The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1870

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 90½@92.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 120½@120¾.

IF the House kept its promise, the representation of the XXIst District was restored to Hon. JOHN COVODE yesterday.

THE CONSCRIPTION, which finds most general expression at Washington, to the ratification of the treaties for West Indian annexation, is that "money should not be spent for anything that can be dispensed with." This objection is absolutely unanswerable, in its application to these cases.

OF the vote in the Senate, on the Philadelphia police bill, we remarked that Mr. Billingfelt did not vote at all. We would not do him injustice. He voted for the bill, but every body knows that he would have voted against it if it could thereby have been defeated. His tactics and his contracts are equally well understood.

THE very stringent naturalization bill now before Congress dispenses with the present declaration of intentions, and entitles the applicant to his certificate after four years' residence, with a further period of six months before he can vote. The State Courts are wholly, and very properly, to be deprived of all jurisdiction in the premises.

COUNCILS will be sustained by their constituents in conforming to the spirit of the resolution Dr. GROSS offered, for an increase of the salary of the City Treasurer. This officer should be handsomely paid for his services, without compelling, or permitting him to rely upon any "use" of the city funds for a solitary penny of his just compensation.

THE Lancaster *Examiner* says:

On one occasion Mr. Billingfelt stated to a crowd in a side-room of Sprecher's Hotel, in this city, that "that they are using the *people's* money, taken out of the Treasury, sent down from Harrisburg, and *I can prove it.*"

Respectfully referred to Senator Billingfelt, Chairman of the Senate Investigating Committee. What a tight place he is in!

THE navigation of the Big Sandy River is to be improved by the joint action of West Virginia and Kentucky, which are expected to appropriate $75,000 each for that purpose. A very valuable coal-field will thus be made available, there being five distinct workable veins above the water level. The people of the Southern Ohio Valley feel a deep interest in this work, to which they will look as well for cheap coal as for an additional outlet to the seaboard, by way of the intersection of the Sandy with the Chesapeake Railroad.

HOUSE COMPETITION has reduced the price of steel rails from $235 down to $96.88 per ton. Very properly regarding

ply from domestic sources, the officers of some thirty or more of our principal railways have petitioned Congress, not only to retain the existing *ad valorem* duty, but to add a further rate of $40 per ton. Would these acute business men take this decisive step, if they were believers in the free-trade dogma that a customs-tax is always added to the price of the article and must be so much an additional burthen upon the domestic consumer? One such fact overthrows a world of fallacies.

GEORGIA, ratifying the XVth Article on Tuesday last, completed the requisite number of twenty-eight States, whose concurrent action has now, at last and forever, engrafted upon the root of our republicanism the Heaven-born idea of an equality of abstract right among all human creatures, ordaining that the idea shall be an actual living reality for all coming time.

The Republic has existed in name for eighty years, but was never yet absolutely and symmetrically republican in its fundamental law, until in this very hour. The last wrong in our form of government is righted now, the only surviving error of the fathers has thus been dismissed to sleep with their dust. Let Heaven crown the perfect work!

THE MARCH OF FREEDOM.

In the Legislature of West Virginia an important amendment has been proposed in the Constitution of that State, removing at once the word *white* from the article regulating and restricting the right of suffrage, and also the following clause, which disfranchised all those who voluntarily gave aid or assistance to the rebellion:

"No person who, since the 1st day of June, 1861, has given, or shall give, voluntarily or assistance to the rebellion against the United States, shall be a citizen of this State, or be allowed to vote at any election therein, unless he has volunteered into the military or naval service of the United States, and has been, or shall be, honorably discharged therefrom."

The disfranchisement of the persons thus designated was, at the time it was done, an eminently just and prudent measure; for then they were dangerous characters, and open and avowed enemies of the Government. Now, it may safely be presumed, they acquiesce in a state of things so firmly established that they know that it is folly to quarrel with it.

Two stained classes—one stained by overt acts of treason, the other by the sun and climate of Africa—come in together, and both take their places on the same political platform with white men. The last, an offset and check upon the first, step upon the platform under a higher authority than a State Constitution,—the XVth amendment of the national constitution. This thing which West Virginia proposes to do, therefore, is simply bringing its constitution into harmony with the supreme law of the land; but it is a fitting occasion to remove the disability from that other class, which, having now no power, and many of them no intentions, to be dangerous, may very properly be restored to the rights of citizenship.

