The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1870.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 60½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 93½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 119¾.

THE great bridge over the Ohio, at Louisville, is to be formally dedicated to the public to-day.

THE school-trustees of the Seventh ward, in New York, recommend that the ancient Irish language be taught in their public schools.

A VACANCY has been made in the Board of State Charities, by the resignation of one of its members, Mr. F. B. PENNIMAN, the state of whose health has made his resignation necessary, from a position of such active duty.

THE Mercantile Library, at Philadelphia, is hereafter to be open to the public, on Sundays, from 2 o'clock to 8 P. M. Its managers anticipate the best results from this experiment, which in that way would be commended for imitation here and elsewhere.

THE appropriation bill contemplates a reduction of over $100,000 in the expenses of our Legislature. If the bill should become a law in that shape, it will furnish a very comfortable proof that even a Coalition majority does not wholly disregard the urgent public demands.

LUTHERAN SWEDEN has at last enfranchised her dissenters and Jews. If we are right in the presumption that the former class includes all of her non-Lutheran christians, thus removing the disabilities of the Catholics, we must regard this act of wise toleration as a long step in the advance of enlightened civilization.

THE "National Executive Committee of the Union League of America" did a very wise thing, the other day, in resolving to "wipe out" the whole concern as it now exists, building up a new fraternity. It is high time for something of this sort, when the present organization has nothing better to do than to rant about Cuban liberty, for buncombe and bonds. They did a noticeable thing, when they invited Governor Geary to retire from the Presidency, replacing him with a sincere and respected Republican, like Governor Newell, of New Jersey.

THERE is no idea, in any well-informed quarter, at Washington or elsewhere, that the existing tariff of duties upon imports will be changed in any particular at the present session. The prospect is so discouraging to the free-traders, as to have led to a public meeting of their leading men in New York yesterday, at which one more effort was resolved upon "for the acceleration of the movement for a reform of the tariff." It is understood that a fresh campaign is to be opened in the Washington lobbies, and to be conducted on the Harrisburg plan. This will not succeed!

PUBLIC SENTIMENT is unquestionably averse to any sort of official intervention in the case of an unfaithful officer, who was only too leniently punished for his treason during the war. The court which convicted Fitz John Porter was unanimously in favor of sentencing him to death, for his perverse and fatal disobedience to the orders of his commander, Pope. This sentence was not found, and the milder penalty of expulsion from the service which he had dishonored, was substituted, for the sole reason that President LINCOLN intimated his purpose not to sanction the severer judgment. Not until that fact was known, was the court agreed upon any milder verdict. There is a sublimity of assurance in his present application to be relieved from even that.

WE CONGRATULATE Representative WHITE upon the passage, through the House, of his bill relating to the State Treasury. We fear that this will be the end of it. If it should also get through the Senate in its present form, it will be by a miracle. No sensible outsider supposes that the two Houses will be agreed upon any measure so effective as this, in covering the present situation. That is not the arrangement, as the Coalition understands it. A report says:

The bill as passed requires the State Treasurer to give sureties to the amount of $500,000, increases his salary to $8,000, and provides further that, until a proper treasury is provided by law, all public moneys not required for immediate use shall be put out at the best rate of interest which can be obtained, and no money to be deposited in any one banking institution to a greater amount than one-fourth its capital stock. It allows the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, at certain periods, to pay reasonable premiums on State bonds in proposal form, for the purpose of liquidating the debt, and binds the Treasurer up in such a manner that there appears to be no possible chance for him to make anything above his salary, while in the faithful performance his duty.

