The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¾@95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 56¾f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

ANOTHER Philadelphia police bill has passed the Senate. Time wasted!

SENATORS GRAHAM and HOWARD and Representatives WHITE, HUMPHREYS and KERR voted against the Omnibus Railway bill.

A SUCCESSFUL effort is likely to be made, in the Senate, to take up and pass the Texas bill before the Georgia case shall be disposed of.

THE Senate will not admit Senator Ames of Mississippi, to a seat. He is considered to have been ineligible, as not legally a citizen of that State at the date of the election.

THE overdue steamer Samaria, from Liverpool for New York, has been heard from, returning to England with her machinery broken down. Her arrival off that coast may be reported to-day.

EITHER by the Legislature or the State Printer, a new county has been erected, without the knowledge of the public. A bill before us twice refers, in its title and its context, to the county of Porter.

A NEW railway bridge over the Ohio river is proposed. It is to be built at Lambert place, near the mouth of Big Ice Creek, between Ironton and Petersburg, and for facilitating a projected southern connection from the Wilmington line into West Virginia and Kentucky. This bridge company has just been incorporated in Ohio.

THE President is earnestly desirous that his Dominican treaty shall obtain the approval of the Senate. After learning the result of the vote in its Committee, against the treaty, he visited the Capitol and conferred separately with sixteen of the Senators. He failed to persuade the Committee to reconsider its action, but hopes for better success when their report shall come up for discussion.

ABOUT once a week we have a rumor from Washington, that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will at once report in favor of granting belligerent rights to the Cuban rebels, and the rumor is as regularly contradicted "by authority," the day after. The most piquant falsehood loses its charm if often repeated; it is only a fresh lie which can be depended upon for a first class sensation.

Two of the three leading Catholic powers of Europe—France and Spain—commit themselves in opposition to the dogma of Papal infallibility. The third, Austria, scarcely renders even a lukewarm support to the pretensions of Rome. As for Italy, its King has always stoutly opposed the assumptions of the Vatican. The situation of the Church will become a critical one, if this issue shall be forced upon and through the Council.

RUMORS from Washington represent the President as opposed to the ninth section of the Funding bill, and also to the funding of greenbacks. The ninth section authorizes a free banking system, but it also requires the withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation, in exact ratio to the sum of free notes issued. Taken in connection with his objection to the funding of the greenbacks, we presume the fact to be that he disapproves generally of a policy of contraction, and not of the first clause of the section to authorize free banking.

IN REPLY to a delegation of Georgians who implored the influence of the Executive against the Bingham amendment to the bill admitting that State, the President said:

"I have not had the bill you speak of yet presented to my consideration by Congress. It passed the House, I understand, by a large majority, a number of Republicans voting for it, and the amendment you speak of was presented. I learn, by a Republican member, I feel sure that the larger number of the Republican members of the House who voted for it were not fully aware of the purport of the amendment alluded to by you, as you regard it. The bill is now with the Senate, and when it is presented for my consideration, I shall give it that attention I always try to give every subject that concerns the welfare of my country. I am accordingly anxious to have Georgia admitted as a State, and do not propose to throw any unnecessary obstacle in the way.

The President, after a little hesitation, said:

As for equal rights and franchises before the law, that will be guaranteed in a very few days by a constitutional provision, and I feel warranted in assuring you that it will be carried out to the letter of the law, so far as the Executive is concerned.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

In the days of slavery and slave stampeding and catching, we had any quantity of mythical institutions bearing this name; but now we are to have a real one reaching nearly the entire length of Manhattan Island. The following is the route of this great subterranean thoroughfare:

"The charter was granted May 11, 1869, and provides first for the direction to be taken by the new line. Beginning at a point on the eastern side of Broadway, in the City Hall Park, it will pass in front of the Old City Hall to Centre street; thence through City Hall place by tunnel (or by lines east or west of City Hall place in an open cut) to Pearl street, and so on to Mulberry street (at some point between Bayard and Park streets), through Mulberry street to Bleecker street, under Bleecker street to Lafayette place; thence across Astor place and Eighth street to the northern side of Eighth street; thence to the east of St. Ann's Church, on Eighth street, to Fourth avenue; thence by Fourteenth street to Union Square, and under the Square to Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets (either through the blocks between Broadway and Fourth avenue, or through to Madison avenue); thence to Twenty-sixth street, and under Madison avenue to Eighty-sixth street, One Hundred and Twentieth street, and along the Harlem river, to effect a connection with the Harlem bridge at the terminus of Third avenue."

