The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

TUESDAY, FEB. 22, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 93¼@93¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp firm.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼.

THE nomination of Mr. Bradley, for the Supreme bench, is likely to be withdrawn, his friends preferring that course to the rejection which is otherwise probable.

WEST VIRGINIA is inaugurating the new policy of amnesty for political offences, with a wise but hearty promptitude. Her Republican legislature, in abrogating the former restrictions, exhibits true statesmanship.

THINGS ARE BEGINNING to settle down in the little colony of Winnepeg, on the Red River of the North. A bill of rights has been drafted, to be presented to the Canadian government, the chief points of which are, that the territory shall be governed by a local legislature in conjunction with the Governor and Executive Council; that a two-thirds vote shall override an executive veto; and that there shall be universal suffrage, a homestead law, and no taxation except what shall be imposed by local legislation. It is furthermore stipulated that there shall be a railroad to Fort William or Pembina in five years, and that the public buildings are to be paid for by the Dominion government. We think the Dominion will be kept to that "the union slide," if these are to be the terms. The railroad provided for points directly to the United States, very near to the northern border of which Pembina is located.

KING COTTON.

The New York *Evening Post*, after some remarks upon the supply of cotton in England, and the uncertainty of the supply from India, remarks:

"There is every prospect that the planters of our southern States will have the control of the cotton markets of the world, at remunerative prices, for the present, and that their control of it will only become more and more exclusive with each succeeding year."

Before the rebellion King Cotton was as irresponsible despot; now we suppose we may call him a constitutional monarch. So guarded and restricted even abolitionists will not be sorry to see him reascend the throne from which he was tumbled by the late revolution in his dominions, brought about by the vaulting ambition of the aristocracy which surrounded him.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

An unusual number of propositions, especially relating to the affairs of our county and its municipalities, may be observed in the reports of proceedings of the present Legislature. The public interest in those propositions would suggest that an equal degree of care should be incumbent upon our delegation at Harrisburg, to acquaint the people of Allegheny county, promptly and freely, with all the particulars of these movements. We are compelled, however, to declare that our difficulty is encountered that at any previous session within our remembrance, in securing this information seasonably and with precision. Whether this difficulty now be really due to the omission by the Legislature to provide for any detailed record of its full daily transactions, or to deficiencies in the arrangements established by our members for the regular and prompt information of their constituents, we need not at present, undertake to decide. The fact is itself patent, that very few of us are thoroughly and correctly advised of the precise character of the proposed measures, of which we glean some vague idea from the brief phraseology of their titles, as specified in our meagre reports, but are left wholly in the dark as to their exact tenor.

This complaint does not come from the press alone. We hear it from our local officials, both county and municipal, who are kept constantly on the *qui vive* by the almost daily reports of new measures introduced, for the details of which they are compelled to haunt the newspaper offices, or, more frequently, to make special application to our delegation for the text of the bills.

Nor does enquiry always satisfy our people, or the officials, that these propositions are in fact for the public interest. Here, for example, we note one bill "to authorize the District Attorney to employ a special detective," another providing "for the better prosecution of disorderly persons" in this county. We could cite a number of others of the same character—all of which should fall to mature as enactments, until their precise intent can be fully understood and approved by our people.

In former years we have noted the admirable care with which our delegation have supplied full files of bills, &c., to the proper quarters here. The Controller's office especially has always hitherto been furnished with this information. While it seems more than ever necessary this winter, that official actually knows less than ever before of what is going on at Harrisburg, in the way of special legislation for our affairs.

—We invite the attention of Senators and Representatives to a duty which does not yet seem to have been considered as it ought. And, decidedly, we speak for the people of Allegheny, when we ask that the mass of special legislation proposed during the present winter shall not be matured without the previous knowledge and approval of their constituents.

MEXICO.

What is the reason that the people of Mexico cannot live at peace one with another? After the barbarous taking off of Maximilian, and the re-establishment of what they call the Republic under Juarez—although that tragedy was a very unpromising beginning—they had a year or two of tolerable quiet, and people began to hope that a better era was dawning upon that unhappy country; but now they are in the midst of another revolution, and old Santa Anna, like a spirit of evil, has turned up again.

