Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1869. NUMBER 172.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEWS BY CABLE.

London Times on the Chinese Question—Harvard Boat Crew Practising—English Claims on Mexico—The Carlist Outburst in Spain—French Government Reforms—Royal Marriage.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Times* to-day has an article on the Chinese question in the United States. It thinks the conflict of races in California cannot be solved by heavy duties on immigration or by street outrages. It is impossible to suppose the Chinese can be kept out of America. Inheriting an ancient civilization and perfect economic methods, but destitute of the strength and toughness of moral fibre which support authority, the Chinese may be welcome as assistants in colonization, not feared as a race likely to dominate in the future.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—A dispatch from Chester county, thirty-four miles from this city, contains the following: "A man, name unknown, committed suicide here to-day by throwing himself under the wheels of a railroad train. A number of securities of various kinds—part of the proceeds of the Ocean National Bank robbery at New York some time ago—were found on his body."

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Otway, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, stated the present condition of the relations between England and Mexico prevented Her Majesty's government from officially aiding the holders of Mexican bonds in the prosecution of their claims, but owing to the importance of the subject it would be glad to hear of any satisfactory arrangements for a settlement.

The Harvard crew was out on the Thames twice to-day. In the morning they rowed from Putney to Hammersmith and back, and in the afternoon they rowed to Mortlake and returned. They have now settled down to steady practice.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 29.—The *Patrie* has reason to believe the political reforms soon to be proposed to the Senate, will be more liberal than the Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif indicated. The *Patrie* intimates that the right of Parliamentary initiative and of preventing the orders of the day will be granted to the Corps Legislatif, while alterations will be made in the Senate, the sittings of which will probably become public.

PARIS, July 29.—A large number of military furloughs have been granted or extended, which, it is estimated, will be equivalent to the reduction of the army by 18,000 men.

The *La Liberte* reports that the Spanish Minister here has received information that the disturbances in Spain have only commenced, not ended, but the Carlists in Paris deem their cause lost.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 29.—The Carlist agitators are desperate. A plot to assassinate the Captain General of Catalonia has been discovered and frustrated. The Carlist forces in the province of Cindid Real fled to the Valley of Alcadia, with the Government troops in swift pursuit. Several of the Carlists, captured with arms in their hands, have been condemned to death by a Council of War, but efforts will be made to have their sentences commuted.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The serfs have petitioned the Czar for an extension of their rights of religion and education.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 29.—The Prince Royal of Denmark was married to-day to the Princess Louise of Sweden.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 29.—Consols for money 93¼; for account 93¼@93⅜. Five-Twenty Bonds quiet at 83¾; do. at Frankfort, 87½@88. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 93¾. Paris Bourse firm at 72f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton market a shade firmer; middling uplands, 12¾d.; do. Orleans 12⅞d.; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. California white wheat 10s. 7d.; red western 9s. 2d. Western Flour 23s. 6d. Corn; mixed 36s. for old, and 29s. for new. Oats 3s. 6d. Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. Cheese 62s. Produce unchanged.

LONDON, July 29.—Petroleum quiet. Sugar unchanged. Linseed oil quiet and steady. Tallow 48s. Petroleum at Antwerp 50f. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £92,000; in the Bank of France 460,000f.

Prohibition in Massachusetts.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, July 29.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance alliance, the recent vote requesting W. B. Spooner to resign the presidency of the alliance, was unanimously rescinded.

A resolution was adopted approving of the call by the Prohibitory Committee for a State Temperance Convention, and Mr. Spooner, Rev. Dr. Morien and Rev. Mr. Shager were designated a Co-operative Committee.

Rev. Mr. Dinger, of the German Methodist Episcopal Church at Boston Highlands, who was present by invitation, made an address, in which he said he was opposed to the sale of lager beer, being satisfied that it was intoxicating and injurious to the German population. He thought if a meeting were called of the Germans who favor the present law much good would result.

