

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1866.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page - Poetry, Epitaphs, An English view of Impemperment, Third page - Pittsburgh Markets, Markets by Telegraph, Financial Matters, New York, River News, Sixth page - Finance and Trade, Petroleum Market, Metal Markets, Iron and Coal quotations, &c.

Gotz closed in New York yesterday at 168.

Washington gossip says the President will subpoena a hundred prominent lawyers of both parties, to testify upon the legality of the tenure-of-office bill.

It is stated that a bill extending for one year the operation of the voluntary feature of the Bankruptcy law, without the fifty per cent restriction as it now stands in the thirty-third section, has been agreed upon in the House Committee, and is expected to be adopted in both Houses.

THEY SAY, at Washington, that the little unpleasantness between Mr. JOHNSON'S Secretary, SEWARD, and his confidential friend, Judge BLACK, is likely to result in a publication by the latter of a review of sundry transactions in the State Department, with the promise of "rich developments." Since these gentlemen have fallen out, we have faith enough in an old adage to believe that the public may ultimately be benefited.

WILL THE COMMERCIAL tell us by what alchemy the most miserably wrong in 1865 was transmuted into the most miserably right in 1866? The "little" sort of management, in politics always performed by the "little" sort of men, is fully able to answer his own question. We have seen the "little" sort of men, usually because perplexing when they are in power, usually because perplexing when they are in power, usually because perplexing when they are in power.

THE SKINS look bright in Connecticut. Our friends, understanding precisely the magnitude of the work before them, do not hesitate to speak encouragingly, and even with assurance, of a victory to be won. They are working hard, and in the ten days yet to come will work the harder, and such work, with such intelligence to back them, upon the straight clear issues of national politics, can hardly fail to win. There are no side issues this year, no "nice Democratic dodges," no "splendid" in 1867. Each party will bring its voters square up to the mark upon the great questions of the day, and we are bound to win if we have fair play at the polls.

DECIDEDLY the brightest scintillation of our stone genius which has lately been telegraphed from the Capitol is the statement that the Chief Justice, having revised the Constitution and expunged those provisions which confide the trial of impeachments to the Senate, proposes to take upon himself, being by the Constitution its presiding officer, the function of the exclusive decision of all legal questions which may be presented during the pending trial. Doubtless the Chief Justice will not be restrained, any more than he has been, from entertaining such views upon these points as his own judgment may prompt. If he sees fit, he will suggest these views to the Senate, and if the Senate sees fit, it will adopt them as its own. Until then, we recommend all our Polkian and Johnsonian friends to possess their souls in patience. The Senate will try this impeachment in the whole and in detail, in its course and in its issue, and is not likely, as it presumes, to suffer itself to be diverted from its Constitutional functions.

CONGRESSIONAL opinion is crystallizing and favorably around Senator SEWARD'S measure relative to Alabama. This bill proposes very sensibly and consistently to authorize Alabama, if she prefers civil reconstruction to military control, to go to work once more in regular course under the existing laws of Congress. And she should be thankful for this opportunity to reconsider her former unwise action. There is little doubt that the majority of the Republican members have convinced themselves of the impolicy of any attempt to overcome the difficulties of the question in any other than the regular way. If Arkansas has chosen also to stand in her own light, by the sudden disloyalty of her reported rejection of the submitted Constitution, let her continue to stand so, just as long as she pleases. If she does by when these unrepentant rebels will discover that their power is no longer, controls the Executive head of the nation, and that a little humble plea will be a decidedly more satisfactory diet than the east-wind with which they have filled themselves under their mischievous administration.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We are indebted to Auditor General HARTMAN for a copy of his last annual report upon the Railways and Canals existing within this Commonwealth. It is a work of much value, and is prefaced with a map, carefully prepared and handsomely executed, so as to exhibit the Coal, Iron and Oil deposits, and all the avenues of rail and artificial water communication, together with the connections of these latter with similar works in the coterminal States.