SEPARATE BILLS have been introduced in either branch of Congress, for the enforcement of the XVth Article—one, in the Senate, by Mr. MORTON, and the other in the House, by Mr. BINGHAM. These bills differ only in the greater precision with which the latter defines the co equal franchise of the colored voter, and the greater minuteness of detail in its provisions of remedies and penalties for any denial of that right, in any mode direct or indirect. It is a mistake to suppose that a measure of this character can only be levelled against the reactionary obstinacy of Kentucky and Maryland. It will be equally applicable to the situation as it is, in numberless precincts, even of Republican States, where partizans might otherwise be found blind enough in their Democratic prejudices to place unlawful obstacles in the way of our newly enfranchised citizens. There are wards in Philadelphia and many a township in other counties of our own Commonwealth, which, in October, will stand as much in need of a stern and resistless Federal control as at any poll in the three "border" States.

THE proposition to erect the Internal Revenue Bureau into a separate Department, giving its head a seat in the Cabinet, contemplates an expensive and wholly indefensible superfluity. The people entertain an earnest and not unreasonable hope that this Bureau, and the entire scheme of internal taxation, will, before many years, have become no longer necessary. In ten or twelve years, at the most, we shall have collected the last needful dollar of taxation from this most unpopular source, the other revenues being then adequate to meet current expenses, with the largely diminished dues to public creditors. Then, neither Bureau nor Department will be required. It will at any time be an easy matter to abolish the first, but of the latter, with its enlarged patronage and political power, we could never be free. The politicians of the day would find some way to keep it alive. No! Let it stand as a simple Bureau, and the sooner we can be relieved from even that, in justice to the financial necessities of the nation, the more we may count upon the popular satisfaction.

ENTER Schoeppe, once more! Once, the Supreme Court, having then no authority to review the evidence in his case, has dismissed his appeal for its deficiency of merit in legal points. But now, by the special Act just passed over the Governor's veto, the Court is fully empowered to review the evidence as well as the law in cases of a capital nature. The result will be another writ of error, with, perhaps, a decision granting a new trial.

The discussion in the House, upon the Executive veto of the Act, was very dramatically brought to a close, as narrated in the following extract from a report. Observe the effective grouping of the three prominent figures—Jerry Eaton, Sam Josephs and M. B. Lowry! Says the reporter:

Mr. Josephs produced a letter from the wife of Jerry Eaton to Senator Lowry, which was read. It was an affecting epistle, and urged Mr. Josephs and others to do all in their power to enable Dr. Schoeppe to carry his case to the Supreme Court. The writer stated that she did this from sympathy with the accused, who might be an innocent man, as she knew her husband to be.

At the conclusion of the letter the members manifested much feeling and the bill was immediately passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 62 yeas to 29 nays.

## ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Fourteen years ago these two great nations entered into a treaty of reciprocal free trade, under which the commodities of each should be admitted into the other at almost nominal rates of duty. The arrangement resembled the reciprocity treaty we had for a few years with Canada. This treaty is about to expire by limitation, and in France a powerful party has arisen in opposition to its renewal. In the Corps Legislatif the debate has been long and ardent, and has led to a free discussion of the principle of protection, and the development of national industry. M. THIERS, speaking on the abstract principle involved, remarked:

Well, gentlemen, what nations are those which seek to develop Labor with in themselves? They are the intelligent and the free nations. The nature of a free and intelligent people is such that when any product—for example, a woven stuff—is brought among them from another country, after using it for a time and proving it, they endeavor to imitate it—to produce it among themselves. What nations are they which never feel this desire? They are the barbarous and indolent nations of the East. Did any one ever hear of Turkey or Persia creating manufactures to rival the products of France and England? No, never! On the contrary, it is the first instinct of intelligent nations to endeavor to make for themselves that which comes to them from abroad, and not to buy from strangers what the nature of their climate does not prevent them from making for themselves.

## WASTE OF LABOR.

The *Independent* of this week, in discussing a great navigable highway from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan through Fox river, remarks: "The economical interests of the American people demand that the corn of Illinois and the wheat of Minnesota shall not pay as much to the railroads for carrying it as to the farmer for raising it." Carrying it where? To New York, of course. Those people who live and breathe, make their money and gather their ideas in that all-grasping city cannot conceive how bread should pass from the hands of the grower to the mouth of the eater except through their hands. To their minds that order of things is as fixed and irreversible as the law of gravitation.