Prof. Weber, of Illinois, said the temperance people were watching the cause in Massachusetts with great interest. The Temperance Association of Illinois had formed an independent organization and would stand their ground, and that all over the west they were massing, and it would be a question of national policy.

CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Interesting Letter—Atrocity at the Execution of Creoles—The Infamous Francisco Peres—Activity of Insurgents.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 29.—An interesting letter relative to the Cuban situation has come to light. A Spanish gentleman went to Cuba several months ago to claim inheritance that had been left him. He says that at Nuevitas he learned that nine Creoles were going to be shot. They passed near him with a firm step, with head erect, and with a look of brave determination they arrived at the fatal spot. They seated themselves upon a bench already prepared for them, and at the sound of the voice of the officer who gave the word of fire, cried, "Hurrah for Cuba," "Hurrah for Cespedes." After they fell, the volunteers struck bayonets into their bodies. At Gilbara he saw a group of armed men marching toward a house of modest appearance, and wishing to see what was about to be done he followed the soldiers, who arrived before the door and halted awhile, and three of the party entered. The latter cried out at this moment, "Here is the insurrecto, here is the maubi!" "What do you wish?" said a young man. "If its I for whom you search, I am at your service, but do not frighten my father and mother." Without ceremony the volunteers seized the speaker and beat him along the road with the butts of their muskets until they got close to the cemetery, and then ran him through with at least twenty bayonets.

From Santiago de Cuba comes news of a thousand atrocities committed by the infamous Francisco Peres, to whom the Governor in that part of the island had entrusted the direction of matters in Guanatanamo and Baracoa. This bad man, wanting in every sentiment of humanity and of every moral principle, had been robbing and assassinating every Cuban who was believed to be liberal. Whole families in the vicinity of Guanatanamo had been murdered by this bandit. Young and old persons had been butchered by his knife and his companions. Not being satisfied with the villainies committed here, he passed on to Baracoa, where, aided by a few other assassins, they went from house to house, and hundreds of persons were in this way murdered, and with full consent and knowledge of the authorities.

HAVANA, July 29.—The insurgents are quite active in the central department. They lately destroyed a great deal of property about Trinidad. A few days since a large band of insurgents attacked Puerto Principe, but after a short engagement they were beaten off with considerable loss. Conscription will soon be put in force in Cuba.

NEW YORK CITY.

Fire Insurance Company Failure—Railroad Certificate Forgery—A Forger Surrenders Himself—Isaac Toucey Dying.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 29, 1869.

The Baltic Fire Insurance Company failed yesterday. It commenced business in 1864, and has never paid a dividend, the expenditures having always exceeded the receipts. A deficiency in the capital was disclosed last winter of eighty thousand dollars, in consequence of which the Company has retired from business.

The United States Assistant Treasurer will commence next week to report receipts, payments and balances in gold and currency separately.

Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., F. A. Lane, William Tweed and Peter B. Sweeney have purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the First National Bank, which it is reported will become the depository of the Erie Company and New York city funds.

Mr. Bigelow enters upon his duties as chief editor of the *Times* next week.

The three last Cuban prisoners were released from Fort Lafayette to-day, on pledge not to fight against Spain.

Hon. Isaac Toucey is reported at the point of death at New Haven.

Patrick Joyce surrendered himself to the police to-day for forging the signature of a man named Jackson at Louisville, last November, to a check for eight hundred dollars.

The examination of the case of George A. Abbott shows that in addition to the forgeries of Rock Island certificates he had altered some Michigan Central certificates to larger amounts, which he was arrested too soon to attempt to dispose of, and that he had ordered the purchase of some Pacific Mail stock, probably for like purpose. Abbott was refused bail and committed for trial. This is one of the greatest swindles ever attempted, the amount involved being nearly $700,000.

Thirteen of the principal clothing houses of the city have refused to pay the increase of thirty-five per cent. demanded by employes. The latter, numbering fifteen hundred, have struck, by order of the Tailors' Union.