Revolutions in Mexico never amount to anything. There is perpetual agitation, but no progress. While the word "*Libertad*" is perpetually on their tongues, they seem to have no conception of what freedom is. Instead of each man standing up in his individual manhood and responsibility, the masses rush pell mell to the standard of some ambitious chief, and surrender their own wills unconditionally to his. Were the people accustomed to do their own thinking, and of exercising the right of private judgment on all subjects, whether political or religious, it would be impossible for those leaders of mutinking clans to keep the country in a chronic turmoil, for they could have no followers.

Are the Latin races incapable of the exercise of private judgment, and therefore of the peaceful enjoyment of rational freedom? Is there something inherently defective in their intellectual and moral constitution, so that they are unable to rise above the plane of spiritual thraldom and of the status of clansmen? To look back upon their history for several of the past centuries in Europe, and then at their abortive efforts at free government on this hemisphere, we might suppose that such was the fact. Yet the mere effort to emancipate themselves from bondage proves that there is in them a yearning after freedom which could only arise from natures capable of something better than they have yet known.

We think this apparent incapacity may be traced to the education to which they have for centuries been subjected, rather than to any natural deficiency—an education not given in school rooms, but in the churches and at their firesides—an education which has arrayed conscience against a free exercise of the mental powers, and caused them to dread investigation as sinful, rebellious and criminal—an education which repressed and crushed out that nobility which searches the Scriptures, searches Nature, and digs down into the inward consciousness, to see whether the things taught as truths are really so—an education which constrained Galileo to deny and renounce what he knew to be true.

A people so educated, when they do break their political shackles go mad; for, renouncing all they ever accepted as true, they rush into the dark, and plunge into all manner of excesses. Rochefort and his followers, who are now disturbing the peace of Paris, are men of this type. But in Mexico the darkness is still greater than in Europe. The people have sunk down into mental imbecility, and may be compared to a set of quarreling topers, who are all too far overcome to hurt each other much. What is to be done with them? Why nothing so far as the government is concerned. To conquer and annex them would be sheer madness; while to hold them under military rule would not cure them of their chronic turbulence. Let them indulge in their intestine quarrels so far as any forcible intervention is concerned. But here is work for philanthropic Christianity. Those people need education. They must be taught to think, and taught that it is their right and their duty to think. The Bible must be given to them; for in it alone are found the principles of liberty and law combined. There is not a nation on the globe in which that book is in the homes and hands of the people which is not in the enjoyment of rational, constitutional freedom; and there is not a free people on earth from whose houses and hearths it is absent. The living preacher of the Gospel, the scientific lecturer, the schoolmaster, and the book peddler with his miscellaneous stock, are all needed. Such men, and such only, can do the work that is needed in Mexico. All the soldiers in the world could not give freedom to the people of that country; but the gentle influences of which we have been speaking can give them liberty, prosperity and peace. It is time to give up the barbaric notion that armies and navies are the greatest forces in the world. They are good in their places, but they can do nothing for Mexico.

THE INDIANS—HIGHLY INTERESTING REPORT.

Under an act of Congress of April 10, 1869, the President appointed a commission of citizens to co-operate with the administration in the management of Indian affairs. The following gentlemen composed the commission: Wm. Welsh, of Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, Chicago; Geo. H. Stuart, Philadelphia; Robert Campbell, St. Louis; W. E. Dodge, New York; E. S. Tobey, Boston; Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburgh; Nathan Bishop, New York, and Henry S. Lane, Indiana.

Subsequently FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., was appointed chairman of the Commission. From the report of the Commission, dated Pittsburgh, November 23, 1869—an advanced proof of which is now before us—we propose to make as copious an extract as our limits will permit.

CONCLUDING PORTION OF THE REPORT.