In Missouri there is a similar constitutional disability resting upon the same class. The democracy of that State contended that it was unconstitutional, and brought a test case into the Supreme Court of the United States, sure of a decision in their favor; but to their extreme astonishment and chagrin, the Court, last week, affirmed the constitutionality of the test oath required by the Constitution of Missouri. Now the Republicans of that State can gracefully remove this restriction upon the franchise of that unlucky class; and will initiate measures to that end, without delay. There, too, as in West Virginia, the XVth Amendment will enfranchise as many colored men as will balance the votes of those who will be restored to the suffrage by the abrogation of the test oath, perhaps more.

The XVth Amendment is the crowning act in the great work of Reconstruction. By its direct and indirect force it removes from one class the stigma of slavery, and from another the stain of rebellion, making all alike American citizens. Never in the history of the world was a great and difficult work so admirably accomplished as has been this of the Reconstruction of the American Union.

—Missouri is already acting. By a later dispatch we learn that on Wednesday night, at the caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature, the question of submitting an amendment of the Constitution, enfranchising all those now deprived of suffrage, without respect to race or color, was discussed and carried by a large majority.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

Since events have knocked the bottom out of that disgraceful Coalition at Harrisburg, to the intensely indignant discomfiture of the Democratic party, we are not surprised that Senator Wallace finds a change of tactics advisable, and begins to press the Treasury investigation with sincerity and a commendable zeal. We have already the first chapter of the Committee's discoveries; the revelations thus far are meagre, but decisively indicate a very rich *placer* awaiting their exhaustive explorations. The people watch this business as it proceeds, and expect it to be prosecuted clear down to the bottom.

We have reason to believe that Treasurer MACKEY will be able to show a clean record. His enemies will be compelled to admit that they can discover, no matter how searching their unfriendly inquisition, no evidence that he has violated any law in the execution of his official functions. Nor do we imagine that the expectation of any such discovery constitutes the motive, or covers the actual objective point of a majority of the Committee, as its members now feel. The most that any of them have at any time proposed to accomplish, as to the present Treasurer, seems to have been in the hope of being able to show, that he might, animated by a generously kind consideration for one or more of his predecessors, have sometime strained the letter of the law purely for their personal accommodation—to facilitate, in other words, the adjustment of their accounts, and to make the State whole for its funds which had perhaps been misappropriated by them. But even this sort of constructive misdemeanor is more than the Committee now expect to establish, as against the present Treasurer. Indeed, the vein which they have struck, rich as it promises to be, leads outside of and beyond Mr. Mackey. The Committee are after their true game in quite another quarter—and probably they will find it.

When Mackey entered office, in May last, a sum of $1,100,000, nominally in cash, was turned over to him by his retiring predecessor, Irwin,—the same gentleman whom the Coalition has just reelected to that office. The evidence shows that this sum was composed of cash in bank "and checks." The items of the latter being required by the Committee, the reply is made, "checks *and some other things.*" The details of these "checks, "and other things," are promised to be disclosed at the next session of the Committee. The amounts, names, and other descriptive marks of these "checks and other things," especially the latter, are what the people now want to know. These "things" can no longer be hidden under a bushel, and, since the Coalition is blown into the air, the Democrats want no concealments, the Republicans fear no disclosures, and it is only the select party of fifteen who are on the anxious seat.

Shall we help the Committee with some questions? In the interests of public justice, and of the sanctity of the law, we are prompted to aid this investigation by all the means at our command. We shall watch the progress of the investigation. If the Committee fail to touch the right points, the GAZETTE will come to their aid, in the name of the people. The Committee have the broadest latitude, their instructions covering all the past ten years, and it will be *their fault* if the results do not more than pay expenses.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE BILL.

The Pittsburgh *Post* puts a pointed query, as follows:

There appears to be some slip in the contract with the Irwin crowd, else why have a bill for the Metropolitan Police filed in the Senate? Who sold out, and who dodged?

