# Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1869. NUMBER 108.


# FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

## NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

CORK, May 3.—A mass meeting of citizens was held here on Saturday night, at which the recent speech of the Mayor was warmly endorsed, and resolutions adopted expressing sympathy with and confidence in that functionary.

LONDON, May 3.—A public meeting was held at St. James Hall to-night under Tory management, to protest against the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. The audience was large, and conservative peers of the House of Commons were present. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning Mr. Gladstone's bill, and calling on the House of Lords to reject or materially alter it.

LONDON, May 3—*Midnight.*—The House of Commons in committee to-night resumed the consideration of Irish Church Bill. Clause 36, concerning the *regium donum*, was so amended as to include within the provisions compensation for Ministers of all congregations entitled to a share in the grant. Mr. Gladstone admitted the compensation was small, but the endowments were small, compared with the services rendered by the Presbyterians in Ireland, and according to the principle of the bill the present endowment was the only basis for the compensation. Clause thirty-seventh, providing for compensation to Professors and for payments in respect to the buildings of Belfast College, was stricken out, in compliance with the request of the Presbyterian Synod, and with the consent of the Government. Mr. Gladstone intimated other provisions would be made for the Colleges.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The recall of Mr Edward Stoekle, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Russian Empire to the United States, is officially announced.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PARIS, May 3.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 71fr 65c.

HAVRE, May 3.—Cotton closed at 143¼f for tres ordinaire on spot, and 140¼f for low middlings afloat.

## CUBA.

Congress of the Revolutionary Party—Fighting for Independence from Spain and Annexation to United States.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 3—A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated Havana, April 30, via Key West, May 3d, says: The following news comes from Nuevitas. The revolutionary party held a grand Congress at Sibaneon, on the 13th of April, Cespedes presided, and over thirty representatives were present, coming from all parts of the Island. Resolutions declaring that the revolutionary party is fighting for independence from Spain and annexation to the United States, were unanimously adopted. General Quesada was again elected generalissimo of the revolutionary armies. The delegates were enthusiastic, sanguine and determined.

From Puerto Principe a report comes that the Spanish troops have captured Bentancourt, Count Regu, Sanchez, Artega, Abarret Emilis, and Marquez members of revolutionary Committee.

HAVANA, May 3.—Havana journals to-day state that the insurgents have appeared in the jurisdiction of Cinco Vittas and the surrounding country. Many large plantations and estates have been seized in the country by the Government officers, under General Dulce's confiscation decree.

HAVANA, May 3.—Sugar market quiet; business to-day was small but prices remain firm; offers were made on the basis of 8¾ reals, per arrobe, for No. 12 D. S. Exchange unaltered.

St. Louis Trade Movements.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—The cargo of wheat made up to-day for the Grain Association is for New York, and consists of 31,000 bushels of No. 1 spring and 11,000 bushels of No. 2. The former was purchased at $1,25 per bushel, and the latter at $1,20, including freight to New Orleans. The charges at the latter city, insurance, freight to and charges at New York will increase the cost of the former to $1,40½ and the latter to $1,35 and $1,35½, and as the St. Louis No. 1 and 2 wheat rate is from three to five cents higher than Chicago grades, the margin will be quite handsome.

At the regular Board of Trade meeting to-night, a paper by L. R. Shryock, the President, was read, strongly urging that efforts be made to regain the Brazilian and other South American trade, especially the export of flour and import of coffee. It was stated that before the war four-fifths of the coffee consumed in this country was imported through New Orleans, while now not one-tenth is received that way. In 1860 over half a million barrels of flour were sent from New Orleans to Brazil, while in 1868 only one hundred and sixty thousand were sent. It was claimed that all this trade can be regained by proper exertions and that it properly belongs to the Mississippi.

A report was also received urging the necessity of establishing a Union Stock Yard here, in order to obtain a fair proportion of the great cattle trade of the west for St. Louis.