It is not proposed to make this report either final or in any degree exhaustive. In its moral and political, as well as economic aspects, the Indian question is one of the gravest importance. The difficulties with which it is surrounded are of a practical nature, as are also the duties of the commission with reference to them. We cannot offer recommendations as the result of theorizing, but must reach our conclusions through personal observation and knowledge, as well as testimony. The comparatively short period of the existence of the commission, and the preventing causes already mentioned, compel the board to pass over, for the present, some of the important points which have occupied their attention. Should the commission be continued, it is hoped that visits of inspection to the reservations will in each case be productive of benefits, and the aggregate of the information acquired will enable the board to make intelligent suggestions, for which it is now prepared. Should the commission be discontinued, it is hoped some other permanent supervisory body will be created, which, in the material, office, and powers, shall be as far as possible beyond suspicion of selfish motives or personal profits in connection with its duties.

While it cannot be denied that the government of the United States, in the general terms and temper of its legislation, has evinced a desire to deal generously with the Indians, it must be admitted that the actual treatment they have received has been unjust and iniquitous beyond the power of words to express.

Taught by the government that they had rights entitled to respect; when those rights have been assailed by the rapacity of the white man, the arm which should have been raised to protect them has been ever ready to sustain the aggressor.

The history of the government connections with the Indians is a shameful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises.

The history of the border white man's connection with the Indians is a, sickening record of murder, outrage, robbery, and wrongs committed by the former as the rule, and occasional savage outbreaks and unspeakably barbarous deeds of retaliation by the latter as the exception.

The class of hardy men on the frontier who represent the highest type of the energy and enterprise of the American people, and are just and honorable in their sense of moral obligation and their appreciations of the rights of others, have been powerless to prevent these wrongs, and have been too often the innocent sufferers from the Indians' revenge. That there are many good men on the border is a subject of congratulation, and the files of the Indian Bureau attest that among them are found some of the most earnest remonstrants against the evils we are compelled so strongly to condemn.

The testimony of some of the highest military officers of the United States is on record to the effect that, in our Indian wars, almost without exception, the first aggressions have been made by the white man, and the assertion is supported by every civilian of reputation who has studied the subject. In addition to the class of robbers and outlaws who find impunity in their nefarious pursuits upon the frontiers, there is a large class of professedly reputable men who use every means in their power to bring on Indian wars, for the sake of the profit to be realized from the presence of troops and the expenditure of government funds in their midst. They proclaim death to the Indians at all times, in words and publications, making no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. They incite the lowest class of men to the perpetration of the darkest deeds against their victims, and, as judges and jurymen, shield them from the justice due to their crimes. Every crime committed by a white man against an Indian is concealed or palliated; every offense committed by an Indian against a white man is borne on the wings of the post or the telegraph to the remotest corners of the land, clothed with all the horrors which the reality or imagination can throw around it. Against such influences as these the people of the United States need to be warned. The murders, robberies, drunken riots, and outrages perpetrated by Indians in time of peace—taking into consideration the relative population of the races on the frontier—do not amount to a tithe of the number of like crimes committed by white men in the border settlements and towns. Against the inhuman idea that the Indian is only fitted to be exterminated, and the influence of the men who propagate it, the military arm of the government cannot be too strongly guarded. It is hardly to be wondered at that inexperienced officers, ambitious for distinction, when surrounded by such influences, have been incited to attack Indian bands without adequate cause, and involve the nation in an unjust war. It should, at least, be understood that in the future such blunders should cost the officer his commission, and that such distinction is infamy.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the white man has been the chief obstacle in the way of Indian civilization. The benevolent measures attempted by the government for their advancement have been almost uniformly thwarted by the agencies employed to carry them out. The soldiers, sent for their protection, too often carried demoralization and disease into their midst. The agent, appointed to be their friend and counsellor, business manager, and the almoner of the government bounties, frequently went among them only to enrich himself in the shortest possible time, at the cost of the Indians, and spent the largest available sum of the government money with the least ostensible beneficial result. The general interest of the trader was opposed to their enlightenment as tending to lessen his profits. Any increase of intelligence would render them less liable to his impositions; and, if occupied in agricultural pursuits, their product of furs would be proportionally decreased. The contractor's and transporter's interests were opposed to it, for the reason that the production of agricultural products on the spot would measurably cut off their profits in furnishing army supplies. The interpreter knew that if they were taught, his occupation would be gone. The more submissive and patient the tribe, the greater the number of outlaws infesting their vicinity; and all these were the missionaries teaching them the most degrading vices of which humanity is capable. If in spite of these obstacles a tribe made some progress in agriculture, or their lands became valuable from any cause, the process of civilization was summarily ended by driving them away from their homes with fire and sword, to undergo similar experiences in some new locality.

