The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, 1870

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58¼f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92@92¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 129¾.

THE vacancies on the Supreme Bench will be filled, if the Senate confirms the pending nominations of Judge STRONG and Mr. J. P. Bradley. It is admitted on all sides that the first name will be approved with something like unanimity.

The other gentleman is a Jerseyman, and the Senate is averse to filling the Southern Circuit to which he has been nominated, with a "carpet bagger." The need for, or even the expediency, of such selections has ceased to be apparent since Southern reconstruction has been completed.

THE recent incorporation of the Mus kingum Valley Railway Company, in Ohio, is understood to have a bearing upon the early construction of the important link of thirty-seven miles between Millersburgh and Dresden, to connect at the latter point with the PanHandle branch by Zanesville to Cincinnati. The country between Millersburgh and Dresden is rich in agricultural and mineral resources, the latter covering one of the finest deposits of cannel-coal in the West. It is conceded that the local traffic along over the new line would pay a handsome interest upon the expense of its construction.

We trust that the country may not have occasion to deplore an unwise action by the Senate, in its encouragement of any effort to reopen, in the case of Mississippi, the questions which have once been settled, in the matter of Virginia, to the universal satisfaction of the people. That adjustment has addressed itself to the National regard, as fortifying the future loyalty of Virginia to the last practicable limit. Nothing less would have been acceptable to the true friends of the Union everywhere; nothing more could have been devised which the probable course of future events would sustain. The Senate should promptly acknowledge the force of this precedent, and conduct the nation to the peaceful and ultimate close of this unhappily protracted controversy over the reorganization of the rebel States.

TELEGRAMS from Trenton, last evening, announced that the collision which a seditious demagogue had endeavored to provoke, between a portion of the citizens and the government, had actually taken place, but with evident indications of the ability of the authorities to enforce the laws. Such pestilent fellows as this Rochefort, who make of public questions only a flimsy pretext to cover their own personal intemperance of opinion, and ambitious aspirations, do really inflict serious injury upon the cause of a purer republicanism. In its Imperial government France enjoys to day the blessings of a public authority infinitely more liberal and beneficent to all good citizens than could ever be realized from the Utopian or positively pernicious ideas of a Jacobinical license. The constitutional idea is, indeed, now in the ascendent throughout Europe; not even Russia fails to feel its growing influence. It is men like this violent demogogue, Rochefort, like Mr. Louis Blanc, who are placing the most menacing obstacles in the way of a still higher political progress.

GOVERNOR GEARY is urged in certain quarters to refuse his assent to the Philadelphia Police bill. Of the four journals of that city, which invoke this Executive intervention in the interests of the Democracy, but one has ever been recognized as a faithful and consistent friend of Republicanism, and that none too much so. Elsewhere in the Commonwealth, it is also to be observed that every journal of Republican antecedents, which has sustained the infamous Coalition to barter away our control of the Senate for certain corrupt and well known considerations, now unites in demanding the veto of this bill. But no one of the straight out Republican press, which elected the Governor and have the responsibility of upholding his administration, will hesitate now to deplore even the suspicion that the Executive could be induced to shake hands with that infamous combination. Fortunately, we do not regard that suspicion as well founded. We do not believe that JOHN W. GEARY is the man to prostrate, in this way and at this hour, the Republican organization for the rebuke of his official term. The Coalition; and the petty cliques at Philadelphia, are reckoning without their host.