It is announced the new Handsom cabs will be in readiness for use in large numbers by the end of September.

J. Woodruff Lewis is under arrest at Hartford, charged with forging a soldiers bounty certificate in this city.

Riot on Board a Steamboat—Eight Men Reported Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 29.—A terrible riot is reported to have occurred on board the steamer Dubuque, at Hampton, on the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Rock Island. A number of raftsmen, who took passage on the boat at Rock Island, insisted on being allowed to occupy the cabin and on being refused commenced a row which became general, not only with the crew but the passengers. Eight men are reported killed. The Sheriff of Rock Island was telegraphed and he immediately started for the scene of the riot with a large police force.

Politics in Tennessee.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 29.—The Senter Democrats to-day nominated a ticket to represent this county in the Legislature. For Senator, Henry Cooper; for Representatives, R. H. Rhea and J. D. Walker, the latter an Indiana man. The Senter Republicans and Stokes Republicans also have tickets in the field.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Return of the President from Long Branch—Cabinet Session—Navy Dispatches from Japan—Public Land Surveys—The Mississippi Situation.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1869.

FROM JAPAN.

Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Atlantic squadron, in a dispatch dated Yokohoma, June 26th, says the Japanese Parliament is yet in session, but not open to foreigners. It is reported that many important measures are under consideration, mostly relating to foreigners, foreign intercourse and finance. It is probable the rebel forces are on the Island of Yeddo have been captured or dispersed. Many of the Princes have surrendered their long cherished feudal rights for the general good. Already have the Japanese far outstripped the Chinese in progress towards christian civilization. The Government has troops uniformed and armed with the latest improved breech-loading gun; the naval vessels are well armed; a hospital is being built at Hiago, is in charge of an American surgeon, and is open to foreigners; lighthouses are built and lighted, and a lightship is being equipped to be stationed off that point. The coal mines are successfully worked and supply one squadron with coal, while the Chinese refuse to allow foreigners to mine coal. The Duke of Edinburg is expected in the beginning of August. The English Vice Admiral says he will be received as Captain of the Galata. There are now in this port an iron clad frigate, a line-of-battle ship, three gun boats and two transports of the English squadron, one frigate and two gun boats of the French, one Prussian and one Dutch corvette, the Monocacy and the Piscataqua. The health of the squadron is excellent.

Commander E. P. Williams, commanding the United States steamer Oneida, reports to the Navy Department that on the morning of the 20th of June the Mikado's fleet moved in and attacked the ships and fortifications of the northern party under Enomatto, and after an engagement of twenty six hours took possession of the towns and destroyed the vessels Eagle and Emperor, belonging to the northern party, after having one of their own vessels blown up by a shell, which entered the powder magazine. The forces of Enomatto have possession of the Ramida fort and Fort Benter and a line of earthworks extending across the peninsula. Enomatto has about three thousand men, and the Mikado eight thousand. The earthworks and forts were invested and batteries are being thrown up preparatory to a regular siege of all the works held by Enomatto's party.

PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS.

The Land Office to-day issued instructions to all the Surveyor Generals of the United States, calling on them for information concerning surveying departments, to the effect, viz: first, the number of acres of agricultural land and the comparative areas of agricultural and mineral lands; second, the number of acres of grazing land; third, the same covered by private claims; fourth, the same of reclaimable swamp lands; fifth, the same of sterile land that may be reclaimed by irrigation or by other means; sixth, the number of acres broken by mountain ranges; seventh, the number of acres of timber land; eighth, what is the number of cities and towns; and ninth, what is the aggregate length of railroads completed, in progress of construction and projected. The foregoing information is designed to be embodied in the forthcoming report of the Commissioner.

HAD AN INTERVIEW.

The Radical Mississippi delegation is reported to have had an interview recently with the President on the Mississippi question, and to have told him that Judge Dent and his brother-in-law was a tool of the old rebels, and had received sums of money in time past to influence votes in Congress. The President listened attentively and agreed if they could prove their assertions to do his part towards giving the Administration's support to the other candidate. The delegation are now supplied with proof which they will lay before him.