United States Court at Richmond.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, May 3.—Chief Justice Chase arrived this afternoon and opened the United States Circuit Court, assisted by Judge Underwood. The Chief Justice briefly charged the Grand Jury. The jury was composed entirely of whites, and the troublad oath being dispensed with, many old citizens appeared in the jury box for the first time since the close of the war. The case of O. Griffin, involving the legality of Judge Underwood's decision setting aside the action of the State courts, whose officers are ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment, was called, and will be argued to-morrow.

## THE INDIANS.

Report from General Grierson's Expedition—Unconditional Surrender of a Band of Arrapahoes—The Sioux Nation Still Hostile—Fear of Continued Trouble.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 3.—The following was received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's headquarters to-day:

General B. H. Grierson, writing from Camp Wachita, Wachita Mountains, April 10th, reports the unconditional surrender at that place of one hundred lodges of Arrapahoes, and the only part of the tribe still out is under Feathered Bear or Spotted Wolf. He proceeds to say: March 31st I reported the arrival of the Cheyennes on the 29th, and their statement that the whole tribe was coming in, the leading band, under Little Robe, expecting to arrive here in six or eight days from that time. On the 7th inst. Red Moon, one of the principal men of Little Robe's band, arrived here with eighteen other Cheyennes, stating that these men, who left here on the 31st, had reached their band, and the latter had moved this way and camped on Striking Creek. They remained over night, and went out on the 8th to request the Chiefs and head men of the band to come in and see me. They came yesterday, a party of twenty-five, Little Robe, Bald Eagle, Red Moon, Grey Eyes and Dead White Log being the best known. They expressed a desire to cease all hostilities and to go upon their reservation, and their willingness to come in and join the Arrapahoes, and with their consent move with them to their reservation and remain there quietly until the terms of their surrender shall be made known to them by the Department Commander. I granted them food and protection in the meanwhile. This band numbers sixty-seven lodges, and their camp is at the head of Cache Creek. The 20th inst. is the time now set for Arrapahoes to start for Camp Supply. A band of Cheyennes, numbering four hundred, will start at the same time. Food is scarce with the Indians, and these bands will have to be supplied temporarily with subsistence.

Writing under date of March 28, from Fort Sully, Gen. D. S. Stanley, after recounting the murder of a soldier at Fort Randall, says: Everything that has been done to make peace with the Sioux as a nation, is an entire failure. The Indians are just as far from peace to-day as they were two years ago. The Indians boasted, while near this place, of having killed white men this winter over on the Platte and stealing horses. I believe there are war parties out now to depredate on the line of the Pacific railroad. Their hostility may run on in some way without showing itself, only by an occasional murder, though I fear it may develop in a worse form in the way of heavy attacks on the frontier. Unfortunately for the ideas of our peace advocates, these Indians say they do not want peace; that the whites are afraid of them, which is the reason we send so much for them to eat; that they will make us leave this country, and will stop the boats on the Missouri River. The position of the Sioux, that were friendly two years ago, has continued so and they are friendly to-day. They have gained none in numbers and all reports to the contrary that have been circulated through the country, and asserted at Washington, are false.

Convention of Methodist Bishops.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—A Convention of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church South will be held here this week. About one hundred ministers will probably be present. The proceedings of the Convention will be private, but the various exercises, addresses, a Sunday School Convention and the celebration of the anniversary of the Board of Missions, will take place during the week.

