., I won't charge you but twenty cents."

At this time I had eleven children and was living on a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

Death in a Sleeping Car. The passengers on the Saturday night train of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad for Cincinnati were startled from their slumbers at an early hour in the morning by the cry "Mother's dead!" uttered in an agonizing shriek from the rear end of the car by a woman who afterwards proved to be the daughter of the deceased. The circumstances attending the death were these: The old lady, who was quite an invalid, had been taken on board at the village of Jamestown, New York, where she was met by her daughter, her daughter's husband, a merchant in Cincinnati, and a grand-daughter with whom she proposed to spend the winter for the benefit of her health. The old lady, though quite cheerful, was too feeble to sit up during the day, and one of the sections was arranged for her to lounge upon till bed-time, and her children were unwary in their attentions, watching her with such tender thoughts, that they attracted the attention of E. O. Haven had resigned the Presidency of the Michigan University, a State Institution, to take charge of the Methodist University, at Evanston, near Chicago. The position assumed was that institutions of learning not under denominational control, with scarcely an exception, were to a considerable extent a complete failure, and that they were hedged about with difficulties which prevented them from accomplishing as much good as they would with the same sources under the direction of a religious body. Dr. Haven says a secular university developed mind without religion.

Thirty-four Presbyteries are reported in the Presbyterian as having voted unanimously on the Basis of Union of the two Presbyterian bodies. According to the *Presbyterian Review*, James M. Platt, pastor of the Leetdale Presbyterian church, goes to Bath, Genesee Valley, and Rev. J. Henry Sharp of Valley church (Wood's Run) accepts a call to the pastorate of the Wharton street church, Philadelphia.