The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV
OFFICE.

MONDAY, FEB. 7, 1870

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59¼f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 120¼.

THE Senatorial Committee, on the contested seat from Philadelphia, will meet on Wednesday next, to examine the testimony.

THE Philadelphia police-bill, going to the Senate this evening for its concurrence in an amendment, cannot reach the hands of the Governor until to-morrow.

MEMBERS of the Legislature who favor the addition of two judges to the Supreme bench of the State, are altogether in advance of the public requirements. At most, the addition of but one more judge will be quite as much as the situation requires.

THE COUNTRY learns, much to its disgust, that the navy was suffered to decay, during the Gideon Welles administration, to an extent only paralleled by the wretched condition to which it was brought, in '61, by the treasonable misconduct of his predecessor Toucey.

A CORRESPONDENT from Harrisburg, for the Philadelphia *Post*, predicts that the Governor will not sign the police-bill, and supports this prediction by the most corrupt imputations. The event will show that now, as always heretofore, the *Post* has never neglected an opportunity for unjust reflections upon the present Executive.

WE INVITE attention to the admirable letter of CHARLES SEYMOUR, Esq., Editor of the La Crosse *Republican*, in another column; and more especially do we commend some of its suggestions to our manufacturers, that they may see the necessity of establishing closer and more direct commercial relations with the great and growing communities which have sprung up far beyond St. Louis and Chicago.

A BILL to allow husband and wife to be witnesses in divorce cases, passed our State Senate on the 4th, by a vote of 18 to 6. The bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the provisions of the said act allowing any party or person to be a witness in any civil proceeding are hereby extended so as to allow the testimony of either husband or wife to be given in his or her own behalf in any proceeding for a divorce in every case where personal service of the subpoena is made on the opposite party, or said party appears and defends.

THE action of the Senatorial Committee, upon the Scull-Findlay contested case, in refusing to sustain the sworn allegation of fraud against the Allegheny township returns, is very properly characterized as a "most outrageous act," by Senator Brooke, the Chairman of the Committee. The merits of the case hinge entirely upon the truth or falsity of that allegation; hence the injustice of the decision excluding all evidence on that point, is palpable. The Lowry-Democratic coalition is responsible for it.

THE Constitution of Pennsylvania has provided very wisely and efficiently for its own amendment, in the mode which the Philadelphia *Press*, with substantial accuracy, refers to, as follows:

> Amendments may be made which are proposed and adopted by two successive Legislatures, and finally ratified by the people; a wise provision, intended finally to prevent the trouble and excitement of calling and holding a convention, at a vast and entirely unnecessary expense. Experience has demonstrated its wisdom; for all amendments, however radical in policy, demanded by the people, have been proposed, adopted and ratified by the popular vote.

A BILL TO ENABLE the Supreme Court to review both the testimony and the law in the SCHOEPPE case has passed the Legislature and is now in the Governor's hands. There must be some radical wrong in our judicial system which makes the Legislative intervention necessary to save the life of an innocent man, or there must be a very grave public mistake in the special interposition of the Legislature to overturn the established and approved methods for the administration of justice to all the people of the Commonwealth. The situation, in either aspect, is not to be admired.

WE CONCUR heartily in the suggestion from one of our city cotemporaries, that the office of County Treasurer, in view of its large responsibilities, and of the needful exclusion of all other sources of emolument to the incumbent, should be attended by a compensation ample enough to secure the requisite financial ability and personal character in the incumbent. The figure suggested, $5,000 net, for this compensation, is certainly not a mill too high. As we remarked, on the 4th, *apropos* to the resolution adopted in our City Council looking to the just and legal compensation for the Treasurer of this municipality, the good sense of the people may be relied upon to sustain a policy of such truly wise economy.

"WHEAT in New York is worth what it will bring in Liverpool, less cost of transportation and sale. Wheat in Chicago is worth just what it will bring in New York for shipment, less cost of transportation to New York from Chicago. Wheat at the farm is worth just what it will bring in Chicago, or some other principal market, less cost of transportation to that market."