The unexpected defection of two Democratic Senators, Messrs. McIntyre, of Perry, and Linderman, of Bucks, seems to have played the very mischief with the Coalition, causing the "slip in the contract with the Irwin crowd" which resulted in the passage of that bill and the intense chagrin of our neighbor. Undoubtedly, the two Senators above named had become alarmed by the marks of popular indignation on all sides. Probably, too, their Democratic constituents had given them to know that, if events should actually establish the existence of any corrupt compact with any of the Republican renegades, for the perversion of Democratic votes to aid in the election of a Republican Treasurer, their own insulted Democratic constituents would take them to a sharp account. Here, doubtless, is the good reason which has led Senators McIntyre and Linderman not only to wash their hands of the whole dirty Coalition programme, but to mark their most emphatic protest against its further consummation, by suffering this excellent police-measure to become a law.

This protest, of these two Senators, was better late than never. It may have disappointed a few of their partizan friends who had engineered the corrupt bargain and sale, but it will repair their own damaged records at home. And it will be a comfort to them, as it is to us, to know that this disappointment is even more keenly felt by those faithless Republicans, LOWRY, KERR and BILLINGFELT, who, counting on the co-operation of *all* the Democratic Senators, were pledged to defeat the bill, as the price of the Democratic votes for Irwin. That unforeseen defection seems to have completely demoralized that trio of renegades. While Lowry faced the music, his man Friday, Kerr, dodged out, and Billingfelt, too late, attempted to save his reputation by voting for the bill.

Thus, we have to thank Messrs. Linderman and McIntyre for exploding one of the nastiest intrigues ever attempted at Harrisburg.

The explosion has shattered that corrupt bargain into fragments and an irreparable wreck. When the bill went down to the House, *sauve qui peut* was the word among the thirteen Republican renegades then, already demoralized as they were by the sharp cracks of popular thunder about their ears; they repudiated their own clear bargain, and it was a ludicrous strife among them all to see which should bellow the loudest and promptest *aye*, for a measure which, not three weeks ago, they had solemnly contracted to defeat. When these gentlemen shall have settled for this second treachery with their Democratic partners, they will, each of them, find their own Republican constituents ready with the original account to be liquidated.

No wonder that the Democratic press now cries "corruption!" We can scarcely even wonder that these journals should frantically invoke, as they do, the Executive veto! The opposition press know all about it—and so does the Governor. If the Executive looks for proofs of corruption, the *Telegraph* pledges itself to make good its charge that $48,000 were raised in Philadelphia to defeat the bill; that a similar bill was defeated last winter by the promise of large sums to Senators, a part of which was actually paid. By a similar purchase of votes, we learn, on the same authority, that the new county bill *has* passed the Senate, and *will* pass the House. These proofs, in each case, may be called for, and scrutinized by Governor Geary, if he thinks it to be due to the situation. In the meantime, that representative Democrat, Mr. "Bill McMullen," may be quite sure that JOHN W. GEARY does not propose to do his work for him, if he knows it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ZANESVILLE, O., Jan. 22, 1870.

Business here has not yet begun to liven up, but still there are some changes in firms and some new ones being formed. The hardware firm of Palmer, Willard & Co. now reads Palmer, Cussel & Milhouse. They are all gentlemen of ability, merchants of long experience. Some gentlemen of this city and one of Philadelphia are moving towards the erection of a large woolen mill in this city. The stock ($50,000) for the new Furnace Company has all been taken, and I presume the furnace will get into operation before the end of next summer.

Some of the business men and capitalists of the city make a public offer of *fifty thousand dollars* towards the erection of a first class manufactory for agricultural implements and machinery. They want the immediate attention of parties who are skilled in such manufactures and have patents on good implements. They invite any such persons to address R. E. Fillmore, Esq., President of Zanesville Board of Trade. The *City Times* in making this announcement says that this is just the place in all the world for just such an establishment.

I hear of great movements in the coal lands of Perry county. One company has capitalized its coal lands at a million of dollars. The company is well organized. The Treasurer, A. M. Houston, Esq., has the office.

There is an end to the controversy here on the XVth Amendment to the National Constitution. It was a bitter dose for many of the old Virginians who mostly settled this county some thirty or forty years ago. It is quite difficult for them to get the wool out of their teeth. The Republican party has lost many a voter on this idea—men whose prejudices are stronger than their sense of justice, men who wish themselves to stand with *one* foot upon the pinnacle of political privileges, while they place the other on the neck of us; many of their fellow men, as possible, I know of some Christians professors who are quite glad to have colored persons join their churches; and go to heaven with them, but they are indignant that they should enjoy equal civil privileges—in other words they cannot dispute their right to equal privileges as disciples of Christ, the ruler of nations, but they cannot accord them any political equality.