—John S. Haywood, an old citizen, and one of the largest land-holders in Illinois, died at his residence at Hillsboro, Ill., Monday evening.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, May 3.—Flour very dull at $5,75@6,00 for city ground spring, $6,28@7,00 for western bakers', $7,00@7,50 for amber western, and $8,00@9,00 for white western; round lots can be purchased at the above rates. Wheat unsettled and entirely nominal. Corn unsettled; small lots 70c in store; best offer made for boat loads was 60c. Oats dull and firm; sales of 3,800 bus at 70c in store. Rye nominal. Barley, market bare and nothing doing. Peas nominal at $1,25 for Canada field. Seeds quiet; sales of 250 bags Timothy at $4,25 for medium; Clover $9,25. Highwines neglected and nominal. Pork dull at $31. Lard dull at 19c. Canal freights nominal; asking 15c on wheat, 12½c on corn, 8½c on oats, and pine lumber $6,00. Receipts—40,000 bus wheat, 60,000 bus corn, 6,000 bbls flour.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Cotton dull, demand fair and market stiffer; middlings 28¼@28½c; sales of 2,400 bales; receipts, since Saturday, 2,000 bales; exports, 80 bales. Gold 136¼. Exchange sterling, 148½. New York sight drafts ¼@¼ premium. Flour, $5,50 for superfine, $7,75 for double extra, $8,25 for treble extra. Corn at 75c for white. Oats 71c. Bran $1,65. Hay advancing; prime $33,00. Pork $32,50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 13½c, sides 17½@17¾c. Lard 18½@19c for tierce, and 19½@21c for keg. Sugar easy at 9¼@9¾c for common, and 12½@12¾c for prime. Molasses dull; fermenting 30@50c. Whisky; western rectified 87½@95c. Coffee; fair 15@15½c; prime 17@17½c.

ALBANY, May 3.—The supply of Beeves is nearly 300 less than last week, but still enough to meet demand, which is fair, and prices ¼@½ per pound higher, good butchering to prime steers fat being 8@9, stockers and light butcherig stock 6@7½. Sales to day 2200 sheep in good request at 7c for sheared, averaging about 90 pounds and 8c for unsheared, averaging about 100 pounds. Hogs sales, 700 corn feed, at $10,00@10,30. Store pigs are wanted.

CHICAGO, May 3.—At the open Board this afternoon there was a fair degree of activity in wheat. Prices firmer and higher, No. 2 Spring closing at $1,15 cash and $1,18¾@11,4 seller month. Other grains inactive but nominally firmer. In the evening there was a movement in No. 2 wheat; moderate sales, ranging at $1,13⅝@1,14½ seller month; closing firm at outside figures. Nothing whatever doing in corn, oats or provisions.

NASHVILLE, May 3.—Cotton firm and in good demand; low middings 25½c; good ordinary 24¼@24½c.

# SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

## THE CAPITAL.

Appointments by the President—Coal Discoveries in Alaska—The Mexican Matter—Treasury Disbursements—New York Bank Reserves.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Giles B. Overton, of Pennsylvania, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Utah Land District, Daniel J. Vaughan Pension Agent at Portsmouth, N. H., and Capt. Ammen Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN ALASKA—DISCOVERIES.

Dispatches from Rear Admiral Craven have been received at the Navy Department, dated Mare Island, March 31st, giving an account of operations in Alaska, and the destruction of certain Indian villages, the particulars of which have already been published. Commander Meade, of the United States steamer Saginaw, reports that while on this expedition he entered the bay on the north-west end of Kow Island which, from its advantages as a harbor, he named Security Bay. It is about six and a half miles in extent, with an average depth of ten fathoms to anchorage, and from nine to three fathoms elsewhere. Commander Meade considers it the best rendezvous possible for a whaling fleet, superior to Sitka, and a better site for a military post than Kootz Naboo. It has never been entered by vessels of war, but Hudson Bay Company's steamers have long resorted to it and are well aware of its advantages. There were also discovered fresh fields of coal of Kootz Naboo, one seam being five feet wide. It can be worked only at low water. It is believed Kootz Naboo is a vast field of coal. Owing to its resinous quality the coal is considered dangerous on ship board and great care has to be exercised with it.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Government will not reply to Gen. Rosecrans respecting his recent recommendation on the subject of Mexican affairs, which is official authority for stating that it does not include the purchase of the State of Sonora, or any other territory, the Mexican Government being opposed to further concession to any foreign power. Whatever the administration may have to say will be through our new Minister, Mr. Nelson, who will soon leave this country for Havana, from which city he will be conveyed to Vera Cruz, in a U. S. ship of war. It is expected he will reach Mexico before June.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

Warrants were issued by the Treasury Department during the month of April, to meet the requirements of the Government, as follows: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $6,280,000; war, $4,700,000; navy, $1,606,000; interior, pensions and Indians, $2,660,300; interest on the public debt, $4,134,000. Warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are included in the above.

