The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1870.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives was organized promptly at noon yesterday, by the choice of Hon. B. B. STRANG, of Tioga, as Speaker, with the usual subordinate officers, all of whom, it is perhaps needless to add, are Republicans.

At a later hour the Senate was also organized by the choice of Hon. C. H. ATKINSON, of the Chester District, as Speaker, with the usual list of minor officers, all being Republicans.

THE death of Hon. B. F. Hopkins, M. C. from Wisconsin, is announced.

THE Annual Message of Gov. GEARY will be laid before the Legislature to-day, and will appear in these columns to-morrow.

THE Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, daily edition, enlarges its form and celebrates the event in a new dress of type. Its prosperity is as conspicuous as well merited.

A WASHINGTON rumor insists that both the President and the Secretary of Treasury are decidedly opposed to the Western and Southern proposition for a free banking law.

WE direct attention to the resolutions reported in our local columns, adopted at a meeting of iron manufacturers held at Youngtown, Ohio, last week, to consider the proposed change in the tariff.

WE direct attention to an article in another column presenting an official exhibit of the finances of the State for the fiscal year lost closed. Its figures are in the highest degree creditable to our financial officers, and acceptable to the people.

THE average attendance of children at the public schools of the two cities during the year just closed, has been 7,141 for Pittsburgh, and 4,816 for Allegheny. The items of instruction and fuel comprise the actual cost of instruction proper in each city. The average expense per pupil for the year has therefore been $18.24 for Pittsburgh, and $14.81 for Allegheny, according to the official figures.

THE Treasury policy of the current month has been revealed in the direction which we yesterday anticipated. Mr. BOUTWELL diminishes the amount of gold to be sold, and increases the relative proportion of bonds purchased. Thus, he will lend to the market such a moderate support, in the excess of greenbacks to be released from the Treasury in these operations, as to check any tendency toward a too rapid decline of the gold premium. The downward movement is still likely to be distinctly marked, and steadily continued.

HOWEVER the organization of the Ohio Legislature may at last be accomplished, there is evidently some basis for the current expectation that the ratification of the XVth Article by that State is a foregone conclusion. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* denounces the movement, as one which can only succeed by the treachery of Democrats or of "Reform" members. But this is merely a cry of "stop thief," for it has transpired that, if any Democratic votes shall be given for the Article, that may be regarded as merely a development in the Chase programme of that party. As Columbus dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says:

The Chief Justice has been made to believe that the fusion in Hamilton county was a Chase arrangement, and hence he telegraphs that his friends must all unite, Democrats and Republicans, in organizing the Legislature, and then, if they love him, must ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.

SAFETY IN COAL MINING.

The fearful calamity which occurred a few months ago at Avondale has very properly aroused the attention of the public to the necessity of stringent legislation on the subject of mining, and the security of the lives of miners, as well from the effects of their own recklessness as the cupidity or carelessness of proprietors. Several bills to this end have been prepared and published. There is a law on the statute book which applies only to Schuylkill county; and although it is not as perfect as it might be, yet had it been made general, as it ought to have been, the Avondale horror might and probably would have been averted.

It is to be feared that, under the pressure of public sentiment, and the feelings occasioned by the recent calamity, legal provisions may be enacted so stringent and onerous as to defeat the object aimed at. In the first place, the mining of coal must go on, and, safe or unsafe, it will go on. In the next place, it will not do to enforce by law expedients to secure safety that will add largely to the expense of mining.

At the Avondale mine there was a large wooden structure built directly over the mouth of the shaft, in which was the hoisting, breaking and screening machinery. When this took fire, and the timbers were burnt through, the shaft was filled with the burning wreck, the only avenue of escape was blocked up, and two hundred men and boys perished.

Had this building been made, even in part, of iron, and had it been so constructed that a few iron beams would have held up what was on fire, that fearful loss of life could not have happened. That far we think the law ought to be made imperative. The cost is not great. There are many cheap structures in this city, composed of a few timbers and sided and roofed with iron, which are so nearly fire proof that they might be set over the shafts of coal mines with entire safety, provided they were made to rest upon iron beams stretched athwart the mouths of the shafts.

