The **Hittsburgh** Gazette.

be a false position.

the bottom, and which only require the

formality of a legal presentation now. The

attendance in the galleries of the Senate.

diminishing each day, shows that but one

result can be anticipated-and that result is

THE SOCIAL VALUE OF TRUTH.

Modern opinion developes its tendency to

liberalism in unexpected quarters and to the

This progress is marked by another fea

what the Republic has counted on.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY PENNIMAN, BEED & CO., Proprietors, IMAN, JOSIAH RING, TON, N. P. BEED, Editors and Managers. F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOTTOW

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OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

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 Armies of only that the Managers carry too many the World, Miscellaneous, Third pageare proceeding with the easy and Financial Matters in New York, Imports, River News, Markets by Telegraph. Sixth page-Home Markets, &c. Screnth page-Interesting Miscellancous Rems. Amusement Directory, &c.

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 1381.

In the Legislature, yesterday, Mr. HICK-MAN denounced the Irish roundly; but whether on the ground of nationality or religion we cannot make out, but probably for both. By this narrowness and bigotry, he has brought suspición on his professions of love for liberty and equality.

marked disturbance of old ideas. But in all IF ANYBODY at Harrisburg represents us its progress, the prime object is purely as opposed to appropriations for completing utilitarian, while the channels of its moveand maintaining Dixmont Hospital, they speak without authority and widel of the ment are selected by the tastes, the inclinations, or the peculiar moral and political truth. We are in favor of providing that the State may be represented in the Hospital idlosyncrasies of its pioneers and guides. Board in proportion to its benefactions ture equally conspicuous, and which, fortuthereto, and have said so plainly; but, with steadying and controlling the power, danaid now solicited, and without abatement. To this condition we understand the managers do not object.

THERE are apprehensions that the Presdent may favor the country with yet another veto. The democratic influences which or religious, shall be isolated, individualized, opposed the passage of the new bill reliev- strictly defined and limited by themselves. ing dur domestic manufactures from tax, stripped of every factitious and illegitimate are now joined, it is said, with the whisky- relation to other theories or propositions White House to veto it. It is understood so that each new position, when presented Railroad bill, as passed, can be brought withat Washington that the distillers, who are usually ardent JOHNSON men, will pay a world, shall be maintained or abandoned on million of dollars to secure the President's its own simple merits, and in consideration acquittal. They are much more likely to of its positive value as a sound quantity in lay out their money to secure the defeat of a solving the problems of civilization. hill which will take more, than that from their pockets if it becomes a law. Of course experience which centuries have matured, they presume upon the failure of any effort nor does it dispute the vast results which thought and material development have adto repass it over the veto.

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THE New York Times is clearly misinformed. No bill is pending before the Legtaxes on what are known as "the New York it fearlessly re-investigates and ruthlessly the perplexity of statesmen, is that which end. The name of Mr. EDWARD MCPHEn. thing are also tramples upon many a moss-grown doctrine concerns the maintenance of the marriage at Washington, and formerly member of that it should not apply to any pending case;

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. HENDERSON and was adopted, thirty-one to nineteen-all of the CASE. latter and an equal number of the former

The bill brought into the House. immebeing Republicans. The rule would have diately after the reception of the veto, was been carlier adopted, and by a larger vote not the bill as presented by Mr. JENCKS at in the affirmative, had not certain Senators the opening of the session, but as modified allowed themselves to be misied, by the by several Senate amendments, and other-Democratic bug-a-boo stories about the Chief wise improved. The minimum subscrip-Justice, into what the result has proven to tion is fixed at \$6,000 a mile, and the maximum limit of borrowing at \$20,000 a mile. Day after day, the progress of the trial When this bill was passed and sent to the steadily and conspicuously exhibits the Senate, that body substituted for it the bill strength of the case for the people, the elabas reported by the Committee of Conference, striking out that part objected to by orate care with which it has been prepared, the symmetrical unity of all its points, and the Governor. This was done by the strong the consummate ability with which link afvote of 20 to 12. At a till later hour. the Senate has further amended it by fixing the ter link in the irrefragible chain of proof is slowly but surely forged and wound about minimum subscription at \$9,000, by extendthe guilty usurper. Every hour proves, not ing the time for. commencements of soperations from one to two years, and, for comguns for his counsel, but that, they pletion from four to five years. In this