WILL NOT GO TO WEST INDIES.

General Banks reiterates the statement that no members of the Committee on Foreign Relations will officially visit San Domingo. No authority having been granted, consequently no money has been or can be drawn from the contingent fund for such purpose.

REVENUE SUPERVISORS.

The following supervisors of Internal Revenue have been appointed: Parker W. Perry, for the District of North and South Carolina, vice Gen. Bennett, and J. Cunklin for the District of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, vice C. E. Creecy.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Baron Gerolt, being on the eve of departure for Prussia on leave of absence, took informal leave of the Secretary of State to-day. He has continuously represented that Government at Washington, D. C., for twenty-two years.

BANK RESERVE.

The lawful money reserve of the National banks in the city of New York, on the 17th day of April, was nearly $54,000,000. The funds available for the reserve exceed the amount required by law $7,000,000.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Very Bold Attempt to Rob—Spiritual Photograph Sensation—Claim Agent Held to Answer—Dry Goods Failure.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 3, 1869.

A bold attempt at robbery occurred at the corner of Broadway and Pearl streets. Two men jumped into one of the money wagons of the American Express Co. and knocked down the messenger in charge, but before they could drive off or break open the safe they were arrested.

The charge of fraud against Mumler, the so-called spiritual photographist, was dismissed to-day. Mumler read a rambling defence, stating that he first practised photography for a living, when after a while the involuntary power, which he could not explain, of taking spirit photographs was developed within him. Judge Downing decided that the prosecution had failed to make out a case, and he would not be justified in sending the charges to the grand jury.

F. B. Smith, claim agent, against whom five complaints were made by discharged soldiers that he had withheld their bounty money, has been held for trial by Commissioner Betts.

The failure of a large dry goods house, connected with the Southern trade, is reported on the street.

Collector Grinnell is in Washington, consulting the heads of departments in relation to proposed reforms in the Custom House.

General Jones, the new Postmaster of this city, entered upon his duties this morning. He was besieged with applicants for appointments. It is understood no important changes will be made at present.

Civil Rights Bill in Kentucky.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—The status of the case of Kennard and Blyew, convicted of murdering a family of negroes in Lewis county, may be thus stated: They were convicted in the Federal Court, December 5th, and sentenced to be hung on the 22d. Their counsel prayed for an appeal to the Supreme Court, and in order to give time to perfect the record, President Johnson granted a respite to May 7th, but Congress, last March, in order to enable the Court to execute its judgments, passed a statute giving the Court the power to postpone executions from term to term. It is probable Judge Ballard will respite the execution of this judgment until the October term. In the meantime, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, Gov. Stevenson will select counsel to test the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, under which the case was tried in the Federal Court.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—A prize fight, between Andrew Barnbeck and Martin Flaherty, arranged to come off on Saturday night last, near Newport, Ky., was nipped in the bud.

—T. Sweetzer, formerly editor of the New York *Round Table and Mail*, has become connected with the St. Paul *Evening Dispatch*

—Rev. C. L. Hutchins, of St. John's Parish, Baltimore, has accepted a call as Assistant in the Cathedral of the Episcopal church at Buffalo, N. Y.

—Senator Sprague was serenaded at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, last evening, by the Workingmen's Association. He made a brief speech acknowledging the compliment.

—The bill providing for a paid fire department in Brooklyn, L. I., has passed the New York Legislature and goes to the Governor for signature. The department is to be under control of a commission.

—On Monday morning an east bound freight train on the Toledo, Peoria & Wabash Railroad, broke through a bridge over Panther creek, killing the engineer, G. S. Mason, and severely injuring the fireman.

—There was frost in the vicinity of Cincinnati on Monday morning. In the upland it was light, and heavy in the valley. The fruit escaped injury, owing to the warm sun and drying wind yesterday.

—Incessant rains during the past ten days have overflowed a large portion of the crops in Alabama, doing great destruction. All low land creek bottoms will have to be replanted. There is a great scarcity of seed.

—Chris. Hogan, United States detective, and Fred. Miller, constable, have been indicted by the U. S. Grand Jury, at Cincinnati, for causing to be forged and counterfeited a metallic plate to be used for printing revenue stamps. They have given bail.