So says the St. Louis *Democrat*, while scolding General SCHENCK about his tariff bill,—and never was the truth more tersely told, and this humiliating and impoverishing state of things will continue just so long as such papers as that, and the communities which sustain them, shall persist in warring against the only policy which can ever raise this country above a condition of dependence upon Liverpool. To create home markets by diversifying our industries, we must not only have protection, but protection that can be relied upon.

WE shall congratulate the House, if its resolution to investigate the truth of the charge frequently made of late, that Representatives have sold their right of nomination to military and naval cadetships, is to be faithfully followed up, with the exposure and punishment of the guilty parties. Where such are members of the present House, it will be quite within the power of that body to censure or even expel the venal Representative. The investigation may with propriety go back to reach any case where the appointee, under this sort of purchase, has not yet graduated from either of the Academies. The charge made by the Meadville *Republican* has been specifically noticed, in the discussion of the House, and will be enquired into. The present member from that district, Mr. GILFILLAN, stands acquitted from any imputations, and unites with the other Western members from Pennsylvania in courting the most careful enquiry. It is also hinted that several of these "sales" have been made by Southern members. The investigation should be pushed.

GIVE US THE FENIANS for wild and insane plots. They would free Ireland and bring peace, happiness and contentment to the doors of the people of the old country in a manner both novel and extraordinary. Their hopeless invasion of Canada, attempted assassination of Queen Victoria, and lastly, the conspiracy developed in New York for the taking off of Prince Arthur, while he was the guest of a hospitable community, are the best evidences of the impracticability of those espousing the cause of oppressed Ireland in that organization. We do not feel that it would be just to charge all Fenians with with a plot so infamous as the last attempted assassination, as, if there are any good and true men in the ranks of the brotherhood their hearts would have revolted before entering into a conspiracy to murder, in the name of Ireland, a harmless boy whose presence on the earth is not now, and perhaps never will be of damaging consequence to the cause of his would be assassins. Had the infamous designs of the small school of desperadoes been successful, our whole nation would have been plunged into deep humiliation and grief and our people disgraced in the eyes of the enlightened world, while England would have been causelessly plunged into sorrow and mourning and the cause of Ireland not the least bettered. All honor to the intreped and brave police of New York who frustrated the plans of the conspirators and saved the country the infliction of a lasting stigma upon her honor and hospitality.

THE CASE WELL STATED.

There is a free-trade league at La Crosse, Wisconsin. At one of the meeting, held on the 8th of January, CHARLES SEYMOUR, Esq., editor of the La Crosse *Daily Republican*, was invited to give his views on the subject of free trade and protection. He did so, and in an address of considerable length, a copy of which is before us, he gave the league some wholesome truth and sound logic. We subjoin a brief extract:

"It is obvious that the workshop and the farm should not be from three to five thousand miles apart. Instead of raising wheat in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois to feed mechanics in Europe whose manufactures are required in this country in exchange for our products, let us bring hither the skilled labor of Europe, and place it in closer proximity to the labor of the farmer, so that each can buy and consume the productions of the other without the intervention of many carriers and middlemen, and a thousand hazardous and expensive details that are incident to transportation of products between remote countries on the two continents. To this end let that labor be fostered, by excluding the products of labor in foreign countries from our markets, except upon the compensatory conditions of a protective or revenue tariff system, that shall place the laborer in this country at certain and positive advantage over all competitors in other lands."

Pennsylvania may be of good cheer. Until recently, the impression prevailed here that the people of the great States lying to the west of us, both farmers and traders, were against us on this vital question of national policy; but we now know, both from private letters and the public press, that the people out there are opening their eyes to the gross fallacies of the free traders, and that the friends of protection and home markets are rapidly increasing in numbers. It will not be long until the policy, which alone can set the producers and consumers of food side by side, will be so popular that politicians will not dare to oppose it.

THE POWER OF JOURNALISM.

We think that we can fathom the reason why the GAZETTE has so suddenly turned its mountain howitzer upon the Democratic party. Certain Republicans of prominence have been intimating that if it has nothing else to do but assail leading Republicans, and charge a Republican Legislature with all kinds of infamy and corruption, it would be well to issue a pronunciamento against it.—*Post.*

We must pronounce this the best joke of the season, notwithstanding our regrets that our Democratic cotemporary should thus reveal its own very inferior conceptions of the true policy and the real power of journalism. The *Post* should have a higher respect for the profession, than to indulge in this indecorous readiness to impeach either the honest independence or the recognized influence of the political press. We doubt if it would, itself, defer the expression of its own sincere convictions, in any, even the faintest particular, under the menaces or the bribes of any faction among its party, while we are quite certain that the GAZETTE has never been, and can never be, influenced by such considerations as our neighbor intimates.