assured confidence of holding all the certainparties. Our Harrisburg correspondent, "ALLEtles in their hands. More than ever, with Congress and with the people, gains the GHENY," writes so strongly of the Goverconviction that the result is a foregone connor's veto, that we feel impelled to'set forth clusion, from the facts which an intelligent our views with definiteness. The Governation has already fairly and fully sifted to

shape the bill is said to be acceptable to all

nor'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 evil Persons having bills, differing in object and tendency, that could not pass on their 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 per-

sons who want to build railroads on fair and equal terms, to do so. This nurpose is and homegeneous. Nor is this character rather intensified. 2. That the bill falls under the same con-

gerous 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 first had and obtained, of their respective The world does not deny the value of that

the same on record.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

ded to the general fund of beneficial information. But the world accepts no theory

FREE RAILROAD RILL. D. S. Cunrestricted freedom of the marriage state, LETTER FROM HARRISBURG. despite all the runnors affoat about heavier Yesterday we conveyed an erroneous im- as a civil contract, have concurred. Every pression as to the position of this bill before ground of divorce hitherto permitted, in the Legislature. Hence, we restate the every community in Christendom, includes the common principle of consent by both

POISST PITISBURGH GAZETTE: FRIDAY. APRIL 3. 1868.

parties, or of justification in the wrong-doing of either. The common consent of the world forbears to engraft upon its new marriage code the visitation of God, in the subsequent mental or physical disqualification of either party for the proper discharge of the duties belonging to their union. The common consent of humanity will revolt therefore from the shocking proposition now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature, House. which would enact that a divorce may be decreed, in the discretion of the

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Court, in case either party, is, and has been for a period of five years, insanc. We can scarcely believe that such an infamous proposal could be sanc, tioned either in that State or by any other the least scrupulous in Christendom. Not even Indiana, or those other States which are commonly understood as leading in

the great movement to reduce the marriage. contract to the level of other civil engagements-regardless of the high moral and social consideratious which once controlled the judgment of the world-have taken so long a stride toward social demoralization as

this. We have no doubt that the proposal will be dismissed by the people of Massachusetts to the shameful oblivion which it respective merits, combined them into one tions are not His creature's opportunities, even to gratify the inclinations of such as favor the largest license of divorce.

## UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Mr. BUCKALEW's term as United States Senator from Pennsylvania will expire on neither complex nor multiform, but one the fourth of March next. The assurance felt by the Republicans that they will carry vitiated by making the stipulation applica- the State in the autumn, and so have the this proviso, we would certainly grant the nately, operates as the great balance wheel, ble to companies previously organized, but designation of his successor, has led to the suggestion of the names of a number of

prominent individuals in that connection. demnation as the bill passed last year in The first in order was that of Mr. GEORGE reference to the Pennsylvania Railroad Com- LANDON, now a member of the State Senate pany. If this is the fact, then the Governor from the Bradford district. He is a man of must stand justified; if not, not. The bill of remarkable brilliance, and if he possessed last year authorized the directors of the solid intellectual qualifications to match, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, without and divested of certain hindrances consulting the stockholders thereof, and that weigh upon him, his chances might with no formalities whatever, to increase | have assumed formidable proportions before ring, and are calling upon their friend at the not naturally and inherently a part of them, their capital stock at pleasure. The Free now. As we judge, his opportunity has Railroad bill, as passed, can be brought with-in this category, only by a forced construc-tion. Companies that might be organized Warren district, was presented. He is a University given the second construction of the second construction. Companies that might be organized warren district, was presented. He is a Companies that might be organized warren district, was presented. He is a as a way-side point in the progress of the in this category, only by a forced construct Scorield, member of Congress from the under it, are indeed authorized to increase sound, practical man, a good lawyer, and their capital stock, but only upon consent, intelligent and reliable as a statesman. Recently he was urged to become a candi- through such actions as "obtaining goods stockholders, nor even then until determin- date for the Senatorship, but, after consider- | on false pretences," ing the amount of increase and duly putting ing the matter, he declined. If Governor &c. It simply provides that if a man brings CURTIN shall think of obtaining the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago, his a witness in his own case, shall be tried first, friends will at once bring him forward for | instead of the criminal suit, in which he can

The most difficult question of the day for Senator, and a vigorous effort will be made be a witness. In other words, that if a man because it is old ; while it receives all those the moralist or the political economist, for to secure the election of members of the first in which, under the criminal law, he islature of Pennsylvania levying invidious truths which time and trial have made clear, the consideration of the philosopher, or for Legislature who will stand by him to the can be an interested witness. Is there any taxes on what are known as "the New York it fearlessly re-investigates and ruthlessly the perplexity of statesmen, is that which end. The name of Mr. EDWARD McPHER- thing dreadful in this?