Persons familiar with the city of New York can trace it easily. The Company propose to excavate two tunnels, one for each track. The object of this is that the cars in each tunnel or division, by always running in one direction in quick succession, will create a steady current of air, and thus greatly aid in the ventilation of the tunnel; whereas, were both tracks in one tunnel, the cars moving in opposite directions makes the creation of such current impossible. It is to be well lighted, and further ventilated by frequent openings, covered with gratings, along the curbs, in the parks, act. Depots are to be established as nearly as practicable in each half mile.

RECIPROCITY AND COD-FISHING.

Our Canadian neighbors cannot reconcile themselves to the failure of their application for a renewal of commercial reciprocity with the States. Since they cannot persuade us by interest, they sometimes dream of driving through the negotiation with a menace. Of late, they are talking a good deal about our fishing privileges, in the league-wide strip of water along their sea coast, which they vow that they will exclude us from, presently. Well, they have a clear right to do this, if they wish. The jurisdiction and exclusive sovereign control of the sea, to the distance of one marine league from its shore, is undeniably vested in every nation, by the general maritime law. No other nation can enjoy privileges in such waters, except by the express or understood permission of the people of the adjoining coast: certainly not in the face of an express prohibition. England did grant to us, by the treaty of 1818, the fishing right in these Canadian waters, making it an express concession "forever." That treaty having been subsequently amended, the concession was recalled—for it is an absurdity to suppose that the word "forever" used in that relation should have any other force than to imply merely a duration so long as the right conferred should not be specifically recalled. This idea of perpetuity is very frequently embodied in treaties and concessions, but no publicist worthy of the name has ever held it to survive a subsequent war between the contending nations, or even a later treaty directly contravening its effect.

The English government subsequently renewed its grant of the fishery rights to our people, who have enjoyed them with considerable profit to this date, not only to themselves, but to the Canadians dwelling near the coast, who have made much gain from their constant transactions with our fishermen. If the privilege be now withdrawn, we cannot help ourselves, and our only satisfaction will be in the reflection that the colonists have shut their doors in the face of an excellent class of customers.

Outside of the marine league, the ocean fishing-grounds are open to all nationalities. The only question upon which a conflict of claims may be looked for will be whether the line limiting this league of distance shall follow all the meanderings of the coast, or may be drawn straight from headland to headland, locking up in many cases deep bays and wide estuaries, which are the best fishing grounds in any waters. The Canadians may, probably will, demand the straight line, and our own government will be equally certain to resist that construction of the rule of international law. Yet we do not apprehend any serious danger of a hostile collision between the two governments, upon a question which may be settled in a more amicable way. And the sooner it shall be so adjusted, the less the danger of irregular and violent proceedings by the subjects of either nation. The question is one which *must* be settled some day; quietly, it would be better for our fishermen, and decidedly for the ultimate advantage of our Canadian neighbors, who, we think, are wise enough to hesitate a good while before they shall deliberately undertake to precipitate a damaging breach even of the existing relations between the two peoples.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Among the significant changes of this age, is the progressive steps of the Orthodox Friends. Usages of bygone years seem to have been laid aside for more modern and more effective agencies. In some places where the spirit of revival have been manifested in the different churches of a community, the Quakers has participated and shared in the benefits. The recent establishment of First-Day Schools among the Friends is not generally accepted by the Society. At the Fifth Conference of Teachers and Delegates from Friends' First-Day Schools in the United States, held in Philadelphia, some weeks ago, reports show there are five thousand children in their schools, and it was also stated that the Friends in England and Ireland had under instruction twelve to thirteen thousand individuals outside the pale of their own Society. The objection mainly made to this kind of systematic instruction is, that it tends to lower the doctrine of the immediate teachings of the Holy Spirit. This view is dealt by these progressive Friends, and the fact demonstrated that in reading the inspired Word the illuminating influences of the Holy Spirit is shed upon believers. It was asserted that the spread of infidelity in many parts of the Society was caused by the lack of scriptural instruction, especially among children. In the Conference, the *immediate* conversion of children was prominently kept in view. Many thoughts, burning thoughts, fell from these Evangelical Friends that should quicken all denominations into more activity. In speaking of the necessity and duty of the thorough teaching of young converts in the truths of the Bible, one of the delegates remarked: "The religious man, the believer in these precious truths of the Bible, who, with the means at command to inform himself upon all points in connection with the history of the Bible, and the people of the Bible, still allows himself to remain ignorant of them, is *criminally* ignorant."