One of the chief dangers in mining coal at considerable depths below the surface of the ground is the accumulation of inflammable gas, and which is at the same time destructive to life if inhaled. Furnaces are often used to expel this, by causing it to ascend into the outer air through flues, while fresh air is thus made to descend the shaft and supply its place. But this is a very objectionable method. Fans are much used, and with good effect—expelling the bad air by forcing good air from the surface into the mine. It is, however, a great mistake in the use of the fan to force air *into* the mine. The true philosophical method is to draw the bad air out of the mine through a properly constructed funnel by the fan, and leave the natural pressure of the atmosphere to take care of the supply, and distribute it better than can be done by any mechanical process.

Air when *forced* through a funnel or tube *packs*, as it is termed, and hence, power and space being equal, a much larger quantity can be *drawn* than *driven* through. This is a well established principle, and ought to be in all cases observed in the process of purifying air in mines. Some years ago a firm in England had an excellent water power about half a mile from the spot which they selected as the site for a blast furnace. Their plan was to erect their bellows or blowing apparatus at the water power, and conduct the air through a large tube to the furnace. When all was completed, they discovered that they had run foul of a natural law of the existence of which they had not been aware—*the air packed in the tube, and could not, with all the power they had, be forced through in sufficient quantity to blow the furnace.* No such difficulty is experienced, however, when the operation is reversed. We are not sure that the plan of *drawing* out the foul air of mines by means of fans working at the tops of funnels is not practiced; but if not, we beg leave to assure all parties concerned that that is the proper and only effectual method. To adapt the fan to that method is a simple matter in mechanics, which any skilful workman can accomplish.

COST OF MAKING IRON.

CHARLES A. MCNAIR, Esq., Secretary of the Carondelet Iron Works, adjoining the city of St. Louis, in a card to the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following as the result of "what is regarded as a successful run of ten months," taken from the books of the establishment:

Cash paid for fuel used	$55,520
Cash paid for ore used	85,640
Cash paid for wages	29,972
Cash paid for repairs and expenses	19,934
	$141,026

Total product for ten months, 4,400 tons, cost $32 05 per ton.

The ore used at these works is brought by rail from Iron Mountain or Pilot Knob, some eighty miles distant; the fuel (mineral coal) is, we believe, from Illinois. The furnace, as we learn from the reply of the *Democrat*, "was an old and disused one, fitted up for the experiment of Big Muddy coal."

The editor of the *Democrat* replies at considerable length to Mr. McNAIR's card, and complains that it is calculated to deter capitalists from investing in that business in St. Louis. He then enumerates a number of localities in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Indiana and Wisconsin, where pig iron is made at much lower figures, and attributes the high rate of cost as given by Mr. McNAIR to the fact that the Carondolet furnace "was compelled to stop for repairs or alterations several times, and once was idle for that purpose about two months." The *Democrat* closes with the following paragraph:

"In brief, we want to hasten forward the iron manufacture here. We do not want to drive people off to Alabama or elsewhere. Therefore, we are careful to show, at considerable pains, that, in furnaces properly adapted to the work, managed without a waste of sixty-nine per cent. of fuel, and run as regularly as furnaces do run elsewhere, *iron can be made* at St. Louis at a cost not exceeding $23 a ton.

We believe that in the main the *Democrat* is right, and we are pleased to see its zeal in the cause of hastening forward the manufacture of iron at that city, notwithstanding the inconsistency of such efforts with its advocacy of the principles of free trade involving a reduction of the duty on pig iron. Under the present law the duty is $9 per ton, and with that amount of protection the domestic manufacture, where the conditions are at all favorable, is satisfactorily remunerative. Still it is far from being prohibitory; for during the past ten months of 1869, the enormous amount of 132,493 tons of pig iron of foreign manufacture were imported, being an increase of 56,929 over the corresponding months of 1868. During the same period 274,868 tons of rails were imported, being an increase of nearly 20,000 tons over the same ten months of the preceding year. With such figures staring us in the face the question which really presses itself upon the mind is, not how much the duty ought to be reduced, but how much it ought to be increased.

But nobody is asking for an increase. The business is prospering and progressing, notwithstanding the large and increasing importations. It is stated that at this moment there are seventy new furnaces nearly ready to go into blast in various parts of the United States, which will add not less than 300,000 tons per annum to the home production. This shows two things; first, that the business pays under the present tariff; and, second, that the making of iron is no monopoly.

Do the advocates of a reduction of the tariff, however, know that their persistent agitation of this question is keeping this branch of business in the hands of a few men, compared with the number who would be in it were they to let it alone? Were it now certain that for years to come the existing tariff would not be disturbed, hundreds of new iron furnaces would be undertaken before the close of the year which has just opened. Domestic competition would, by and by, so cut down prices that foreign manufacturers could not afford to send their pig iron to our ports and there pay nine dollars a ton on it. But the uncertainty which now hangs over the business, tends to keep prices up, and is actually working into the hands of both American and foreign "monopolists," as the devotees of free trade delight to call them.