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARBISBURG, March 31, 1868. I see much ado made in your city papers about the passage of Senate bill 298 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, not 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

An act relative to the time and mode of WHEREAS, Prosecutions intended to pre-vent and punish certain crimes and misdemeanors are frequently instituted by pri-vate persons as modes of enforcing redress

vate persons as modes of enforcing redress for alleged civil wrongs, and for purposes of extorlion and oppression; now to prevent such abuses; therefore, it is a standard Bouse of Representatives of the Common-accalth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the anthority of the same, That whenever an indictment for originate crime or imisdemeanor shall for an alleged crime or: misdemeanor shall be found against any person or persons who shall at the time of such indictment be de-fendant or defendants of record to a civil proceeding at law or equity; then pending wherein the person or persons on whose in-formation the said criminal charge was based,or on whose testimony before the the grand jury such indictment was found, shall also be plaintiff or plaintiffs, defend-ant or defendants, and wherein the same chusctis to the shameful oblivion which it merity. If marriage is to be treated as a civil engagement, avoidable and avoided when circumstances prove the indisposition of the parties to its continuance, let that tenet, broad as it is, suffice. God's visita-tions are not. His creature's opportunities, and or defendants, and wherein the same are charged and alleged in the said indict-ment, the trial of such indictment shall, on the petition of the party or parties accused, averring the pendency of such civil pro-ceedings and verified by affidavit, be post-poned until the said action or suit shall have been determined by final judgment or denored. The the period of the party or parties accused, averring the pendency of such civil pro-ceedings and verified by affidavit, be post-poned until the said action or suit shall decree. Provided, That the person or perdecree. *Provided*, That the person of per-sons accused if under ball giall give or re-new ball for his or their a pearance from time to time as required until the indict-ment shall have been finally disposed of.

rguments than ordinary logic having be ffered to produce a contrary result.

ALLEGHENT <u>166 (1986)</u> WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1868.

Senate bill 298 was voted in the Honse his morning; so there is an end of that. It is remarkable, however, that before the bill came np in the House the friends of the Tack brothers had an amendment ready to offer. to strike out the words, "that whenever an indictment for an alleged crime or misdemeanor shall be found." and insert. instead, "that whenever an indictment for an alleged crime or misdemeanor shall have been found.?. This shows that the Tack men did not apply it to their case, as it passed the

The new Free Railroad bill, as it passed the House, was reported without amend-ment, and it was immediately taken up in the Senate: but the same parties who amended the bill in that body before, snbstituted for it the former bill as it. came from the Committee of Conference, striking out. that part objected to by the Governor. I This prevailed, twenty to twelve, and so the bill goes back to the House. ALLEGHENT

GOOD HEALTH

IS THE GREATEST OF ALL BLESSINGS and to preserve it is the privilege and fluty of all.

DR. SABGENT'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND LIVER PILLS Are the great severeign, speedy and sure cure of the age, for Dyspepsia, either in its mildest or worst, stages, and hundreds who have long suffered under the inflictions of this most annoying and dangerous disease, have by the use of this invaluable medicin been restored to health and the enjoyment of life. 'Is your Liver in 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 stomich, eructations of wind, sick headache and general ferangement of the digestive organs l

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 the liver, as can be attested by the certificates of large numbers of our clitzens who have been bene-Ated and cured by their use. Date [ galact rd.], date These Pills can be obtained, either Plain or Sugar Coated, from all Druggists in the country.

UNIMPEACHABLE.