Whatever may have been the original character of the aborigines, many of them are now precisely what the course of treatment received from the white man necessarily have made them—suspicious, revengeful and cruel in their retaliation. In war they know no distinction between the innocent and the guilty. In his most savage state the word Indian is but the imitator of bad white men on the border. To assume that all of them, or even a majority of them, may be so characterized with any degree of truthfulness, would be no more just than to assume the same of all the white people upon the frontier. Some of the tribes, as a whole, are peaceful and industrious to the extent of their knowledge, needing only protection, and a reasonable amount of aid and Christian instruction, to insure the rapid attainment of habits of industry, and a satisfactory advance toward civilization. Even among the wildest of the nomadic tribes there are large bands, and many individuals in other bands, who are anxious to remain quietly upon their reservation, and are patiently awaiting the fulfillment of the government promise that they and their children shall be taught to "live like the white man."

To assert that "the Indian will not work" is as true as it would be to say that the white man will not work. In all countries there are non-working classes. The chiefs and warriors are the Indian aristocracy. They need only to be given incentives to induce them to work. Why should the Indian be expected to plant corn, fence lands, build houses, or do anything but get food from day to day, when experience has taught him that the product of his labor will be seized by the white man to-morrow? The most industrious white man would become a drone under similar circumstances. Nevertheless, many of the Indians are already at work, and furnish ample refutation of the assertion that "the Indian will not work." There is no escape from the inexorable logic of facts.

The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, as farmers, compare favorably with the whites. They have each organized systems of government similar to our own, with legislative assemblies, judiciary department, and a good system of common schools. The agent, in his report of 1868, said, "The Cherokees are well advanced in civilization and refinement; they have a number of citizens who would compare favorably with the politicians, statesmen, jurists and divines of some of the States of the Union."

The Seminoles have also made much progress in agriculture. When originally removed to the Indian territory, these tribes were among the least promising of all for the experiment of civilization. The progress they have made in the short space of a few years, when compared with their comparative isolation from the whites, and that they have been exceptions from the rule of frequent removal.

Eight years ago the Sioux of the northwest were engaged in cruel and relentless war against the border settlements; to day there is a band—the Santee Sioux—numbering about one thousand souls, living in log houses, cultivating the soil industriously, wearing civilized garments and attending church on Sunday like any other orderly civilized community.

Another band, the Yanctons, 2,500 in number, have settled on their reservation and commenced to labor.

A letter of J. V. Farwell, one of the commissioners, which is herewith transmitted, says of the Indians in Utah: "Colonel Head, the Indian agent of that Territory, in which there are some 25,000 Indians, said to me that he had demonstrated the fact that the Indians could be made to work and support themselves in a very few years, with proper management.

"One tribe, numbering 2,500, with the aid of $5,000, had this season raised $30,000 worth of crops; another of 1,500, with $500 aid, raised $10,000; another of 1,000, with $500 aid, had raised $5,000 of crops; another of 500, with $350 aid, had raised $1,000 worth of crops; another had four farms, upon which, with $600 aid, they had raised $7,000 worth of crops. One tribe has five thousand peach trees planted, and raised by themselves. All the above results have been reached in three years' work by the government."

The reports of the Indian Bureau will be found to abound in facts, going to prove that the Indian, as a race, can be induced to work, is susceptible of civilization, and presents a most inviting field for the introduction of Christianity.