THE CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet was in session to-day three or four hours, engaged in the transaction of business which had accumulated during the President's absence. Many persons supposed that the subject of the application of the iron clad oath to the members of the Virginia Legislature would come before the Cabinet, but it is ascertained from an official source that the question was not even mentioned. The President, several weeks ago, in response to an inquiry, said it would be submitted to the Attorney General.

GOING ON A TOUR.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, in imitation of the inland excursions of the Ways and Means and other Committees, propose going on a junketing tour. They will embark on the revenue cutter Michigan and make a tour of the Lakes, for the purpose of examining what additional legislation, if any, is necessary for the better enforcement of the revenue laws on the frontier and for the suppression of smuggling. The Committee will be gone some days.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Delano decides that when persons purchase old rails, re-roll them, and then sell them to Railroad Companies, they are to all intents and purposes manufacturers of new rails, and as such liable to the special tax of two dollars upon all such sales in excess of $1,250 per quarter, under section four of the act of March 31st, 1866.

RETURNED.

President Grant returned to Washington this morning, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Gen. Porter, and Secretary Fish. A special Cabinet meeting was held at the Executive Mansion, all the members being present except Postmaster General Cresswell. The President will return to Long Branch to-morrow.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day awarded to the Townsend Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, the contract for supplying its patent lock for distilleries. The lock has a registery in addition to the seal.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Archibald Sterling United States Attorney for Maryland, and August Ludlow Case Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, vice Rear Admiral Dahlgren resigned.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

The Indian Bureau has ordered an investigation into the recently reported outrages by Apache Indians in New Mexico.

GOING TO SARATOGA.

The President and family and suite will visit Saratoga on Tuesday, to accept hospitalities to be tendered him there.

STILL AT HOME.

Postmaster General Cresswell is still at his home near Elkton, Md., suffering from a broken arm.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,468,596.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—In some sections of Georgia no rain has fallen for four weeks, while in others there has been too much.

—Mr. A. H. Van Buren, who was reported as injured at the Briggs House, Chicago, died a little after ten o'clock on Wednesday night.

—The officers who went to the scene of the anti-Rent outrages in New York, to serve warrants, simply told the parties that they were wanted in Court on Friday.

—Prof. Compton, of New York. Prof. Abbe, of Cincinnati Observatory, and others, have left for Siux City, to make observations of the eclipse on the seventh of August.

—John Griffin was hung in Hamilton, Ohio, yesterday, for the murder of Micah Prickell. He protested his innocence to the last and charged Joe Kelly with the murder for which he himself was hung.

—Fredrick Ell, Wednesday afternoon, in Maysville, Ky., was fighting Thos. Hughes. He got him down and drew a knife to stab him, when Thomas drew a pistol, shot and killed Ell. Both are said to be constables.

—A young married man named E. Sterritt, committed suicide, at St. Louis, by hanging. Domestic trouble and depression of mind, produced by losing $3,000 by the failure of Jno. T. Darby & Co, bankers, led to the act.

—There was a heavy thunder storm at Rochester Wednesday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the grain. Peter Pentiers, of Wayne county, New York, was instantly killed by lightning while riding on a load of hay.

—It is understood that the Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad propose to pay $3,000 for medical services rendered Judge J. S. Black, of Pennsylvania, whose arm was broken some time since on one of the South bound trains.

—Mr. Saunders, of Davenport, Iowa, Chairman of the Committee recently appointed by Mr. Willey, of St. Louis, to carry out the instructions of the New Orleans Convention, has announced that Keokuk, Iowa, has been determined upon as the place for the holding of the next Commercial Convention, but the time has not yet been designated.