THE CITY COUNCILS appear inclined to challenge the critical condemnation of their constituents, as to the sincerity of their devotion to the idea of an economical reform in the municipal expenditures. Why should members imagine that they can excuse any needless extravagance, even if it be so petty as that which is to be involved in the payment for a wholly useless "Record" of their proceedings, when the people, suffering under the burthen of a heavy taxation for necessary objects, have demanded that retrenchment be faithfully applied whenever and however a dollar can be saved without detriment to the public interests? This two-penny job is urged through the Councils for the plain purpose of feeding some hungry mouth with a sop for its satisfaction and a bribe for its civility—a mouth which has been bellowing for "reform" in the expenditures for the past year. This "stop thief" cry has covered, and is covering constantly one uniform purpose of peculation and plunder. No swindling raid upon the public funds is too audacious in its magnitude, no petty thefts from the Treasury, under the cloak of some superfluous job, is too small in its total, for the grasp of this jobbing crew, who now ride the hobby of reform and chuckle over the facility with which they fancy that the people are to be humbugged. This little game *will* come to its end after a while.

The Record job was put through the Common branch last week. An effort to reconsider its action was negatived on Monday, by a vote on which the people would like to have seen the yeas and nays. In the Select branch, the Ring expect to carry it at the next meeting, and we invite for their action the particular attention of their constituents, who should take care to demand from them the true motives for this wholly useless expenditure.

JUDICIAL POLITICS.

The opinion pronounced by Justice MILLER in behalf of the minority of the Supreme Court in the legal-tender case, to which we referred yesterday, was itself printed, in its full text, in the GAZETTE of the same date. This opinion wastes no words upon "theatrical views upon the genius of our government, or upon vague notions of abstract justice," but takes up the loftier principle which builded upon the national necessities, carrying it straight, and with the inflexible precision of the mathematical line, through the cloudy and fallacious generalities under which the majority would have sheltered the purpose to encroach upon the legislative functions, and to undo the glorious results of ten years of republican struggles and triumphs. Justice MILLER has placed the true issue in a light as popular as it is logically convincing. On the other hand, observe the Machivellian ingenuity with which the Chief Justice, speaking for the majority of the Court, affects to concede the abstract validity of the doctrine of necessity, and then labors through columns of sophistry to fine it all away! The logic and the law of this decision would invalidate every Federal act touching the institution of slavery, between the Emancipation proclamation and the adoption of the XIIIth Article. They would equally invalidate the entire reconstruction policy of the past four years, especially in its feature of the provisional government of the disorganized States. Justice CHASE and his associates would open a very wide door, if they could, for mischiefs which would never be repaired. Let the country be grateful then in the assurance that the power of its highest legal tribunal has now gone out of their hands!

IRISHMEN AND NEGROES.

At a meeting of the Democratic Association of Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, John O'Byrne, Esq., made an address to his own countrymen, from which we quote a few passages. Irishmen will find them very good reading, and Republicans will discover that they are likely to have rivals for the affections of their dark skinned friends, who, since they have been made voters, are not such bad fellows after all. We quote:

"Be brave. Dare to think. Be manly enough to look right into the living present, and ask yourselves, gentlemen, why the Democrats have not been fighting under leaders who are political Bobadils? Are we not wedded to issues that are dead? Do we not insist upon using the weapons which constitute, and will insure us a victory? For ten years in our nation's life we have not won a victory, and lad and platformed as we are, we never will!"

Why, Mr. O'Byrne, if you set your countrymen to thinking for themselves, and get them to "look right into the living present," you will make Republicans of every mother's son of them. It was just the doing of those things that made all the great party which so crushed "the Democracy" that it has not won a victory for ten years. Hear him again:

"The Fifteenth Amendment is almost an accomplished fact. The means of its accomplishment were felonious and fraudulent. While we had nothing to do with surrounding this act into the organic law of the land, why should we allow the party opposed to us to take away all the advantages that might possibly result to us by the passage of the amendment?

This is very delicately put, and, when properly interpreted, simply means that hereafter Irishmen are expected to treat negroes with great politeness, with "distinguished consideration," and stop all their profane and brogish imprecations, in the hope that some of them may be induced to vote the Democratic ticket; for he says a little further on,

"Why should we rail eternally at the negro? Our brothers in the Carolinas, in Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and Mississippi, have courted their votes, and have won victories by their aid, with nothing to diminish Democratic pride, or to dampen Democratic exultation.