Let us add, too, without charging upon the *Post* an intentional fabrication, that it has otherwise been wholly misinformed. "Pronunciamentos" against the GAZETTE were long since out of fashion here, and the fashion will never be revived,—certainly not so long as this journal continues to merit the increasing degree of public confidence which it now enjoys.

It is to upright, impartial and well-considered journalism that the people of all parties now look for the Warwicks of modern politics. It is the press, conducted with intelligence, integrity and a reasonable measure of ability, which alone gives "prominence" to any partizans. "Pronunciamentos," to be worth anything, must come *from* the press; directed *against* any respectable journalism, we should vainly expect the repetition of that miracle which levelled the walls of Jericho with the blast of a ram's horn. And we assure the *Post* that all the readers of the GAZETTE have the good sense to subscribe to this opinion. The *Post* may equally command the same position, if it will. Let it join us in recognizing the great power of an independent and faithful press,—and in knowing how to exercise that power for the solid profit of the people. Then, it would discover that there are no partizans so "prominent" as to be able to disregard its judgments, or to resist the potency of its influence. The empire of honest journalism is, by the grace of the American people, absolutely autocratic.

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES AND NORTHERN TRADE.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Feb. 2, 1870.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: In a recent article of the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, headed "Farmers and Free Trade," which obtained wide circulation and elicited marked attention at the hands of the press and people throughout the west, you very justly stated that "of all men in the country, farmers ought to be in favor of protecting home manufactures, and of spreading them all over the land; of opening every mine of coal and iron; of utilizing every water-power, and creating manufacturing centres wherever it can be done," and that "it is clearly their interest to augment, as far as possible, the number of consumers of food, so that they can have markets at home, and save the enormous cost of transportation to and from distant markets; *for they have to pay it.*" This fact is forcing itself upon the attention of the people in an impressive manner, while the high freights for and low prices of wheat are teaching western farmers the necessity of a diversified industry, that shall emancipate the producers from the hazards incident to their dependence on remote foreign markets for the sale of their products.

Free Trade agitators have traversed the entire West, during the past few months of severe depression, and harangued the people, for the purpose of misleading them into yet deeper difficulties, by the adoption of the pernicious and anti American policy, which would make bad matters worse, by striking down the manufacturing interests of the Nation, and thus reversing the sound and beneficient system inculcated by the GAZETTE. Eloquent maniacs, who have no correct appreciation of the benefits arising from a diversity of industrial interests in this country, will have to travel over their ground again, to convince the farmers of the Northwest that the products of their farms will be enhanced by driving millions of skilled artisans from the workshops and manufactories of America, as it would necessarily weaken home markets for farm products by diminishing the number of consumers and enlarging the number of producers. The Free-trade system, if fully adopted in this country, would tend to retard or stop immigration from European countries, and diminish the value of land and agricultural products to a ruinous degree.

The people begin to comprehend the cost and discomfort of having their farms and workshops four thousand miles apart, for the benefit of transportation monopolies, middle-men, and foreign manufacturers. Pittsburgh has demonstrated to the people of the Northwest that its manufactures can be delivered at any and all points in the valley of the Upper Mississippi by water transportation at less cost than the same commodities can be brought from Chicago or Milwaukee to La Crosse, which is the great distributing and competing point for freights of produce and merchandise by rail and water on the Upper Mississippi. While Pittsburgh goods are brought to La Crosse or St. Paul for forty-five cents per hundred pounds by water transportation, the freights between La Crosse and Lake Michigan ports vary from sixty cents to one dollar and fifty cents per hundred pounds merchandise. In the face of such facts, the people will soon learn that this Free-Trade scheme is at war with the vital interests of the nation.