—The Philological Convention, at Poughkeepsie, New York, adjourned *sine die* yesterday, and the members immediately thereafter organized the American Philological Association, with the following permanent officers: President, D. Taylor, of Phillips Academy; Secretary, Professor Silbe; Treasurer, Hon. J. H. Trumbull. Thereupon the association resumed the business that was before the Convention.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, July 29.—The receipts today were 4,000 barrels flour, 48,000 bushels wheat, 56,000 bushels corn, 8,000 bushels rye, and 12,000 bushels oats. The shipments were 22,000 bushels wheat, and 20,000 bushels oats. Freights are held at 12½c on wheat, 10½c on corn, and 7½c on oats to New York. Flour is very firm, at $6.50@7 for city ground; sales of 150 barrels western bakers at $7,62½@7,75. Wheat is dull, drooping and unsettled, with sales of 45,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago spring at $1,40½@1,42; 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1,42½@1,44; 7,000 bushels No. 1 do. at $1,47; 2,000 bushels white Michigan at $1,70, the market closing at the inside figures. Corn is dull and unchanged, with only retail lots reported; sales of 2,500 bushels warm at 95c. Oats firm but dull at 78c for western. Barley is nominal. Rye nominal at $1,20. Pork firm at $34. Lard is steady at 19½c. Highwines; there was only a retail business doing at $1,07.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton 32½@33c for middlings, with sales 381 bales, and receipts 28 bales. Gold 139. Sterling 50. New York Sight ½ per cent. premium. Flour firmer, with superfine at $5,00; double extra $6,50, and treble extra $9,75. Corn $1,25. Oats 74@75c. Bran $1,05. Hay market bare, with prime at $23. Pork holders are asking $35,50. Bacon 18½c. for shoulders, and 19½@19¾c. for sides. Lard unchanged. Sugar advanced, with common at 11½c., and prime 16½@17c. Molasses; prime fermenting 65c. Whisky $1,17½ for western rectified. Coffee dull, with fair at 15½c, and prime 16½@17c.

OSWEGO, July 29.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales 5,000 bush No. 2 Milwaukee Club $1,48; sales last night 20,000 bush No. 2 do $1,50, and car lots No. 1 do $1,54. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales of car lots kiln dried at $1,10. Canal freights to New York, wheat 8½c, corn 7½c. Lake imports—wheat 14,100, corn 16,300 bush, flour 1,820 bbls. Canal exports—wheat 18,800, corn 1,500 bush.

CHICAGO, July 29.—At the open board this afternoon No. 2 Wheat closed dull at $1,32. No. 2 Corn 88c, seller August. In the evening nothing was done and prices are nominally the same as in the afternoon.

NASHVILLE, July 29.—Cotton dull; low middling 30½c; good ordinary 29c. Wheat—red $1,10@1,15; amber $1,20@1,25; white $1,23@1,30. Flour $7@7,50 for Chicago brands.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Flour market quiet and unchanged. Wheat; sales choice shipping at $1,72½. Legal Tenders, 74.

Philological Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—This forenoon the American Philological Association were conveyed to Vassar College in carriages, where they inspected the various departments of that institution. This afternoon they visited Eastman's Park, in a body, where the members were entertained with an open concert and collation.

To-night Hon. M. Trumbull, of Hartford, Connecticut, and Rev. Mr. Hurlburt, of Canada, read papers on the Indian language. The members are expediting the business of the Association, hoping to reach a final adjournment to-morrow.

New Orleans Revenue Frauds.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The tobacco manufactory of Gomgards & Schneider was seized yesterday by Collector Stockdale for violation of the revenue. Solicitor of the Treasury Banfield returned to Washington last night, having completed his investigations here.

An Honest New York View of the Pennsylvania Platform.

The New York *Citizen*, an able Democratic paper, in a long article on "Democratic Principles and Practices," has the following remarks applicable to the Democracy that met in convention lately at Harrisburg:

"We hold that the Democracy, to succeed, must discard old issues, and bring itself fairly up to the times. It is useless to quarrel over questions that the force of circumstances has settled, we cannot re-enslave the negro if we would; our Southern brethern placed a whip in the hands of our enemies to drive us naked through the world; the rebel States of their own motion went out of the Union, and they had to be brought back by "military despotism," or they never would have come back at all. It was to the military tyrannies of Sherman, the violences of Sheridan, the impositions of Hancock, and the persistencies of Grant, that we owe the restoration of the Union on any terms.

