

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1868. We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE: Second page—An old but good Parody, Farious Topics, The Armistice of the World, Miscellaneous. Third page—Financial Matters in New York, Imports, River News, Markets by Telegraph. Sixth page—Home Markets, &c. Seventh page—Interesting Miscellaneous Items, Amusement Directory, &c.

retired for consultation on the subject, which an incident of the trial then forced upon their decision, the same rule was again offered, by Mr. HENDRICKSON and was adopted, thirty-one to nineteen—all of the latter and an equal number of the former being Republicans. The rule would have been earlier adopted, and by a larger vote in the affirmative, had not certain Senators allowed themselves to be misled, by the Democratic bug-a-boo stories about the Chief Justice, into what the result has proven to be a false position.

Day after day, the progress of the trial steadily and conspicuously exhibits the strength of the case for the people, the elaborate care with which it has been prepared, the symmetrical unity of all its points, and the consummate ability with which link after link in the irrefragable chain of proof is slowly but surely forged and wound about the guilty usurper. Every hour proves, not only that the Managers carry too many guns for his counsel, but that they are proceeding with the easy and assured confidence of holding all the certainties in their hands. More than ever, with Congress and with the people, gains the conviction that the result is a foregone conclusion, from the facts which an intelligent nation has already fairly and fully sited to the bottom, and which only require the formality of a legal presentation now.

THE SOCIAL VALUE OF TRUTH. Modern opinion develops its tendency to liberalism in unexpected quarters and to the marked disturbance of old ideas. But in all its progress, the prime object is purely utilitarian, while the channels of its movement are selected by the tastes, the inclinations, or the peculiar moral and political idiosyncrasies of its pioneers and guides. This progress is marked by another feature equally conspicuous, and which, fortunately, operates as the great balance wheel, steadying and controlling the power, dangerous when unregulated, with which knowledge investigates and decides upon the received opinions of ages. This distinguishing and salutary principle is that ideas, dogmas, propositions, social, political or religious, shall be isolated, individualized, strictly defined and limited by themselves, stripped of every factitious and illegitimate relation to other theories or propositions not naturally and inherently a part of them, so that each new position, when presented as a way-side point in the progress of the world, shall be maintained or abandoned on its own simple merits, and in consideration of its positive value as a sound quantity in solving the problems of civilization.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is clearly misinformed. No bill is pending before the Legislature of Pennsylvania levying invidious taxes on what are known as "the New York Coal Companies." A bill is pending to tax all Coal Companies which are also Transportation Companies. The discrimination is based on the nature and extent of the franchises held by them, and which seem to warrant it. If the bill shall pass, and what are called "New York Companies" are concerned to pay it, it will be not because of that peculiarity, but because they belong in a class having extraordinary advantages and making uncommon profits. All Companies, known as "Pennsylvania Companies," enjoying the same sort of franchises, will be assessed and compelled to pay to precisely the same extent.

THE LABOR QUESTION proves embarrassing just now to both parties, the employer and the employed, in many sections of the country. The latest "strike" that we hear of occurred at Cleveland on Wednesday, a large number of the men engaged at the shops of the several railways and in the McHenry car shops turning out to protest against a new regulation which extends the nine hours of work to ten, without increased pay. Some four hundred men marched in procession through the streets and visited the various shops in the city. The movement was orderly, but marked by a violent spirit. Nothing is clearer than the right of labor to associate or combine, for the legal protection or just advancement of its interests. And the right of the laborer to toil for such wages as are satisfactory to himself, without the interference of third parties, is equally clear. The right to strike, and the right to work, are personal rights, which no law, whether of Legislatures or mobs, should meddle with, and if they be properly understood and justly considered, these rights can never interfere with each other. The operative has also the right to choose his employer; the employer has the same right to choose his laborers, and neither is justified in attempting to impair the privilege of the other in this regard.

THE ORDER by which the Senate authorizes its presiding officer, the Chief Justice, to decide all incidental questions, subject to its own power of reversal, meets the approval of all right minded men. If it should be amended in any particular, so as to render it entirely acceptable to all parties in the grave proceedings before that tribunal, it might be well to clothe the Managers for the House with the same right of appeal to a vote. The Managers should not be required to await the interposition of any friendly Senator, in order to secure for the prosecution its rights to a more formal and authoritative decision of any incidental issue. This weighs but little, however, practically, since there are many Senators who are ready, at any moment, to take the appeal from the ruling of the Chief Justice. The rule is the same which has been previously agreed on by a unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on Rules, but which was voted down when first submitted. Later experience has proven the necessity for it, and when the Senate, on Tuesday,

FREE RAILROAD BILL.