But that which the *Independent* says the American people demand is what they cannot get, simply because it requires as large an amount of force, estimated in money, or labor, if the farm is preferred, to carry a bushel of corn from Illinois to New York, or a bushel of wheat from Minnesota, as it takes to raise it. We know that the railroads are carrying at a very small profit; and we know that the farmers away out beyond Chicago, so far as they raise corn and wheat for that market, are doing so at no profit at all, but in many cases at a positive loss; but what can be done about it? Bring the consumer, who now lives more than four thousand miles away from the producer of feed, and set him down, and set him to work at whatever occupation he is skilled in, and save this enormous cost of carrying. It is labor lost; it enriches nobody. "Oh!" says somebody, "you are pushing your favorite protection hobby." True, we are; and until it is adopted as the settled policy of the government every interest will be out of joint, and none more so than that of agriculture.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The annual report of this great and prosperous corporation is published, and shows its affairs to be in a highly satisfactory condition. As many of the details are only interesting to stockholders, and to some to localities distant from this, we prefer to present the report to our readers in a condensed form.

The result of the operations of the Pennsylvania Central for 1869 are as follows:

EARNINGS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passengers | $ 8,500,171 08 |
| Emigrant passengers | 121,085 34 |
| Mails | 118 981 91 |
| Express matters | 322,656 51 |
| General freights | 12,922 456 88 |
| Miscellaneous sources | 468,490 61 |
| | $17,250,811 73 |

EXPENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Conducting transportation | $ 5,501,792 87 |
| Motive power | 2,489 798 15 |
| Maintenance of cars | 1,404 539 22 |
| Maintenance of road | 2,241,548 10 |
| General expenses | 212 653 56 |
| | $12,229,332 90 |
| Leaving net earnings for 1869 of | $ 5,007,844 12 |

The total amount of revenues compared with last year is:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1869 | $17,250,811 73 |
| 1868 | 17,252,497 81 |
| Increase | $ 17,314 42 |

The changes in the sources of revenue are shown below:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Increase. | | |
| Regular freights | $ 50,491 54 | |
| Emigrants | 92,521 54 | |
| Mails | 18 980 05 | |
| Express Matter | 16,772 24 | |
| | | $180,067 21 |
| Decrease. | | |
| First-class passengers | $ 31 825 56 | |
| Miscellaneous sources | 34 919 91 | |
| | | 116 752 79 |
| Increase as above stated | | $17 314 42 |

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, which is under the same management, earned in 1869; $3,263,705 29; the operating expenses, during the same time, were $3,868,209 13, to which the report adds $956,069 12 payable to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, which made in the aggregate $3,344,210 25, leaving a loss to the Pennsylvania Central on the year's operations of $61,512 96. Not a bad exhibit for the road, although the Central did lose a few thousands.

During the year the number of tons carried on the Central road was 4,992,026, almost five millions; the number of passengers, 4,229,353. Of this vast mass of freight 3,329,338 tons were coal, both anthracite and bituminous. This item of its business is increasing rapidly. It is carried at rates which yield a very small profit per ton, but on the large amount transported the net revenue from it is of considerable importance.

The report treats at length of the negotiations which resulted in the lease of the Fort Wayne road from Pittsburgh to Chicago, and of the lease by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Company, (in which the Pennsylvania Central Company holds a majority of shares,) of the lines owned by the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and also of the Little Miami Railroad, through which the connection between the Pennsylvania Central and Cincinnati is rendered complete and unbroken.

Of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad the report says:

After a lengthened negotiation with the directors of that company, a lease was agreed upon, and this company entered into possession of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway on the 1st of July last. The terms of this lease, which gave to the shareholders 12 per cent. on their capital, were at the time considered very onerous, and only justified by the circumstances already referred to. The results of its operation, however, for the first half year, notwithstanding a diminished revenue of $304,635.90, compared with that of the same months in 1868, have, through a vigorous retrenchment of expenses, left a net profit of $36,794 43 over all outlays, including the semi-annual contribution of $52,050 to the sinking fund. For these favorable results the company is much indebted to the energetic and economical administration of its affairs by J. N. McCullough, Esq., its General Manager.