Still we are glad to see the St. Louis *Democrat* standing up so sturdily for that city as an eligible locality for manufacturing iron—for the great mines of that State are perhaps unequalled on the globe—but that great interest in Missouri will stand or fall with the same interest in other States. Let the tariff alone, and then Missouri may soon take its place with Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee in this respect; but break down that protection, and then the same paralysis which will fall upon the business in other States will arrest its progress in Missouri.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—A correspondent, referring to the recent quotation in your columns of Horace's famous couplet:

Pallida Mors æquo pulsat pede
Pauperum tabernas, regumque turres—

gives as a translation—

Pale death with equal foot o'erpowers
The pauper cabins and the kingly towers.

It strikes me that "o'erpowers" is an unhappy word, and taken in its analogous relation to foot, suggests an image of the "all-conqueror" grotesque, if not ridiculous.

I venture, as better metre and nearer the spirit of the original:—

Pale death with equal stride appals
The pauper's hut and the princes' halls;
or,
Pale death's impartial footsteps fall
By pauper hut and palace hall.

A tolerable paraphrase might be—

Pale death his loud alarum rings
At paupers' huts and towers of kings.

There may doubtless be found many renderings, better than either of the above, among the numerous metrical translations of this favorite poet. C.

As evidence of the business done in glass manufacturing at Wheeling, it is stated by the *Intelligencer* that during last year Messrs. Sweeney, Bell & Co. shipped seventeen hundred and thirty-four casks and hogsheads; fifteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine barrels, and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fourteen boxes of glassware—total, thirty-four thousand five hundred and seventeen packages. The casks and hogsheads were purchased at a cost of $1,786.15—the barrels, $5,628.75—boxes $6,530.60—aggregate $13,885.50.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

The Finances of the Commonwealth.

We are indebted to the financial officers of the Commonwealth for the following official exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the State. It will be observed that notwithstanding the large expenditures of two hundred thousand dollars incurred by the late rebellion and pensions and gratuities, together with the distribution of seven hundred and fifty-four thousand one hundred and eighteen dollars and seven cents to charitable institutions, a large surplus is left in the treasury—more than enough to meet the accruing interest on the public debt due on the 1st of February next, which amounts to nearly one million of dollars. We presume that during the coming year few of these old military claims will be presented to the State Treasury, and the number of other claims growing out of the war being nearly, if not all paid, several hundred thousand dollars can be added to the Sinking Fund.

On the other hand, the receipts will no doubt be considerably increased. By the zeal and energy displayed by General Hartranft, Mr. Mackey the State Treasurer, and the present Attorney General, several of the large corporations that have heretofore escaped taxation have been compelled to pay their dues to the Government, which is not included in the receipts given below. The Credit Mobilier case alone will bring a half million of dollars into the State Treasury. The credit of recovering this large amount belongs to the financial officers of the State. The statement reads as follows, viz:

Revenue of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—Summary of the Receipts at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1868, to the 30th day of November, 1869, both days inclusive.

Lands	$ 38,818 22
Auction commissions	20 18 67
Auction duties	51,195 74
Tax on corporation stocks	1,027,774 05
Tax on personal property	434 872 10
Tax on loans	340 916 19
Tax on net earnings or income	310 885 38
Tax on gross receipts	873 420 71
Tax on enrolment of laws	22 950 00
Tax on tonnage	224 961 47
Tax on oil	159 577 30
Tax on National Bank notes	187,162 28
Commutation of tonnage tax	380,000 00
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.	98 933 17
Tax on certain offices	15 844 49
Collateral inheritance tax	227,828 26
Revenue licenses	139 555 37
Retailers' licenses	242 272 03
Sample license	7,399 00
Theatre, circus and menagerie licenses	3,125 44
Billiard room, bowling saloons and pin alley licenses	3,864 53
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	82 033 88
Peddlers' licenses	3 363 81
Brokers' license	8,831 31
Pawnbrokers' licenses	2,765 51
Distillery and brewery licenses	7,667 51
Millers' licenses	4 120 77
Foreign insurance agencies	208 228 71
Premiums on charters	60,677 34
Fees and fines	184 08
Interest on loans	11,495 34
Sundries	8,147 62
Dividends on rail road stocks	267 78
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bond No. 12 redeemed	100,000 00
Annuity for right of way	15,000 00
Ref. and cash	3,200 71
Fees and fees of office	348 21
Fees of the sub to offices	7,901 62
Sales of public property	1,000 00
Accrued interest	7,629 04
Balance in the Treasury November 30, 1868	$4,541,711 28
	1,012,925 27
	$ 254,636 01

Expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the beginning of the year, viz: from the 1st Day of December, 1868, to the 30th day of November, 1869, both days inclusive.