—The tow-boat Mohawk arrived at St. Louis Sunday night with three thousand tons of grain from the Upper Mississippi. Thirty thousand bushels of the wheat is for reshipment to New Orleans, and the St. Louis Grain Association is making up a cargo of forty thousand bushels.

—Judge Gray, at Boston, has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring Thomas Drew before the Court for a hearing. Drew is held in jail on the order of the Massachusetts Legislature for refusing to testify before a committee of that body.

—A riot is reported to have occurred at Brownsville, Texas, Sunday night, in which one white man and two negroes were killed, and another white man mortally wounded. The affair grew out of a negro threatening to kill a white man named Sherman.

—The yellow fever is raging fiercely on the coast of Peru, South America. An average of forty persons, it is reported, die every day, though the greater portion of the population have fled to healthier regions. The bodies of the dead are thrown without coffins or shrouds into trenches.

—At Washington Court-house, Ohio, Saturday night of last week, Wm. McFadden, a cattle buyer, was robbed of $2,700 by two ruffians who entered his sleeping room, seized, gagged and bound him. He was discovered at eleven o'clock next day almost suffocated. The robbers escaped.

—The silver wedding of Hon. Henry L. Dawes, member of Congress from the 10th District, was celebrated at Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday evening. A large number of distinguished persons were present, including large delegations from Boston, Springfield and North Adams. Gifts, many and elegant, from citizens of North Adams, were presented.

—Judge Drummond, in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, has decided, in the case of Billings vs. General John L. Corse, collector, and nine other cases, that all distillers must put on the Tice meter under section third of the act of July 20, 1868, or that the collector might stop them; that when the meter was put on, the collector must pay over to Tice the purchase money therefor; and that in cases where the distillery had ceased to run before the meter was tendered, the money must be paid into Court to abide the further order thereof.

—The Omaha *Herald* publishes a statement in regard to Chauncey H. Snow, late Government Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, in reply to the report recently published in the *National Intelligencer*, that Snow was drunk during their entire trip; that he possessed a contract with the Union Pacific Railroad for the delivery of two hundred tons of coal daily for one year, at one dollar and a half per ton more than the Company was paying, in consideration of which he proposed to make a favorable report, and that his reports were for sale till the Company refused to buy on any terms.

FORNEY writes from Richmond:

"No Northern man need be under the slightest apprehension of personal danger in Virginia. He is as safe as he would be in New York, New England, or in Pennsylvania, but he cannot obtain entrance into 'the first families,' unless, indeed, he announces his determination to support the exploded and baleful theories that produced and encouraged the rebellion.

THE story telegraphed West that Mr. John Russell Young, of the New York *Tribune*, proposes to sue newspapers that have copied the New York *Sun's* article about him, for libel, is not true.

## CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Felonious Assault.

Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, a bold and villainous assault upon three respectable citizens was made on the Birmingham bridge. It appears that Adam Sager, Fred. Stackman and George Schmidt had been in the city Saturday night and were returning home Sunday morning at the hour named, and when about midway on the bridge they were met by Jacob Jones, William Marshall and Peter Everson, who attacked them, using knucklers and handy billies, knocking them down and inflicting serious injuries on two of the parties, Schmidt and Stackman. Stackman received several severe cuts on the head and face and will probably lose the sight of one eye, and Schmidt was terribly beaten about the head and face.

The injured men cried for help and the watchman on the bridge hearing their cries, ran to their assistance, when the ruffians fled. Each of the injured men made information before Justice Lipp, charging the parties with felonious assault and battery, and warrants were issued. Officer John Stemler, of South Pittsburgh, arrested Jones, and after a hearing he was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at Court in the three cases. Marshall was arrested yesterday morning, and in default of the required bail was committed to jail. Everson is still at large.

It appears that the parties all worked at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' rolling mill, in Birmingham, but the prosecutors state that they have no acquaintance with their assailants, and consequently never had any difficulty before the affray on the bridge. The object in making this brutal and unprovoked assault upon unoffending men can not be explained, unless it was with the intention to commit robbery, or perhaps they might have mistaken them for some other parties.