Of the connecting roads still further west, the lines to Chicago and Cincinnati being complete, the President, in his report, remarks.

The connections of your line with St. Louis, the great city of the Mississippi valley, are now complete by way of Crestline, and nearly so upon the shorter and more direct route through Columbus, Indianapolis, Terre Haute and Vandalia. With these arrangements, all of which will be perfected this year, we will limit our extensions, unless some overruling necessity should require us hereafter to go further. We have no interest in any line beyond the Mississippi river.

Unwilling as we have been to enter upon this policy, a careful review of the subject since its adoption leaves no doubt as to its wisdom, under the circumstances that have been developed within the past eighteen months.

This brief synopsis of this important report embodies all that the majority of our readers care to know of the gigantic operations of this company. Never, probably, were affairs of such magnitude conducted with so little noise and commotion. It has been involved in no Wall street squabbles, and its stock is above the reach of bulls and bears. It is well for Pennsylvania, and equally so for the more western States, that this great company had the courage and the strength to go in and grapple successfully with the opulent gamblers who manage the great lines of New York, and who would, but for this strongest of all the railroad corporations of the country, have clutched the whole of the States west of Pennsylvania. By the matchless skill of J. EDGAR THOMPSON and his associates, the railway system of the country is in as satisfactory a condition as could reasonably be hoped for.

## GENERAL NEWS.

THE authorities of Utah discouraged the women from voting at the recent election, but some half a dozen of them voted. Both tickets were voted for by women.

WHEN you come to look at it properly, there is nothing strange in the fact that no citizen of Chicago has ever been converted to Mormonism. A man who can't live with one wife six weeks at a time naturally stands aghast at the thought of living with fifteen or twenty.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MARRIAGE is uncertain in New Orleans as elsewhere. A year ago there was a romantic story of the remarriage of a man and woman who had been divorced a long time before and had each married, and become widowed in the intervals. This couple are now before the court, again asking for a divorce.

THE Doylestown *Democrat*, one of the best Democratic papers in Pennsylvania, gives up the fight against equal suffrage. It has resisted this progress movement as stubbornly as any other Democratic journal, but it now recognizes that its party is beaten on this issue and proposes to accept the situation "as gracefully as possible."

DR. CHOAT, Superintendent of the Manchester Lunatic Hospital, says that the excess of insane women over insane men is becoming more and more marked. He attributes it to the fact that more lunatic men die. Men are made insane by physical causes, while women succumb to subtle moral influences, not threatening to life, but intractable.

A NEW YORK letter says: "The most elegant dress ever seen in America was worn at a late disreputable ball in the metropolis. Twelve hundred yards of delicate white illusion, forty yards of the costliest gold cord, thirty-eight yards of salmon-colored satin, fifteen yards of white satin, and eight yards of thread lace, were used in making this beautiful pattern dress. It was made by an American *modiste*, after designs by the wearer."

F. T. WALLACE, charged at Cleveland with committing a series of heavy forgeries, pleading guilty, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for ten years. Before passing sentence the Judge took occasion to moralize at length on the case. The prisoner was unmoved, and had nothing to say. Previous to Mr. Wallace's arrest he had been looked upon as one of the most respectable citizens of Cleveland. He is in delicate health, and there is no likelihood of his surviving his sentence.

A MAN in Londonderry, N. H., had a very fine black Spanish rooster, which after manifesting singular symptoms, suddenly died. A post *mortem* examination was made of the bird and all parts appeared to be healthy. It was discovered that a string, several inches long, had passed into the gizzard, but was not digested. The operator, taking the cord, found that it extended to the crop and continued to the mouth. It had become so twisted around the tongue as to produce death by drawing the tongue into the throat.

