The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 92½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 119¼@119¾.

MEXICO again enjoys its annual revolution. The present movement, against the dictatorial authority of JUAREZ, is rapidly spreading over the "Republic;" it displays, thus far, all the needful elements for a final success, but, like so many of its precedents, may fall at the last moment, through the dissensions of the numberless insurgent leaders.

THE VOTE on the XVth amendment in the Kansas Legislature was almost unanimous. There are but few Democrats in that body, and of these, five or six voted in the affirmative; one of them remarking as he did so that "while he belonged to the Democratic party, *he also belonged to the present age.*" Kansas must surely be a progressive State, when it carries even Democrats along. In Pennsylvania they are still moored fast, just where they were in 1860, and would seize upon a fugitive slave as keenly as ever if there were any. Times and circumstances may change, but our Democrats don't change with them. They don't belong to the present age.

IT IS DUE TO THE material interests of Western Pennsylvania, that the Legislature should not hesitate to approve the resolutions in which Representative WALTON has embodied our just demands for some freedom in the navigation of the Ohio. These resolutions state the case, both as it is and as it should be, with great clearness and precision. There can be no two opinions upon the abstract question of right. There are no two opinions, in this part of the Commonwealth, upon the flagrant invasion of these rights which the existing situation presents. And there should be no two opinions at Harrisburg, upon the imperative duty of our Legislature, to make the voice of Pennsylvania heard and respected, in upholding the undeniable claims of her people.

TARIFF ON SUGAR.

In the revised tariff bill, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, the duty on unrefined sugar is reduced from three to two cents per pound. On clarified and refined it has not been reduced, although the classification has been changed. The refining of sugar has long been an extensive and important branch of national industry, and one which can be, and is, prosecuted largely in the cities situated on and near to the Mississippi and its tributaries. Home competition is so sharp that sugar or no refined sugar has been imported for some years. The free traders are grumbling at the bill, because it does not break down the protection under which this large and important interest has grown up. The effect of the bill as it passes in its present shape, will be to reduce the price of sugars of all grades about 8 or 10 per cent., protection still remains to the refiner. We do not certainly affected the outside market. The culture of sugar in Louisiana and Texas, however, is reviving, and may counteract the effects of that disturbance.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Many parts of the country are very much agitated over the question of Female suffrage. As nobody seems to want it or care about it here, we have said little or nothing on the subject. In the Illinois Constitutional Convention it has been proposed to have the matter decided by the votes of all the women of the State over twenty-one years of age, the other sex to have no vote at all on that question. Should a majority of them say by their ballots that they wish to be voters, why then let the word "male" be stricken out of the Constitution, so that both sexes shall have equal right to vote. This is the most sensible proposition we have seen; for really we have all along been of the opinion that only a small minority of the gentler sex coveted this responsibility. What business have we to force it upon them if they do not desire it? If we give them the *right* to vote, it becomes their *duty* to exercise it, however repugnant it may be to their feelings. We have said that this Illinois proposition is sensible; because if the women themselves shall vote it down, that will settle the question, and the country will no more be bothered with it.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

An application is to be made to the Legislature, to authorize the construction of a bridge from the Point, in this city, across both the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers. This is a project which ought to have a careful consideration, before any decided action be had for its accomplishment in any form of structure. The selection of the particular form should also be provided for, with due safeguards against any possible invasion of navigation interests, and with the approbation of the municipal authorities on each side of the water.

We cannot now discover the actual necessity for 'any bridge at that point. It is not so far, on either river, from the nearest bridges already spanning these streams, to the extremity of the tongue of land at which the city terminates, as to cause at present any serious inconvenience either to the residents or to the manufacturing interests below the two suspension bridges. When it is considered how great an inconvenience the proposed new structure, in any practicable form, may prove to the marine interests of the city, we trust that great care may be taken not to abridge still more our already limited harborage for the larger class of boats. For it is hardly possible that any structure, connecting the Point with either of the opposite shores, would fail to exclude such boats from our levees altogether, at any unusual stage of water.