If Free Trade is such a blessing as its advocates represent, why are the people of the British North American colonies seeking a Reciprocity treaty, under which they may have access to our markets? And why do not European countries adopt it fully among themselves? While importers, freight monopolists, middle men and foreign manufacturers are so unanimous and clamorous in favor of the adoption of the Free Trade policy, by the United States, they seem to be reluctant about taking their own medicine. Free Trade, or even Reciprocal Free Trade, cannot be viewed in any other light than that of international agrarianism. Foreign countries demand access to American markets, because the labor of this country maintains a higher standard than prevails in Europe.

And it is only reasonable and just, that, while our own people are bearing the burdens of supporting the Government, foreign manufacturers shall make, in the form of duties levied on importations into this country, some equivalent, or indemnity for the damage inflicted upon American labor by permitting the products of European pauper-labor to be sold in our markets. This Free Trade mischief should find no favor or support among patriotic men who have the welfare of their country at heart. It is a significant fact that although every Free Trader may not be a Rebel or Traitor, all Rebels or Traitors are Free Traders. Pittsburgh, as the heart of industrial and manufacturing enterprise, has a strong hold upon the favor, sympathy and co-operation of the great agricultural interests of the Northwest.

Very respectfully, yours,
CHARLES SEYMOUR,
Editor of LaCrosse *Republican*.

The Proposed Canal Swindle.

We quote from two Harrisburg letters. The first to the Philadelphia *Post* says:

The Beaver and Erie Canal project seems to have taken a fresh start, and the general impression is that the bill providing for its enlargement and the slackening of the water below Pittsburgh will be introduced at the present session. As the plan by which it is proposed to effect the object of this bill becomes understood, the feeling against it increases. Last evening a prominent Democratic Senator expressed himself very fully in reference to the subject, and in the course of his conversation pronounced the measure impracticable. He held that before it can be adopted the constitutional amendment of 1857, providing that the proceeds of the sale of the public works shall be devoted to the extinguishment of the public debt alone, will have to be repealed. These proceeds are the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, amounting to $6,000,000, now lying in the Sinking fund, which the Beaver and Erie Canal Company propose to take out and replace with their bonds.

Another, to the Phila. *Press*, says:

There is a great scheme hatching here by which the credit and resources of the State are again to be made subject to the speculations of individuals engaged in an enterprise ostensibly to increase the trading facilities of the people of a portion of the State, but which is really one of those well concocted plots to make the State Treasury the medium through which a combination of speculators intend to enrich themselves. The scheme is the building of a ship canal in the northern part of the State, connecting with Lake Erie, and the purpose is to use the money and credit of the State government to do this, and, after it is done, convert the work to the sole profit of favorite corporations and elect individuals in this great ring. When this matter comes up for discussion I have no doubt the argument for and against it will develop a rich record of speculation at the expense of the State Treasury, unless those who have it in charge can manage to silence the conscientious and strengthen those who are weak in its support.

Lake Superior Iron.

The product of thirteen iron mines in the Lake Superior region for 1869 was 633,238 gross tons, 809,387 net tons, and the value was $4,168,190. The total product of the same mines during the time they have been worked, is 3,944,677 tons net. The eleven furnaces made 39,504 tons in 1869, valued at $1,802,245. The *Mining Journal* says that the mines have been developed into an inexhaustible source of wealth, the neighborhood of the mines improved and built upon, railroad tracks constructed, extensive docks with trestle works, "shoots," "pockets," and other improved conveniences for loading vessels erected, and Marquette itself has expanded from a few lonely houses into a large and flourishing village, with an extensive business, to which tourists come in crowds as a delightful summer resort. The total shipments of ore from the two ports of Marquette and Escanaba have increased from less than 1,500 tons in 1855, to considerably over 500,000 tons in 1869, and the product will probably reach 800,000 the present year. Last year it was impossible to supply the demand, and this year the increased number and facilities of the mines will be taxed in vain to meet all the requirements of the hundreds of furnaces that run almost exclusively on Lake Superior ore.

Dr. Livingstone.