Here is a passage in which Mr. O'Byrne utters some wholesome truths and makes confession:

"The government of the Republic in 1861 had a constitutional duty to perform. Its action had caused none of the grievances complained of, and the South had no charge against the United States government. They who continue to clamor for not having made concessions demanded, which it had no right to make, and could not have made without sacrifice to its own dignity, and danger to the nation, are unwise and illogical politicians, incapable of appreciating the rights and duties of the government. Had we gone in, in our might, as the great popular party, the victory would have been ours. But no! Southern aversions and sentiments made a few of the leading Democrats, and they led us into what I conceive to be a false position, which we have occupied ever since, and for which we are now paying the penalty.

Mr. O'Byrne then tries to get his poor deluded countrymen to take a retrospective glance into the dead and unprofitable past, when all that the leaders asked or expected of the Irishman was to "damn the nagar" and vote for "the party" as often as he could. Ho depicts sadly and feelingly the folly of that course, especially "the abuse of the negro." He says nothing, however, of its meanness and wickedness. He laments the blunder, but does not blame the cause. Now, forsooth, when, in spite of him and his party, the negro has become a man, a citizen and a voter, all this abuse is to cease. When the colored man was really "a weak, uneducated being," it was all right and very democratic to abuse him; but now, when he is distancing his old traducers in the march of education, and is no longer weak, for he has a ballot in his hand, he is to be let alone. Colored men will know how to estimate such patronage as this. He proceeds:

If we have not been victorious, it was because we were badly organized and badly led, and because we frittered away our strength upon futile and unreal issues. For ten years we have been generaled by men who led us to defeat. We want new leaders. *We send new ideas* We have been wasting our energies upon immaterial and useless issues. We have wasted our ability in the abuse of the negro, and this abuse has never once brought us victory. I repeat the abuse of the negro, to my experience and best knowledge, never secured the party one vote. It was unmeaning and senseless; abuse a weak, uneducated being, not able to cope with us in fair fight, who, no matter whether he votes or not, can never rise to the dignity of competing with the white men of the land.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

Dr. KANE saw from the northwest extremity of Greenland, at the head of Baffin's Bay, in latitude 82° 30' an apparently boundless sea, free from ice, stretching northward; but owing to the immense and impenetrable barrier of ice stretching southward from where he stood when he saw this open sea, and in which his vessels were immoveably locked, he was unable to do more than look over it from that rugged shore of rocks and ice, and come away.

Subsequently Capt. SILAS BENT, U. S. N., while connected with Commodore PERRY'S Japan expedition, was directed to explore and observe the great currents of the North Pacific, the result of which is extremely interesting. In the February number of the Chicago *Bureau* there is an able article—too long to be transferred to our columns—in which Capt. BENT's theory of an open polar sea is fully and clearly set forth. We propose, as briefly as possible, to give our readers a general idea of that theory, and of the facts upon which it rests.

Every well-informed reader is aware that there is a mighty current in the Atlantic, flowing from the Gulf of Mexico, in a northeasterly direction, known as the Gulf Stream; that this marine river flows on with constantly decreasing velocity, bathing the British islands in its tepid waters, impinging upon the west coast of Europe, and finally is lost, or is no longer traceable, in the Arctic ocean between Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen. This is one of the great ocean currents through which the warm water of the tropical seas is poured in a vast and unceasing volume into the more northern seas, and mitigating the climate of all the islands and continents upon which it impinges.

But in the Pacific there is another similar but still greater current, called the Kuro Siwo, which starts from the Indian Archipelago, as the Gulf Stream starts from among the West India Islands, and flows, like the other, in a northeasterly direction, same considerable distance off the coast of China, as the Gulf Stream flows about the same distance off the coast of the United States, and sweeps close by the eastern coast of the Japanese Islands. As the Gulf Stream impinges upon the western coast of Europe, so does the Kuro Siwo reach and warm the western coast of North America. Hence it is that the thermal conditions of the western coasts of Europe and America are similar; while the eastern coasts of America and Asia, on neither of which do these warm ocean currents beat, are also similar, both being much colder in the same parallels than the two western coasts just mentioned.