If we could be persuaded that the Connellsville Railway, for example, could not practically secure any other outlet to desirable connections on the West and North, than by way of a new bridge from the Point, then the people would probably see a better argument for its construction than is now apparent. But the public judgment seems decidedly to prefer that this railway should either cross the peninsula at Nine Mile Run, and thence on to the right bank of the Allegheny, or that it should avail itself of a practicable route down the left bank of the Ohio, to a bridge at Beaver or below. If, then, this new project be in the interests of that road, it would be desirable that the public be first satisfied that the Point bridge offers the only practicable way for it out of the city, and down either bank of the Ohio. With that fact established, the project would thus conciliate many friends in quarters which, until then, are likely to regard it with disfavor. At present the public have no evidence of a satisfactory strength on this point.

It is proper to be known that a movement is on foot to secure the construction of this bridge. It is clear that the municipal authorities and the people have a right to be consulted, and better informed, in the premises. Ought this not to be considered before any decisive action be had, either at Harrisburg or elsewhere?

It is claimed that the authority to bridge the Monongahela, from the Point, has already been granted, and that the present application is only with reference to another structure over the Allegheny, from the same starting point. It would, then, be only the more necessary that great caution should be exercised before this final step be taken.

MULTIPLYING INDUSTRIES.

"I wish to develop the labor of my country—that is, I wish to create it where it is not, and to maintain it where it is."—THIERS.

Such was the utterance of this wisest of French statesmen the other day, in reply to the taunting inquiry of a free trader, whether he wished to build a Chinese wall around France.

America needs protection far more than France for many reasons. The wages of labor are higher here than in France, and these more generous rates every right minded man wishes to maintain. The rates of interest upon capital are higher in this country than in Europe, and will necessarily continue so for years to come. Our national industry is but partially established, less so than that of France, and has not acquired strength sufficient to compete with the huge establishments of Europe, where capital is cheap because it is so abundant, and wages are low because the people are so numerous.

M. THIERS has expressed the true uses of protection; and his words apply quite as well to our country as to France, and even better, and we adopt them as our own. We wish to maintain the manufacturing industry of our own country where it is, *and to create it where it is not.* We wish to maintain it here in Pennsylvania, in Pittsburgh, where it is largely developed, and to create it in the West and the South, where there are boundless undeveloped resources. We are sorry to see the farmers of our magnificent western States toiling for nought and exhausting their soil, in a vain endeavor to feed people who live so far away that it costs more than they can afford to reach them; and we tell the farmers of those States that Pennsylvania can better afford to dispense with protection than they can. Our industries are established, and we have the people to run them; and if the proprietors cannot afford to keep their works in operation at the schedules of wages now ruling, the working people can rather than be idle, will be obliged to work for less. This would be bad for Pennsylvania to be sure; but it would not be so impoverishing as it is to sell wheat at less than it costs to raise it. In such a state of things as that it were folly to hope that manufacturing industries would be created where they are not; and western farmers would have to be content to drive away at their overdone occupation, and suffer a set of middle men to pocket what little profit there may be in it.

Were the people of New England to declare for free trade there would be some reason in it; for then, if they could have their way, they might hope to maintain themselves in the position to which their energy and skill have already raised them. They would have no western competition to fear. Just for the people of the food-producing States to take that side of the question, and leave all their grand resources undeveloped save one, is the blindest infatuation that ever was known among an enlightened people. And we think the astute people of the Eastern States are beginning to look at the question from that selfish standpoint. At the late Republican Convention in Connecticut a resolution was adopted in favor of "a tariff for revenue, but to be so devised as to relieve labor, encourage industry, *and avoid strengthening monopolies.*"

Now let the West astonish the authors of that namby pamby utterance, with its demagoguish saving clause, by a bold, frank declaration for Protection for the sake of protection, for protection because it is needed to multiply industries "and create them where they are not;" and then let them go to work and make themselves independent of both Old and New England, and by so doing render monopolies impossible.

We are pleading for the whole country, not for Pittsburgh or for Pennsylvania—for, as we said before, Pennsylvania can stand the disastrous results of free trade better than any State lying to the west of her can;—but if we open the floodgates still wider, by cutting down the duties upon imports, the most disastrous results are sure to ensue. Our debt to Europe is now *fifteen hundred millions of dollars*, and is increasing daily even under our present tariff. Nothing but bankruptcy and ruin need be expected if what little check we have is to be weakened.

