

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page, Poetry, Religious Intelligence, Chronology, Miscellaneous, Clippings, Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports, Exports, etc. Important Local News, Amusements, etc.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfurt, 80 1/2. Gold closed in New York yesterday at 135 1/2.

GENERAL GRANT will be officially notified to-day, of his election to the Presidency, a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress bearing the communication.

THE ENGLISH CONVENTION relative to the rights of naturalized citizens will be ratified by the Senate. The Alabama treaty will be amended, but probably not so as to be acceptable to the English Government.

THE SENATE votes to permit the construction of a bridge over the Ohio, at Cincinnati, with spans not less than four hundred feet over the channel, and reserving to Congress the future right to direct modifications of the structure.

ON THURSDAY, Washington gossip expressed a general apprehension that nothing would transpire as to the new Cabinet, until the inauguration of the President, or, at least, until the Termination of Office question should be disposed of. On Friday, there was "authority" for saying that the names of the Cabinet are to be announced next week. Politicians are anxious, and the country is calm—and each with reason.

THINK as we please, of the temper and discretion with which certain of the Representatives have maintained their convictions of right; hold the Georgia vote to have been really admissible or inadmissible in point of law; yet it is none sense to deny to the House the same functions, co-extensive with those of the Senate, in the canvass of the Electoral vote. The points which were made by BUTLER and SCHENCK on Wednesday and Thursday, in their appeals to the House to maintain its privilege, are simply incontrovertible by logic or under the Constitution. Failing to sustain them by an affirmative vote on the BUTLER resolution, the House should forthwith reconsider and reverse its vote excluding Georgia the other day.

THE Ohio Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, located at Columbus, was formally opened, on Thursday evening last, about eight hundred persons being present on the occasion, including the State officers, members of the Legislature, and officers of the public institutions. The building is one of the finest and largest in the country. The estimated cost is \$625,000. A gentleman of this city, who was present at the opening exercises, which took place in the magnificent Chapel of the institution, describes the scene and the performances in glowing terms, particularly the exhibition of pantomime, illustrative of the language of Mutes, several of the inmates acting stories and the Superintendent interpreting to the audience. The charity is a noble one, and the State is worthily administering it.

THE present capital stock of the Erie Railway is \$7,765,300; its preferred stock \$3,540,000—total \$11,305,300. This aggregate has been in part reached by the issue, within thirteen months past, of \$33,000,000 of convertible bonds, which have accordingly been sold, at forty per cent. and upwards. This explains how that ring has come by the money, which it is now lavishing right and left. Indeed, one of its leading members recently testified, at Albany, in effect that it would be death to them to stop their paper-mill. Their expenditure has been mainly for railroads and newspapers, with nearly all of these, especially such as are situated in Pennsylvania, substantially worthless for assets.

The capital stock of the New York Central was \$38,736,000, but the recent eighty per cent. addition swells the total to about \$74,000,000.

The stock of the Hudson River road now stands at \$16,012,999.

LOOK at the inconsistencies involved in the action of the Joint Convention of Congress, last Wednesday! For example, upon the question whether, or not, Georgia is legally a State, and so entitled to the canvass of her Electoral vote, the two Houses disagreed; the Senate, which

declined to admit the Georgia Senators because she is not yet a State, now voting to receive her Electoral ballots, to make her State rights are forfeited, and the House, which has given seats to the Georgia Representatives because Georgia is a reconstructed State, now rejecting the Electoral vote because Georgia is not reconstructed as required by law. Future consistency, therefore, requires the Senate to admit Messrs. HILL and MILLER at once, and the House should turn out Georgia's pseudo-Representatives neck and heels.

Again, the vote of the House rejecting the Georgia ballots, on Wednesday, in effect committed that body against the Georgian claim to perfected reconstruction, and yet the same body now hesitates to assert its unabated and equal right, with the Senate, to take such position as the judgment of its own majority may approve.