Expenses of Government	$804,730 17
Militia expenses, ordinary	1,72 87
Pennsylvania volunteers in the war with Mexico	74 63
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1862	9,949 41
Militia expenses, per act of April 17, 1862	62,822 22
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1864	27 00
Militia expenses, per act of April 17, 1867	599 00
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1865	8,380 06
Militia expenses, per act of April 17, 1868	196 30
Military expenses, per act of March 16, 1867	579 00
Military expenses, per act of April 16, 1867	1 900
Pension and gratuities	125,203 00
Charitable institutions	784,118 17
Pennsylvania State Agricultural society	2 000 00
Common schools	68,948 71
Commissioners of the sinking fund, viz:	
Loans, &c., discharged	1,676,908 18
Other purposes	7,200 00
Interest on loans	679 868 18
Damages and claims	1,198,552 00
Monument to the memory of Montgomery's soldiers	11,846 13
Amendments to the Constitution	6,600 00
Geological survey	20 00
Public buildings and grounds	3,728 21
Addition to Governor's mansion	21,368 71
House of Refuge	1,500 00
Penitentiaries	14,250 00
Judiciary	101,170 00
Pictorial	14,147 17
Counsel fees and commissions	7 468 16
Revenue commissioner	1,857 00
Mercantile appraisers	1,964 05
Special commissioners	2,962 71
Harbor Master, Philadelphia	2,462 27
Pilot Warden, Philadelphia	1,864 66
Ventilation of mines	2,400 00
Mineral licenses	6,425 00
	$ 4,844,774 16
Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1869	1,409,487 67
	$6,254,261 83

The Nomination of Mr. Hoar.

A Washington telegram says: A western Senator, who called upon the President last week, to urge the appointment of some southern lawyer to one of the vacant supreme judgeships, says that General Grant intimated his intention of filling both of the vacancies with men from the northern or western States. He also expressed great dissatisfaction with the manner in which the southern Senators tried to influence him in the way of appointments, and thought less *persistency* would accomplish far better results.

In talking about the action of the Senate, in not confirming Mr. Hoar for the Supreme Bench, the President said that many Senators who voted to table Mr. Hoar's name had, previous to his appointment, assured him (the President) that it was one which would give almost universal satisfaction. In regard to Mr. Hoar's withdrawing from the Cabinet, in consequence of the course of the Senate, the President said he intended to be governed entirely by Mr. Hoar's wishes, and as the latter has already indicated his intention of remaining, there would be no change at present, unless the Senate reconsidered their action and confirmed Mr. Hoar for the Supreme Bench, which he hoped they would do, as he did not intend to withdraw his name or make any other nomination until this one was either confirmed or rejected.

Ohio Legislature.

The Ohio Legislature was organized on Tuesday. E. S. Hall (Rep.) was elected Clerk of the Senate, and D. F. Churchill (Dem.) Sergeant-at-Arms.

The House organized by electing A. J. Cunningham (Republican Reform) of Hamilton county, Speaker. The vote stood, Cunningham 57, Dennis 54, Hitchcock 1. Cunningham received the entire Democrat vote, and by voting for himself was elected. Amos Layman (Dem.) was elected Clerk. Three Republican Reformers from Hamilton county voted steadily with the Democrats.

Resolutions ratifying the XVth Amendment were introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on the Federal Relations.

The Message of Governor Hayes is quite short and only alludes to national matters by recommending the ratification of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution. In referring to the State's finances he estimates the receipts for the current year at $4,791,144 50; and the disbursements at $4,477,809 00. The total debt of the State is given at $9,835,938 27. The Governor recommends the revision of the financial laws of Ohio, and the adoption of a plan for the classification of convicts in the penitentiary, and that a provision be made for the chronic insane, the establishment of an agricultural college, and that aid be rendered to the soldiers' orphans' home.

