The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EPHEMERIS.

—Louisville has a three legged colt.

—Chinese jewelry is the latest style.

—Parton wants to be Consul to Paris.

—In April John Brougham goes to California.

—"Boys in buttons" are the newest Fifth avenue pomp.

—A sculptor in Boston has done the West Wind in marble.

—Brigands in Greece trouble the population which is decamping.

—Erie boasts of being the most moral city of its size in the Union.

—The Prince of Wales is to visit Garabaldi on his way from Egypt.

—Joseph Rip Van Jefferson Winkle has a son with a great talent for the stage.

—The Princess Metternich's butler's salary is the same as that of President Grant.

—A man named Henry Kincaide hung himself in the Vermont Lunatic Asylum the other day.

—Eight policemen have been killed while in the discharge of duty in Memphis since 1866.

—Two remarkably fine marble busts of Pompey and Brutus has just been discovered at Pompeii.

—Mumm & Co. have invented a new brand of champagne, which he calls "Champagne Patti."

—Miss Yonge, who wrote the Heir of Red-clyffe, etc., etc., is now editress of the *London Monthly Packet*.

—Cary, ex-Congressman, is lecturing on "Labor Reform." Whether he labors to reform himself is doubtful.

—The King of Prussia bestowed the order of merit on the King of Saxony on account of his translation of *Dante*.

—Belle Boyd, it is alleged, has come down to the can-can level; *i. e.*: that she dances that monstrosity in New Orleans.

—Horse dealers who wish to buy cheap beasts should go to New South Wales, where they are said to sell for two cents a piece.

—Charles Lever is the author, it is said, of "That Boy of Norcott's," now being published in the *Cornhill* and *Harper's Weekly*.

—Gold has been discovered in Alaska. If this report be true Alaska would be suddenly populated even if it were on the north pole.

—An exchange having found out that as you sow so shall you reap, has concluded to try his wife's Singer in his fields next harvest time.

—Governor Hoffman of New York is trying to equal A. J. in the veto way. He has already exercised that power of his office three times.

—A young American lady was attacked, robbed and almost murdered on a street in Paris the other day in despite of the "best police in the world."

—One who has lost tremendously, says that the old saw "Exchange is no robbery" must have been invented before the Stock Exchange existed.—*Fun.*

—The oldest Mason in the United States has turned up again. This time, it seems, he is ninety-six years old, and is the father of Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston.

—Taglioni's husband is a nobleman, yet he beats and maltreats her when he gets drunk, which he frequently does. Evidently her only refuge is in the *Lex Taglionis*.

—A late divorce case in Chicago develops the fact that an old man, after nineteen years of wedded life, married three other women in rapid succession, and thus maintained four separate establishments.

—*Punch* says "Which is the wickedest portion of America? Why Sin-sin-naughty of course." Of which the Boston *Post* says "It is as bad as any yet heard from, as well as inaccurate, in view of Chicago."

—Bridgeport, Connecticut, has a colored citizen who can lift a keg of nails weighing 106 pounds, with his teeth, and while kneeling on one knee hold it up for a minute. By this feat he won a bet of ten cents.

—The British Admiralty under Disraeli used to subscribe largely to *Judy* and other papers of Tory complexion because they were likely to exercise a beneficial influence over the crews of Her Majesty's vessels," as was recently stated in Parliament.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says the stock of petroleum at Point Breeze, Greenwich and Gibson's Points, at the close of last week, amounted to 41,950 barrels. Three barks, one brig and two schooners are now loading with petroleum.

—"Arthur Sketchley" has recovered his spirits sufficiently to make a joke, and here it is: "Mrs. Brown says we have had such 'mischievous' gales all through the winter that she doubts whether the Equinoxious gales will be Equally-noxious."

—The latest style for suicide is that successfully introduced by an English newspaper man, who drenched himself in petroleum and then set fire to it, thus furnishing a flaming item for the papers. Thus we see that every few days some new use for that wonderful petroleum is discovered.

—The Marquis of Hastings has a successor in Paris who recently lost £4000 in gambling, at one sitting, to a female; hired the whole of a theatre for himself and a party of friends, and would allow no one else to attend the performance; and has taken to driving four donkeys in his carriage.

—About one hundred female operatives in the hoop-skirt factories of Derby, Connecticut, struck for higher wages on Tuesday. They are desirous of an increase, while their employers were contemplating a decrease in wages. At last accounts the affair was unsettled.

—The Presidentess of the Chicago Sorosis went to Washington to see the inauguration, and was denied a room at the hotel because she was unattended. She simply seated herself in the office with the remark that she wouldn't stir until she was provided with a room. The clerk gave it up.