Again, by EDMUNDS' resolution, both Houses agreed beforehand that the Georgia question should be dodged, when encountered. Yet the moment that it really loomed up before the Convention, each House made haste to vote separately upon its merits, and committed themselves on opposite sides. If the EDMUNDS resolution meant anything, it meant an evasion, and was itself promptly repudiated, when the pinch came, by a decisive ye and nay vote in each House. It has been the impression that Congress would remand Georgia back to her provisional government, with JOSHUA HILL for the Governor. How will it look for the Senate to take that action now, after its decision on Wednesday to admit the vote of the State?

It is simply impossible so to adjust the Georgia question now, that either one House or the other can avoid taking a square back-track.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

A few weeks ago we gave, in these columns, a pretty full synopsis of the Preliminary Report of W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., on the subject of the proposed new water works for Pittsburgh, and doubtless many of our readers have seen and carefully examined the full report. So we need not enter anew upon the details of that subject.

At the meeting of the Councils of Allegheny City on Wednesday evening, a memorial was presented and read, asking that negotiations be entered into with the Councils of Pittsburgh, to effect, if possible, some just and materially advantageous arrangement, under which both cities may unite in the enterprise, and thus secure for all time an adequate supply of pure water. A copy of that communication will be found in our columns this morning.

It will be recollected that Mr. ROBERTS suggests in his report—and we think wisely—the creation of a water power for the purpose of pumping up the water, as is done at the Fairmount works at Philadelphia, at a cost vastly below that of steam. This would require the erection of a dam across the Allegheny river somewhere at or above Negley's Run. Now, suppose Pittsburgh should adopt that plan, which is probable, then Allegheny will be obliged to do one of two things—either negotiate with Pittsburgh for a supply of water from that source at a disadvantage, or continue to pump by steam power for all time to come; for it is not possible to erect more than one dam. If Pittsburgh should secure that one, then Allegheny is out.

The questions, therefore, that the gentlemen signing this communication have raised are these: First, Would it be better for the two cities to carry out this important and costly enterprise jointly, or to go on as heretofore, each pumping up its own water? and, secondly, Would it be wisdom on the part of the people of Allegheny to let go the only chance they ever can have of securing, on equal terms with their neighbors, the use of water power for throwing up their supply? Let them be carefully and dispassionately considered.

PRECIOUS LEGACIES.

Through all the agitations and convulsions of modern times, Spain has maintained a sinister reputation for immovability. It has apparently been less swayed than any other European nation by the general progress of ideas, whether in the field of abstract speculation or in the realm of practical investigation. Its immobility has at once inspired wonder and excited contempt.

Still, to careful observers, signs have not been wanting that underneath the unrippled and placid surface of Spanish society, a profound ferment was going on, analogous in all respects to that felt by other civilized communities. Thinkers reached this conclusion by the shorter cut of analysis, inferring that mountain barriers were just as incapable as narrow friths of stopping the spread of opinions. Each age has its peculiar manifestations of views and purposes. Majorities everywhere sympathize, in a greater or less degree, in the new impulses. Even minorities are impregnated to a larger extent than they are willing to confess; perhaps, than they are distinctly conscious of. Whatever is in the atmosphere, finds its way into the lungs, and thence into the circulatory system, of all individuals, the adherence or assimilation of the unusual properties varying according to the idiosyncrasies of each man, woman and child.

The governing classes of Spain, in Church and State, have known something of this, but not much. Necessity for

constant repression, both in politics and religion, were laid on them, but they miscalculated the actual forces by which they were confronted. It is almost always so with dominant castes, in those decisive periods when their prerogatives come to be challenged. When LUTHER started, the Pope was altogether ignorant of the degree to which the ground on which he rested had been undermined. LOUIS PHILLIPS summoned the representatives of foreign powers, to see how easily he would suppress the disturbance that shook down his throne, and sent his dynasty into exile. In the United States, there was no statesman that forecasted aright the issue of the long debate that preceded the Rebellion. Only THEODORE PARKER, using his pulpit for a perch from which to gain an outlook, decided in advance that it was time to put his surplus money into powder and balls. When did not a great national convulsion come as a thief in the night? The earthquake does not send couriers before it, to tell of its approach.