The Baptist Home Mission Society, organized in 1832, is steadily growing in power and usefulness. Up to 1860 the yearly receipts averaged twenty-five thousand dollars. Last year the receipts reached one hundred and forty-four thousand dollars. The Society employ two hundred and seventy six missionaries.

In six weeks hence the fiscal year of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed (Dutch) Church will close. The Corresponding Secretary appeals to the ministry and churches to liquidate the claims of the Society, to avoid a debt at the close of the year.

The church of which Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., is pastor, recently contributed about eight thousand dollars to aid a new Theological School, known as the House of the Evangelist, organized to educate young men to preach the Gospel to the neglected in New York. It is said this is the largest collection ever taken up in an Episcopal church in this country.

The *Independent* says Anna Dickinson's brother is supplying the Methodist church at Guilford, Conn., and is a very popular preacher.

The mission established three years ago by Bishop Tuttle at Salt Lake City, Utah, organized with two communicants, and twenty five others calling themselves Christians, is prospering finely. The latest reports show one hundred and six have been baptized, thirty four of these being adults. Forty four have been confirmed. Ninety-three have been admitted as regular communicants. A Sunday school has been established, which now has one hundred and thirty five scholars, and also a day school, with applications far beyond the ability to accommodate them with room. Three young men, sons of Mormons, are studying for the ministry. Rev. Mr. Foote is now soliciting aid to sustain this mission, which *The Churchman*, thinks he ought to get, at least fifty thousand dollars.

President Fairchild, at the recent funeral of Father Keep, at Oberlin, stated that Father Keep's first pastorate was at Blandford, Massachusetts, in 1805. Intemperance prevailed at that time to a fearful extent, and the young people celebrated his ordination by a grand ball.

Quite an ingathering has taken place in the Presbyterian church, at Jamesburgh, N. J. Sunday week one hundred and thirty-seven persons were added to the communion of the church, one hundred and twenty of them on confession.

Rev. J. H. Stansbury, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Pitchogue, L. I., baptized on Sunday evening, March 6, *eighty nine persons, all adults.*

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate* reports forty-three accessions to the M. E. church at Wilkinsburg, adjoining the city, the result of the meetings held by Rev. W. P. Blackburn, pastor, assisted by Rev. A. J. Rich, of that place.

Rev. John H. Wagner, recently pastor of Grace Reformed (German) church in this city, has gone to the Church of Rome, and his wife, we learn, to the Lutheran Church.

It is stated that nearly all the Presbyterian churches in Cincinnati, Ohio, have adopted the system of free pews.

The students of the Baptist Theological Seminary and University of Chicago, practically demonstrate that candidates for the ministry, who have a "mind to work," can easily find work to do. Three students have itinerated around Chicago, and have been instrumental in the conversion of more than one hundred persons.

Rev. Levi Wheelock, formerly a Congregationalist, was reordained to the work of the ministry by a Baptist Council, at Woodland, Michigan, several weeks ago. We presume his first ordination was not regarded valid.

The conference year being about to close, Dr. W. A. Davidson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Washington, Pa., reports that eighty eight have united with the church during the special service held for some time. The Sunday School is prospering finely, and the missionary spirit considerably increased.