The policy of collecting the Indian tribes upon small reservations contiguous to each other, and within the limits of a large reservation, eventually to become a State of the Union, and of which the small reservations will probably be the counties, seems to be the best that can be devised. Many tribes may thus be collected in the present Indian territory. The larger the number that can be thus concentrated the better for the success of the plan; care being taken to separate hereditary enemies from each other. When upon the reservation they should be taught as soon as possible the advantage of individual ownership of property; and should be given land in severalty as soon as it is desired by any of them, and the tribal relations should be discouraged. To facilitate the future allotment of the land the agricultural portions of the reservations should be surveyed as soon as it can be done without too much exciting their apprehensions. The titles should be inalienable from the family of the holder for at least two or three generations. The civilized tribes now in the Indian territory should be taxed, and made citizens of the United States as soon as possible.

The treaty system should be abandoned, and as soon as any just method can be devised to accomplish it, existing treaties should be abrogated.

The legal status of the uncivilized Indians should be that of wards of the government; the duty of the latter being to protect them, to educate them in industry, the arts of civilization, and the principles of Christianity; elevate them to the rights of citizenship, and to sustain and clothe them until they can support themselves.

The payment of money annuities to the Indians should be abandoned, for the reason that such payments encourage idleness and vice, to the injury of those whom it is intended to benefit. Schools should be established, and teachers employed by the government to introduce the English language in every tribe. It is believed that many of the difficulties with Indians occur from misunderstandings as to the meaning and intention of either party. The teachers employed should be nominated by some religious body having a mission nearest to the location of the school. The establishment of Caristian missions should be encouraged, and their schools fostered. The pupils should at least receive the rations and clothing they would get if remaining with their families. The religion of our blessed Saviour is believed to be the most effective agent for the civilization of any people.

A reversal of the policy which has heretofore prevailed, of taking the goods of the peaceable and industrious and giving them to the vicious and unruly, should be insisted on. Every means in the power of the government and its agents should be employed to render settlement and industrious habits on the reservation attractive and certain in its rewards. Experience has already shown that this is the best mode of inducing the Indians to settle upon their reservations.

The foregoing observations will commend themselves to all right-minded people as eminently just, wise and humane; and we fondly hope that the government will follow up a line of policy which will put a stop to the outrages and flagrant wrongs to which the Indians have long been subjected at the hands of government agents, and of lawless borderers more ferocious than themselves. To-morrow we shall give, from the report of Messrs. Brunot, Bishop and Dodge, the three Commissioners detailed to visit the Indian agencies and reservations in the South, including all in and south of Kansas, an interesting narrative of the interview and "talk" between those gentlemen and the assembled tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes. The peace which has reigned upon the border since the visit of those gentlemen attests the good results of their labors.

The Presbyterian Board of Publication—Reunion.

Z. M. Humphrey, Chairman, and W. E. Schenck, Secretary, of the joint committee appointed by the two General Assemblies at Pittsburgh to recommend to the Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church what changes are required in the Board of Publication and the Publication Committee, announce the results of a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 9th instant. The essential points agreed upon were as follows:

That the Board of Publication and the Committee of Publication, under the title of the Presbyterian Board of Publication; that it be composed of forty-eight members, one-half to be appointed the first year from each of the United Presbyterian Church and third of their number to be elected each year for a term of three years; that its executive officers shall be either a Secretary or Secretaries, with titles and duties to be defined by the united Board, and a Treasurer. All other internal arrangements of the Board are to be made by the Board after its reorganization. Each Presbytery shall appoint a Presbyterian Committee, to correspond with the Board, look after its interest and promote the circulation of its publications within the bounds of the Presbytery. All property belonging to the two concerns, or held for their use, to be united in the hands of the trustees of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, who shall have charter from the State of Pennsylvania. Eight new members are to be elected into this Board of Trustees—four from each of the late branches. The Board is to sell its house, No. 821 Chestnut street, and erect a larger publication house for its prospectively extended business, either on the premises now occupied by the Publication Committee at No. 1,334 Chestnut street, or in that vicinity. In order that the Board may be able to provide such a house without absorbing capital now used and needed for providing and distributing a religious literature, our churches and people are asked to raise one hundred thousand dollars, all contributions thereto to be recognized as a part of the five million fund. A special committee and officers of the two concerns are to continue to perform their present duties until other arrangements are made by the newly organized Board.