MR. JONATHAN JENNESS, JR., of Rye, N. H. who died on the 1st instant, aged 77, was in some respects a remarkable man. During his lifetime he had never been over sixty miles from home, never rode in the cars but once, never missed a State or National election since he became a voter, and never missed winding the eight day family clock every Sunday morning for more than forty years. The Portsmouth *Times* says that he was consigned to the grave wearing the same pair of stockings that he wore when married, fifty-four years ago.

THE *Courier Journal* says that the negroes of Kentucky have decreased from 236,168 in 1860 to 140,445 in 1869, and that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment will not make the slightest change in the political status. It estimates the negro vote at 38,000, and says if they vote the radical ticket *en masse* it will scarcely alter the result even in a single legislative district. The principal black vote will be in Louisville city and Jefferson county 5,300; Fayette, 4,000; Bourbon, 900; Christian, 1,700; Logan, 1,000; Madison, 1,000; Shelby, 1,500, and Warren, 1,000.

THE Richings troupe has not been disbanded, nor is it to be—although misfortune has befell them at almost every step on their western tour. Arrangements had been made for a dissolution at Pittsburgh the coming week, and Mrs. Bernard would have returned to her native city, if such an event should have occurred, sadly reduced in means. Her prospects have brightened the past week, and success promises to take the place of adversity. She has accepted an offer of a very liberal character from the proprietor of one of the New Orleans theatres, and company will go there at a very early day.

THE San Francisco *Alta California* says: "Through passengers say that the overland trip is made with more comfort now, even by delicate invalids, than in the summer dust of the plains. No trouble whatever has been experienced from snow, and railroad men say none will be; even on the Union Pacific line, passengers in the sleeping cars sleep with their windows partly open, and few use extra clothing. Passengers are not so much crowded for room as in the Spring and Summer. They all say that the prevalent impressions about the danger of the trip at this season in cold weather are imaginary.

Is it be true, as is alleged, that the Democracy have captured the hero of Lookout Mountain, have possession of the keys of the Treasury by the election of the recalcitrant Irwin, and will through the disgraceful decisions of the Election Committee, in a few days have control of the Senate, and with the aid of Lowry's vote—already pledged— elect Wallace pf coffee pot notoriety, Speaker of the Senate, at the close of the session; then the Republicans of the State can judge in advance of their ability to elect a majority of the next Legislature, on whose action will depend the control of the Commonwealth for the next seven years.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says:—A Legislative Committee appeared in Philadelphia on Saturday to inquire into the charges of corrupt use of money to influence the action of the Legislature on the Metropolitan Police bill. If money was really used on either side the facts ought to be brought out and the parties exposed; but there is reason to believe that the majority of the committee are not very anxious to get the facts. They came to Philadelphia to examine witnesses here, the principal persons being the Mayor and the Chief of Police, yet they went away without examining these gentlemen, on the pretence that they could do nothing because *no subpoenas* were issued, although both these officers informed the committee that they were ready to appear and testify without being subpœnaed.

THE new Senators elected by the Georgia Legislature are not up, in point of character and standing, to what was hoped for from the regenerated Legislature of that State. It looks now as though there would be a great muddle in the matter. It is not at all propable that the House will declare Georgia entitled to representation, except upon conditions such as have been imposed upon Virginia and Mississippi. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, it is understood, will hold that a new declaration of the right of the State to representation is unnecessary, and that the credentials of HILL and MILLER are properly before it for consideration. Should they be overruled by the Senate, and the House proposition be concurred in, then the whole question of the validity of the old Legislature will come up for decision in this case. There would seem to be no way out of the question, except through the position of General TERRY, that the act of Dec. 22, 1869, taken in connection with the previous acts of reconstruction, placed the Government of the State on a provisional basis, with its action wholly subject to revision by Congress.

## EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

LOUIS KOSSUTH will shortly return to Hungary.

IN Roumania twenty per cent. of the population are Jews.

A FACULTY "For the Science of Judaism" is to be founded in Berlin.

