

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1869.

UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR, JOHN W. GEARY. SUPREME JUDGE, HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE DISTRICT COURT, JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK. ASSISTANT JUDGES, COMMON PLEAS, FRED E. COLLIER, STATE SENATE, THOMAS HOWARD, ASSEMBLY, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JOSEPH WALTON, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR, SHERIFF, HUGH S. FLEMING, TREASURER, JOSEPH W. DEWITT, CLERK OF COURTS, JOSEPH BROWN, RECORDER, THOMAS H. WINTER, COMMISSIONER, CHAUNCEY B. BOSTWICK, SHERIFF, JOSEPH H. GRAY, CLERK OF ORphans' COURT, ALEXANDER HILLIARD, DIRECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ABDELL McCLUER.

We print on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, "Two," Ephenia, Beecher on Early Marriages, Luck and Labor, An Ancient Letter. Third and Sixth pages: Markets, Imports, Finance and Trade, River News. Seventh page: Farm, Garden and Household, Amusements.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 49 1/2.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 86 1/2.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 163.

HAVE the Allegheny delegation to the Harrisburg Convention made a good second-hand bargain for the discarded equipments of last year's Pendleton escort to New York?

THE HARRISBURG Medical College of Chicago contemplates throwing open its doors to women as students on the same terms as the men are now received. Emphatically right.

THE very warm weather we are now having should serve as a warning to all persons to exercise more than usual sanitary precautions about their premises, and to avoid eating any unripe fruit prejudicial to health.

TENNESSEE politicians on both sides are rapidly making reputation for themselves as partisans with much less sense, discretion and dignity than stupidity, hot bloodedness and integrity. That State has more than one ANDREW JOHNSON within her boundaries, who are developing the peculiarities of character which rendered the original an object of scorn and pity.

THE GERMAN SABOTEUR'S have not yet made any information against the numerous violators of the Sunday law. It is announced that a counter-movement is to be made by those troubled with their neighbors' method of repeating an odious law, by prosecuting the movers in the matter on a charge of conspiracy. A pretty storm is brewing, but we shall see what we shall see.

IF THE "blundering old fossils" swamp our favorite candidate at Harrisburg tomorrow, we give them fair notice that we shall make a fuss about it. One of our neighbors, who boasts itself as a Democratic journal, will swallow the affront, fossils and all, but we don't intend to follow its pernicious example unless we are counted in with the rest when the hundred thousand dollars are divided. In that case, we may go with the rest of the crowd.

NINE millions of National bonds are to be withdrawn from market by the Secretary of the Treasury within the next three weeks—to be held subject to the direction of Congress. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in their resolutions tomorrow, should gratefully recognize the Pendletonian policy of the Secretary who thus hastens to give greenbacks for bonds. It will be very shabby if they don't. There should be no narrow-minded jealousy touching this Republican inauguration of their favorite dogma.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRACY, in view of the inevitable admission of the colored race to political rights, under the XVth Article, are proposing to follow the ex-

ample of the friends in Virginia, in consolidating the new voters to the support of the "Conservative" ticket. It is a very numerous class in Maryland which is at present excluded from the suffrage; its admission cannot therefore fall to ensure important results in their local politics. There, as elsewhere, the sympathies of this class are with the Republican party, and should be made effectively advantageous, instead of being chilled or repelled, as seems unfortunately to have been the case in others of the once slave-holding States. It has an odd look to see a party which has given such constant proofs, both theoretical and practical, of its sincere devotion to the most elevated ideas of republican liberty, so uniformly outgeneraled, in its engineering tactics, by that opposition which has constantly denied even personal rights to the despised race. It is comfortable to reflect that such a condition of things is not to exist always.

IN THE FIVE DISTRICTS outside of but contiguous to the city of New York, over \$50,000,000 of taxable incomes are assessed this year, with an increase of nearly \$300,000 in the revenue. In the seven districts of the city, the assessment on more than \$85,000,000 yields this year an increased revenue of \$377,479. Thus, in the twelve districts, more than one and a quarter millions is added to the revenue this year, from the single source specified, under a reformed administration of the law. The total receipts to that Bureau have averaged over one million of dollars per day since July came in, the aggregate surprising even the most sanguine of the Treasury officials. So much for honesty in the assessments and efficiency in the collections under Republican auspices! Exploring, as it does, by limitation after one more payment, the tax from incomes will be dropped just when we have found out the best methods for its enforcement. Peculiarly a tax upon individual wealth, the evasions and perjuries with which its operations have been resisted have probably occasioned a viler aggregate of fraud than even the much abused whisky excise.