A Scene in Paris.

The New York *Herald* says: Some years since, a respectable merchant of this city, then living in another State, was divorced from his wife. He left the place of his domestic misfortunes and came here. Time cured the sting of his lacerated affections, and he married again. His divorced wife married too. This was known to both, but no communication, by letter or otherwise, was kept up, and the former husband, in fact, was almost forgotten by the other in the new ties they had formed. But accident has some queer meetings, and fate plays curious tricks. It so happened that the divorced wife and her present husband came to New Orleans some weeks since, and on Sunday attended church. Being strangers, they were ushered to a vacant pew, and prepared to engage in the service. But just then the owner of the pew and his wife came in. It was large enough for all, and the strangers were requested to remain seated. There was something, however, in the gentleman's appearance that attracted the attention of the lady visitor, and watching him closely, their eyes met in mutual recognition. It was the divorced wife and husband. After the lapse of many years they met in this strange way. They kept their counsel, however, and when the service was over parted as strangers.

THE Indianapolis *Sentinel* says: An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Allred on the body of Alexander Barrett, a colored man aged about 22 years, who was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. On the night previous Barrett had attended a revival at the colored Methodist Church, and returned home singing, and in apparent good health. A *post mortem* examination of the body, made at the request of the Coroner, disclosed a large tumor adhering to the inner and right side of the heart. As it was known that the deceased had accidentally shot himself in the head eight years ago, since when he was subject to fits of epilepsy, a further examination was deemed advisable, and for the purpose Dr. Avery removed the skull, exposing the brain. The brain appeared natural on the outside, with the exception of the front lobe of the left hemisphere, where a funnel shaped hole was discovered, filled by a spicular of bone, driven there by the pistol ball. It appears that the ball entered below the left eye, near the nose, and after passing through two inches of the brain to where it was found, on the examination yesterday, encysted near the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere.

BEREZOWSKI, the Pole, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Alexander, of Russia, in June 1867, on the occasion of his visit to the French Exposition, was condemned to the guillotine, but on the intercession of the Czar, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. The latest intelligence from Europe announces that Berezowski managed to escape from the French penal settlement at New Caledonia, but after wandering about for three or four days, was recaptured in a state of complete exhaustion, not having tasted food for fifty-two hours. His sufferings were intense, and he is now almost an idiot. New Caledonia is situated in the South Pacific Ocean, in lat. 21 deg. south, and long. 165 deg. east. It is thirty miles broad and 220 miles long, its surface is mountainous, rising in the centre to 8000 feet.

NOTWITHSTANDING the trying climate of Massachusetts, deaths from consumption have diminished twenty per cent. in that State in the last seventeen years, owing to greater sanitary knowledge. The report of the State Board of Health to the Legislature shows that in 1853, 427 out of each 100,000 inhabitants were victims of consumption. In 1854 the rate was 476; in 1856, 408; in 1858, 334; in 1860, 365; in 1866, 351; in 1868, 344.

MR. BROWN, of the celebrated banking house of Brown Brothers, was at one time blessed by his wife with twin boys. He said this somewhat perplexed his domestic relations. As he was doing business in the name of Brown Brothers, he could not see the consistency of his wife being interested in Baring Brothers.

THE male hair-dresser who serves fashionable New York ladies at their houses is complained of by one of his customers because he has a habit of "giving a good strong whiff at the back of one's neck, as he is wont to do after shaving a man." That lady has never been shaved, it is evident.

LOST AND FOUND.

BY ALICE CARY.

A roof so tight, and a heart so bright,
In the time of the rain and frost;
And a nice soft bed for his weary head—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

Neighbors and friends, to make him amends
When his sky with clouds was crossed,
And the honor and trust of the good and just—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

A wife whose love shone rubies above,
When his heart was torn and tossed;
And children whose ways reflected his praise—
Ah! these are what he has lost!