According to the report there existed in this State, at the close of the last year, seventy-eight different lines of railway, extending in the aggregate, as near as can be ascertained, 3,097 miles. This is not over, but under the actual number of miles, some of the companies failing to make returns of the number of miles of track owned by them. It must further be remembered that this aggregate only includes the surface lines, while many hundreds of miles of railway exist underground, in the various mining districts. These seventy-nine railways have eighty-nine different branches, of more or less length, which swell materially the combined length of track, though the precise figures are not given.

In constructing these various railways \$200,554,670 of Capital Stock have been paid in, while the Funded Debt amounts to \$119,304,106 more; making a grand total of \$319,858,776, exclusive of the Floating Debt.

There are 334 engine houses and shops, 1,938 engines, 940 first class passenger cars, 498 baggage and express cars, 17,304 freight cars or trucks, 32,326 coal-cars, 281 iron bridges, 1,395 wooden bridges, 328 stone bridges, 1,181 depots and stations, 612 wood and water stations, and real estate held to the reported value of \$5,964,061.

During the year there were transported 4,302,054 through passengers on main roads, 19,232,103 passengers (all classes) carried in cars, 7,550,587 tons of through freight, and 25,562,310 tons of freight of all kinds. Of this freight 15,482,140 tons were anthracite coal, 4,031,378 tons bituminous coal, 834,624 tons petroleum, 628,779 ton pig iron, 358,930 tons railway iron, 349,227 tons other iron or castings, 1,501,564 tons iron and other ores, 735,654 tons lime and limestone, 1,106,896 tons agricultural products, 1,209,506 tons merchandise, 685,790 tons manufactures, 932,760 tons live stock, 1,249,890 tons of lumber, and 886,085 tons of other articles.

The receipts of the roads were, in the aggregate, \$70,203,808. The expenses—maintaining roads and real estate, \$12,317,822; repairs of machinery \$11,009,805; operating roads \$18,725,811; total, \$32,053,438. Net earnings, \$37,771,011.

Of the 19,232,103 passengers transported 10 were killed and 70 injured, of the employees 120 were killed and 215 injured. Of others, 167 were killed and 303 injured. Total, killed 308 and 415 injured.

There are thirteen canals, with an aggregate length of 97 1/2 miles. Capital paid in, \$35,257,155; Funded Debt, \$29,956,513; real estate held, exclusive of canals, \$35,930. Tons transported, 7,026,921. Receipts, \$3,327,920; expenses \$1,601,850.

Here are materials for reflection. The railway interest has become one of the most important in the Commonwealth, not only in itself, but in its bearing upon other interests. That railways do their work well is attested by the remarkable statement that of nineteen million and a quarter of passengers carried, shorter or longer distances, last year, only ten were killed and seventy-six injured. This is a significant commentary on the periodic outcries raised against railways as traps on which to catch and destroy people.

The net earnings of these improvements, do not reach ten per cent on the capital invested, which must make it difficult, in many cases, to pay even small dividends and yet be able to carry something to the sinking funds for the ultimate cancellation of indebtedness. A few of the lines, having special advantages in the sections through which they run, and in consequent command of business, do better; but the most prosperous are not making the rate of profit considered equal and fair in various branches of manufacturing and merchandizing, or even in banking. This shows that popular clamor about light tariffs on railways are without foundation, proceeding solely from the cupidty of those who raise it. Capital invested in railways and canals ought to pay ordinarily as well as capital, invested in other pursuits. If it did all the railways that are needed would be speedily built. The certainty of small profits or absolute loss which attaches in multiplied instances to subscriptions for stock prevents men from aiding in these enterprises. Hence, the development of the resources of many regions is delayed. When the bulk of business men adopt rational, not to say, liberal views on this point, there will be less cause for complaint of tardiness in engaging in new lines of communication.

It deserves notice, moreover, that the larger part of the passengers and freight transported arises from local business. Nor should it escape observation that what are rated as "through" freight and travel in the tables, and in the foregoing summary, are not so in the sense of extending beyond the boundaries of the Commonwealth. By far the larger part of these railway lines cannot in any proper sense be denominated "trunk" lines. They are purely local; but passengers and freight passing over the entire length of either are set down as "through" though not carried more than from ten to fifty miles.