THE Mail is not aware that there are old fields outside of Pennsylvania to which operators must turn their attention are long, inasmuch as our regions are becoming exhausted! The comparative figures it presents to prove the contrary, say nothing. If, with all the capital expended during the past year in developing, putting down wells in new places, the product shows no material increase, is it not satisfactorily evident that the regions are giving out? If the old wells are doing as handsomely now as they did last year, why has not the yield of the new wells largely increased the aggregate of production? The old territory is high exhausted, and the supply has been kept up by the wells in the newly developed sections, but how long, judging from past experience, will these new fields hold out and when they fail, what then? We would be very sorry to lose that great oil interest, and have capitalists abroad on State for neighboring ones to push more profitably their operations, but at the same time we must accept the situation as we find it, and not endeavor to shut our eyes to things clearly apparent. That oil in large quantities will be produced in the State for years to come seems highly probable, but that the immense demand created for the commodity will be supplied exclusively by our districts is not only improbable, but impossible, and new territory will have to be developed.

THE DEMOCRACY of Pennsylvania meet in Convention tomorrow, to nominate a Governor and Judge. The contest for the first place absorbs the interest of the party, so that but little is said of the second. The main competitors for the Governorial nomination are HANCOCK, CASS, PACKER and McCANDLESS. The old "fossils"—an opprobrious term which the Post applies to such veteran leaders of the party as Messrs. Clymer, Bigler, Woodward and the rest, are favorable to PACKER first and HANCOCK next. An enthusiastic but verdant wing of the party displays a glowing devotion to our own CASS, but will find themselves powerless to secure his nomination. McCANDLESS has a few friends who seem to forget that his military record, which they rely upon, is really what will stand most in his way. The real contest is clearly between PACKER and HANCOCK, and this presents the simplest of issues for the decision of the Convention. The first offer. It is said, \$100,000 for campaign purposes, if nominated, and is able to lay out as much more tomorrow among the delegates, to secure their choice. HANCOCK, less wealthy, has no capital but his military glory, and a prestige of success. His rival's ready cash will be potent, but "HANCOCK and Victory" may present greater attractions to a sanguine Democracy. The General's best hold will be as a compromise candidate, after his three competitors have used each other up.

Whoever may be nominated will stand upon a platform which shall either ignore the colored Democracy, or will embrace all races and conditions of mankind in a common brotherhood of "resistance to Radical oppression." The Democracy of Pennsylvania is no longer the "nigger." Africa is henceforth blotted out from their map of the world, and a glittering generality or two, about State rights, will dispose of the once great question of equal suffrage.

THE PHILADELPHIA North American says: Pittsburgh has been lately turning her attention to the purchase of lands for a grand public park, and also elaborate arrangements for water works on a grand scale, so that her future growth may be anticipated. Petroleum and iron mills make Pittsburgh a very busy and thriving place, though not a very attractive or ornamental one. But its commercial condition at the head of the Ohio and the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers is one of the finest in America. It contains far more wealth and capital than it receives credit for, and is comparatively bold efforts in the way of enterprise and improvements than its people have yet mustered up courage to attempt.

THE representative statement of the Pennsylvania Democracy are not, if we are to credit the assurances of the Pittsburgh Post, of that class which it thus describes:

The specimens presented in the last National Convention, who were distinguished mainly by a nervous anxiety to retire to consult, and never did anything but blunder, from the first to the last moment of the Convention. The same old fossils are at work now to swamp us, but we have hope that a more youthful and clearer headed influence will rule the hour. The "fossils" against whom this bitter sneer is directed, were Messrs. Woodward, Clymer, Bigler, Dawson and so on, friends of Judge Packard, and whom the Post will never forgive for their offense in selling out its friend Pendleton. We must remind our neighbor of the glaring impudence of such language as that quoted, if it is sincerely aimed at the success of the Cass movement at Harrisburg tomorrow. Our delegates will meet in the Convention those very gentlemen whom the Post reviles—and will find them as ever potent in the Democratic Council. Is it to insult them by these unkind allusions? Or is it clearly settled that they have already "dumped" the aspirations of the distinguished President of the defunct Fort Wayne railway, and that the paragraph above quoted is a vindictive declaration of war? Very likely, the last! In that event, the Post gains nothing by its insult; there will only be the more humble plea for it to swallow—as soon as the Convention adjourns. The "blundering old fossils" will heed neither the remonstrances nor the threats of the Post; they have always had good reason to know that our neighbor can match its facility of indignant protest with its own alacrity in eating the bravest of its words. "Blundering old fossils!" That's good!