Yesterday we conveyed an erroneous impression as to the position of this bill before the Legislature. Hence, we restate the case. The bill brought into the House, immediately after the reception of the veto, was not the bill as presented by Mr. JENKINS at the opening of the session, but as modified by several Senate amendments, and otherwise improved. The minimum subscription is fixed at \$5,000 a mile, and the maximum limit of borrowing at \$30,000 a mile. When this bill was passed and sent to the Senate, that body substituted for it the bill as reported by the Committee of Conference, striking out that part objected to by the Governor. This was done by the strong vote of 20 to 12. At a still later hour, the Senate has further amended it by fixing the minimum subscription at \$9,000, by extending the time for commencement of operations from one to two years, and for completion from four to five years. In this shape the bill is said to be acceptable to all parties.

Our Harrisburg correspondent, "ALLEGHENY," writes so strongly of the Governor's veto, that we feel impelled to set forth our views with definiteness. The Governor's objections are two. 1. That the bill is in the nature of an "Omnibus," and therefore, unconstitutional. Doubtless, the Constitution provides, and most properly, that two subjects shall not be legislated upon in the same bill. This remedy was provided for a specific civil Persons having bills, differing in object and tendency, that could not pass through their respective merits, combined them into one bill, thus creating interest enough to carry the whole through. The Free Railroad Bill, as passed, is not in this category. It has but one purpose, which is, to authorize all persons who wish to build railroads on fair and equal terms, to do so. This purpose is not a complex nor multifarious, but one and homogeneous. Nor is this character vitiated by making the stipulation applicable to companies previously organized, but rather, it intensifies it.

2. That the bill falls under the same condemnation as the bill passed last year in reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. If this is the fact, then the Governor must stand justified, if not not. The bill of last year authorized the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, without consulting the stockholders thereof, and with no formalities whatever, to increase their capital stock at pleasure. The Free Railroad bill, as passed, can be brought within this category, only by a forced construction. Companies that might be organized under it, are indeed authorized to increase their capital stock, but only upon consent, first had and obtained, of their respective stockholders, nor even then until determining the amount of increase and duly putting the same on record.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The most difficult question of the day for the moralist or the political economist, for the philosopher, or for the perplexity of statesmen, is that which concerns the maintenance of the marriage relation. We do not perceive that the question has any embarrassment for that very old fashioned class of people who are content with the simple rules of duty which they find in the revelations, as they understand them, of Divine authority. It is only among those who have "advanced" beyond that guidance, becoming a law unto themselves, that we find the subject of the marriage relation to be one which is surrounded by doubts and irreconcilable diversities of judgment.

Whether marriage be a religious ordinance, of Divine appointment, with or without the legal obligations with which society aims also to regulate it as a civil institution, or whether it should be treated merely as a civil contract, and subject to the general principles of all laws of contracts as applicable to all engagements founded upon consent; whether, as ordained of God, it shall be indissoluble except for one great cause, or whether, as a civil engagement, it may be terminated at the pleasure of the parties, under certain social provisions for the protection of the State against the mischievous consequences of too great freedom of such divorces; here, we must admit, is a question of the most serious difficulty, and upon its right decision hang results the most vital to the happiness of man and to the good order of society.

The tendency of the age is undeniably toward a relaxation, not only of the Scriptural, but of the common law, restriction, but to the broadest latitude of individual freedom. Whether this promises to promote, or to retard, the right progress of the civilized world, is a question which we do not propose to touch upon. It would be simply absurd to take up that broad discussion in the columns of a daily journal. We are limited, to the duty of this brief reference to its actual status in the social field. We perceive that the precedents of the law, in legislative enactment or judicial decisions, have invariably, for centuries past, all pointed one way. We can find no instance in early history, or in later experience up to this hour, where propositions to restrict the privilege of divorce have been successful. On the contrary, the relaxations have been steady, progressive, enlarging and extending the justifications for a dissolution of the nuptial bond, and, in every case, organized and persistent demands for the legalization of additional grounds for divorce have, sooner or later, been crowned with success. In more than one State of this Union, the law in effect regards the marriage contract as purely a civil agreement, entirely independent of any religious character, and terminable for such a latitude of causes, depending upon the act of either party or the consenting will of both, as to reduce it completely to the level of other limited partnerships.