On several of the great trunk lines of communication, not only in this, but in other States, the mass of business falls into the category of "way" business. Making an investigation, a few years ago, upon this head, we were surprised to find that upon the Erie Canal, stretching between Albany and Buffalo, the great bulk of the tonnage began and ended in the State.

These various considerations show that "trunk" lines cannot pay dividends of any amount, or even meet expenses, without maintaining at least the average rates prevailing through the last five years, on way business. On this trade the managers of these lines are in condition to demand remunerating prices, and have rarely gone beyond it. As to business having choices of channels, they have been constrained to accept the unavoidable competition, and do the best they could under it. The owners of business having these choices of lines have a decided advantage and will not fail to use it; but we do not perceive how railway companies can exist if they put down way business to the same rates as through business. If all these companies were subject to one legislative authority, there would be no difficulty for the supreme power could and would come in and regulate discrepancies by annihilating competition. As this cannot be done so long as the State governments shall be maintained, or, at least, so long as those governments control the railways within their respective limits, we do not see a remedy for the discriminations in rates of which there is general grumbling.

Railways have come to be a vast and important interest in the State. It is but a truism to affirm that in proportion as any interest towards towards being the greatest money interest in a community, it will assert and enforce control. This explains the power which railway corporations actually exert. Possibly some folk perceive an efficient remedy, or counterpoise for this control. If so, \$119,304,106 more; making a grand total of \$319,858,776, exclusive of the Floating Debt. There are 334 engine houses and shops, 1,938 engines, 940 first class passenger cars, 498 baggage and express cars, 17,304 freight cars or trucks, 32,326 coal-cars, 281 iron bridges, 1,395 wooden bridges, 328 stone bridges, 1,181 depots and stations, 612 wood and water stations, and real estate held to the reported value of \$5,964,061. 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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The recent session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was one of more than ordinary interest to the members of that denomination, and also in some respects to the religious public generally. This Conference of ministers was organized about thirty years ago, and occupied a wider scope of territory than now, and few in number, has grown to be one of the largest and most influential in the Connection, numbering about two hundred ministers on its roll. Among the important actions of the body was the increase of districts. From nine to eleven, and the reconstruction of the work in this city and neighborhood. Formerly the city and country work extending in one direction to Freeport and Butler, and in another along the Pennsylvania railroad to Irwin station, was but one district. Now the city and country, within a circle of fifty to one hundred miles, is sub-divided into five districts, centering in this city. By this means the city and country work is equalized, and the ministerial power of these chief ministers will be felt more sensibly in this place, and, besides, each charge is insured more of the presence of the presiding elder than formerly, at the quarterly visitations. Lay representation never assumed the importance before it did on this occasion, and special action was taken in view of the early meeting of the General Conference at Chicago. The action of the Conference was highly conservative and falls short of the radical views entertained in some quarters. The delegates elected are of the same type and their views in accordance with the vote of the Conference on this question. Questionable amusements, elsewhere noticed, were placed under ban and condemned in decided language. The election of Rev. Dr. Nesbit to the General Conference, by a vote of four-fifths of the number cast, and the excellent report on the fiscal condition of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, were complimentary in the highest degree. This Conference, as well as the Western Virginia Conference, two of the three patronizing Conferences of the paper, have instructed their delegates to the General Conference, to vote for his re-election, as editor of the Advocate. These delegates having a majority, his return to the editorial chair for the third Quadrennial term, without a precedent, is insured beyond peradventure. Numerous as the changes have been in the appointments in the city and immediate neighborhood, we observed that Rev. W. H. Locke, A. M., is returned to Liberty street Church for the second year, and also Rev. L. F. Morgan, D. D., to Christ Church, and Rev. Dr. H. Miller to Smithfield street Church. The Rev. Dr. Pershing, President of the Pittsburgh Female College, who has been the Secretary of the Conference for twelve years, though quite a young minister compared with others in the body, has been honored twice with an election as Delegate to the General Conference. Although such names as Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster, of New York City, who received a large vote for Bishop four years ago, and President Bowman, of the Indiana Asbury University, are before the Church prominently for the high office of the Episcopate, yet such are the superior executive abilities and other qualifications of President Pershing, that his name has been favorably spoken of in connection with that office. This, to say the least, is highly creditable to this worthy minister.