Why, it may be asked, do not home industries multiply more rapidly than they do under the protection which they now enjoy? That question is easily answered. It is because of this incessant agitation. Prudent men will not risk large masses of capital upon works the which, for aught they know, may be rendered valueless by an act of the very next Congress. On this point we might say to our government, as the dying patriarch said to one of his sons: "Unstable as water, thou shall not excel!" England, for one hundred and sixty years, was as stable as a rock on the policy of protection, and she did excel, as we all know. Stability, with as much protection as will balance the different conditions of other countries and our own, is what is needed. If the government will only cling firmly and steadily to the principle of protection, and avow it, the adjustment of the details of the system will cause no alarm.

Internal Revenue Receipts for 1869.

The following is an official statement of the receipts of internal revenue from all sources for the year ending with December last, with the exception of the returns from the First and Thirteenth districts of New York, the First district of California and the Second and Third districts of Virginia for the month of December, which have not yet been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau:

State.	Aggregate.	From Spirits.	From Tobacco.
New York	$36,555,000	$5,500,000	$7,550,000
Pennsylvania	17,000,000	4,800,000	2,750,000
New Jersey	3,670,000	363,000	480,000
Massachusetts	10,800,000	1,355,000	583,000
Kentucky	9,000,000	4,500,000	1,257,000
Illinois	15,500,000	8,000,000	1,540,000
Indiana	4,600,000	2,400,000	328,000
Maryland	5,000,000	1,650,000	1,250,000
Ohio	16,000,000	10,000,000	2,317,000
Wisconsin	10,000,000	710,000	45,000
California	4,500,000	967,000	103,000
Missouri	5,700,000	1,800,000	1,741,000
Louisiana	2,200,000	415,000	722,000
Virginia	4,250,000	650,000	3,300,000

Returns from all the other States and Territories show an aggregate of $157,193,000 from all internal revenue sources.

IMPORTS OF IRON AT BOSTON.—This is one of the largest branches of the foreign trade of Boston; steamers, ships, barques and brigs, from Russia, Sweden, England and Scotland, are constantly arriving at this port, with bolt, sheet, bar and pig iron, and from this city nearly all the New England trade is supplied. The ship builders, carriage works, machine shops, foundries, &c., &c., are the great consumers, and the iron houses in this city are among the oldest and largest in the United States.

The Maggie Hays Disaster—Further Particulars.

A special from Memphis gives the following details of incidents succeeding the explosion on the Maggie Hays:

Shortly after the explosion, the Captain was found near the cabin, writhing in agony and frightfully scalded. He had been blown from the top of the hurricane roof down to the lower deck. He was still conscious, and his first words were concerning the safety of the passengers.

Engineer McDermott was found outside of the engine room door, frightfully scalded from head to foot, the flesh hanging in shreds. He was still conscious, and when placed upon his feet walked toward the bow of the boat. He died about midnight, in great agony, at the residence of Mrs. Oliver, at Oliver's Landing.

The clerk was not seriously injured. He was coming up from the lower deck at the time of the explosion. His face is badly scalded by steam.

Mrs. Derr, daughter of Capt. Rees, one of the owners of the boat, was in the office, and was pitched several feet into the cabin. She was injured, but not seriously, about the head and face; she made her way to the pilot house, and was cared for by the pilot and assistant, Messrs. Harland and Jones.

Mrs. Suydam, her sister-in-law, who was in the texas, received slight bruises about the head and face. She also rushed to the pilot house through the thick vapor.

"The passengers, among whom were several ladies and children, were put safely upon the barge in tow, whence they were soon conveyed to the residence of Mr. Oliver, near Oliver's woodyard, to whom the sufferers are greatly indebted for care and attention.

The steamer Commercial, reached Oliver's Landing about midnight, and on Tuesday at an early hour in the morning the sufferers were placed on board and she started for Memphis. The McCullough-Brignoli Opera Troupe were passengers on the Commercial from Little Rock, and contributed liberally for the sufferers.

The names of the survivors of the accident are as follows:

Wm. Reese, B. H. James, M. Fleming, C. Caurty, W. H. Fairtrace, A. Wilson, Mart Larabee, Sam. P. Jane, Eugene Handlon, A. J. North, M. J. Fleming, Mrs. M. R. Derr, Mrs. R. D. Suydam, Mollie Rees, Wm. B. Swift.