All this may or may not be for the best. We need not discuss the moral or social aspects of such a state of things. But, rather, we prefer to specify our view of the divorce question in which, with absolute unanimity not now, even the advocates of the most

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

I see much ado made in your city papers about the passage of Senate bill 998 which, it is said, was passed exclusively to affect the Tack-O'Connor case, and is denounced as a dangerous bill of special legislation. The bill, as published in the Pittsburgh papers is the bill as originally reported, and as it passed. The second section was struck out altogether, and the first somewhat modified. I append a copy of it as it passed in the Senate, and as it now stands before the House.

An act relative to the time and mode of trial and evidence in certain criminal cases: Whereas, Prosecutions intended to prevent and punish certain crimes and misdemeanors are frequently instituted by private persons as modes of enforcing redress for alleged civil wrongs, and for purposes of extortion and oppression; now, to prevent such abuses, therefore, SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever an indictment for an alleged crime or misdemeanor shall be found against any person or persons who shall at the time of such indictment be defendant or defendants, residing in this State, and who are charged and alleged in the said indictment, the trial of such indictment shall, on the petition of the party or parties accused, averring the pendency of such civil proceedings and verified by affidavit, be postponed until the said action or suit shall have been determined by final judgment or decree. Provided, That the person or persons accused if under bail shall give or return for his or their appearance from time to time as required until the indictment shall have been finally disposed of.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. BUCKALEW's term as United States Senator from Pennsylvania will expire on the fourth of March next. The assurance felt by the Republicans that they will carry the State in the autumn, and so have the designation of his successor, has led to the suggestion of the names of a number of prominent individuals in that connection. The first in order was that of Mr. GEORGE LANDON, now a member of the State Senate from the Bradford district. He is a man of remarkable brilliance, and if he possessed solid intellectual qualifications to match, and divested of certain hindrances that weigh upon him, his chances might have assumed formidable proportions before now. As we judge, his opportunity has lapsed. Later, the name of Mr. G. W. SCOTFIELD, member of Congress from the Warren district, was presented. He is a sound, practical man, a good lawyer, and intelligent and reliable as a statesman. Recently he was urged to become a candidate for the Senatorship, but, after considering the matter, he declined. If Governor CURTIS shall think of obtaining the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago, his friends will at once bring him forward for Senator, and a vigorous effort will be made to secure the election of members of the Legislature who will stand by him to the end. The name of Mr. EDWARD MCPHENSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, and formerly member of Congress from the Adams district, has been suggested by Washington correspondents; but whether with or without his approbation we do not know. Of full average calibre, as compared with other public men, he has more than ordinary literary attainments, is of unerring industry, and of a probity that was never doubted.

This completes the list so far as our observation extends. But we have reason to believe it will be considerably enlarged before the meeting of the Legislature upon which the choice will devolve. A LAW EXISTED for some years, levying a tax upon the earnings or dividends of all incorporated companies within this Commonwealth. It also provided that in all cases where no dividends were declared or earnings made, taxes should be paid on the capital stock. Against the equity of these provisions no complaint was made or could be made. Afterwards, by some confusion of law-makers, and clearly without intention, a supplemental act was passed, tending to the construction that taxes should be paid both on capital and earnings or dividends. This supplemental law has been differently construed, but not a few companies have paid taxes under it amounting to full eight per cent, computed on earnings only. This is not equitable, and the Commonwealth, whatever else it may afford, cannot afford this sort of oppression. Last year it was proposed to abate one of these taxes; but the temporary necessities of the Treasury were urged against the act of simple justice. The rectification was put over to this year, and has again failed. The State ought not to hinder enterprise by what must be felt to be an unjust and arbitrary exactment.

There was a profound silence for a moment after Justice Grier had concluded. His associates, or most of them, were evidently taken by surprise at this innovation on the monotonous routine of this grave and dignified body. This is not our language; we quote it from a Washington letter to that eminently Democratic Journal, the Boston Post. It shows that the Supreme Judicial stump-speech was not altogether acceptable even to the party in whose interest it seemed to be made.