Indigestion-the most fruitful generator of dis-ease, 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. Dyspepsis in 9th of March, after having , been on the files variably follows this disease, and dyspeptics owe all their sufferings to indigestion. Nervous and sick passed. There was no hurry; no hiding; no headache also spring, from derangement of the diconcealment. Whatever was done was done openly and boldly, and if anybody has gestive organs. Persons of sedentary habits fre-quently suffer from these evils, which are attended with a nervons irritability of temper, extremely un-pleasant to others and a source of mistery to them-scires. HOSTETTER'S TOMACH BITTERS has been tricked in its passage the fault does not grow out of any lack in the publicity given an digestive obstructions, as were as oracling up the falling system. Those whose, occupations are men-tai recognize in this preparation the perfection of medical skill, as it soothes the excited brain, Bead-ache disappears under its potent charm, and the pa-tientrapidly regains health and strougth by its re-storing power. To the aged, as well as delicate ladies and children, it is admirably suited, as it poe-sesses the quality of invigorating without excile-ment or reaction. An immense amount of uninpeacinable evidence cessity, to prevent the use of the criminal

it or reneation. 1 immenses amount of uninpeacliable evidence-be-produced to prove that HOSTETTER'S MACH BITTER'S is unequalled for its prompt ever reliable action in alleviating and curing all masses of the stomach. Its superior excellence

ANOTHER CURE OF DEAFNESS. Flost my hearing during the last year. Part of

he time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to DR: KEYSER, 120 [Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from

a special one. It makes no reference to any particular case, and I do not think any one Senator knew or thought it had any special purpose or application. It was introduced early in the session; was reported shortly afterwards by the Judiciary Committee, after careful examination; was printed and remained on file for several weeks; was then taken up and discussed, off and on, for about a week; its contents were duly noted by the reporters for the press; and on the

of the Senate for several weeks, was finally

law for the collection of private claims,

object, the civil suit, in which he cannot be

'larceny by

The bill, as you will see, is a general, not

all Coal Companies which are also Transfranchises held by them, and which seem to provement. warrant it. If the bill shall pass, and what are called "New York Companies" are conpeculiarity, 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 embarrass-

ing 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 consent or backed by political or ecclesiastishops of the several railways and in the al despotisms. McNairy 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 on the world to higher conquests over ig- the good order of society. protection or just advancement of its interests. And the right of the laborer to toil for such wages as are satisfactory to himself. tory of mind over matter. without the interferance of third parties, is We like this practical, mathematically ac-

èqually clear. The right to strike and the right to work, are personal rights, which no curate precision of modern thought. We 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. lectual cultivation, society owes all its advancement, knowledge all its solid attain-The operative has also the right to choose ments, morals all their purity of application, his employer; the employer has the same Christendom the best fruits of its ripening right to choose his laborers, and neither is justified in attempting to impair the priviexperience. And we very gratefully acknowledge that an exact obedience to this lege of the other in this regard.

simple rule of the right can never work to THE ORDER by which the Senate authorthe disadvantage of society. No matter izes its presiding officer, the Chief Justice, to what prejudices may be assailed, or what social disturbances it may temporarily create, decide all incidental questions, subject to its own power of reversal, meets the approval the result must work out to the final profit of all right minded men. If it should be of humanity. But let the rule be faithfully applied, and amended in any particular, so as to render suffer no new proposition, no innovation it entirely acceptable to all parties in the upon the accepted opinions of society to be grave proceedings before that tribunal, it, might be well to clothe the Managers for judged by another standard than this simple. and decisive one, of right and of truth. We the House with the same right of appeal to a vote. The Managers should not be renot, in our alarm, fly to other objections quired to await the interposition of any friendly Senator, in order to secure for the essentially transitory and based upon feeling rather than judgment. Nor, should we be prosecution its rights to a more formal and betrayed by our apprehensions into an in: authoritative decision of any incidental issue. This weighs but little, however, pracdulgence, as popular as it is fatal, in that untically, since there are many Senators who sound refuge of expediency which, has, always been a curse to our race. The plea of are ready, at any moment, to take the appeal expediency we hold to be the most delusive from the ruling of the Chief Justice; The rule is the same which had been and mischievous that over betrayed manpreviously agreed on by a unanimous vote kind. Its only merit is that, by all its sad of the Senate Committee on Rules, has and dishonor, it is sure to bring us at last which was voted down when first submitted

face to face with the simple truth that what Later experience has proven the necessity for it, and when the Senate, on Tuesday, is right is the safest expediency of all.