Suspicious Character Arrested.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock Officer Jerry Smith, of the Allegheny police, arrested in Boyle's board-yard, near the Hand street bridge, River avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny, a young man who gave his name as Wm. Barnes. When searched at the Mayor's office, two new felt hats, a number of matches, and several packages of coffee were found in his possession, of which he could give no reasonable account. In the board-yard where he was arrested, the officer picked up a pair of pants and a vest, and a wooden bucket filled with a miscellaneous assortment of small articles in the grocery line. These were taken to the Mayor's office. Subsequently Mr. Wm. Stewart, proprietor of a grocery and notion store at the corner of Corry and Rebecca streets, First ward, called at the Mayor's office and identified the goods found in the possession of Barnes as a portion of the goods stolen from his store on Saturday evening. He accordingly made information against Barnes for larceny.

The accused had a hearing, at which it was developed that he and a companion entered Stewart's house through the back door, the lock of which they picked to secure an entrance. A servant girl in the house heard them, but was too much frightened to give an alarm. A son of Mr. Stewart was out until nearly twelve o'clock, and upon returning home found the door, in question, standing open, an evidence that the robbery was committed early in the evening. Barnes says he resides in Birmingham with his father, who keeps a saloon. He stoutly refused to give the name of his companion, or acknowledge anything connected with the robbery. He was committed to jail for trial.

The Wrong Man.

Saturday evening a colored man driving a coal wagon for F. C. Negley, while driving his team through "Limerick" was attacked by several boys and men, who threw stones at him, and one of the party, Thomas Sullivan by name, threw a stone at the colored man but missed his mark and struck a little boy, a nephew of Mr. Negley, who was in the wagon, injuring him severely. Mr. Negley, on learning of the occurrence made information before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, charging Sullivan with assault and battery. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Stemler, who proceeded to "Limerick" and arrested the first Thomas Sullivan he found, who was conducted to the Justice's office and subsequently discharged, as it appeared he was not the man. It is stated that there are just sixteen Thomas Sullivans in "Limerick," and the probabilities are that Stember will have to arrest fifteen more before he finds the man who threw the store.

Liquor Cases.

The violaters of the liquor law are now receiving the attention of the municipal authorities. There were several cases before the Mayor yesterday, and unless there is a considerable reform on the part of many of the dealers, there will be a number more of them required to visit the Mayor's Office and compelled to contribute liberally to the support of the poor of the city. Let the work go on. No matter who or what the informer is, he is in one respect at least superior to the Sunday liquor seller, inasmuch as he is acting under authority of law, while the other is doing that which the law forbids. The public generally take this view of the question and the people have far more respect for the informer, no matter what his object may be, than they have for the violator of the liquor law.

Allegheny Fire Alarm.

The new repeater for the Allegheny Fire Alarm Telegraph was received on Saturday, and placed in position yesterday. Mr. Rogers, builder of the line, attended to the work. The line is now in complete working order, and will be turned over to Superintendent McCandless as soon as it has been tested and accepted by the Committee on Fire Engines of the City Councils. New locks have been placed on all the boxes, and hereafter the whole affair will be under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent, who alone will have authority to give out the keys. If it fails to work hereafter, the reason will be apparent.

Amusement Stopped.

Last evening a youth of some twenty summers, and at that time nearly as many drinks, amused himself by throwing stones and billets of wood promiscuously at the heads of passing pedestrians, and through the windows of a house at the corner of Robinson and Craig streets, First Ward, Allegheny. His feelings of hilarity had been allowed to have full vent for about a quarter of an hour when two policemen were attracted to the scene of his operations. They rudely put an end to his amusement, and locked him up in the watch house for a night's lodging. The youth gave his name as William Sherry.

Allegheny Sewerage Tax.