A "LYCEUM FOR LADIES" has been opened at Breslau, in the Russian province of Silesia.

BERLIN has now over seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and Vienna six hundred thousand.

IGNATIUS VON DOELLINGER, the great leader of the Liberal Catholics of Europe, was recently elected honorary citizen of Munich.

THE Brussels Assizes recently sent to the House of Correction a nine-year-old boy who had attempted to assassinate his own mother.

THE Parisian Cocottes have again made their appearance at the Bois de Boulogne and at Longchamps, with their hair dyed green and purple.

THEY say in Paris that recently large sums of money have been invested in United States bonds in the name of Emperor Napoleon the Third, the Empress Eugenie, and the Prince Imperial.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC urges the Emperor Napoleon to make the Marseillaise Hymn again the national air of France. He says that if that were done, the revolutionists would soon cease using its soul-stirring strains for their purposes.

THE Prussian Government has military maps of every foot of its territory, so complete that every hill, ravine, brooklet, field and forest is delineated with perfect accuracy. It is a common boast of Prussian military men, that within eight days 848,000 men can be concentrated to the defence or any single point within the kingdom.

IT is related by a French paper that Pope Pius the Ninth said the other day in regard to those who preach the infallibility of the Pope separately from the church: "So it was not enough that St. John was decapitated; you want to decapitate St. Peter?" Pius the Ninth intended to say by these words that he regards as a decapitation the infallibility dogma which separates the head of the church from its members.

PROFESSOR VON GRAFFE, the celebrated Berlin oculist, was recently invited to visit Vienna for the purpose of performing an operation on the eyes of a wealthy banker of that city. He remained five days on the banks of the Danube and received from the banker five thousand florins, and from other patients who consulted him during his sojourn in Vienna as much more. Graffe is in very poor health, and it is feared he will be obliged to abandon his practice entirely.

THE famous Pastor Knaack, of Berlin, whose protest against the astronomical theories of Kepler and Newton, a year or two ago, excited so much amusement, seems to have found imitators in the petty German principality of Lippe. Some illmagazines was introduced in the public schools of that place a reader, which, on page 160, contains an article headed as follows: "About space, the large celestial orb and the daily revolution of the stars, the sun and the moon around the earth."

THE Count d'Ku, who married Don Pedro's daughter, and had hopes of placing her on the Brazilian throne, the Emperor having no male issue. The Count is an Orleans, being the eldest son of the Duke of Nemours, second son of the "Citizen King," and his mother was a Princess of the Saxe-Coburgh family, and nearly related, therefore, to the royal houses of England, Portugal and Belgium. The Count now has his 29th year, commanded the Brazilian army during last year's campaign against Paraguay, defended by President Lopez.

THERE is a genteel vagabond in Vienna who manages to get drunk every day on the best of liquor. He feigns to have epileptic fits and falls down in the street; and when charitable passers by open his coat and bathe his head with water, he suddenly opens his eyes and whispers to them, in a piteous voice, "Oh, that will not do me much good; but please pour a glass of cognac down my throat, and I will be all right again in the course of a few minutes." This is done, of course, by the unsuspecting victims of the sharper, who repeats the same maneuver every day at dozen different places.

THE Radical papers of Paris still keep up a fire on Pierre Bonaparte. Some of them compare the Prince's crime to that of the Duke de Praslin. "The peer of France," says the *Rappel*, "escaped the scaffold by suicide. The Bonaparte must be at least attired in the galley slave's dress. To the galleys, miserable wretch!" The *Reform* insists that Prince Murat, accused of having had M. Comte beaten by his servants, should be sent to join Pierre Bonaparte at the Conciergerie, and maintains that until that shall have been done "it is the right and duty of all honest men to kill him like a dog wherever they meet him."