Capt. BENT's theory is, that these two great streams pour their comparatively warm water into the sea which surrounds the Northern Pole—the Gulf Stream carrying the warm water of the Atlantic through a channel skirting the northwestern coast of Europe, leaving Iceland and Spitzbergen to the left, and Nova Zembla to the right; while the Kuro Siwo pours its waters through Behring's Straits into what is nearly the opposite side of the same open Polar Sea. These two great marine currents would meet not far from the pole, in latitude 90, and the result would be a circular movement, causing an outflow in all directions. The chief southward currents are east of Greenland and through Baffin's Bay, west of Greenland, whence come those mighty icebergs so common in the North Atlantic.

In Captain Bent's map, a copy of which is now lying before us, the "American Pole of greatest cold" is placed in latitude 79°, longitude west from Greenwich 100°. The "Asiatic Pole of greatest cold" is in the same latitude, and in longitude 132° east from Greenwich. The Magnetic Pole he fixes near the northern coast of America, in about latitude 68°, west longitude 93°. The Magnetic Pole, however, is not fixed, but moves from east to west, as philosophers tell us, "spirally around the Terrestrial Pole, completing a revolution in six hundred and forty years."

These great currents from the wide equatorial seas carry vast quantities of vegetable and animal food into the Polar Sea, none of which, Captain Bent says, is ever found returning by the reflux currents. Thus a steady and abundant supply is furnished to the marine animals and birds which are known to swarm in those high northern latitudes.

The argument is, that to follow these warm currents, either the Gulf Stream eastward of Spitsbergen, or the Kuro Siwo, through Behring's Straits, gateways through the intervening barrier of ice can be found into that Open Polar Sea, and that the Terrestrial Pole itself can be reached. Capt. BENT believes that the temperature at the pole will be found to be mild and quite endurable; that the sea there is calm and abounding in animal life; and that in no other sea can the whaling business be prosecuted with such success. It is a curious and deeply interesting theory. The lamented KANE died in the full persuasion that an open sea lay north of the tracks of all those who had attempted to explore those hyperborean regions. It may be so; and should the hypothesis be verified, then there is no insuperable barrier to the passage of ships from the Atlantic, through the Gulf Stream gateway, into the Polar Sea, and across it, near the Pole to the gateway of the Kuro Siwo and Behring's Straits, into the Pacific. The distance from London to Jeddo by that route would be but about six thousand miles.

CONGRESS AND THE TARIFF.

The vote on the resolutions offered by Mr. MARSHALL of Illinois, embodying in general terms the doctrines of the free traders, and in opposition to the principle of protection, in the House of Representatives on Monday, on which 80 members voted to lay them on the table to 77 who voted against that motion, indicates a majority in favor of protection, sufficient to assure the country that not seriously injurious changes will be made by the present Congress in the existing tariff laws. The principle of protection has been decidedly affirmed, which is a great point gained. We think that such a Congress may be safely trusted with the details. An examination of the yeas and nays will show that that principle has friends in all parts of the country—that it is no longer a sectional question.

The Holocaust in a Liverpool Church.