The XVth Amendment is, or soon will be, a part of the fundamental law of the nation. It is the last of the achievements of the Republican party, and when the prejudices surrendered by slavery shall have died out, it will be esteemed the grandest of them all, and I cannot help connecting it with the amendments proposed by the Democrats of the 35th Congress [I guess it is the 35th, beginning of '61] just before the dissolution of Buchanan's administration, amendments which I believe invoked the wrath of freemen, and brought the nation to awful baptism of blood. The nation was permitted to bury all its past glory, and sell its birthright of freedom. It was a humiliation that was averted by the Republicans of the nation under the guidance of a merciful and all powerful ruler. Instead of riveting for all times the chains of slavery upon a portion of the inhabitants. We have "a new birth of freedom," and political equality, and "a Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

Yours, CLEANER.

South Side Railway Connections.

CLINTON, Findlay Tp., Jan. 31, '70.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I notice in your paper of the 29th that it is proposed by the Pan Handle Railroad to build a branch to New Philadelphia, Ohio. There is another and a more valuable point they ought to reach, by a branch from their road, and that is from Oakdale Station direct to a point on the Ohio river at or near Liverpool, connecting directly with the Cleveland Road. Any person that will take the pains to look at a railroad map will see at a glance that this will make a direct line to Cleveland and shorten the distance at least some fifteen or twenty miles. This certainly is the route for the public to take, if travel. This route has been spoken of for years, and Providence has provided a very feasible route the entire way. The Pan Handle Road has double the advantages to build this branch: having their tunnel and bridge at Pittsburgh already completed, there would be but one bridge to build, across the Ohio river, at the point selected below. The people all along this route have been looking and waiting anxiously for some road to take hold of this project. As to the question will it be a paying stock, I think any person that would go to the trouble of viewing the route, and the valuable connections at each point, will not for a moment doubt; but that it will not only pay, but largely. This branch would pass through as fine a section of country, that now is deprived of the benefits of any railroad, as I know of, both for mineral and agricultural purposes. By building this branch the Pan Handle would add to their already extensive coal fields some twenty or thirty miles of the very best of coal. The landholders all along the route would not only give the right of way, but subscribe liberally to build the road. I hope this note will call the attention of the directors of the Pan Handle Road to the importance of building this branch at an early day.

G. R.

The Sand Bar Again.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see from the several items in your paper that a certain bill which I sent to my friend Rutan at Harrisburg, which he introduced into the Senate, has developed considerable interest in regard to the subject matter therein in this vicinity. I have only to say that my reason for sending it to Mr. Rutan was because of our long and friendly acquaintance. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Graham, and was but slightly so with Mr. Howard, during the campaign for the nomination, having been with him in Shousetown, though that matter *now* seems to have escaped his recollection. My reason for having the bill prepared and presented was that the ground belonged to the state, and that in these times of Retrenchment and Reform that the money value of it ought to be in the State Treasury.

The bar now brings no revenue to the State and whatever sand may be lodged on the sides of this bar is carried away by whoever sees proper to go for it and take it away.

If the bill sent Mr. Rutan had passed, (and by the way it ought to pass yet, for it was and is all right,) I had no certainty of getting it. Had it been valued at more than I thought it was worth by three interested persons, I should not have taken it and I am very certain I would not if that valuation had been the one-fifteenth part of the value as placed upon it by the GAZETTE, viz: $50,000.

I will say also, Mr. Rutan knew nothing about the location of this sand bar; I am responsible for whatever "imposition" he has suffered, and which, I think, any person knowing the facts will admit to be a trivial affair.

W. J. LANGFITT.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I am sorry to see two grave Senators, both champions of Retrenchment and Reform, so easily scared into opposing a bill, the direct offspring of which will be the flowing of money into the State Treasury.