—A couple "of high social position" in New Orleans recently appeared at one of the churches in that city and were married. At the close of the ceremony the husband informed his bride that they parted there, and that she would never see his face again. He walked off, she fainted, and there is a mystery.

—A frightful tragedy has been enacted in Grenoble. On the evening of February 20th, Baron Brayer, inhabiting, with his wife and son, aged fourteen years, a private residence in the Rue Lafayette, was shot by his wife, the Baroness, armed with a revolver. The unfortunate woman, reported as mad, instantly fired on her son, whom she shot through the heart, and then blew out her own brains.

—Chivalry is at a discount in Tennessee. At Montgomery the other day the son of a Senator quarreled with the Register of the county, but at last proposed that they should take a drink and part friends. They started arm in arm, for the nearest saloon, when the treacherous fellow, with his arm about his friend's waist, shot him in the back, killing him instantly.

—At the great American ball in Paris on Waghington's birth-day, a young Englishman was promenading after a dance with an American belle. "Who is that old swell?" said the youth to his partner, pointing to a capital portrait which belongs to Dr. Evans. "Why, Washington, you know." "No, I don't, I have never met him." "Take me to mama," was all she said.

A Check Upon Railroad "Knock-Downs."

When a conductor pockets for himself a part of his collections (such cases have occurred) he is said to "knock-down." We find in a Chicago paper the annexed explanation of an ingenious method to check this business:

This is a ticket giving stations, distances and fares; which is supplied to passengers on the trains who pay their fares to the conductors in person. He charges an excess, graduated according to the distance traveled, punching a hole through that part of the ticket indicating the point of stoppage, and the holder is entitled to recover this excess on presenting at any of the offices of the company. The extra charge takes the place of that usually made heretofore in all cases of fares paid upon the trains, with this modification, that the small sum is returned on application, whereas formerly it was never repaid, but operated as a penalty for not procuring a ticket before entering the cars. This plan has been adopted with signal success upon the following, among other railroads: Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Erie, Dubuque and Sioux City, Camden and Amboy, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Baltimore and Ohio, Hudson and Erie, and New York and New Haven.

Financial Views of Secretary Boutwell.

Mr. Boutwell's views on financial matters are very well set forth in the following extract from a speech made by him to the Massachusetts Republican State Convention:

"We do not propose to tolerate, sanction or permit an issue of demand notes, payable in coin, to be exchanged for the time-bonds of the United States, We intend to limit, and, if necessary, to diminish gradually, the volume of paper money until it approximates in value to the standard of coin. We intend that there shall be one currency for the bondholder, the merchant, the farmer, the pensioner, and the laborer. That currency shall be of the value of gold. When this is done, the public debt will be paid as the resources of the country may permit, and to the satisfaction of those who pay and of those who receive. When the credit of the country is restored, as it will be by the single fact of the election of General Grant, we can issue bonds, payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a lower rate of interest, and thus save annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. But, first of all, as a means of restoring the public credit, the people must dispel by their votes the apprehension of national dishonesty in the public finances. The Republican party knows no policy in finance but honesty."

General John A. Rawlins.

Major General John A. Rawlins, the new Secretary of War, was born in Jo Davies county, Illinois, February 13, 1831, and was reared as a farmer and charcoal-burner, which occupation he followed till 1854, when he went to Galena, Illinois, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1855. He at once commenced practice, and continued to devote his attention to the law until the breaking out of the war. On receiving the news of the Bull Run disaster he engaged in raising troops, and on the 15th of September following went into the service on the staff of General Grant during one of the early months of the war for the Union. He stood by his chief from the beginning to the end. He heard the first gun fired at Belmont and the last at Appomattox. Since Lee's surrender, he has been stationed at Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States. By profession he is a lawyer. In politics he was formerly a Douglas Democrat, but ever since the firing upon Sumter he has been an earnest Republican. Throughout the rebellion his services to the General-in-Chief and to the cause of the Union were of the highest order.

IN A CLASS of little girls at school, the question was asked, "What is a fort?" "A place to put men in," was the ready reply. "What is a fortress, then?" asked the teacher. This seemed to puzzle, till one of the girls answered, "A place to put women in."

FROM PITTSBURGH TO ST. LOUIS.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, March 11, 1869.

Leaving Allegheny City at 10:25 P. M. on Thursday, I reached this city at 10 P. M. last night, via Chicago, where I made a close connection with the Chicago and St. Louis road, getting into Chicago at 7 A. M., and leaving at 8 A. M. I only mention these trifling matters that people may see what time it requires to travel on these routes. The whole distance from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, by the route traveled, is 468 miles to Chicago, thence 280 miles to St Louis; total, 748 miles.