The killed and wounded are as follows:

Killed—Captain Bernard C. Martin, Pillsbury H. McDermott, (engineer) of Algiers, Louisiana.

Missing—James Mosding (colored,) fireman, of New Orleans; Tom Wilson and David Skinner (colored,) deck hands, of Bollair; John Harris (colored,) deck hand, of Pittsburgh.

Injured slightly—Mrs. Derr, Mrs. Suydam and Billy Reese, (clerk,) all of Pittsburgh.

The Maggie Hays burned to the water's edge soon after the explosion, and lies at the bank a complete wreck.

Polygamy in Poughkeepsie.

Just in the outskirts of Poughkeepsie lives a man by the name of Warren, who for years has enjoyed a plurality of wives, much to the disgust of the entire neighborhood. Warren many years ago married a young lady, and for years they lived on in perfect harmony, but one day she sickened, and she and her friends supposed she would die. At this crisis she became anxious about the welfare of her husband, and busied herself in selecting her successor, who was to share with Warren the joys of matrimonial bliss. This difficulty she at last overcome by selecting a woman she thought worthy to follow in her footsteps.

Once settled in her mind, she desired the twain to be made one flesh, even before her death, that she might be made happy in her last moments. They were accordingly married by her bedside, and the sick woman, having her heart's wish gratified, turned over to die. But it was not to be, for she, much to the astonishment of all the parties, rapidly grew better, and soon after recovered her health, only to find her husband given away to another.

This was more than the woman bargained for, but the two females fixed up the matter, and it was agreed that they would live together in harmony in the same house, and thus they lived for years. Both women raised a family of children; one had six and the other five. Some of these children have grown up men and women at the present time.

About six months ago the women quarreled, and the husband was called on to settle the difficulty, but he espoused the cause of the youngest wife, and it was determined on by the two to get the old wife out of the house, which was speedily accomplished, and she is now doing housework in the neighborhood, while the second wife enjoys the bed and board that was once here.

The Treasury Investigation.

There seems to be no question as to the final disposition of the investigation which is now being held with reference to the management of the State Treasury for ten years past. Several unsuccessful attempts were made during the week to continue the testimony. A majority of the Committee have decided to call the State Treasurer in its inverse order, and not to call General Irwin, who is next in order, until Mr. Mackey is done with. As the gentleman has had a herculean task of making a lot of tabular statements showing the monthly condition of the Treasury since his induction placed upon him by the Committee, he has been unable to appear before the Committee, but has stated he will be ready on Tuesday next. The minority of the Committee, Messrs. White and Brooke, have endeavored to have the interim occupied by the other State Treasurers, following placed upon the stand, but they have failed. There is no doubt at all that Messrs. Irwin, Kemble, McGrath and Moore will positively refuse to answer all questions which have reference to the position of the funds during their *regime*, and this will virtually put a stop to all proceedings. The public would be greatly benefited by Mr. Mackey being forced to state what constituted the Treasury when he took possession, but as many of our shining political lights, both Democratic and Republican, would be put in a decidedly unenviable position before their constituency, it is reasonable to suppose that this, as it is justly termed, "swindling" committee, will not press any such inquiries. Right to the point—this report will be "whitewashed," and the public left in darkness as to the operations of those who have handled the money bags.—*Cor. Phila. Bulletin.*

A Wonderful Square Mile.

Under this head, *Chambers' Journal* of a late date gives some statistics of the traffic of business within a mile radius in London. Ten thousand vehicles passed Blackfriar's bridge in twelve hours of one day, 12,000 at Fleet street, and 19,000 at London bridge. On one day of twenty-four hours, not extraordinary, 38,000 vehicles passed over the Thames. In nine hours of one day in 1846, 313,000 people entered the city, and during one day in 1860, 707,000 people entered, the three-fourths of whom were on foot. 840,000 people entered and passed out of the eight principal arteries of London in one day, as follows: Aldersgate, 16,000; Finsbury pavement, 21,000; Bishopsgate, 22,000; Blackfriar's bridge, 54,000; Temple bar, 25,000; Algate, 29,040; Holborn bars, 30,000; and London bridge, 42,000. In twelve consecutive hours of a day in 1867, there passed in Walbrook, 17,000; Throgmorton, 18,000; Threadneedle street, 22,000; Lombard street, 30,000; Newgate street, 33,000; Leadenhall, 35,000; Cornhill, 44,000; Fenchurch, 46,000; Fleet street, 62,000; Poultry, 75,000. The latter is said to be the busiest part of London. Along the nine foot pavement of that street the passengers number one hundred per minute!