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH LADY, residing at Toulon for the benefit of her health, received numerous and devoted letters from an admirer who signed himself "Abel," and who could not be traced. At length she became quite interested in him. Soon after a police inspector presented himself to the fair lady. "Madam," said he, "among the effects of a person lately deceased, a letter has been found bearing your address. It is supposed that the deceased, who died suddenly, had not time to post it. "Here it is." It was a letter from Abel. The lady recognized it at once. "And who was this Abel who wrote to me so often?" said the fair English woman. "Madam," replied the functionary, "the was a convict at the dockyard!"

A DANGEROUS riot broke out the other day among the convicts at the Bagne of Toulon. Troops had to be called out to quell the disturbance. Next day the ringleaders had to undergo the terrible punishment of the bastinado, in the presence of all the inmates of the Bagne. The first convict to whom it was administered bore twenty-five strokes with the utmost fortitude, but then he began to writhe, and finally broke out in the most heart-rending screams. He had fainted away long before he received his hundred strokes. The firmness of culprit No. 2 gave way after the tenth stroke. No. 3 took thirty without wincing, and moaned but very little up to the sixtieth stroke. No. 5, the most desperate of them all, fainted even before the cudgeling of No. 4 was over.

## Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment.

With a view to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Judge Bingham has prepared a bill to enforce "the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It is intended especially to meet the case of such States as Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, wherein it is feard the Fifteenth Amendment will be disregarded.

The first section provides that from and after the passage of the act all colored citizens of the United States, resident in the several States of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at all elections in the State of their residence, subject only to the same conditions which now are or hereafter be required to qualify white citizens to vote therein.

The third section prescribes a similar penalty, to be enforced against any of the members of any levy court who shall commit a similar offence.

Section four provides that any clerk or other officer required by the law of a State to register, record or transcribe any list of persons against whom taxes have been assessed, who shall wilfully refuse or neglect to register the name of any colored citizen who has been lawfully assessed to pay any tax, shall pay a fine of $500, and be imprisoned not less than one month.

The remaining sections provide penalties to be enforced against other State, county and ward officers who refuse to receive the vote of a colored man. The Circuit Courts of the United States are given jurisdiction in all cases arising under the act.

THE night preceding Traupmann's execution, Capoul, the tenor, occupied a cell in the prison, and slept there. Other Parisian celebrities were also present, among them V. Sardou, A. Wolff and Maxime du Camp. Since this, a lady, in what is styled high life, has written to the inspector of Traupmann's cell to ask for notes, as she proposes to write his memoirs; "would like details of his private life, his tastes, religious principles and morals in general."

"SIR," said a veteran disciple of Tammany, in a recent grog-shop discussion, "I would have you know that I have voted these twenty-seven years, and always the regular Democratic ticket!" "The hell you have!" was the contemptuous reply: "I've voted the same ticket twenty-seven times at *one election*." The old fogy knocked under at once.

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 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 25, 1870.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seem to have departed, and its indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some sor ous malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its torpor. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seems a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful ingredients and minerals so extensively used in practice, may seem incredible to those who place their faith in the medicinal effect of strong poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to examine if of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

## NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—A dividend for thirteen (13) dollars per share of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. 2

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT, MANAGERS, SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Birmingham and Elizabeth Turnpike Road Company will be held at SHAFER'S HOTEL, in Birmingham, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1870, between the hours of 8 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOHN K. HAYS, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9th, 1870. fe10:td:4t

HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON INFANTRY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON INFANTRY are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Company to be held THIS EVENING, Feb. 18th, at the Armory, Pythian's Hall, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street.

A full attendance is requested, as Col. David Campbell will hold an election for Commissioned Officers.

JOHN F. APPLEBE, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 28, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS

ANNUAL MEETING.

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

JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—To the Citizens OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH: Complaints having been made to me concerning unsound meat sold from Country Wagons, and others, to private families, this is to give notice to all persons who have been, or may be, victimized by such unscrupulous dealers, that my office will be at the office of the Superintendent of the Markets, Mr. Kilgore's, where all such cases should be reported that justice may be meted out to such offenders.

THOMAS W. LINDSAY, Meat Inspector.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO THE 15th Penna. (Anderson) Cavalry.