A SECRET touching the fall in printed muslins has just leaked out. Sprague, of Providence, has in his employ a young German named Praff, who not long ago invented a method by which the printing of cotton cloth in the Providence mills is done at a saving of from one to two cents a yard. While engaged in his experiments he made a discovery of still greater importance, whereby the bleaching which thoroughly completed in much less than one hour. These discoveries enabled Sprague to undersell all other manufacturers of calicoes, and give him virtually the control of the market. Praff's practical scientific knowledge and industry have already been liberally rewarded; but it is said that his share in the result of the valuable discovery he has made will be little short of $4,000,000.

"D. P." SAYS: Mr. Stanton was in my room at Willard's, a few days before he accepted the position, and on my asking him what his policy would be, he answered:

"I propose to make Abraham Lincoln President of the United States, and McClellan a fighting General."

At his first reception after being duly installed, he said to a knot of officers gathered about him—the remaining few of the assembly that had not taken leave:

"Now, gentlemen, we will have some fighting, if you please. We will be sorry if you are whipped, but we will be angry if you do not fight."

GENERAL NEWS.

A FAMILY in Bridgport, Mass., was recently poisoned by drinking tea in which a child had put pieces of tanned squirrel and muskrat skin.

THE young woman, Mary Bathem, who shot her alleged seducer, Wm. J. McNash, at Wheeling, last week, has been lodged in jail, McNash having died of his wound.

A GOOD real estate speculation is noticed in the Ohio papers. A man who bought land in Perry county, in that State a few years ago, for $800, recently sold one-half of it for $30,000.

A MAN writes from Waterloo, Iowa, that in his town, flour of the best quality is four dollars per barrel; turkeys ten cents a pound; chickens eight cents, and prairie chickens $3 50 and $3 a dozen.

A NUMBER of British servants for families in New Britain, Ct., arrived last week. Thus far they give perfect satisfaction. They were procured through the agency established in England by Elihu Berritt.

THE nail mills at Wheeling have all stopped operations, to take stock. The aggregate number of kegs of nails made at that city last year the *Intelligencer* says will reach 650,000. Including the production of the mill at Benwood would swell the aggregate to 800,000.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: "W. J. McNash, the young man who was shot Thursday last by Mary Bethem, died yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. We were told last evening that the young woman was arrested for the third time since the shooting, and lodged in the county jail."

A YOUNG man named Case, at Newton, Iowa, went into the house of a widow lady, and taking up a carbine went through the manual of arms. Supposing it not loaded, he pulled the trigger, and discharged the contents through the head of one son of the old lady and the bowels of another, causing the death of both of them.

At the Syracuse free barbecue, two whole beeves were roasted and another cut up raw and distributed to the poor, together with five thousand loaves of bread. The butchers and bakers of the city aided in the preparation. Several ex Mayors and other prominent citizens, wearing white aprons, waited upon the crowds of applicants for food. The whole community seemed to take great interest in the affair.

IN the New York city criminal courts (Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions) during 1869, seven hundred and thirty four persons were convicted of crimes; one hundred and eighty-three were acquitted. Of those convicted, one hundred and thirty males and thirty-nine females were sentenced to the Penitentiary; to the State Prison, three hundred and ninety-three males, twenty nine females; three males were sentenced for life.

THE Trustees of the Unitarian Church of New York sent to their Pastor, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, on New Year's Day a letter assuring him that his course in relation to the Richardson marriage, and the events connected therewith, caused had commended itself to their judgment as in the highest sense manly and Christian, and that the attacks upon him by scandal-loving newspapers, so far from diminishing, had served to augment their esteem for and their confidence in him as their religious teacher.

ANOTHER missing explorer in Africa—George Schweinfurth—has been heard from. Early in 1869 he had taken up his residence at the great Seriba of Ghattas, in Djuo, seven degrees north latitude. He had passed the greater part of the rainy season without suffering from fever, and was engaged in arranging the collections. He intended shortly to make an excursion into the land of the Niam Niams, a hilly country, the animal and vegetable productions of which are widely different from those of the adjoining districts. His journey has been very successful in a scientific point of view, and a part of his zoological and botanical collections may be expected in Europe next spring.

AT Wheeling on New Year's day several boys were engaged in discharging by turns an old musket. One named McKernan had fired the piece, and reloading it handed it to another named St. Charles. While St. Charles was in the act of raising it to his shoulder, it was prematurely discharged, the wad striking McKernan about an inch to the left of the spinal column, tearing loose in its progress the lower rib, and ranging upwards passed through the left lobe of the lungs, lodging near the heart. McKernan was not more than a foot from the muzzle of the musket when it went off, and was instantly killed. A slight twitching of the muscles was perceptible for six or eight minutes after the sad occurrence.