The *Daily News* of the following Tues day gives particulars of the panic by which sixteen persons perished in Liverpool on Jan. 28: "Another holocaust of victims to unreasoning and unfounded panic was offered up, at Liverpool on Sunday night. The story of the catastrophe by which sixteen persons lost their lives at the door of a house of worship is but a repetition, in nearly all its details, of the story of the madness of fear. A vast congregation had been gathered together by the preaching of the Passionist Fathers in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Joseph, in Grosvenor street, Rosehill, which is at the centre of one of the poorest and most populous parts of the great seaport. The service was the concluding one of a very successful series, and such multitudes crowded to it, that after the chapel was filled the schoolroom under it was occupied and crammed, and a supplementary service was improvised. While the two services were quietly proceeding, a drunken man forced his way into the schoolroom and called out to the preacher, 'I have heard you long enough.' Some little disturbance was created, and some wretched idiot shouted 'Fire.' Meanwhile several persons amidst the larger congregation overhead had just lighted some wax candles they had taken with them for the preacher's blessing, and an unusual glare had thus been thrown upon the chapel windows, which probably confirmed in the minds of the people outside the suspicion which the cry of fire had raised. The cries were repeated, a panic seized the schoolroom congregation, and they made a rush for the street. The people who crowded the staircase and the northern gallery of the chapel heard the alarm, and believing the schoolroom to be on fire they rushed towards the street. But the only passages of egress for the two excited crowds led across the same landing, and on this point they met and blocked each other. The staircase leading to the chapel became choked with a dense mass of struggling people, of whom sixteen were killed and a large number wounded. The panic seems to have communicated itself to the whole crowd outside the chapel, but to have been allayed within by the heroic exertions of the priests, who continued the chapel service to the end, and thus retained the greater part of the people in their seats till the crush was over. Great as the catastrophe is, it would have been infinitely greater had not this wise course been followed. The great congregation was kept together by the presence of mind of the officiating clergy, and 2,000 people were thus enabled, after the panic was over, to go quietly and safely to their homes."

PRIVATE letters from Europe report that the health of Senator Grimes is failing very rapidly, and that he is in a far worse condition than when he left this country. The opinion is given that the Senator cannot live to return to the United States.

STATE ITEMS.

THE debt of Berks county is $147,000.

WARREN has had a grand fashionable wedding.

M. P. BARBER has been confirmed Postmaster at Pleasantville.

MR. LENNORD TETRICK was found dead in the woods at Bellview, Jefferson county, last Tuesday, crushed under a log he had been loading on a wagon.

PARKER'S LANDING wants a steam ferry. The wire cable ferrymen oppose the innovation, but they will probably make some settlement and draw out of the river.

THERE is at this time a dahlia in full bloom in Scranton, a rose bush full of buds in Easton, dandelions are being gathered in the fields of Allentown, and grasshoppers are numerous and lively in Bethlehem.

A NEW post office has been established at Spruce, Indiana county, and Mr. John McAnnulty has been honored with the commission of postmaster at the princely salary of forty-two dollars per annum. Lucky man, John.

DURING the last year there was transferred from the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad to the A. & G. W. Railway, at Franklin, between 11,000 and 12,000 tons of coal. As the price for transferring is fifty cents per ton, this gives the nice little sum of $6,000 to the teamsters of Franklin.

HON. GEO. P. STEELE, of Wilkesbarre, died very suddenly on the 2d, of congestion of the lungs. He was out walking and apparently well a few minutes previous to his death. Mr. Steele represented his district for several years in the Senate of Pennsylvania, and was also the recipient of other honors at the hands of his fellow citizens.

A LAD twelve years of age, named Koerper, caught a rope attached to an elevator, at Mt. Joy, Lancaster county, and requested a little comrade to start the hoisting machine that he might be hauled up. The machine started and the little boy at the bottom did not know how to stop it. The boy was carried up a distance of sixty feet when his arms were drawn through the pully wheel and he let go his hold, falling to the ground below and landing on a wagon wheel. His neck was broken in three places and his body was frightfully mangled and bruised.

THE Oil City *Times* of Monday says: This morning the express and mail trains on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, start from the depot on this side. This will do away with the business of transferring passengers, which will not only be much safer and pleasanter, but will save considerable time in the transit. This makes three railroads occupying one small depot which is entirely insufficient to accommodate the number of passengers daily arriving at and departing from Oil City. The number of people thronging to the depot on the arrival and departure of trains always attract the attention and comments of those who are not accustomed to the sight. Much has been said in regard to a large and commodious Union Depot. Why should not this be a good time to put the measure in force. Surely the business that is done here would warrant it, and it would be a good commencement on the many needed improvements of our town.