The Fort Wayne road, from Pittsburgh to Chicago, is kept in good order, and there is no road on which I enjoy a more comfortable feeling of security. The officers are courteous, and appear to do all they can for the safety and comfort of their passengers. At Crestline I took a sleeping car; was asleep while yet in Ohio, and awoke in Illinois. There is an enormous travel going on over that road. But no wonder, when we consider its eastern and western termini, and the populous country through which it passes.

The road I came on yesterday from Chicago to this city is one over which I never before traveled. It passes all this way through a magnificent and well improved country, nearly all of which had been prairie. It is only too level. I was astonished at the number, size and beauty of the towns along the road, especially Springfield, the State Capital, Auburn, Bloomington, Alton and many others which I cannot stop to enumerate. Towns must grow in such a country as that, and, when grown, they must engage in manufacturing, and this I am glad to see is fast coming to pass. They have plenty of coal. Shafts, with buildings over them and steam engines for hoisting the coal to the surface, are to be seen in many places all along the road; and the puffs of escape steam from numerous buildings in the towns told that productive industry was going on.

This great city is beginning to feel, as it never felt before, the necessity of a bridge over the Mississippi; and I am glad to know that the capital to supply that necessity is secured, and that the work will be vigorously pressed forward. It is a huge job, and will cost from three to five millions. C.

A PARIS letter says the fashion for "deportment" during the coming year has already been set. Parisian ladies walk very much on their toes, with the waist elevated behind and sinking in front. The Empress, with whom originates the fashion, executes it charmingly. The heels of the satin boots being very high, and the soles extremely thin, this becomes easy enough, and can be acquired without much practice. A high authority announces that, in the new style, "the air of the visage is to be bold, no longer wearing that expression of simpering timidity which suited with the long curls down the neck." The chin is projected forward, and the forehead thrown back, while the eyes are kept wide open, hard and round as possible; the lips are in general pale—coral coloring is quite gone out of fashion—and the expression of the mouth to be that of weariness and scorn.

In consequence of the raising of the coiffure, the ears, so long neglected, have become an object of attention, and may now be seen tinted with pink or white, as may be required. They are all brought forward, or forced backward, according to the urgency of the case, and it is astonishing to find what expression may be given to the countenance by dint of a little management. Blue eyes and fair hair are still considered indispensable to a reputation for beauty, and black eyes and raven hair are scarcely tolerated; those who are unfortunate enough to possess them being compelled to use every kind of strategem in the way of powder, paint and dust, to conceal their disgrace. The elbows must be rather squared, not rounded, and brought forward as much as possible, in order to make the chest look hollow, and add to the consumptive look bestowed by the pale lips and flushed cheeks imparted by the absence of all coloring in the one case, and the exaggeration of its application in the other. Let no young lady dare to appear in fashionable society, unless she adhere with the utmost strictness to these rules.

THE REPORT of the New York Assembly Committee of investigation into the alleged bribery frauds, asserts that large sums of money were paid into the lobby, and that they remained there, for no satisfactory evidence has been furnished of the corruption of any Senator. Daniel Drew testified that Mr. Eldridge had drawn $500,000 out of the Erie treasury, which was disbursed "for the purpose of litigation," but there is no positive disclosure of the manner of its expenditure. The Committee state that Lewis F. Payne and Luther Caldwell were the head and front of the lobby, and that together they had received the sum of $120,000 and used it for their own benefit. It was proven that all the newspaper charges of corruption were based upon rumor, and had no foundation in fact. The report closes with the recommendation of a change in the law respecting bribery. As the law now stands, the giver of a bribe which is accepted shall be exempt from prosecution; and observe that "the guilt of the party who, by accepting a bribe, betrays a public trust and violates his official oath, is (if there can be any degree of guilt of this kind) greater than that of him who gives it, and that the Legislature owes it to its reputation and dignity, to adopt such measures as are best adapted to remove every obstacle that now exists, to a full and thorough investigation as to the conduct of its members."

WHEN our lady readers ride on velocipedes they must wear the following dress, prescribed by the *Velocipedist*: "Let the outer dress skirt be made so as to button its entire length in front—the back part should be made to button from the bottom to a point about three-eighths of a yard up the skirt. This arrangement does not detract at all from the appearance of an ordinary walking costume. When the wearer wishes to prepare for a drive, she simply loosens two or three of the lower buttons at the front and back, and bringing together the two ends of each side, separately, buttons them around each ankle. This gives a full skirt around each ankle, and when mounted, the dress falls gracefully at each side of the front wheel."

GEN. MEADE.—The straight-forward course of this distinguished soldier, in administering the affairs of the Department of the South, has secured for him the warm esteem and regard of the citizens within the territory formerly under his jurisdiction, irrespective of party.