which was never based upon solid reason, relation. We do not perceive that the quesportation Companies. The discrimination or is now inapplicable to the modern condi- tion has any embarrassment for that very old Congress from the Adams district, has been is based on the nature and extent of the tions, the superior necessities of human im- fashioned class of people who are content suggested by Washington correspondents; He who would defend an old tenet or find in the revelations, as they understand we do not know. Of full average calibred

> guidance, becoming a law unto themselves, the State, finds himself met with the simple but effective test,-Is is sound or right in | that we find the subject of the marriage relation to be one which is surrounded by itself? No matter what its bearings upon other questions, or upon the existing state doubts and irreconcilable diversities of judgof things social or political, that is still the ment.

question-Is it radically, intrinsically, sym-Whether marriage be a religious ordinance, of Divine appointment, with or withmetrically right? If it is, the right triumphs; sooner or later the truth wins, and fout the legal obligations with which society

aims also to regulate it as a civil institution. its opponents must yield, even if the institutions of ages go down and the land- or whether it should be treated merely as a marks of empires be obliterated. What- civil contract and subject to the general ever, judged by the same test, turns to principles of the law of contracts as applidross in the crucible, is stamped as base, and cable to all engagements' founded 'upon rejected, whether supported by centuries of consent; whether, 'as ordalned of God, it shall be indissoluble except for one greatcause, or whether, as a civil engagement, it

The notion that what is, is right, is thor- may be terminated at the pleasure of the oughly exploded. What is itself right-that, parties, under certain social provisions for that, only, shall prevail. This is the ac- the protection of the State against the miscepted truth which now moves the world. chievous consequences of too great freedom Its struggle for development has given to of such divorce; here, we must admit, is civilization all its material and intellectual a question of the most serious difficulty, triumphs, and, as it gains recognition from | and upon its right decision hang results the political or religious economists, will lead most vital to the happiness of man and to

norance and prejudice, in man's perfected The tendency of the age is undeniably toknowledge of himself, and in the final vic- ward a relaxation, not only of the Scriptural, restriction, but to the broadest latitude of individual freedom. Whether this promises

to promote, or to, retard, the right progress think it embodies the radical idea of civili- of the civilized world, is a question which zation, the supreme law of all right pro- | we do not propose to touch upon. It would gress. To this ruling tendency of intel- 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 fudicial 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 le galization of additional grounds for divorce have, sooner, or later, been crowned with shall always find that enough. We need 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 diaracter,, 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 experiences and through all its misfortunes of such a state of things. But rather we

with the simple rules of duty which they | but whether with or without his approbation propound a new principle, intimately con- them, of Divine authority. It is only among as compared with other public men, he has strained to pay it, it will be not because of that cerning the leading interests of society and those, who have "advanced" beyond that more than ordinary literary attainments, is of untiring 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 be-plaining this bill; but it so easy to cast asfore 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 conflision of law-makers, and clearly without intention, a supplemental act was passed liable 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 liave 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 emporary 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 exaction.

THERE was a profound silence for a mo-nent 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 lignified body.

This is not our language; we quote it from 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 WADE. purporting to be a recital of certain verv gross and ungentlemanly language used by the Senator, the Cincinnati *Ohronicle* has-the testimony of a well known citizen of Cincinnati, who was present when Pown-seid approached the Senator, and heard every word that passed. He states that not only was there no rough language used, but the plane of Julge Chase was not men-tioned, ....

reduce it completely to the level of other limited partnerships: All this may or may not be for the beat. We need not discuss the moral or social aspet: of such a state of things. But state, we prater to specify one view of the direct, we question in which, with absolute unanimity until now, even the advocates of the most

but a close inspection of it will show that it applies only to indictments which "shall "shall and not to those which have been found No Court J feel certain, would construe the law as applicable to any case now pending. If, however, there is any danger of such construction, the House can easily add a provision guarding against it; and with that appended, the law. as all will admit, is eminently proper. The Senate, I am sure, did not think it applicable to any