GENERAL NEWS.

MARK TWAIN gets fourteen cents a volume for his "Innocents Abroad," and has pocketed, thus far, $5,600 on it.

MRS. TENNESSEE CLAFLIN and Mrs. Woodhull, feminine stock brokers in New York, made the money they begin business with by practicing as clairvoyant physicians, in Great Jones street.

ABOUT twelve o'clock (Sunday) noon, a fire broke out in the refinery of B. E. Moreland & Co., situated on the south side of Oil Creek, at Titusville, nearly opposite the end of the Perry street extension, caused by the explosion of the still. The capacity of the distillate tank was 2,500 barrels, but fortunately all but 500 barrels had been drawn off the night previous. The accident of the explosion is attributed to a defect in the construction of the tank. The total loss sustained is estimated at five or six thousand dollars.

THE National Armory at Springfield, Mass., reports, through Dyer, the quantity and cost of work executed there last year. It appears that 80 inch solid shots cost $65 apiece! That 15 inch shell cost $30 apiece. The more we shoot the head off our enemy, therefore, the poorer we get. A twenty-inch Rodman gun costs $28,000, so that, when it explodes, five small tradesmen are forthwith busted. A ten inch Rodman rifled gun costs $5,600, or $560 an inch. A twelve pounder iron gun costs $216. About $385,000 seems to have been spent at Springfield.

IT is expected that the session of the Virginia Legislature, which commenced on Tuesday, will continue for three or four months. Among the most important business to be brought up will be a bill to provide measures of relief for creditors, as, since the expiration of the stay law, debts are being pressed on every hand, and bankruptcy sales and business ruin are the lot of thousands who could settle in full if they had time to recuperate their shattered fortunes. Since the restoration of Virginia to the Union the price of State bonds has greatly improve

PETER T. WASHBURN, Governor of Vermont, died at Woodstock on the 7th, after an illness of several weeks. He was fifty five years and five months. He was by profession a lawyer, and had been a good deal in public life, having been in both branches of the Legislature. In June last he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor, and on the seventh of February, the fifty third anniversary—was elected by a large majority. In October he was inaugurated to office, and entered upon an administration which promised to be more than usually popular and successful. His death will be widely felt and deplored.

A SALT LAKE letter states that the Mormon schismatists have formed a temporary church organization, called the Church of Zion, which, in its constitution, is more liberal than Brigham Young's, although it contains many of the most objectionable points of the old organization. Polygamy is neither advocated nor condemned, but the principle of tithing is continued. Joe Smith, son of the ancient founder of Mormonism, who is opposed to polygamy, is to become the leader of the new movement. The schism appears complete and powerful, and, considering the encroachments of railroads and Congress, it is evident that the latter days of the Latter Day Saints have come.

School Room Diseases.