A sand bar over which the people of Middletown, Vance's Ford and elsewhere along the river quarrel, and off which the sand during summer is invariably carried away, is sought to be utilized to the State, and these grave Senators for the moment forget their mission and join the enemies of the State. Why do they forget that if the island is worth anything, its value should accrue to all the taxpayers of the Commonwealth. There is not one who growls about this bill but would like to have it if he could get it. The only difference is, I presume, that the Doctor is willing to pay for the island and the sand, and the others are not.

I prepared the bill; it is in itself all right. There is no trick about it so far, as I am concerned—nor any dishonesty on the part of the Doctor. He wants to pay for all he might get, and that is certainly commendable. And further, that if any other person, or any of the persons whom I am informed are opposing this bill, should desire to pay for the sand they may want to get, and are willing to take the proper steps to that end, I will very cheerfully prepare a bill for them.

I hope this is sufficient on the sand bill question.

N. W. SHAFER.

THE ERIE CANAL THEFT.

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

On the 20th ult. a Philadelphia paper gave the outline of the most stupendous scheme of rascality, fraud, and contemplated theft, which has yet disgraced the politics of this, or any other State. On the 26th the Pittsburgh GAZETTE comes out with an article of great ability, and startling import, which lays this atrocity bare. Our own knowledge of this scandalous affair must now be added.

The idea of a ship canal—and therefore of any canal which would benefit the people of the western part of the State—*has been abandoned.* The reason is simple. The canal enlargement schemes has been now brought forward as a blind merely. It is only to be used as a means by which $3,000,000, now in the sinking fund here, is to be stolen and divided. To build a *ship canal* would take this $3,000,000, and a great deal more. The enlargement of the present ditch would furnish the required pretext for stealing the funds in the Treasury of the State, and only cost a moiety of the swag. Hence the change in the character of the contemplated improvement.

We do not know how we can better condense our knowledge of this scheme, as we have gathered it, than by republishing the questions of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, and answering them, as we are able. We therefore adopt that method. The reader will observe that the questions of our able cotemporary are addressed to the friends of the swindle. We know they will not answer. And we do so for the benefit of those who want light.

Question. What allowance is to be made to C. M. Reed—the present owner of the work—for his interest of nominally $1,600,000, which cost him, it is said, not over $500,000?

Answer. $800,000, or 50 per cent. on the par value of his canal Bonds now held by him.

Question. If a million of dollars are to be made on his depreciated property, thus inflated to par, does the profit all go to him, or does he divide with the "friends" of the enlargement?

Answer. The $800,000 comprises all the money which Reed is to receive. The "friends" of the measure are to get the remaining $800,000 of the plunder.

Question. When are these friends, and what share of the big thing is each to have?

Answer. Morrow B. Lowry, C. D. Brigham, of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, are alleged to be "in it," and some others in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, whom, as yet, rumor does not definitely discover. They will develop in a few days, and we shall give their names.

Question. 'For what special purpose is Mr. Reed himself now lobbying in favor of this programme at Harrisburg?'

Answer. To secure 50 per cent. on his $1,600,000, by the passage of the bill; and to show that, when he is satisfied, the nice little sum of $800,000 remains for general distribution.

Question. 'Is it true that you propose to rob the sinking fund, by an exchange of your bonds for the Allegheny Valley bonds of $3,000,000 now pledged to that fund?'

Answer. Bless you, yes! That is *all* they intend to do.

Question. 'Do you not know that the Constitution forbids you to touch that fund?'

Answer. Certainly they do. But as one Attorney General was found capable of an opinion holding that "laws are made to be broken" and violating the Constitution was not illegal, so a similar pretext—or the one now on file may be used as authority.

Question. 'Do you rely, as before, on the help of the same Irwin Coalition for the Treasurer elect, that pet of retrenchment, reform, honesty, &c.,) to put this through, after you have secured, through Lowry's treachery, the aid of the Democrats and the corruption of your own immaculate bolters, the passage of an act for that purpose?'

Answer. You bet! He is used to that sort of thing. The last "transfer" from the Sinking Fund immediately preceded his retirement. The next will immediately follow his re-entry into office.

Question. 'How much more will your bonds be worth than the celebrated Josephs Mortgage to the Treasury of the Commonwealth?'