From the full reports of the Independent of the great revival at Westley, R. I., under the labors of Rev. J. D. Potter, the well known evangelist, we learn that nearly two hundred were converted in connection with his labors of several days. The elegant new house of worship just erected in Mercer, Penna., by the Second United Presbyterian congregation, was formally opened for divine services on Sunday, the 10th inst. The structure is eighty-two feet in length and forty-seven in width. The services of the day were conducted by Drs. Gracey and Kerr of Pittsburgh. The services of these divines are reported as being deeply interesting. The American Churchman favors Evangelistic preaching, as a means of accomplishing great good. It thinks this work is needed in the Episcopal Church, and urges the authorities to organize this department of workers, as the field is white unto the harvest. In New England a systematic organization has been effected under the name of "The Episcopal Evangelization Society." Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Boston, President. Several Bishops have already made application to this Society for Evangelists. A correspondent of the Catholic, writing from Mendville, in reference to various Church matters, alludes to a change effected by means adopted by the pastor, namely, to stop dancing at public places. For years the mania for dancing seemed to have seized upon the young men and women of the congregation. Frequent sermons were preached, but without success, until at length a society of the Daughters of Mary was formed, and one of the conditions of membership was to avoid all public dances. The Festivals on St. Patrick's day had a grand ball and dance, but the pastor held a soiree on the same evening, and but two girls out of seventy Daughters of Mary went to the ball and danced. The Catholic, in an editorial on "The Trials of the Holy Father," urges that if its readers cannot add to the numerical strength of the gallant band recruited to sustain the Pope, they can aid the cause by their liberality and prayers. It proposes to publish the names of donors and sums contributed. Facts indicate that the Moravians, taking their numerical strength and means, are doing proportionately more missionary work than any other body of Christians—at least they manifest more self-denial, and labor among a class of the most unbelieving nations in the world. The Esquimaux, negroes of the West Indies, and Hottentots, share largely of their labors. They are called the missionary pioneers of the Church, and several evenings ago the members and friends of Rev. W. W. Roup, pastor of the

WILKINSBURGH M. E. Church.

Wilkinsburgh M. E. Church, made a surprising visit to the parsonage. Their subject became manifest when Rev. W. H. Locke, of this city, presented the parson and his wife with a purse containing a roll of "greenbacks," which, with other valuables, amounted to one hundred dollars. The Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, at its late session in Greensburg, adopted resolutions denouncing Church Fairs and Festivals as of "doubtful moral tendency" and utterly disapprove of the "lottery schemes connected with them." One of the resolutions affirm that the attendance at improper places of amusements, as theatres and circuses, and diversions that cannot be taken in the name of the Lord Jesus, as dancing and idle plays, as inconsistent with the plan Word of God and the Book of Discipline of the Church.

Rev. John T. Oxtoby, of the last Senior Class of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, has been called to the pastorate of the Old School Presbyterian Church at Petroleum Centre. Rev. Samuel Sharp has also received a unanimous call from the new Church of the Valley, at Wood's Run, near this city.

Congregationalism thrives prodigiously in Brooklyn, New York. There are in that city fifteen churches, while there are but two in New York city, and one of these very feeble. The Presbyterian says the Rev. E. M. Bird, late of Valatie, New York, has left the Lutheran and united with the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bird was the predecessor of Dr. Krauth at St. Stephen's Church, and the chief compiler of the English Hymn Book of the Pennsylvania Synod. At the division of the New York Ministerium, he could neither go into the General Council, nor remain in the General Synod, and has now found a theological resting-place in the Episcopal Church.