The celebrated German physiologist, Dr. Virchow, of Berlin, lately addressed to the Minister of Public Education of Prussia, a report upon the diseases incident to and connected with school rooms, which is full of valuable information upon this subject. A leading disease, which, to some extent, is believed to originate in the school room is myopy or short-sightedness. Of the ten thousand scholars in the schools near and in the neighborhood of Breslau, the capital of Silesia, seventeen per cent. are near-sighted. The smallest percentage of diseased eyes was found in the village schools, and the largest in the highest classes of the colleges in the city. In the "gymnasium" thirty-two per cent of all the students were near-sighted, while among every hundred students at the University the eyesight of sixty-eight was impaired. The causes of this disastrous condition were found not only in the insufficient light of the school room, but principally in the permanent nearness of the reading matter to the eye, connected with the bending forward of the heads. Alternations of light and shade are also injurious to the vision. Scholars shut up in semi-darkness find their eyes seriously affected for some minutes after coming into a strong light. This weakens the optic nerve, and reduces the length of vision. The light should be kept as near medium as possible. Dullness in the head, headache and congestion of the blood to the brain, are also set down as peculiar scholastic diseases. In New Castle, in Switzerland, 290 pupils out of 731, or upward of 40 per cent. suffered from headache, the pain being about twice as much affected from it as the boys. In Darmstadt, 3,564 boys and girls belonging to private schools were examined by a competent physician; 974 of the whole number suffered from headache. In the upper classes of the colleges of that city, upward of 80 per cent. suffered from the same complaint. The percentage increased with the increase of studies and intellectual exertion. The Doctor attributes this class of ailments to bad ventilation and heating schoolrooms with iron stoves, which imparts a dryness to the air, and takes from it its life-giving principle. Bleeding from the nose is also on the increase in German schools. This is accounted for from the causes just given. The higher classes are more disposed to this manifestation than the lower. Increased mental labor would account for the difference in the numbers. Curvature of the dorsal column is strikingly noticeable among the pupils of the schools, who have been in attendance for some years. It invariably commences between the age of six and fourteen, and as the curvature of the spine in 619 cases out of 743, which were examined corresponded to the bending of the spine as it is caused in writing, figuring, drawing, and by almost every kind of needle-work, it evidently cannot be attributed to any cause except the habitual deflection of that part of the body. How trifling a matter will change the proper direction of the human frame at an early age can be gathered from the remark of a skillful orthopedist, who found one shoulder of almost every girl of a class higher than the other, in consequence of sitting one sided upon their garments, which by constantly entering into seats on the same side were unequally spread. Pulmonary diseases are also ranked among those which may be induced by the imperfect construction of school houses. Poor ventilation, dust in school rooms, and especially the defective movement of the lungs and of the diaphragm must occasion many pulmonary diseases. Scrofulous taints are also developed and aggravated by causes such as those mentioned, while a large class of abdominal complaints find their origin in defective seats, improper confinement, and false habits in the schools, whereby the circulation of the blood in the abdominal regions may become interrupted. These are the facts underlying the report. They are intensely interesting, and should be studied attentively and thoroughly by the friends of education in this country. In all the large cities our school houses have been vastly improved within the last few years. There is more room, ventilation is freer, light better, and the heat distributed more equally. But the end of needed improvements has not been reached.

The Deaths at Rome.

It was calculated at the commencement of the Council that the death-rate per week among its members would be two. This calculation does not seem to have been too great; rather the contrary. The Fathers are of paternal years as well as character—numbers of them long past the allotted term of human life. They have journeyed in many instances from the ends of the earth. They have disturbed entirely that methodical regularity of life which at any period, but especially at theirs, promises length of days. They have had to conform to a dietary construction for the necessities or for the habits of their order. All this—the fatiguing journeys and altered habits—is bad enough, but might be forgotten in rest if the ease and cessation from labor which are consequent to an ordinary trip to Rome could be secured. In the present instances, Yet those who have known the work of the Council, even from newspaper reports, must feel that this was not possible. The strain on mind and body which this Council calls for is something extraordinary.

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 applications, 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 at 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 ailing Ruptures 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 a permanent cure, or 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 to 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 23, 1870.

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health but the disposition and temper of the victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure, demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as his 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 near responsible, but they also occasion much household misery. It is to the interest of the home circle, it is essential to family harmony as well as to the peace of the invalid, that he should be cured, or relieved from his infirmity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be dispelled. The most approved remedy for Dyspepsia is the celebrated Old Jamaica Stomach Bitters, a medicine of great efficacy, a decided favorite with all who have used it, and a most valuable tonic. The vegetable ingredients of which it is composed are all of a renovating, regulating, and invigorating character, and the purity of the spirit which it contains, which is perfectly tasteless, and which, when used in moderate quantities, is a most powerful tonic, and a most valuable medicine. It is a most powerful tonic, and a most valuable medicine. It is a most powerful tonic, and a most valuable medicine. It