The Methodist Book Concern.

The minority of the committee appointed to examine the charges of fraud made against the management of the Methodist Book Concern conclude their report as follows:

"We feel ourselves compelled to say that the method of making purchases in the printing department, the method of paying wages and keeping accounts thereof in the bindery, and the method of checking invoices of goods received, have been defective, and likely therefore, to lead to losses. We at the same time express our firm belief and hope that the Book Committee's investigations have so far awakened attention, and will lead to such improvements in the methods of business that the Book Concern will be secured to a very great extent against the possibility of similar irregularities and losses hereafter.

"And finally, we beg to say that we fully concur in that part of the report of the majority which expresses confidence in the integrity of the agents and the solvency of the Book Concern."

Papal Infallibility.

The eminent Catholic scholar, Dr. Dollinger, has written an 'open letter' in answer to the Bishops' Petition for the Declaration of Papal Infallibility, which we published, both in English and in the original last week. The following is an abstract of Dr. Dollinger's manifesto:

The Bishops, he says, are signing an address in which the Pope is besought, on the part of the Council to declare himself infallible. That is to say "150,000,000 of human beings are henceforth to be forced, by pain of excommunication, refusal of the sacraments, and everlasting damnation, to believe and to profess that which the Church hitherto has *not* believed, *nor* taught." For it cannot be said that those who have hitherto held the Papal infallibility to be a fact have *believed* in it. A Catholic can only believe that which he is taught by the Church as a divinely revealed thing, as a thing appertaining to the substance of the doctrine of salvation, as a thing beyond all and every doubt, and the refusal to accept which implies disobedience to be punished by exclusion from the community. But in reality there is not a single human creature who ever believed in it in this way, even as one would believe in God or the Trinity. The proclamation of this dogma, therefore, which at the very best, has been agreed to by some, *fide humana*, as a thing of probability, would mean nothing less than an alteration in the faith and doctrine of the Church, such as has never been heard of ever since Christianity was first founded. The whole foundation of the Church, in fact, would thereby be affected. Instead of, as has hitherto been the case, a Catholic being able to say, I believe in a certain thing, because the Church of all times bears witness to it—that Church, unto which belongs the promise that it shall ever remain in the possession of the truth—he will henceforth have to put, instead of that Church which compasses all time and all space, a single individual: the Pope, to wit. He will have to say, I believe this or that, because the infallible Pope teaches it. And why is he infallible? Because he says so himself. That several hundred bishops—whatever their number—have decreed in Rome in 1870 that the Pope is infallible matters very little, inasmuch as all bishops and every Council are subject to error without the help of the Pope. Their testimony has only as much value as he who is alone exempt from error pleases to place upon it; and only inasmuch as he approves this their resolution is there any validity in it. And, thus moving in a vicious circle, the whole matter resolves itself into the Pope's one testimony of himself. True, some 1,870 years ago, some one higher has said, "If I testify to myself, my testimony is not to be believed."

Wonderful Physical Phenomena.

That celebrated physicist, Dr. Priestly, while experimenting with electricity, casually illuminated one of his fingers, so as to make it perfectly transparent. The curious phenomenon was noted in his journal, though it does not appear to have excited any further inquiry. About two years ago, under similar circumstances, the no less celebrated philosopher, Dr. W. B. Richardson, of London, illuminated nearly the whole of his hand. This strange fact was published in the London Lancet, and copied generally in all the scientific journals throughout the world.