The Œcumenical Council.

Rome (Dec. 14) Correspondence London Times.

The truth about the first meeting with closed doors, (that is, on the 10th,) is coming out. It was a scene of the greatest confusion. I am now told that the minority was 130. It was the Archbishop of Tuam, or Crotia, it is now said, who was making a Latin speech, protesting against the forms and arrangements as interfering with the independence of the Bishops, when the bell rang and he was called to order. Thereupon, it is added, the Primate of Hungary came to his rescue, and in his turn was called to order in a like manner. Upon this Dupanloup made a strong observation in good French and left the Hall, with the archbishop of Paris and a hundred others; in fact, breaking up the meeting. All the Bishops complain that they are powerless; that they have had no time to know what they are wanted to do; that they have only been allowed eight days to make one another's acquaintance; finally, that the Hall is intolerable. They are dying of cold, and they cannot hear one another. They say the present accommodation is utterly inadequate; that they require many more rooms, and those larger than what have been improvised in and about St. Peter's. I hear that some of them say the Council ought to have been held at Loteran or the Quirinal, where they might have had a whole palace for their work, and rooms for conversation and other business. They are now obliged to find opportunities for mutual information and conference where they can, and Cardinals and others who happen to have palaces at their command, are holding nightly large reunions. Very late ones, too, I suspect, for the streets are getting noisy at midnight, more so than when I came. Thus the first meeting on the tenth ended with an abrupt adjournment, and I cannot doubt that of to-day has done also. This is a very promising for the presumed object of the Council, which every day recedes further into the limbo of vain aspirations. If the doctrine of infallibility is adopted, it is now said positively the French Concordat will be at once withdrawn, and Pius IX. will find that with a new position, new relations will also have to be arranged. So much for this intention announced that the Pope's friends accuse *Freemasonry* of plotting, and Frenchmen do not deny the imputation. The situation is described on both sides as *gravissima*, and nobody sees the way out of it, except by continual adjournments, till time itself bring some sort of escape. But as for any conclusions being come to and proclaimed by January 6th, is pronounced impossible.

POSITION OF THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

* * * The Papal authorities have housed the Bishops with careful and discriminating hospitality. Those who could not be absolutely trusted have been lodged with safe companions, in the proportion of one weak brother to half a dozen strong. In one palace, two or three known to want their faith confirmed, are in charge of ten stout believers. The Jesuits have had the manipulation of the flock, and have done it well. There is not one of them who has not his feelings sounded and reported upon daily—and the common study of the printed papers compels all to speak. In this way it will be ascertained what points can be pressed—supposing it desirable to press them—and what not. But the Pope will probably not propose at all what he would have to withdraw. The American Bishops, I hear it said, plead their difficulties at home. The Syllabus has excited a great deal of attention there, and has been denounced as an attack upon civil society, putting everybody pledged to it in antagonism to his fellow-citizens. At first sight it might seem that under a Constitution, founded upon the rights of private judgment and the will of the majority, there would be no great reason to fear an external claim to control in spiritual and social submission. But it is plain the Americans entertain a strong dislike to the kind of thing altogether, and that any maintainer of the Pope's infallibility and supreme authority in the chief affairs of life will often find himself at a disadvantage. So the American Bishops would rather be out of it. Indeed, they say they cannot hold themselves; the new converts stipulate for their liberty. If this be the case in the United States, it cannot be otherwise in all the States of the Old World, where religion is all a matter of controversy, and where there are such things as converts from one communion or one school to another. The objections to infallibility are said to take a great variety of forms, but that must be only a variety of language, expression and circumstances. There is one master objection at the root of all objections, and that is the individuality and self-consciousness which make every man, who thinks at all, think for himself by laws and rules of his own, and from his own point of view. The man who thinks is already on a throne, and he does not even vacate it when he has solemnly accepted the Pope for his paramount. He still holds it in that See.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure larygitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consequently invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflammatory action and render those diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of distressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 28, 1869.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions contained in its 128 pleasant, practical, reader-to-the-point pages. In addition to an almanac and calendar, it contains a great variety of other matter, including a table showing the phases of the moon, the times of the rising and setting of the principal fixed stars, the times of the rising and setting of the sun and moon, the times of the rising and setting of the principal planets, the times of the rising and setting of the principal fixed stars