A number of parties in Allegheny either from carelessness, or perhaps, supposing payment could be avoided, have neglected to pay any sewerage tax. Yesterday warrants were made out against all delinquent parties, which are to be placed in the hands of the City Solicitor for collection. The amount outstanding will probably reach forty thousand dollars, and as it has now been due for some time, it is quite necessary that vigorous efforts be put forth for its collection. The sewerage question was long a mooted one in Allegheny, but as the act has now become a law, this tax can be collected just as others.

The Optician and the Dentist.

Two arts are absolutely necessary to make old age tolerable: that of the optician and that of the dentist. Take away the old man's spectacles and leave his jaws to be dismantled without repair, and what will life be worth to him? No wonder those very sensible people we call savages, not having either of these helps, expect their children to see that they are not left to such a fate. When the eyes of the venerable warrior can no longer read the literature tattooed on his enemy's skin, when he has lost his teeth and can no longer do justice to the *piece de resistance* furnished by the last skirmish of his tribe, the eldest son kindly dismisses him by a single blow of his war-club to that better region where the good cannibals go, and become vegetable feeders, as we charitably trust.

What would the old age of civilized life be—even in *Boston*—without convex lenses to help the failing sight; jaunty eye-glasses for public occasions, honest old straddling spectacles for solitude? No *Advertiser*—no *Transcript*—no *Atlantic*—no *Every Saturday*—no *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*—would not the wretched dweller by the Frog Pond be glad to introduce the popular institutions of the South Sea Islanders?

Or take that other wrong of advancing years, the bitterest insult to the decaying bodily fabric which precedes the last "disgrace and ignominy of our natures," as death is spoken of by Sir Thomas Brown. To have the broad, manly jaws, once glittering with enamelled ivory, changed to the miserable likeness of a turtle's, by the gradual absorption and thinning of their edges; to meet one's friends with a face that shuts up like an accordeon; to mumble inarticulate words, with organs that once held the listener captive with speech or song; to come back of necessity to the pulpy food of childhood, without its innocent and unquestioning digestion—what a fate to think of! and yet that is what nature has in store for the old and for many who are not old, save that art comes in and with infinite skill and almost miraculous success arrests the progress of destruction, and repairs and restores the waste that Time has already made.—*Dr. O. W. Holmes, in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes of the Confederate burial place at Malvern Hill, Virginia:

"The cemetery keeper offered to act as our guide, and, after showing us the fort and its adjacent rifle-pits, he escorted us to a large field on the northwest side of the fort, and there a most terrible scene presented itself. Thousands of Confederate soldiers who had fallen in their desperate and persistent attempt to take Fort Harrison were buried by the Confederates where they fell. Twenty acres or more have just been plowed up by the owner of the field, and the plowshare turned to the surface all these skeletons. Over the whole tract the bones are strewn in profusion, and grinning skulls stare the visitor in the face on every hand.

"When the farmer was questioned, he said the land was now the richest piece he had, and in justification of his sacrilegious act, stated that 'he didn't put 'em there, nohow.' We learned afterward that the bones had been taken away by the cartload and sold to fertilizing mills in Richmond. Two humane men, too poor to do anything else, came one day we were there, and attempted to burn some of the bones to prevent the wretches from carting them off. But a long job they will have of it if they attempt to burn them all.

"Yet these are not the only fields of Confederate bones we have seen, nor the first instance of disrespect for their dead that we have witnessed. Perhaps they are too poor, as they plead, to bury them. Then, in the name of humanity, why do they rear a stone monument, forty-five feet square at the base and ninety feet high, at Richmond, to the memory of the Confederate dead, in the cemetery, and leave their bones to bleach in the fields?"

THE *concirge* of the Prussian Legations in Paris has a wife who is noted for her sharp tongue and the interest she takes in political affairs. When Bismarck was Prussian Embassador in Paris, he chatted almost every day with her about politics, and was much amused at the candor with which she gave him her views. During his visit to Paris in 1867, Bismarck one day met her in the hallway of the Prussian Legation. "Is that you, M. de Bismarck? *Vrayment*, you have fixed up matters nicely!" "Madame Durand," replied Bismarck, with a ludicrous air, "for God's sake, do not scold me! Everybody here is blowing me up. You will drive me to despair if you, too, join in the clamor against me!"