OUR DEMOCRACY may honor themselves by nominating Mr. G. W. Cass for Governor tomorrow. Apart from political considerations, we should be gratified to see that honor conferred upon a distinguished and estimable citizen of Western Pennsylvania. But we apprehend that this result of tomorrow's deliberations is wholly out of the question. The "blundering old fossils" who control the party have made other arrangements, without regard to the wishes of this part of the State. The case might have been different, had the interests of that gentleman been more prudently managed, and with a sincere good faith, by the noisy and demonstrative, but reckless and inconsistent clique who have outbranded themselves upon the Democracy of the State as his particular friends. These people have steadily spurned all opportunities to conciliate the leaders of the party, never neglecting a chance to make an enemy when they ought to have been recruiting the list of their candidate's friends. From traitor to traitor, it has been their game to drag on the party instead of convincing it—and this bullying policy has failed as was to be expected. We have repeatedly remonstrated with these headstrong mischief-makers, but they seem to have had no more regard for our disinterested advice, than for the substantial interests of their ostensibly favorite Democratic fellow-citizen will be laid out as cold as a wedge by his own "friends." There really do seem to be plausible ground for the current suspicion that their conduct is not to be explained upon any basis of honest faith. This suspicion will become a certainty, if, as is probable, more or less of the Cass delegates shall be detected, tomorrow, at Harrisburg, holding their dishes right side up to catch the cash which is to be lavished, it is said, by a wealthy competitor.

THE PHILADELPHIA North American says: Pittsburgh has been lately turning her attention to the purchase of lands for a grand public park, and also elaborate arrangements for water works on a grand scale, so that her future growth may be anticipated. Petroleum and iron mills make Pittsburgh a very busy and thriving place, though not a very attractive or ornamental one. But its commercial condition at the head of the Ohio and the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers is one of the finest in America. It contains far more wealth and capital than it receives credit for, and is comparatively bold efforts in the way of enterprise and improvements than its people have yet mustered up courage to attempt.

THE new fourteen-mile gun, which an Army country man has invented, and for the patent of which he is going to ask \$1,000,000, operates on a principle by which a ball could be sent across the ocean with the same ease that it could be sent fourteen miles: "The wonderful ball of this wonderful gun is to be of seven parts with some six fuses. The powder of the cannon sends the ball humming two miles from the muzzle, and the fuse No. 1, which burns to the powder in the ball in the time the ball travels two miles, when an explosion takes place, which sends the ball two miles further, and propels the ball two miles further—and so on to the end of the fuses and the fourteen miles." Simple as child.

IRON ORE in ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—A few days since Mr. Samuel W. Wickersham discovered a bed of iron ore at a point two miles below Tarentum. It lies near the river, and if the expectations are realized, transportation being no easy and comparatively inexpensive, it will be of immense advantage to Pittsburgh. It is the only bed yet known in this county.—Republic.

REV. DR. BUSHNELL calls the woman's reform "an attempt to make trumpets out of flutes, and sunflowers out of violets."