When this distinguished traveler was reported dead in Africa three or four years ago, some two years elapsed before the truth was known, and the public assured of his safety. Now there comes a fresh report of his death, which may be false, and which the civilized world will certainly hope is so. Dr. Livingstone was born in 1815. In 1840 he made his first trip to Cape Town, and entered upon his missionary work in Africa. Since then he has been more an explorer than a missionary, and he has traveled more extensively in Africa than any other living man. Last year Lord Clarendon received a communication from Dr. Livingstone, dated from near Lake Bangweolo, South Central Africa, July, 1868, in which he said that from what he had seen, together with what he had learned from intelligent natives, he thought he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile rise between ten degrees and twelve degrees south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose river Rhapta is probably the Rovuma. The receipt of this letter seemed to dispel all anxieties for his safety, and his return to England at an early date was expected.

WILLIAM TRAVIS, two years ago, made the acquaintance of Kingston, New York, and vicinity, in the character of a man of wealth. He lived expensively, had fine horses, carriages, &c., was liberal and charitable, gave to every body, borrowed money, had ill health, made a great hurrah over his will, and in general played the millionare very nicely. He has now disappeared, leaving eighteen thousand dollars debts, having lived all this time by humbugging people.

Society at Washington.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

Dress at the President's reception is optional, the Democratic Western people walking into the White House in alpaca street suits even. While contending that this freedom should be allowed, so that the plainest citizen in tweed coat may feel that his Chief Governor is accessible to him at his best, still it shows proper respect both to the man and the Government he represents for guests to present themselves in proper attire. At the foreign legations the rules of dress are tacitly enforced, but these do not seem to be fully comprehended even by those who consider themselves part of the fashionable world. Neither shawl nor scarf even of lace should remain on a lady's shoulders when she is in full dress, and though her gloves are the softest rose or silver tint, they are not *de riguer* any more than pure white. Pale straw-color, of the faintest tinge, is the glove of ceremony. Other tints are proper enough for bonnet receptions, and white gloves are reserved for weddings. It is essential that the glove should be long wristed, with at least two buttons. White, blue, violet and crimson are really the most *recherche* colors a lady will allow herself, for the pink and green dresses one sees at receptions have a frightfully unsophistocated air. Disheveled hair is out of place in full costume, and the floating lock, permitted by fashion, should be most carefully and glossily curled or creped. Very long trains are tabooed by fashion, sixty-five inches being the proper measure, and at receptions, where people are walking in procession, every woman should have the good taste, or at least have the good breeding, to carry it at one side, on her arm.

Gentlemen only need be cautious about the color of their neck-ties, which should be lavender, or very narrow white ties, while the plainer and finer the linen the better.

Arrived at the house of reception, troubles are over. The guest is dexterously handed from one servant to another, till he finds himself in the reception presence. No need for any proclivity of the heart for the ribs, or swimming eyesight; while, as for being dazzled, I don't believe any mortal ever experienced that sensation on entering a room full of well dressed people any more than he did at a declaration of love. For the dignity of human nature, don't smile when you are presented if you can look amiable without. The amiable expression is to the smile outright what wax candles are to naslight, much prefered by persons of complete cultivation.

Washington people have a great fancy for bringing their housekeeping goods from Europe, as it is only a little way farther than New York, and one may as well order from the centre direct. One finds more sumptuously furnished houses in Washington than in the latter city, and many foreign refinements are gradually introduced—for example, bronzes in the halls, rich marbles in private houses, green-house plants in the halls and stairways, and couches and conversation seats, and the French taste for mirrors and fine dashes rather than broad ornaments of gilding. Wax lights are ordered for the finest occasions, their soft moon-luster proving more kind to complexions and toilets than the glare of gas. The farmers of the prairies will be growing the wax-myrtle in ten years more if the demand for wax-lights becomes universal.