Recently, Dr. Thomas Nicholson of New Orleans, has pursued this wonderful fact still further, and with considerable success. By the aid of the powerful incandescent light of an oxy-hydrogen blow pipe or calcium light, and large magnifying lenses, he has succeeded in completely illuminating the whole hand, the body of a frog and other substances. From the successful experiments already made, it would appear that for the entire illumination of the body it is only necessary that the lights be sufficiently vivid and the lenses sufficiently powerful. If the whole internal machinery of the human system could thus be brought directly under the inspection of medical practitioners, the amount of suffering saved to humanity would be incalculable. Every person will remember the semi-transparent appearance of the hand, when held between the eye and a powerful light, and if the vision be aided by artificial appliances there is no difficulty in imagining an immense increase of our clairvoyant powers. We may thus be enabled to discover structural and functional ailments which are now wholly hidden from human sight, and apply remedies with an exact knowledge of what we desire to accomplish.—*N. Orleans Times.*

DR. SNOW, the medical registrar of Providence, commenting upon the excessive mortality of children under five years of age, (who, as most of our readers probably know, constitute on an average more than half of the total death list), after stating that "summer complaints" are charged with more mischief than is their exclusive due, and that lung fever, convulsions, and congestive diseases of the brain and other organs "destroy far more children than cholera infantum and diarrhœa," describes one potent lethal agency in the following paragraph, which we commend to the attention of fashionable mothers:

The truth is, the chief cause of infantile mortality is not more the weather, or foul air, than the false pride of mothers. Children are killed by the manner in which they are dressed, and by the food that is given them, as much as by any other cause. Infants of the most tender age, in our changeable and rough climate, are left with bare arms and legs, and with low-neck dresses.. The mothers, in the same dress, would shiver and suffer with cold, expects a fit of sickness as the result of their culpable carelessness. And yet the mother could endure such a treatment with far less danger to health and life than their tender infants.

By this exposure of the extremities, in which the circulation is always less active than in parts nearer the heart, not only is an undue amount of animal heat lost by radiation, but the blood is driven in excess to internal organs, often with the most disastrous results.

THE *Miners' Journal* says, that according to the official report, 57 men were killed in the collieries of Schuylkill county from May 1 to December 31, 1869. This is about one man to every 67,500 tons of coal mined. Ninety-one persons were injured—one to 42,400 tons of coal. Taking the whole year in the same proportion, it would give 72 persons killed and 91 injured. The word—this official report has been kept of the number of the injured that afterward died. About one sixth of the injured persons have died, which would give the number of deaths caused by casualties in 1869 at 91, leaving 96 injured that survived, and the product of about 4,882,000 tons. Of the 57 killed, the number, 20, were caused by falls of coal. Four died by explosion of gas, and nine by explosions of powder. Three were crushed by cars. Of the injured 21 were wounded by falling coal; 36 by explosion of gas, and nine by explosion of powder, eight being crushed. Thirty women were left widows, and over 193 children orphans. In all the mines of England, Scotland and Wales there were 1,011 deaths in the year 1867. This was equal to one for 103,000 tons of coal mined. Falls in the roof kill more than the explosion of fire-damp. Those statistics are some of the data on which the proposed legislation for the safety of miners in Pennsylvania is to be based.

SECRETARY FISH thinks the passage of Mr. Sherman's resolution would simply result in a war with Spain, as the recognition of an actual state of war in Cuba by this Government permits the Spanish Government, under the treaty of 1795, to make search on the high seas of all American vessels, which right they undoubtedly would exercise. Mr. Fish does not believe that the mere recognition of belligerent rights would result in an immediate declaration of war by Spain, but that war will eventually come out of it by Spain availing herself of authority, under the treaty of 1795, to search vessels, and in other ways do acts to which American citizens would not submit. It seems probable that the whole influence of the Administration will be used to prevent the adoption of Sherman's resolution, if it be favorably reported upon by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which, from the best information that can be obtained, is not likely to be done. All the information received at the State Department from Cuba is alike in saying that the insurrection is slowly dying out. The most reliable account received says that the Cubans have about ten thousand men under arms, confined entirely to the eastern part of the island, and that no offensive movements are being made.

THE President declares that he will nominate no one for a Judgeship on the Supreme Bench whom he does not know to be committed to the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and all proceedings under them.

THE TWO VALENTINES.
A TRICK OF DAN CUPID'S.

I.