Answer. Not one-tenth as much, on its face. Reason: because the Mortgage referred to is paid in cash, to its full value. The Bonds of the Erie canal are not now worth a dollar a ton—the paper being very old—*and they will never advance!*

Woman Suffrage in England.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who is a greater friend to the ballot for woman than his newspaper is, sends the following piece of curious news from England:

There is a possibility that woman suffrage will be carried this very next session of Parliament, incredible as such a thing may appear at first sight. It can only be done, of course, by a party movement, and equally of course, it is the Tories who contemplate adopting it as a party measure. Mr. Disraeli's education process may be tried once more, though he will scarcely venture to insist that the extension of the suffrage to women is merely carrying out the traditions and interests of his party "constitutional party." It is to be put upon the more intelligible and interesting ground that it will pay. One of the most cautious advocates of the measure in Parliament regards such a step as not only possible but probable. If then, the bill will be likely to pass almost unanimously, since the majority of Liberals are quite alive to the danger of being outbidden by their old enemies in such a matter, and they certainly will not vote against it as a party. On the merits of the question they would divide. Sir John Coleridge, for instance, is a warm advocate of woman-suffrage, and Mr. Bright is equally strong against it. It is pretty generally felt that, since the concession of the municipal suffrage to woman, no very logical reason can be adduced for refusing them the parliamentary. The suffrage resting here on a property qualification—for householder and lodger amounts to that—the arguments that be used against it in America are not applicable here, and there seems no middle course between admitting women to the franchise on its existing basis, or substituting manhood in the place of household suffrage. Whether the working men would come into a scheme of universal suffrage instead of manhood suffrage is very doubtful. The power they may be, the leading advocates of the woman's movement are extremely hopeful of a nearer success than would have been thought possible six months ago by the most confident of them.

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Democratic members at Harrisburg complain bitterly of the action of their Senators, McIntire of Perry, and Linderman of Bucks, to whose absence they attribute the passage of the Metropolitan Police Bill. The bill was passed by a vote of sixteen Republican yeas to thirteen nays.

The Democrats say that if McIntire and Linderman had remained in their seats and voted they would have been joined by at least one Republican, who would have voted for some compromise measure, such as allowing the Governor to appoint the commissioners. The Democrats would thus have secured sixteen votes, either to defeat the bill entirely, or to pass it in some modified shape. Senator Linderman left this city early this morning, and returned this evening, and McIntire remained in his seat until a short time before the vote was taken this morning.

OF THE two colored candidates in the State Senate of South Carolina, J. J. Wright and W. J. Whipper, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme bench, caused by the resignation of Congressman Hoge, Wright was elected by the General Assembly. Wright is a Pennsylvanian.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

THE reduction of the duty on pig and scrap iron will be opposed by Messrs. Dickey, Coke, Covode and others, and if necessary to prevent the reduction of the duty on the staple productions of Pennsylvania they will vote against the bill, which has really but a very poor prospect of becoming a law at this session.

THE Oil City *Times* says: "The ability and untiring diligence with which the Senator [Allen] from this district, has combatted the new county swindle, is winning him renown in all parts of the State among honest men, and will redound to his credit with his Venango county constituents."

IT is rumored that Vice Admiral Porter intends to order himself on a fancy cruise to the Mediterranean and all the points in Europe worth visiting next summer. He is now busily engaged in arranging the list of vessels and in selecting the officers who are to accompany him, and also in devising a new uniform for the occasion that will surpass in gorgeousness anything ever seen on the persons of United States naval officers

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: Within a day or two past we have been informed that a number of wealthy gentlemen in Bridgeport are anxious to embark in a mammoth glass manufacturing establishment in that place. The requisite amount of capital will be forthcoming as soon as a first class practical man, one who understands the business in detail, presents himself with proper credentials as to his capacity in the particular indicated above.

THE St. Thomas and Samana treaties come up for discussion in the Senate Committee of Foreign Affairs on Tuesday. The President is very anxious that these measures should be consummated. Although his Administration has nothing to do with the treaty for the acquisition of the island of St. Thomas, he recently expressed himself to friends to the effect that he considered the United States had so committed themselves to the measure that they cannot retire from it with credit.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: Thanks to the Republican members of the Senate who yesterday stood up for the cause of good order in Philadelphia! The Metropolitan Police bill was voted for and passed by a strict party voice. Mr. Lowry, of course, is voted in the negative, as everybody expected. His conduct for a long time has been so proverbially stupid, and so at variance with everything Republican, that we mean to count him among the only friends he has—the Democrats.