The development of ideas is as silent as any other process in Nature—as that imperceptible change by which all the particles of each human body are taken away and renewed; thus making a new being, while not impairing identity or destroying self-consciousness. The people of Spain submitted to spiritual and temporal despotisms, and in ways that seemed to signify they were pleased therewith, long after all substantial foundations for such despotisms had been taken away. Freedom of assembly and of the press not existing, the people were without the best means of arriving at such an understanding of the drift of popular opinion as to make concert of action possible. They had to feel their way cautiously, through furtive and casual contacts, and by that intellectual and moral magnetism, which, subtle and imperceptible, is yet unerring and ample in its guesses, if not absolute knowledge, it imparts to the more gifted natures, and to all natures in supreme emergencies. But, it happened to them as it always happens to masses swept onward in the great movements of the race, that they came to understand each other before their rulers them, or what was impending.

Civil and religious liberty in Spain! The announcement must strike as a death-knell upon the ears of conservatism everywhere. And this liberty, proximately as the result of a Revolution! This latter consideration touches not a few who are not conservatives, but who are inclined to put undue stress upon moral and mental instrumentalities, and to ignore force as a relic of barbarism. Doubtless, those influences which fall under the general designation of moral suasion, have their place, and a large place, in the economy of the world. But they are by no means exclusive of all other sorts of instrumentalities. It will correct errors on this head, if we consider the whole scope and upshot of the Temperance discussion. Drunkenness is an appalling social evil. Few families are without one or more victims to it. Apostles have exhorted with the most persuasive eloquence. Organization after organization has sought to secure the innocent and to reclaim the fallen. Yet the long procession of the ruined remains unbroken. Individuals, here and there, have been rescued, and so great good accomplished; but it may well be doubted, if in proportion to population more intoxicating beverages are not consumed now than before the Temperance agitation commenced. The agitation against slavery in this country progressed for thirty years, drawing into it more genuine intellect, moral enthusiasm and unselfishness than was found in any other circle. Slavery is, indeed, dead, but the blows that killed it were not dealt by orators or philanthropists. It fell under the inexorable power of war. Christian missionaries, in their noble and self-denying labors, fitly illustrate the virtues of the gospel they inculcate; but Mahomet and his successors, the Caliphs, made more converts with the sword, than there are real Christians upon the earth.

In Spain, the despotisms that had for so many centuries rested upon the necks of the people, could not have been broken by moral suasion, or the development of ideas and sentiments among the people. Instances may be cited from history in which the possessors of power have voluntarily relinquished it to their heirs, and gone into cloisters, or taken rank as private citizens. But these instances are not pertinent to the point under consideration. Cases may also, be adduced in which the holders of power, temporal or spiritual, have instituted reforms upon their own motions; but these cases, if they exist, will, upon close examination, be found to be purely exceptional. In general, it is safe to infer that power tends rather to corrupt all who hold it, unless it be held distinctly as delegated by the people, and even then there will be found abundant cause to conclude that power is like the contagion of leprosy. What would it have availed if Spanish reformers and patriots had expiated before Queen ISABELLA, her Cardinals and Bishops, upon the excellence and necessity of liberty? They would only have cast pearls before swine. People in high places of arrogated power are always surrounded by an atmosphere of flattery. They hear important truth only by accident. What is uppermost in the minds of the multitudes is studiously concealed from them. A class by themselves, they have no sympathies or loyalties in common with the masses. It requires the in-

terjection of physical force, which they cannot misinterpret, or resist, to make them comprehend that society has progressed, while they have remained stationary; that new thoughts and aspirations have been indulged, new purposes taken root so that they cannot be torn up; while they have been cherishing the traditional and effete systems that descended to them from their fathers.