PORTLAND, ME.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORTLAND, ME., July 9, 1869. Another summer finds me again enjoying the cool breezes and invigorating atmosphere of New England. Thirty-four hours of travel brought me here. As usual I found the "Railroad Guide" so full of errors as not at all to be relied on. All the way I found long trains of crowded cars and numerous mammoth steamers, filled to overflowing, conveying thousands of weary ones from summer heat and the ordinary routine of cares to the shores and hills of the North and East, to rest for labor. To all, the daily and weekly seasons of rest are not sufficient. Many demand an annual pilgrimage to allow mind and muscle to relax the tension to which they have been strained for continuous months. A change of scene breaks up the trains of thought, dispels cares and gives vigor to mind as well as to muscle. Such derelictive benefit from a change of scene and from the omission of labor for a season. Others are influenced solely by fashion. To thought and labor they are strangers. Therefore they cannot seek rest from their own exertions. They are as good as nothing in some other place or some other way—to see and be seen—or it may be, to court or be courted, may be their object. So far as any good to themselves or others is concerned, it makes no difference whether they are at home or in some other place, they are ever pleasure-seekers and consequently never pleasure-takers. Death might as well take them on the wing as anywhere else, as it would never end them in any other employment. Last-ly, emptiness of mind and folly of heart marks their every movement. They are, however, for a moment in the sunshine of pleasure or in the cloud of disappointment, and die. No one can tell what they did or what purpose they served in life. Portland is beautiful yet, although deprived of most of her wide spreading clime. She has her elegant dwellings, her spacious public edifices, her ocean view, and her Diamond islands. But business is dull. Her Cuba trade, which was large, is gradually diminishing. The reduction of the activity in rebuilding after the disastrous fire has commenced. Money is very scarce. The flour dealers have lost heavily the past few months. Ship building is recovering. The trans-continental railroads via Rochester and Portland, two separate routes to California, are matters of the greatest interest here now. The estimated time from Hong Kong to London via Chicago and Portland is thirty-eight days, and from Portland to London by the same route is less than thirty-five days. The villages of Boston, New York and Philadelphia will not be considered in this arrangement, of white marble, beautiful and chaste, has its walls nearly up. The more ornate and elegant custom house, of Concord granite, is also nearly ready for the use of the public. The high and grand grammar school buildings are spacious, substantial and tasteful. The collector of the port is one of the universal Washburne family. He held the office of collector of the port of Boston, where it was held by him, and is sure to hold it under Grant. The family have no special antipathy to office, and he is one of them. They make great demands, and generally have managed to have them granted. A great power has been sent forth from the one humble family in Liverpool. Then there goes Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, sauntering along with both hands in his pantaloons' pockets—his usual habit. To his credit be it said, his official positions have not added at all to his wealth. There, too, goes Gen. Neal Dow, looking like a General, at his side, and says did, and fine looking man he is, but greater in leading on his forces against intemperance than against rebellion, and not as easily captured in the former case as in the latter. Lord North may name live as a benefactor to his race. But pompous, nervous, squinting, mean, full of conceit and froth, the defamer of Gen. Dow, the opponent of the temperance cause, is also occasionally a licensed brothel, the man who wants to preside at all conventions and introduce all the resolutions, who secures a failure to all the enterprises with which he connects himself, who has modestly published his autobiography justifying his quarrels, magnifying his deeds and proclaiming how much the world is indebted to him for many of its poets, painters and sculptors, who is magnificently great in his own estimation but an indistinct quantity in the opinion of those who best know him, is John Neal.

Next week the Young Men's Christian Association hold their Convention in Portland, and the commencement of Bowdoin College takes place. Of both I hope to chronicle something.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT in the Public Schools.—A substitute for it—Facts and Figures. Messrs. EDITORS: The clouds of the dark ages have not been entirely dispersed from the mental sky, and dark shadows still obscure the world of thought. In the past, when ignorance and intolerance prevailed, cruelty, fire and the sword were their offerings. In this day, if enlightened reason endeavors to teach liberality, tolerance, kindness and mercy, the demons of the dark past rise from their infernal abodes, with diabolical hate, and cry for the faggot and the torch. Venomous as a snake, cruel enough to wear a snake's clothing, and in support of their views so far pervert the scriptures as to quote the act of the Lord, who made a scourge of the rod, and drove the money changers out of the temple for desecration of the holy places. What could that have to do with children classified in the public schools by incompetent teachers? Besides, there is no evidence that the Lord ever struck one of his money changers out of the temple, or that the money changers were created a public and an offenders from the temple, it is

nothing more than the Divine Providence "cast down" at any time, on any mass of men, and as often happens in armies, when no one can give a reason for the fact. But let no man be cruelly of the fact of seeing human wisdom against the Divine wisdom, and think that because the Divine by inscrutable ways brings calamities, or punishments, on persons or nations—that, therefore, human wisdom is capable of punishing school children in accordance with Divine law. Old rules, habits and practices with some teachers become so fixed that they prefer to adhere to them rather than take the trouble to adopt new, and to them, untied methods. And unless they are forced by public opinion, or the Directors of the Schools, we may look in vain for reforms. The parents who send their children to the Public Schools should instruct the Directors to discontinue this relic of barbarism, and institute rules more in harmony with a refined civilization and mental religion. But it is asked, What is to be substituted instead of the rod? And, How is discipline to be maintained? These are pertinent questions, and experience can answer. In my early school days all the teachers to whom I was sent freely used the rod. Some had ordinary schools, others were under better discipline. In after years it was my fortune to be sent to a Quaker school, or a school taught by a Quaker. In that school the conduct of the children was about the same as that in our public schools at this day. There was no punishment inflicted, and yet no disorder. Some had ordinary schools, others were under better discipline. In after years it was my fortune to be sent to a Quaker school, or a school taught by a Quaker. In that school the conduct of the children was about the same as that in our public schools at this day. There was no punishment inflicted, and yet no disorder. Some had ordinary schools, others were under better discipline. 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