THE Hoe Lightning Press is likely to be superseded. The Bullock Press for ordinary editions is preferred, and for extra editions, Mr. Walter of the London *Times* has quite recently invented a press, upon which the *Times* is printed, which is said to be remarkable for its simplicity, requires few persons to feed it, prints 11,000 papers on both sides per hour, equal to 22,000 on one side, and is in every way preferable to the six, eight, ten and twelve cylinder Hoe presses. The London *Times* establishment have thrown out their Hoe for the new concern. The cylinders of the Walter press make two hundred revolutions per minute. The machine is almost entirely self-acting, from the pumping of the ink into the ink box out of the cistern below stairs, to the registering of the numbers as they are printed, in the manager's room above.

ELECTRICITY, as a remedy for fatigue, hoarseness, sore throat, and other ailments from which vocalists suffer so severely, has recently been recommended by the physician attached to the Paris Opera House, to the managers of the Conservatory, who came to him to be treated for hoarseness, loss of voice and affection of the larynx, were electrified and cured. The patients were required to sing both before and after treatment, and the difference between the respective condition of the voice was very remarkable. After having been electrified, the respiration of the patients was better and deeper, and their voices stronger, fuller and more pure. The same treatment was made use of to remedy the hoarseness of an eminent male opera singer, who was, in consequence, enabled the same evening to perform a difficult part with triumphant and unexpected success.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 107 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of applicances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The relief so that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 107 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health but also the mind and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, nervousness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his utterances at those nearest and dearest regards such a step as not only possible but probable. If then, the bill will be likely to pass almost unanimously, since the majority of Liberals are quite alive to the danger of being outbidden by their old enemies in such a matter, and they certainly will not vote against it as a party. On the merits of the question they would divide. Sir John Coleridge, for instance, is a warm advocate of woman-suffrage, and Mr. Bright is equally strong against it. It is pretty generally felt that, since the concession of the municipal suffrage to woman, no very logical reason can be adduced for refusing them the parliamentary. The suffrage resting here on a property qualification—for householder and lodger amounts to that—the arguments that be used against it in America are not applicable here, and there seems no middle course between admitting women to the franchise on its existing basis, or substituting manhood in the place of household suffrage. Whether the working men would come into a scheme of universal suffrage instead of manhood suffrage is very doubtful. However that may be, the leading advocates of the woman's movement are extremely hopeful of a nearer success than would have been thought possible six months ago by the most confident of them.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A dividend of Ten Dollars ($10) Monongahela Navigation Company will be held at the Exchange Hotel, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh Feb. 3, 1870. f2

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29, 1870.

NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE AND STORING CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Sewing Machine Company, for the election of officers and business, will be held at the Hall of J. A. Hirsch & Bro., No. 95 Smithfield street, on St. Clair, on MONDAY, February 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. LEE OLIS, Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK, PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 27, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth street, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1870, between the hours of twelve and two.

JAS. M. COULTER, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 29, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be presented.

JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

SNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 13th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

C. METCALF, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At 25 Cents,
4-4 TWILLED POPLINS,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 10 Cents,
Light and Dark Calicos.

At 12 1-2 Cents.
4-4 BLEACHED MUSLIN,
A GOOD BARGAIN.

At $2 75,
LADIES' EMBOSSED FELT SKIRTS,
WORTH $4.00.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

PLAIN AND STRIPED DELAINES,
Very Cheap.
Black and Colored Corded
POPLINS.
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
CASSIMERES AND JEANS,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