It ever has been so, and ever will be. This priceless boon of Freedom which the people of the United States enjoy—whence came it? Was it the natural inculcation of peaceful development? Was it borne simply of philosophic or didactic inculcation? Alas! by no means. It came into being, and had its nurture, on battle-fields. The guns of Lexington and Bunker Hill, of Saratoga and Yorktown, gave it the right to be. Long years of earnest and sharp discussion preceded the appeal to arms. That discussion enlightened the people, but did not subdue or mollify the determination of the British government to retain and wield its ancient authority according to its own pleasure. That government gave way, finally, not to reason and conviction, but to a force that through the aid of adventurous circumstances proved stronger than its own.

These general considerations, and the Spanish example by which they are illustrated, show what precious legacies have come to the people of the United States through the war for the preservation of the Union. Slavery, which else might have prolonged its existence indefinitely, went down into the depths, to be seen no more forever. The war power smote it, and it perished. Nor did this issue of slavery relate, as the Conservatives foolishly pretended, only to the enslaved race. Gigantic national wrongs, or great wrongs of any description, do not visit their baleful effects exclusively upon their palpable and immediate victims. If that institution crushed the slaves, it debased and brutalized the masters. Action and reaction is the same in political systems as in purely physical forces. Nor was the reaction confined to the master. Northern sentiment was immeasurably perverted. Even the sanctuary of national jurisprudence was desecrated. On the very altar of public justice were offered sacrifices to demons. Nor was this development unusual. A powerful tendency always exists in nations to conform their political to their social institutions. Discrepancies between the two are unnatural, and cannot permanently remain. Hence, slavery while it lived was a standing menace to Freedom, both political and social, throughout the whole country. From its ashes a thousand blessings are destined to grow, making the republic all free, and homogeneous in its freedom, and invincible because animated by mutual convictions and impulses.

But, let us, before closing, use the example of Spain for another purpose. We have seen that under the tranquil and silent surface of Spanish life, a profound agitation was going on. Men questioned their own souls; questioned Nature even to the depths of her innermost mysteries, and then questioned each other as best they could under the repressive laws to which they were subject. The result of these various questionings was a political earthquake. What was demonstrated in this country during the Rebellion, has been demonstrated over again in Spain—the masses of the people are in advance of their nominal leaders. In how many other countries, does the apparent quiet and repose of the surface, mislead the men who occupy the posts of honor and power, as to what thoughts are seething below, and what purposes are growing to ripe and resistless consummation?

WHY IS IT

That the feeble totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with vigor they desire, and with every city, town and settlement, it might reasonably be expected that the world has a right to be acquainted with the name of the inventor, and to be enabled to prevent disease.

At this season, when the atmosphere is saturated with the seeds, intermittent, remittent, rheumatic, bilious, nervous, and other diseases, and the like, persons whose nervous systems are debilitated, and who are afflicted with these ailments, should use the tonic, and it will do them good. It is the most powerful restorative which the medicine kingdom affords. It is the result of the most careful and extensive research and experiment, and it is the only one that can be said to have a permanent and beneficial effect on the system. It is the only one that can be said to have a permanent and beneficial effect on the system. It is the only one that can be said to have a permanent and beneficial effect on the system.

SUFFRAGE—THE TWO PROPOSITIONS.

As the Amendment passed the House, it read as follows: "Be it enacted, &c., that two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, if ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said Constitution, namely:

"Article 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged, by the United States or any State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of slavery, or any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

"Section 2. That Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

THE SOUND OF THE LUNGS.

One of the most accurate ways of determining whether the lungs are in a healthy or diseased condition, is by means of listening to the respiration. To those experienced in this practice, it becomes as plain as the nose to the state of the lungs, and as well known to the operator as are the voices of most intimate acquaintances. The belief that long standing coughs, and diseases of the lungs upon which they are dependent, are incurable, is fast becoming obsolete. One great advantage to be gained from this advance in medical knowledge is that a earlier application of those who become afflicted with these diseases to some one competent to afford relief. The error which had taken hold of the public mind in regard to the incurability of consumption, or rather non-curable-ness, is fast becoming obliterated, and it is well that it should be so, not that persons should lose this salutary fear which would make them apply for a timely remedy, but that all might be induced to use remedies while there is any hope. It is the delay in these cases that fills us with apprehension and alarm, for if every one would make timely application of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE in the beginning of a cold or cough, few cases would go so far as to become irremediable.