A purse without gold, a heart that is cold,
And a heart that aches like a wound;
The stains of disgrace in his eyes and face—
Ah! these are what he has found!

A mind that is wrecked by his own neglect,
And a will evil habit has bound;
A tongue slow to speak, and a hand that is weak—
Ah! these are what he has found!

Some ragged clothes, and a great red nose,
And the right to be called a sot;
A big brown jug, and a pewter pint mug—
Ah! these are all he has got!

Reform in Evening Gatherings.

A New York fashion writer says:

New York is not as gay as is its wont this winter. In fact, I fancy, great entertainments like those "you read about" are falling into disrepute—they cost so much and are worth so little. Fifty people make a jam in our small brown stone houses, which are as alike as two peas; and "jams" are inconsistent with comfort and trained dresses.

Of course, there is much visiting and entertaining, but it is gradually assuming a different and more sensible form. "Evenings," small recherche dinners and "receptions," at which some characteristic entertainment is provided, are the vogue, and are altogether more agreeable than the mere crowd, where one loses one's temper, ruins one's dress, and can not exchange a word with a single person that one knows.

Ordinary "parties" have, indeed, nothing in the world to recommend them, except the fact that almost everybody can give one, and that they enable people to clear off all the old scores.

Light, warmth, to a certain amount of space, music and something to eat are all the requisites for the entertainment of one or two hundred persons, but an elegant little dinner is a very different affair. This requires persons of detail, *a chef de cuisine*, trained servants in every department, and that thorough system and order which cannot be sent like the Charlotte Russia from a confectioner's, but must come from habit.

"Receptions!" are a furor and are of all kinds. There are the weekly reception of persons who will receive the whole season through, on a stated evening; there are day receptions, and wedding reception, and art receptions, and club receptions, and a stall of which, it is understood that "divas," in the society sense, is not required; that ladies can wear a morning visiting toilette, if they find it convenient, without losing caste or being subject to observation.

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 needed 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 127 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 scrofulous and abnormal growths, which the Doctor also is able to remove and all with the best results. Consult by letter or personally, at his office, 127 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATURDAY, FEB AT WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federa

MANY GOOD BARGAINS

SUCH AS A LARGE LOT OF

REAL KID GLOVES,

AT $1.00 A PAIR.

At 18 1-4c. White Damask Towels, very cheap.
At 10c. White Huck Towels.
At $1.50 Honey Comb Quilts.
At $1.75 Fancy Honey Comb Quilts.
At 37 1-2c. 6-4 Table Linens, a good bargain.

Infants' Waists,
Loom and Hamburg Edgings.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Linen Collars and Cuffs.

NEW SPRING HATS & BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

10 BOXES

GENTS 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.

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 SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINZOOK.
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS.

Another Lot

LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY

Below New York prices.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES

In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

LOGAN, GREGG & Co.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

52 Wood Street,

(Four doors above St. Charles Hotel,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Country Merchants are Invited to call and examine our stock when in the City.

Agents for Anderson & Wood's Steel and Northwestern Horse Shoe Nail Company.

A full stock of Machinists, Blacksmiths and Carpenter's Tools, Spencer's Rifles, Sand Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.

PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, RED LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 458, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure 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.

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.

T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

To the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.

Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Has superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Prepared by A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by
F. C. MATTHEY, Pittsburgh.
E. M. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,

166 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs Paints and Patent Medicines.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 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.

JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT LADY WILL DO

Without a Watch, when she can buy a nice

Solid Gold Hunting Case

FULL JEWELED LEVER WATCH

For $28.00.

Warranted a good time-keeper. Call, see and buy one, at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S JEWELRY STORE,

101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.

N. B.—We give our personal attention to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS R. BILL & SON, corner 3d and Penn streets, until TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, for the erection of

Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses,

on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. Bids must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster work.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Bill & Son, on and after the 22d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.