If toilets of perfect Parisian taste are formidable, if it is an ordeal to enter a room where every woman is complete in style and freshness of toilet, where the nicest purity of black and white distinguishes the gentleman, and dress coats have that graceful clinging curve at the back of the waist which marks the work of the artist, then it is a sufficient protestation at one of these evenings in really good society. An illuminated card assigns your partner and seat at table, and if the boquet at your plate, and the comic design on the dinner card don't give you something to say to your partner, keep still, and gain a discreet reputation. You will probably find yourself *vis a vis* with one of the gentlemanly attaches whose name sounds so like those in Willis' letters, or the modern Belgravian novel, while the really great people's names are so mediocre and proper. Edward Thornton, Esq., sounds so like one of T. S. Arthur's heroes, and Minister Roberts needs all the prelude of Senor Don Mauricio Lopez to give the high-sounding Spanish pride. How completely the English attaches represent the Belgravian of the London magazines—their hair parted just a line off the exact center, their soft eyes only one degree firmer than those of their sisters, while their beautiful long side whiskers remind one of "Care's Willows." Fine blades often have velvet sheaths. The Spanish gentlemen one recognizes by their close shorn black heads and smooth faces, all courtesy, inevitable pride and secretiveness; eyes that, like those of their women, betray a hundred intrigues, because they seek to conceal so much. The exquisite politeness of the South Americans makes you wonder if you really can be dust and ashes after this perfect deference, and their manners are marked by more vivacity than those of the Spanish people. Catch one of them at fault if you can. He will denominate the American women as prudes, and "incomplete," as they significantly say, stigmatize the country as unendurable, and the people as frightfully stiff and cold, without giving one a possible chance to retort, by the dexterous courtesy of tone which characterizes all. The Argentine and Peruvian Legations are extremely popular for the gaiety and the new excitable pleasures they infuse into the steady, unimaginative American society.

The navy people, as they are called, have an air peculiar to themselves; upright, easy, dauntless—and the women have an *esprit* which they catch, possibly, from their fathers or brothers. Certainly they carry themselves better than most of the women in the room. Shoulder-straps and back-boards need to be revived for the benefit of this weak-chested generation, who have almost forgotten how to stand without either tilting themselves backward or forward. This does not apply to Mrs. Secretary Fish, who deserves to be the leader of the *ton* by virtue of her carriage, if nothing more.

How a Good Templar is Made.

The victim of initiation is first blindfolded, bound hand and foot, and thrown into a cider press and squeezed for five or ten minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing the system of all "old drinks." He is then taken out of the press, and by means of a force pump, gorged with cistern water, after which a sealing plaster is put over his mouth, and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room, the choir at the same time singing the cold water song. He is then taken out of the barrels and hung up by the heels until the water runs out through his ears; then he is cut down, and a beautiful lady hands him a glass of water. A cold water bath is then furnished him, after which he is showered with cistern water.

He is then made to read aloud the article of incorporation and by-laws of the water company, ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading; after which "The Old Oaken Bucket" is sung and hung about his neck, while fifteen sisters with shot guns deluge him with cistern water. He is then forced to eat two pounds of ice cream, while his brothers fill his ears with broken ice. Then he is run through a patent clothes wringer, after which he is handed a glass of water, his boots are filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. After laying in the refrigerator for half an hour, he is taken out, run through a clothes wringer, takes the whole lodge down to some fountain, stands treat, and becomes a Good Templar.

School Superintendents.

A call has been issued by J. P. Wickersham, of Harrisburg, President of the National Association of School Superintendents, for a special session of the Association, to be held in Washington city, commencing on Tuesday, March 1st. Reports will be read on school supervision by the Hon. W. Johnson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Maine; on the National Department of Education, by the Hon. Henry Barnard, National Commissioner of Education; on National aids to assist in putting in operation systems of schools in the South, by Hon. S. S. Ashley, State Superintendent of North Carolina; on grants of land by the General Government for State Normal Schools, by the Hon. F. W. Conway, State Superintendent of Louisiana; on the consolidation of the educational departments of the Government and the Freedmen's Bureau, by Major General O. O. Howard, and on School Statistics, by the Hon. Wm. D. Henkle, State Superintendent of Ohio.

THE largest receipts of the Parepa Opera Troupe at Boston, were $3,500 and $4,050, for "Il Trovatore" and the "Marriage of Figaro."

PERSONAL.

BALFE, the composer, is seriously ill.

VANDERBILT has gobbled a railroad in Vermont.

"FATHER COOKE," of the Waterbury (Ct.,) America, says "as a septuagenarian" that he has never seen so mild a winter as that of 1870.

MISS JENNIE, daughter of Dr. Sylvanus Clapp, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in attempting to alight from a carriage a few days since, caught her feet in her dress and broke her leg.