Sold at the Doctor's great Medicine Store, 140 Wood street. WILL SHORTLY REMOVE TO THE NEW STORE, NO. 16 LIBERTY STREET, SECOND DOOR FROM ST. CLAIR.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Its Location, Population, Advantages, &c. (Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW BRIGHTON, February 12, 1869. New Brighton is situated on the Big Beaver river, two and a half miles from its junction with the Ohio river. It is twenty-nine miles from Pittsburgh, and three miles from Beaver Town, the county seat of Beaver county. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway passes through the town, thus affording from five to six opportunities of going to and returning from the city daily. The situation of the town is very good, whether we have reference to business or a pleasant home. The landscape is beautiful, especially in summer and autumn, when the foliage and fruits of the trees and gardens add their coloring to the scene as well as impregnate the atmosphere with healthful and pleasant odors. The town occupies three places, each rising above the other as you go back from the river, forming little basins running parallel with the river. With the exception of these bluffs, the streets are not far from level. The mills, of which I will inform you hereafter, are on the river bank and driven by water. The principal part of the business is occupied mainly by private residences. The town is over a mile long and about a mile wide, and is divided into three wards. The population is about 4,500, made up principally of Americans, with a sprinkling of English.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Our public schools are graded the same as in the cities. Buildings are good, perhaps a little crowded, as the rising generation is quite numerous. Besides the public schools we have a select school for girls, taught by a lady, and the "Kenwood" School for boys, (Rev. Mr. Taylor's) which does quite a fine business in the line of preparing young men for College. This would be an excellent place it is thought for a Female Seminary. There is a suitable building, originally built for that purpose, as I understand, but has been used as a "Retreat" for invalids and lunatics. It is for sale, the proprietor feeling too much the effects of age to continue that kind of business. A Seminary or College should be made of it. There is an opportunity for persons who desire to be useful to their fellow men, and talents in aiding in the intellectual and moral development of those who will have, to a large extent, the moulding of the minds and characters of the next generation, deserve to be remembered among the benefactors of our race. In my next article I will show up the business advantages of the place. Yours, &c.

NEW YORK CITY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, February 12, 1869. The U. S. sloop of war Canandaigua, commander Strong, from Gibraltar, November 10th, arrived yesterday. A report is in circulation that Ophius C. Callcott, who was sent to the Albany penitentiary some time ago, had received a pardon from the President. The rumor is, however, not traced to an authentic source. Michael Quinn was killed by falling from the front platform of an Erie street Jersey City car, the wheels of which passed over his body. Quinn is the young man who a short time since acquired considerable notoriety by marrying a young Chicago school girl, who was spirited away from him by her relatives. It having become evident that neither of the cases in which Blaisdell is defendant can be tried at this term of Court, it was decided Thursday to send him to Sing Sing to serve out his three years' sentence for whiskey frauds. He seemed surprised at being sentenced longer than expected. His age, "too hardy worth while to send me, as I expect a pardon by Saturday, or Monday certainly, at the farthest."

Governor Brownlow has issued a proclamation stating that he has given his certificates of election to Tillman and Smith, the Republican candidates, in Congress in the Bedford and Memphis (Tennessee) districts. He arrived at the result by throwing out the votes of certain counties and districts. Both seats will be contested.

Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has tendered his resignation to the Legislature, to take effect on the 27th inst.

A special says it is expected General Sherman will be offered and accept the position of Minister to England.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PUBLIC LECTURE at the NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

FIRST EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

CHRIST M. E. CHURCH, on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S CHURCH, on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

RELIGIOUS—First Christian Church, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny City, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

MESSIAH ENGLISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH, on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.

ELDER J. WENDELL WILDER'S PREACH in QUINCY HALL, on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1869, at 10 1/2 A. M. Public cordially invited.