Dan Cupid sat in his easy chair,
Mending his pen with a busy air;
'Twas Valentine's Eve, and nearly night,
And he still had a lot of rhymes to write.
So he mended his pen and scratched his head,
Then suddenly starting, "Come in!" he said,
In a doubtful tone; for he thought he heard
A tap at the door, but was not sure 'twas;
It might be the wing of a passing bird
On the pane, or a snap at the furniture
(He had bought it cheap at a poet's sale,
And poet's effects are apt to be frail);
But the door was opened, and in there tripped
A maiden, bright eyed and rosy-lipped,
Who said, with a pretty pleading whine,
"*Dear* Cupid, do write me a Valentine!"
Sly Cupid smiled, at the maiden's plea,
And "Who is it for, my child?" quoth he.
"For Harry, of course," said the bright-eyed lass,
As she stole a look in the mantle-glass.
"Do you love him?" Love him! "Of course I do;
But I never intend to tell him so;
'Tis mine to listen, and his to woo.
And alas! he says not a word, you know;
But I'll give him my love in a Valentine,
And leave him to guess if the gift is mine."
Dan Cupid thought for a minute or two,
Then over the paper his quick pen flew.
Until "There my dear, do you think that'll do?"
He asked, as he gave her the tiny sheet.
"Do!" cried the maiden. "Dear Cupid, its sweet!
Oh, what shall I give you, you love, for this?"
"The price," quoth Dan Cupid, "is just one kiss!"
With a coy little blush, the price was paid,
And off to the post tripped the happy maid.

II.

"Aha!" cried Dan, as he smacked his lips,
And blew a kiss from his finger tips,
"Go your ways forsooth, for a pretty dear;
Your Harry's a craven swain, I fear.
If he doesn't—Hollo! whom have we here?"
For a rat-tat-tat was heard once more,
And a handsome youth sang wide the door.
Who, stopping a moment to breathe and smile,
Cried, "Cupid, good fellow, I've run a mile
To own to you I'm a shameless dunce:
You must write me a Valentine at once!"
"Must I?" quoth Cupid. "Pray whom are you?
And whom must this billet be written to?"
"Oh, Harry's my name, but never mind me,
For the Valentine is to Kitty, you see.
To what other girl could it possibly be?"
"Is there her more than e'er mortal maiden was loved before:
But, you see, I rather—that is—I doubt—
In short, for my life, I can't quite find out
Whether Kitty loves me in return, and so
(As I haven't the cheek to speak out, you know)
I'm resolved at least to offer her mine
In the incog. style of a Valentine."
While Harry was talking, sly Cupid wrote
And folded a fragment, dinted note,
Then said, with a twinkle in his eye,
"There's the best I can do for you now: good by!"
"But the price? No guerdon, I'm sure, is dear—"
Quoth Cupid, "We'll settle the bill next year;"
And, closing the door with a roguish grace,
He laughed out the years ran down his face;
For why? With the single change of name
These two notes Ned's written were just the same!

III.

"Here's a curious riddle!" young Harry cried,
As he stood next morning by Kitty's side;
"I posted a Valentine yester eve
To a maiden I know, and, by George, I receive
This morning a copy—the very same—
A perfect fac-simile, save the name!"
"Indeed!" cried Miss Kitty. "Oh, pray let me see,
For *the very same thing has happened to me!*"
She looked in her sister's face a moment's space,
And the blush grew deep on her bright young face—
Into what happened next neither you nor I
Have any particular business to pry;
But Cupid, sly rogue, is perfectly clear
That his bill will be settled *before* next year.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

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. KETSEY, 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 various 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 misery to thousands. The Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering which 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 science 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.

WHAT DOES REASON SAY?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly serpent resorts to a certain plant, eats of it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life as against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The question is, what agent shall we poison in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your medicine be excellence. Well, the experience of eighteen years compiled in one hundred pages of satisfactory testimonials answers us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possesses the strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions, to any other preparation extant. This, then, for, is its antidote to which reason bids us resort, when our health is imperilled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional or connected with our habits, occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more exotic and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the strength-sapping, life-destroying, miasmatic effluvia, and other serious maladies produced by the combined influence of malaria and impure water, it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition. Upon the amount of resistance which the vital systems can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE SYSTEMATIC TONIC imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it is so universally recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

NOTICES.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Birmingham and Elizabeth Turnpike Road Company will be held at the Office, Hobart's Hotel, the third Monday, being the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1870, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN R. HAYS, Treasurer.
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9th, 1870. fs9:3t

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. 96 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.

JA28:td100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

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. fs

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE 15th Penna. (Anderson) Cavalry.

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fs11:183 Box 2744, Philadelphia

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NEW BOWS.
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We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
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