ICE cream dealers, at Schenectady, are disconsolate about the cooling prospects for next summer, and the Star says they are around the streets with bags, gathering icicles for freezing cream.

MRS. MOLLY, an editress of South Bend, is a newly risen light on the lecture platform in Indiana. Her husband wrote such a modest notice of her first effort that he omitted to state what she talked about.

A WESTERN paper publishes the following correction: "The words printed pigs and cows in Mr. Parker's letter on the land question, which appeared in yesterday's issue should read pro's and cons."

A HIGHLY intelligent writer in the last Galaxy says the word telescoping, as applied to wrecked railroad cars, "seems to have its origin merely in the fact that the general direction which a car takes (in a collision), resembles the slanting position of a telescope when turned to some heavenly body midway between zenith and the horizon."

THE Louisville Commercial relates the following: "A few days previous to General Rousseau's departure for New Orleans he called on the medical examiner of an insurance company in this city, stating his desire to take out a policy. Inflating his large chest and striking it, he exclaimed: 'You needn't take the trouble to examine me, doctor, I'm in a hurry; I'll live forever; a doctor in Washington said I couldn't die of disease. I'm a sound man, sir.' In ninety days the General was dead.

"Now, gentlemen," said James Fisk, Jr., as he moved himself out of the presence of the Investigating Committee on the New York gold conspiracies, "Now, gentlemen, when you come to New York send me your cards, and come and dine with me, and I'll show you round and take you to my grand opera house." "Thanks, Mr. Fisk, for your kind offers," said Gen. Garfield, "and permit me to express the conviction that a first-class actor was lost to the world when you became business manager."

ANNA DICKINSON lectured in Norwalk, Ohio, one night last week, to a $200 house. The Reflector of that place says: "We don't deny that Miss Dickinson's smart—we'll even admit she is brilliant, and wish her God speed in her efforts to ameliorate the condition of her sex; but when you come right down to the merits of the question, we quite disagree with the encomiums heaped upon 'Whited Sepulchres.' Suppose that lecture had been delivered by one of the opposite sex? Though the truths would have been equally acceptable, the language would have grated harshly on the ears of all listeners. We have a high regard for Miss Dickinson, but we have had better lectures than hers this winter, and hope to have more before the course is completed."

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 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, 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 suffering 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, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, 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 intercourse with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they also occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels. Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating, regulating and alterative character, and the stimulant which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without experiencing a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from his restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

NOTICES.

☞PUBLIC MEETING.—TO GEO. H. THURSTON, President of Board of Trade. SIR—We would respectfully request that you call a special meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms in this city, to be participated in by the citizens generally, to take into consideration the necessity of the construction of a Railroad from this city to Charleston via of the Monongahela Valley.

Chess, Smythe & Co.,
Jones & Laughlins,
Graff, Bennett & Co.,
J. J. Gillespie,
Wm. Means,
M. W. Watson,
J. B. Lyon & Co.,
Lyon, Shorb & Co.,
Max. Moorhead & Co.,
Martin, Brickell & Co.,
Lewis Oliver & Phillips
J. Painter & Sons,
A. & D. H. Chambers,
Cunninghams & Ihmsens,
Lloyd & Black,
And others.

PITTSBURGH, February 4, 1870.

In accordance with the above request, a meeting of all members of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade is called at the large Room over the Third National Bank, formerly occupied by the Board of Trade, on MONDAY, the 7th, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The citizens generally are requested to participate, and it is hoped they will do so, as the measure is of vital importance to the future prosperity of the city.

Gov. STEVENSON and the Hon. WM. PRICE, of West Virginia, Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD, and others, will address the meeting.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
President of Board of Trade.
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ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 22, 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 Pike 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.

ja22:d100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

☞KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 12th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

ja22:d91 O. METCALF, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 29, 1870.

☞NATIONAL REFINING and STORING CO.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the National Refining and Storing Company, for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year and for other business, will be held at the Hall of F. A. Mierisch & Bros., No. 24 Sixth street, late St. Clair, on MONDAY, February 7th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ja31:127 J. LEE OLD, Secretary.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,
January 27, 1870.

☞AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1870, between the hours of twelve and two.

JAS. M. BELL, Cashier.

☞OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2