Of THE ACCUSATIONS brought by Mr. G. A. Townsend against Senator WADSWORTH, purporting to be a recital of certain very gross and ungentlemanly language used by the Senator, the Cincinnati Chronicle has the testimony of a well-known citizen of Cincinnati who was present when Townsend approached the Senator, and heard every word that passed. He states that not only was there no rough language used, but the name of Judge Chase was not mentioned. The New York Express has a correspondent who suggests, with respect, that the bill should be amended so as to require that the entire commercial and shipping business be transferred to the upper parts of Manhattan Island.

GOOD HEALTH IS THE GREATEST OF ALL BLESSINGS.

And to preserve it is the privilege and duty of all. DR. SARGENT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS. Are the great sovereign, speedy and sure cure of the age, for Dyspepsia, either in its mild or worst stages, and for all the ailments which result from the impurities of the blood, and the various diseases, have by the use of this invaluable medicine been restored to health and the enjoyment of life. Is your Liver a torpid condition of inaction, thereby deranging the whole system? DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS Will speedily remove the secretions and restore it to a healthy state. Are you troubled with loss of appetite, foul stomach, eruptions of wind, sick headache and general derangement of the digestive organs? DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS Are a sure, safe and permanent remedy, and by their mild but certain action will cleanse, renovate and reinvigorate the system. DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS stand high as one of the standard medicines of the age. For the cure of all diseases arising from a disordered state of the liver, as can be testified by the certificates of large numbers of our citizens who have been benefited and cured by their use. These Pills can be obtained, either in bulk or Sugar Coated, from all Druggists in the country.

UNIMPEACHABLE.

Indigestion—the most fatal generator of disease, so common as not to be considered dangerous—slowly and surely saps the foundation of health, for, with impaired digestion, it is impossible for food to afford strength to the system. Dyspepsia invariably follows this disease, and dyspepsia over all their sufferings to indigestion. NERVOUS AND ALL HEADACHE arising from derangement of the digestive organs. Persons of sedentary habits frequently suffer from indigestion, as well as delicate persons, and those who are afflicted with indigestion are prevented from enjoying life, and are unable to perform their duties. DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS has been found the safest and best means of removing all digestive obstructions, as well as the perfecting of the system. Those whose occupations are mental, and who are afflicted with indigestion, should use medical skill, as it cools the excited brain, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a simple and safe remedy, and its use is not attended with any of the usual risks of medicine. It is admirably adapted, as it possesses the quality of invigorating without excitement or reaction. An immense amount of unimpeachable evidence can be produced to prove that DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS is a sure and reliable action in alleviating and curing all the diseases of the stomach. Its superior excellence and consequent renown is fully accounted for, from the fact that it is made under the personal supervision of the proprietors. In strict accordance with pharmaceutical science.

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to Dr. KEYSER, 150 Penn Street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop. JOHN SCANLAN, Coal Miner, Washington Co., Pa. DR. KEYSER'S REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS. A man called in today Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by ALLEGHENY CURE, PERMANENT RESTORATION. That these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a gentleman in the State of Ohio, denoting another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LONG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES, 150 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KEYSTONE BANK. It is hereby decided to immediately increase the Capital stock of this Bank to \$200,000, notice of the meeting of the stockholders to be held at the Rooms of the KeyStone Bank, on Wednesday, April 15, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M. For particulars inquire of J. RUSH & CO., 201 Market Street, Pittsburgh. GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier. Pittsburgh, March 31st, 1868.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. Delaware Mutual S. Insurance Company. Removed to No. 68 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh. Agents: F. H. MADEIRA, Agent.

REMOVAL. JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO., REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, have removed to No. 115 FOURTH STREET.

REMOVAL. PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE TO NEW BANKING HOUSE, Corner of Wood and Sixth Streets, April 1st.

FOR RENT. STORE ROOM and DWELLING attached on Beaver Avenue, Allegheny City. (Formerly Manchester) last story building in good location. For particulars inquire of J. RUSH & CO., 201 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT. DWELLING HOUSE, No. 366 Ridge street, Allegheny City, with three rooms and bath room, gas, water, &c. &c. For particulars inquire of J. RUSH & CO., 201 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

TODD'S INDEX REVISION. JAMES TODD, of the Allegheny County Jail, has revised the Index of the Allegheny County Jail, and it is now published and ready for use. For particulars inquire of J. RUSH & CO., 201 Market Street, Pittsburgh.