7 PER CENT. INTEREST
IN GOLD,
Payable May and November in New York and London, free of Government tax.
FIRST MORTGAGE
Convertible Sinking Fund Bonds
AT 95,
ISSUED BY THE
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS
AND
Minnesota Railroad Company.
Yielding about 10 per cent. currency; principal fifty years to run, payable in gold. Secured by the railroad, branches, rolling stock, equipment and franchise of the company.
These bonds are only issued upon each section of the road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Two and a-half millions of dollars have been expended on this road. Eighty-three miles are nearly complete and equipped, and are yielding a large earning, and the remainder of the line is rapidly progressing in construction.
This loan has been selected by our firm after a thorough and careful investigation, convinced by us have no hesitation in recommending it to our friends as a perfectly safe, profitable and desirable security. Our opinion is fully confirmed by the following strong letter from the experienced and eminently successful manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, May 11, 1869.
Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall street.—Gentlemen: In answer to your request of the 7th inst. for our opinion as to the condition and prospects of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, the character of the country through which it passes, and the probable success of the enterprise, we would state that before accepting the trust imposed upon us by the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, we had fully satisfied ourselves of the practicability of the enterprise.
The road starts at one of the most flourishing cities on the Northern Mississippi River, and runs in a northwestern direction up the great rich Cedar Valley, connecting at prominent points along the line with six different railroads, now in active operation, nearly all of which must be, more or less, tributary to or feeders to this road.
This enterprise is destined to become, in connection with others now in operation or being constructed, one of the great trunk lines from Lake Superior to St. Paul, Cedar Rapids, and Burlington to St. Louis and to the East, over the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, and the Pennsylvania Railroads, which we represent.
But aside from this, the populous condition of the country along the line of this road, the great productiveness and wealth, give sufficient guaranty of a good local business, which, for any road, is the best reliance for success.
A good index of the prosperity and wealth of the country through which this road passes may be found in the fact that Iowa County reports over a million and a quarter dollars subscribed and expended by individuals residing along the line in pushing on one hundred and sixty miles of the work, and its also a strong proof of the local popularity and necessity for the road.
Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President of the Penna. R. R. Co.
CHARLES PRATT, Pres't Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. Co.
Trustees.

As an evidence of the resources and immense traffic of the section of the country through which this road runs, we present the following Official statement of the Surplus Agricultural Products shipped from the State of Iowa by the different railroads therein, during the year ending April 30th, 1869, just issued by the Secretary of State:

Number of horses	1,678
Number of cattle	80,827
Number of hogs	812,351
Number of sheep	24,723
Dressed hogs, lbs	13,415,776
Lard and pork, lbs	7,589,270
Wool, lbs	1,366,196
Wheat, bushels	9,196,643
Corn, bushels	2,210,403
Other grains, lbs	25,476,854
Other grains, bushels	1,808,047
Other agricultural products, lbs	27,608,107
Flour, and other agricultural products, lbs	284,703
Animal products not otherwise specified, lbs	10,953,201

The preceding official statement is made up almost exclusively of the shipments Eastward, and does not include the amount of produce shipped Eastward from Dubuque or Morengo, which would swell the totals materially. If the shipments Westward by the railroads were given they would well immensely the surprising exhibit of surplus products.

THIS ROAD ALSO RUNS THROUGH THE RICH AND GROWING STATE OF MINNESOTA. Reference to the map of the United States will show that THIS ROAD PASSES THROUGH THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND GROWING PORTION OF THE WEST AND FORMS ONE OF THE GREAT TRUNK LINES IN DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH NEW YORK, CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS, being, to the latter city, 90 miles nearer than any Northern Iowa and all portions of the State of Minnesota, than any other road now built or projected, and also the nearest route from Central and Southern Iowa.

This road is required by the wants of that section where a large and increasing traffic is waiting for it and needs railroad communication. THE BONDS OF THESE ROADS IS, THEREFORE, GUARANTEED BY A GREAT BUSINESS ALREADY IN EXISTENCE, AND HAS NOT TO RUN ANY OF THE CONTINGENCIES WHICH ALWAYS ATTEND UPON THE OPENING OF THE ROADS INTO NEW AND UNSETTLED COUNTRY.

We offer these bonds for the present at 95 and accrued interest. WE RECOMMEND THEM TO INVESTORS AND OFFICERS OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS WHO DESIRE TO CHANGE THEIR HIGH PRICED INVESTMENTS FOR A SECURITY WHICH REPRESENTS EVERY ELEMENT OF SAFETY, AND AT THE SAME TIME YIELDS A MUCH HIGHER RATE OF INTEREST.

Pamphlets and full particulars furnished by

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall Street,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
or by
S. McCLEAN & CO.,
79 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government, Gold, Exchange, &c.
Government and all classes of Securities taken in exchange for the above first-class bonds.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO., (Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third door above DIAMOND ALLEY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and
Irish Linens,
Plain Linen Shirt