Rev. D. B. Bradford, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, Chicago, has received calls from three Old School Presbyterian Churches. The Banner announces that a joint meeting of the Presbyterian churches in this city will be held at the First Church, Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor, on to-morrow evening, to elect Rev. J. Smith Hays, pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky., who is here collecting funds to aid that church to meet the heavy expenses incurred in defending its property from those who seek to carry it into the Southern Church.

A Son Kills the Murderer of His Father. Sixteen years ago a desperado named John Pike, living near Dycusburg, Ky., on the Cumberland river, killed, without provocation, his neighbor named White. For this he was sent to the penitentiary for several years. White's son, Samuel, was ten years of age when his father was murdered, and then vowed that he would kill Pike whenever he should meet him. For a long while he did not succeed in doing so. On Saturday evening, however, Pike took passage on the Cumberland steamer Tyrone for Dycusburg, accompanied by his wife and daughter. We were second engineer of the boat, and Pike had been warned of the latter's threat, but did not heed it. The sequel is thus described by the Nashville Banner: Pike had not been long on the boat before his presence was discovered by young White, who determined to at once avenge the blood of his parent, and accordingly watched his opportunity. Before the boat started out from the wharf at Paducah, Pike went forward to the right staircase, leading to the deck, when he was accosted by White with the words: "You murdered my father for that I intend to kill you." At the same time drawing and snapping his pistol. This having failed, he quickly raised a five-eight inch iron poker, which he held in one hand, and knoched Pike in the forehead from the top to the foot of the steps. Pike had no sooner reached the bottom of the staircase than White was upon him, inflicting violent blows with the poker on his head, one of which fractured the skull and exposed the brain. At this juncture White was pulled away by those who had been attracted to the spot, though he pleaded that he might be permitted to avenge the death of his father by killing the murderer. So had was the character of Pike that no one seemed disposed to help him out from where he lay bleeding from five or six deeply cut gashes. His wife and daughter, screaming with grief and terror, went, at last, to his assistance. The wounded man asked his wife to take him up to the boiler deck. She replied she could not do so of herself, but when she, in an agony of tears, looked pleadingly around, some gentleman assisted the miserable man up the steps. He was laid upon the boiler deck, a physician was called, and his wounds dressed. Pike was by no means conquered. He knoched himself to having killed White's father, but swore that if he lived to get over his present wounds, that he would kill the son also. White was arrested, taken up to Paducah and fined thirty dollars. Pike, however, has had of late, twenty-five miles above. The physician stated that there was no possible chance for his recovery.

How Democratic Capital is Manufactured. The Hartford Times has commenced another series of contentions over what is called "the attempt to force negro suffrage on Connecticut." And this reminds us of a little story illustrative of the adroitness and cunning of a Connecticut United States Senator. Just about a year ago, while we were in the midst of the spring campaign, Senator Dixon and another New England Senator were conversing upon the subject of our pending election. Said Mr. Dixon, "I want to help English at home, and I propose to make him say that he means to establish negro suffrage in Connecticut." "Poh," replied the other, "you can't do that." "But I will," said Dixon; "you see if I don't." A few moments afterward Mr. Dixon got the floor and commenced a speech. He had laid out the ground shrewdly and the trap was set with all the Senator's cunning. A running debate shortly opened between himself and Sumner, and in the course of it the trap was sprung. Mr. Sumner making some sort of an answer that just suited Mr. Dixon's case. The speech closed suddenly, and Mr. Dixon went to the telegraph office. Before the Senate adjourned, he returned to the floor and commenced a speech. He had laid out the ground shrewdly and the trap was set with all the Senator's cunning. A running debate shortly opened between himself and Sumner, and in the course of it the trap was sprung. Mr. Sumner making some sort of an answer that just suited Mr. Dixon's case. The speech closed suddenly, and Mr. Dixon went to the telegraph office. Before the Senate adjourned, he returned to the floor and commenced a speech. He had laid out the ground shrewdly and the trap was set with all the Senator's cunning. A running debate shortly opened between himself and Sumner, and in the course of it the trap was sprung. Mr. Sumner making some sort of an answer that just suited Mr. Dixon's case. The speech closed suddenly, and Mr. Dixon went to the telegraph office. 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