> persions upon the Legislature, and people are so ready to believe them, that I have been at some pains to show that this law was well and carefully considered, that it is in its main purpose a good law; that it does not, by any fair construction, apply to pending cases, and that no one supposes, in vo-ting for it, that it was intended for any spe-

cial purpose. The Commercial, some days since, published the draft of a bill relative to. Consolidation which has induced the idea, especially in Allegheny, that the bill had been introduced and was likely to pass. No such bill, however, has been read in either House, nor has any member, as far as I can learn, any intention of offering it. It was drawn, in the early part of the session, as the em bodiment of an idea suggested almost simultaneously from various quarters, but with no intention of presenting it to this Legis lature; and some gentlemen, to whom it was shown, thinking it a good thing, took a copy of it and had it published. That is all. The only bill on Consolidation now, before he Legislature, is the one now pending in the House, to retrocede the five townships consolidated with your city under the act assed last year; and that is still in nubibus. It was on the private calendar to-day, but the House did not get within three hundred of it, and it is not likely to get much closer

for a week to come. The Senate to day reconsidered the vote by which the appropriation bill was killed, and made it the special order for Thursday night. The appropriations for local chari-ties will probably then all be stricken out and the bill passed. The Gövernör's vero of the Free Railroad Law creates great indignation among its friends and receives commandations from very few. Its arguments are considered very rew. Its arguments are considered as thissy, and the constitutional exception as the simplest trifling. Many of the Gov-ernor's friends complain that he gave no indication beforehand, of this action on his part, alleging that, if he had, the bill could have been re-called and amended so as to remove his objections. This, if well founded, is a serious cause of complaint Vetoes have become so common with the Governor that one is almost tempted to ask whether he has parted company with his friends, like the other great vetoer at Washington. The House to-day promptly took up and passed another Free Railroad Bill. It is modeled mainly on the previous bill of the House, but contains several of the Senate amendmeuts, and is otherwise modified for the better. The minimum subscription is fixed at \$6,000 per mile, and the maximum limit of borrowing at \$20,000 a mile. If will hardly pass the Senate in this shape. The Senate tools up the adjournment res-olution to-day, and fixed the date at April 14. The House, it is said, will insist on the 10th.

The Contested Election Committee is about through with its isober. The mail argue ment was made to night. If decided on its merits, the Republican contestant will be admitted to his seat, and I think it will be,

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 Bluffs, Washington Co., Pa. ANOTHER CURE.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CLIE, or. PELMONARY RESTORATIVE. .... Alst. these cures. are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires, t to be distinctly understood that most of his great ures are made in accordance with the established, aws that govern the science of medicine, in which te has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipto . a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohle, detailing another

nost wonderful cure. DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OF-FICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREAT-MEN'A OF CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 130 PENN STREET, FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 3 P. M.

NOTICES. NOTICE. TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

REVSTONE BANK.

It having been decided to immediately increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to \$200,000, notice a hereby given to the present Stockholders that the subscription Books, are now open, and, will, remain open until the 10th day of April proxime, for ant-criptions to the smould of \$66,00. inflons to the amount of **\$65,000.** (fter April 10th the Books, will be opened to the blic for the balance of stock not taken at that date.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.' 

PITTTBURGH AND YUBA RIVER MINING CO.—The Annual Meet-ing of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Yuba River Mining Co. will be held at the Rooms of the Pittsburgh, Fort Warne & Chicago Railway Co., on WEDNESDAY, April 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M. mh31:n72 JAMES FINLAY, Secretary.

REMOVALS. REMOVAL.

Delaware Mutual S. Insurance Company Removed to No. 68 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh. ap3:n82 REMOVAL.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO. STOCK AND BEAL ESTATE BROKERS, AND

No. 115 FOURTH STREET. REMOVAL.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE TO NEW BANKING HOUSE.

Corner of Wood and Sixth Streets.

FOR RENT. TO LET,

STORE BOOM and INWELLING stated on Beaver avenue. Allegheny City, (formerly Mau-chester,) Just new building in good location. For particulars inquire of mh31 No. 337 Beaver avenue.

FOR BENT,

DWELLING HOUSE, No. 366 Ridge street, Allegheny City, with nine rooms and bath toom, gas, mater, &C. Apply to IBAAU N. BUNTON, at the Borge, obr-ner of Duquesne Way and Point street, Pittsburgh, or No. 38 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, User, mb30:nes

TODD'S INDEX RERUM INDEX BERUM: or. INDEX OF SUBJECTS intended as a manual to aid the student and the pro-featonal man; in preparing himbell for actioned with an introduction illustrating issued with and uction illustrating in thility a By JOHN TODD, DD. KAY & COMPANY,