"What is there in the Pennsylvania platform? The first three clauses are devoted to the negro, as if everybody did not know that we do not approve of negro suffrage, but that at the same time we cannot help ourselves, and have to thank the obstinacy of the former slaveholders, even after defeat in arms, for the enforcement of so unwise a principle. Then we have a word in favor of reform, and another in support of a republican measure, to assist laboring men. Next, there is a denunciation of the last Congress, which is well enough, and certainly fully justified in the opinion of the entire country. Then comes a clause for the soldiers, but not a word for the war in which they fought. After that we find a paragraph about foreign matters, which means anything or nothing; and the whole winds up with a denunciation of the present revenue system.

"This is all. Not a sentence on the subject of the Alabama claims or the Cuban question, or of the tariff that wrongs the poor man to help the rich. No condemnation of the rebellion against which the soldiers fought, even though the soldiers are praised—the omission being an insult, if any reference to the subject were proper. No fitting expression in favor of economy in public expenditures; nothing, in fact, first or last, but the old negro question and general abuse of Republicans. The self-same grumbling without proposing an improvement; the same refusal to understand the altered position of the whole country, which has led to defeat so frequently. The nomination of a man with nothing to recommend him but the faculty of heaping up wealth, with no record worth mentioning, and nothing about him to arouse enthusiasm but his money. Not the first sign of true loyalty, nor the least evidence of devotion to the best interests of the whole country. *Under such circumstances we do not expect nor wish that the Democrats should carry Pennsylvania.*

"We do not wish this simply because it would be a triumph of the Vallandighams and Pendletons, and the old school that never learns and never forgets; the former slave power toadies, who imagine that slavery was a thing of beauty and a joy forever, instead of being at best but a cruel necessity of the Constitution. A triumph on such principles and with such candidates would only revive the dead men of the North and the South, the outrescent bodies which have been smothered under the loyalty of the nation; the malignant rebels, whether they register themselves as enemies of the nation in Cincinnati, Harrisburg, or New Orleans. A victory now would bring the extremists back to life and power, and with them another defeat in 1870. The Republicans are begging for admission amongst us, provided they can come in with honor; many old Democrats are anxious to return to their first love; but they will not leave their loyalty or self-respect behind. Accept certain results of the war, exhibit an understanding of the altered phase of some public matters—concede even something for harmony, and the Democracy is as sure to carry the next national election as that the sun shall shine in summer and the rain fall in winter. Continue in the old rut, and we shall suffer fresh and more overwhelming defeats under the increasing patriotism of the people, and the daily augmentation of their natural pride in their success in the war; we shall be beaten at all points until our party falls to pieces from very rottenness."

LATELY, at a horse show in London, a novelty was exhibited in the form of a vehicle capable of being changed at pleasure into a four-wheeled or two-wheeled carriage. In the former condition it is capable of carrying six persons. By a simple contrivance the whole front carriage, wheels, wings and dasher can be removed, and the back part then forms a pretty car for one horse or pony. The change is effected merely by loosening four screws, and can be managed in a few minutes.

THE Ottowa, Canada, *Statesman* knows of a woman who set 90,000 ems of minion, distributed her own cases, and corrected her own proof, inside of six days.

A LETTER FROM MAINE.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MAINE, July 22, 1869.