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Leaves from a Trooper's Diary,"

Narrating some experiences of a member of the above named regiment in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Comprising an authentic account of the famous "Mutiny" in the Anderson Cavalry, and of the affairs that led to it.

In one elegant volume, colored cloth, with an original design on the cover.

PRICE, $1.00.

Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address,

J. A. B. WILLIAMS, Box 5748, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

At $1.25 Colored Dress Silks, worth $1.75.
At $1.50 Colored Dress Silks, worth $2.25.
At $2.50 Wide Col'd Do. do. $4.00.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS, Extra Quality.

American Corded Poplins,
Black and Colored Empress Cloths,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins.
Spring Delaines in new Styles.

CASSIMERES, JEANS & TWEEDS.

Table Linens and Linen Towelings.
Huck Towels and Table Napkins.
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Plain and Emb'd Shirt Fronts.

AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S. Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

AT HORNE & CO'S. Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, in all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS.
ILLUSION WAISTS.
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS.
TUCKED KNITTING.
TUCKED NAINSOOK.
TUCKED CAMBRIC.
ORGANDIE SWISS.
Another Lot LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES in Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET. fe8

10 BOXES GENT'S PAPER COLLARS For 60 Cents, Good Style and Make.

Ladies' and Children's Best Quality CASHMERE STOCKINGS, At One-Half Usual Prices.

OPENED THIS MORNING. GENTLEMEN'S NEW SILK BOWS AND SCARFS.

Merchants and Dealers SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES, AT MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's, 78 and 80 Market Street. fe10

PITTSBURGH WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS, J. SCHOONMAKER & SON, PROPRIETORS, Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL. OFFICE AND FACTORY. 460, 462, 464, 466 and 468, Rebecca Street, ALLEGHENY.

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 Sulphate and Hydrate, and therefore safer and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN...H. RICHARD DAVIS WORKMAN & DAVIS, SUCCESSORS TO Workman, Moore & Co., Manufacturers and Dealers in CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, Spring and Buck Wagons, Nos. 43, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny. Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work solicited and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

Newest styles of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wood Company's make of SARVEN'S PATENT WHEELS, and Sayre's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Shafts.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN, H. RICHARD DAVIS. Le'a with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, For Spring Trade, just received, which we WILL SELL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES. TEA SETS, CASTORS, ICE PITCHERS, BUTTER DISHES, CAKE BASKETS, FRUIT STANDS, PICKLE STANDS, GRAVY BOWLS, MUFFIN PITCHERS, NAPKIN HOLDERS, SOUP TUREENS, SPOONS, FORKS, BAKING DISHES, KNIVES, &c. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S, 103 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.

SECOND LIST, 1870, APPLICATIONS to sell Liquors, filed in the Clerk's office:

Pittsburgh. Andrew Flynn, tavern, 6th ward; Patrick Brown, tavern, 7th ward; Patrick Butler, eating house, 16th ward; E. Hobman, tavern, 18th ward.

Townships. Erastus Pierce, tavern, Fesno; Joseph Breer, tavern, Shaler.

The License Board will hear the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

JOSEPH BROWNE, Clerk.

100 BARRELS CLEVELAND Lime. 100 bbls Tremont Lime. 100 bbls Eastern White Lime. For sale by J. H. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Marseilles Bed Quilts.

At $1.50 Honey Comb Quilts,
At $2.75 Heavy Bed Quilts.
At $1.00 a pair Real Kid Gloves—a great bargain.
At $2.75 Ladies Embossed Felt Skirts—an extra bargain.
At $15.00, Infants' Robes, worth $20.00.

INFANTS WAISTS.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Loom Edgings and Insertions.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Linen Collars and Cuffs.

New Spring Hats and Bonnets.
New Spring Ribbons and Flowers.
New Spring Shawls.
Paisley Shawls, open centre.
Paisley Shawls, filled centre.
Black Thibet shawls,

AT WILLIAM