K. BRACKEN.

JOHN T. GRAY,

House and Sign Painter,

GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Ninth Street,

(Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Queensware, Bristol Ware, &c.

Office and Warehouse, 362 LIBERTY STREET.

All orders promptly attended to.

CHEAP

STOVES AND TINWARE,

FENDERS, COAL SCKES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at

P. C. DUFF'S,

146 Great street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUARY 19, 1870, AT SEMPLE'S,

1 Street, Allegheny City.

NEW GOODS

At Very Low Prices.

Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Plain and Emb'd Shirt Fronts.

CASSIMERES AND JEANS.

AMERICAN BLACK SILKS,

A Superior Make at Low Prices.

A Complete Stock of

NEW DRESS SILKS.

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

Black and Colored Satins.

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

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NOTICE.

Can Remain in Pittsburgh

ONLY A

SHORT TIME LONGER,

AT THE ROBINSON HOUSE,

Corner Duquesne Way and 7th st.,

ROOM No. 7.

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

PROF. E. S. FRANKS, M.D.,

Lecturer on the Human eye, its diseases and defectives, Optician and Oculist, late of New York Hospital, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, with a large stock of his Patented and Improved Spectacles for sale.

N. B. Specialty, disease of the Eye and Ear.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. EDWARD S. FRANKS, Optician: I take great pleasure in stating that I have used the spectacles you adjusted to my eyes when here, and they have given me most entire relief. Often I could not read a line, and now I can read fine print to my vision and that enabled me to read so long with so little inconvenience.

Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE, Ex-Pres't U. S.

I have had the Improved Spectacles adjusted to my sight from an examination of the eyes also by Prof. S. Franks, M. D., and they enable me to see very clearly, easy, and much better than with any I have heretofore tried.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Pres't U. S.

We have every satisfaction in recommending Dr. EDWARD S. FRANKS to every and the testimonials speak for the confidence of our citizens. He is an optician of the first class, and adjusts the spectacles with great and remarkable skill to the various defects of the eye and sight. I speak for myself, for us with the first pair, at the first attempt, which enabled me to read with greater ease, clearness and comfort than those we already possess. We will great cheerfulness recommend them to all requiring spectacles.

A. G. CURTIN, ex-Gov. of Pennsylvania.
A. L. RUSKE, Cap. Sec. of Pennsylvania.
D. M. ROUSSEAU, M. D., Penn. street, 7th.
J. R. DUNN, Banker, Market street, 3d door.

Having had the pleasure of examining Dr. Edward S. Franks's Patent Improved Spectacles, we find them calculated to relieve the sight and also to defer the vision.

The lenses are ground, polished and centered by machinery, mathematically accurate to produce a truly perfect lens. As such, we recommend them.

John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
A. Domeier, Bishop of Pittsburgh.
John Dickson, M. D., Penn street, Pittsburgh.
S. A. Sterrett, M. D., (Oculist,) Penn street, Pittsburgh.
James L. McFarland, President Merchants National Bank, Market street.

It gives us much pleasure to say that we have inspected Dr. E. S. Franks' very complete assortment of Spectacles and Eyeglasses, and find them excellently calculated to remedy such imperfections of vision as can be benefited by the Optician.

The material used in the manufacture of his glasses is of remarkable purity and beauty, and adapt very much the sight of the eye.

We recommend him with cheerfulness to the confidence of all who may require his services.

Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of Penna.
C. Scott, M. D., Harrisburg, Pa.

We have examined what we conceive to be an assortment of Spectacles, manufactured under the direction of Dr. Franks' Patent, and adapted to the various infirmities of that exquisite delicate organ, the Human Eye, which the impaired vision is the result of disease, or the natural weakness incident to old age.

We regard the specimens of Dr. Franks the best we have ever seen, and as such recommend them.

Hon. A. W. Hays, Mayor of Harrisburg.
Thomas J. Jordan, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Harrisburg.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

jan1-1yrs

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH.

AN ORDINANCE making Appropriations for the year 1870.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the revenue of said city, for the year 1870, arising from the taxes, loans and all other sources, together with any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1870.