We have already stated some facts, valuable in our opinion, elicited by the recent anniversaries of our schools of learning. There is one more, which is of especial interest to Pittsburgh. Persons coming to our city often speak with surprise and astonishment of the little knowledge there is of the Western University. Where a college is the place of interest in a borough or locality, it will, of course, be generally known. In a large and growing city, however, where there are costly churches and numerous and stately edifices for manufactures and various kinds of business, the college may be overshadowed. It may be unknown to the mass of the people, even well educated men; men interested in some institution of an inferior character in some small place may be ignorant of the location or character of a college in their own city. "The mill" might, in some places, designate some locality, but it would be very indefinite in Pittsburgh. A so-called great institution in some place might be unnoticed and unknown in Pittsburgh, and we are not an exception in this respect.

Columbia College, a very wealthy institution in New York city, has just held its one hundred and sixteenth commencement, being one of the oldest seats of learning in the United States. It has its school of letters and science, school of mines, school of law and school of medicine. It numbers a long list of highly distinguished names among its numerous alumni, as John Jay, Governeur Morris, R. R. Livingston, Alexander Hamilton, De Witt Clinton, Bishop Onderdonk, and Charles Anthon. Yet, "old as it is, and long and honerable as is the list of alumni," it is stated to be a remarkable fact that "few people in New York are aware of anything in regard to the college, except perhaps its continued existence," and this ignorance and indifference are due to the fact that Columbia College exists as only one of the institutions of a great commercial city, a city without homogenity and almost indeed without local pride or if we may use the term, local *esprit de corps*. The newspapers of the city have been in the habit of giving it merely the briefest mention, and then only when reporting the fact of a recurrence of its "annual festivities."

So that the University is not a solitary case. In some respects it has been more favored that Columbia College. For some years past it has had frequent and favorable notices in the prominent papers of our city, and its commencements now attract full houses of our best and most intelligent people.

There are two more facts concerning the schools in New England, which are deserving of mention. The very large and handsome building for the High School in Portland, erected just before the war, would now cost at least $125,000. The school is in every respect worthy the building, and is an honor to the city. In it all the citizens of all classes take a deep interest. At the recent examination and exhibition, the city hall, one of the finest edifices of the kind in our country, capable of holding three thousand persons, was filled day and evening with ladies and gentlemen, the most intelligent and wealthy in the city, to listen to the performances. The value of such interest, so manifested, to the schools cannot be estimated. We should not expect to see a want of interest in study in the students there, and there is none. Every one of the many who were examined from this school to enter the different colleges, was admitted without conditions. Both sexes are ambitious, and are distinguished for their high order of scholarship. The time, on the part of parents and citizens, thus given to the schools is worth more to the youth than thousands of gold and silver—it cannot be estimaied.

In Boston recently nearly one thousand of the highest scholars in rank, from the different schools in the city, received each a beautiful bouquet from the hand of the Mayor in Music Hall. Speeches were made by distinguished gentlemen and music was given. How beautiful, that these flowers should receive flowers! S.

Geary's Republican Claims.

Because he has been a faithful, efficient and honest Chief Magistrate.

Because he is the nominee and representative of a party that stood by the country in the hour of danger, and that stands by the principles of justice and freedom, upon which our Government is based.

Because he has been tried and not found wanting, neither in his devotion to the principles of true Republicanism, nor in his integrity in adhering to the strict line of principle in all his official acts.

Because he is a man whose private character is unblemished, and whose habits are such as to meet the approval of all good citizens.

Because Pennsylvania owes it to her honor and fair name not to permit a brave and gallant soldier, who drew his sword for her, safety in the hour of her deadly peril, and who has served her faithfully in time of peace, to be defeated by one who sympathised with her enemies when the dark cloud of battle lowered, and the fierce conflict for national existence surged around her.

Because a just regard for the memory of the martyred dead, who fell in the heroic struggle for national existence, forbids the State to place in high official position those who sympathized with their enemies.

Because the triumph of the Democratic candidates in this State would be the triumph of the principles of Free Trade, and a sadly blow at the policy of Protection to American Industry—a policy to which the hardy sons of the Old Keystone have always been devoted.

Because the triumphant re-election of Governor Geary would rejoice the hearts of the true friends of the nation everywhere, while his defeat would bring joy into the camp of the enemies.