The Maryland Methodist Protestant Conference convened at Westminster, Md., Wednesday, 9th inst. The church edifice where the Conference was held was opened for divine service the previous Sabbath. It is a fine brick structure, with lecture room and large belfry. At the dedicatory services four thousand dollars were contributed to pay off the indebtedness, and also one thousand secured to purchase a bell and organ. There were one hundred and fifty delegates present, clerical and lay. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Liscomb, of Georgetown, D. C., who was Secretary of the Convention when the Methodist Protestant Church was organized in Baltimore, in 1830. Rev. B. B. Southerland, D.D., was re elected President for the third time, and is no longer eligible for a given time. Reports represent the Conference in a flourishing condition. It contains some very able ministers and fine scholars. Among the visitors were a delegation from the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist (Protestant) Church, who were appointed to reciprocate the welcome visit of a deputation from the Maryland body, at the last session of the Pittsburgh District, composed of the following persons: Rev. Wm. Collier, D. D., President, Rev. Dr. John Scott, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, Revs. John Cowl and T. H. Colhouer, and William and David Rinehart, Esqs., laymen, and residents of this city. Thursday afternoon the delegation were introduced to the Conference and delivered their fraternal addresses, to which President Southerland and Dr. J. Murray, responded. These fraternal movements are designed to unite the Non-Episcopal churches, North and South, separated mainly by Slavery, which caused a rupture in 1858, now happily healed by the removal of the evil of slavery.

The New British Naturalization Law.

The new Naturalization Bill recently introduced into Parliament, provides that all British subjects who have already, or may hereafter, become voluntary naturalized citizens of any foreign State shall be considered as aliens. It also allows any subject of her majesty who may have been naturalized before the passage of the act, to regain his allegiance, by making a declaration of nationality, but he must throw off his allegiance to the foreign State to make it of any effect. It is not stated whether a British subject's nationality can be regained who denationalizes himself after the passage of the bill.

The act also provides that aliens in the United Kingdom are for the future to be placed on exactly the same footing in regard to the possession and inheritance of real and personal property. If this includes the power to will real estate on the part of an alien, it has a more liberal scope than the laws of New York affecting the property of aliens. This clause, however, does not qualify an alien for office or franchise. Aliens who have been naturalized are to be permitted to denationalize themselves, provided their native country have made a convention with Great Britain to that effect; and aliens are for the future to be tried the same as natural born subjects, and not by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, as heretofore. It is obligatory that foreigners desirous of being naturalized must have resided for five years in Great Britain, or been in the British service that time, and they intend when naturalized to continue such residence or service, their certificate of naturalization being liable to be cancelled in default of the fulfillment of these conditions. Wives are to follow the nationality of their husbands and infant children of their parents.

Of course, this wipes out the old doctrine of once a British subject always one, and does away with the anomaly which existed in the British naturalization laws. And it was full time the correction was made, for there was a great inconsistency between the pretensions of the British system and the ability to maintain them, and it placed a British subject, who had denationalized himself in the position, in case of war between his native and adopted land, of a traitor, in the eye of the law, which ever side he embraced.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* is "glad to know that the large corporations having bonds made prior to the passage of the Legal-tender act in 1862, the principal and interest of which are now maturing, are thinking better of the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, and, like good, loyal and law-abiding citizens, are reconsidering the conclusion recently come to to disregard the judgment of the Court, and to pay only in currency, with the condition to make such currency payment at the end of a year (should the judgment of the Court not be reversed within the time) equal to coin on the first day of March, instant, which was 115¾ per cent. One of the companies that has changed its mind on this subject is the old Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. It had a balance of $125,000 of an old loan mature on the 1st instant. It at first concluded to pay as above stated—currency now, to be made equal to coin at the end of the year. Some $40,000 of bonds were settled in this way. But Tuesday the Board of Managers passed a resolution directing the President of the Company to pay in coin, in accordance with the decision of the Court, so that every claim on account of the old 1870 loan, principal and interest, is now paid in gold as presented. This is respectful to the Court and creditable to the company. It is, too, the conclusion we feel sure that all companies, as well as individuals, indebted on all obligations coming within the decision of the Court, will have to submit to. We have not heard one intelligent lawyer, one whose opinion is worth a fig, that has questioned the correctness of the judgment, or who has pretended that it would or could be set aside; and regret, for the sake of honesty and loyalty, that any respectable newspaper has permitted its columns to be used in extenuation of an opposition to the inevitable result."

THE OLD PROFESSOR.

The old professor taught no more,
But lingered round the college walk;
Stories of him we boys told o'er,
Before the fire, in evening talks:
I'll never forget how he came in
To recitation, one March night,
And asked our tutor to begin:—
"And let me hear these boys recite."

As we passed out, we heard him say:
"They leave me here awhile, alone,
Here in my old place let me stay
Just as I did in years long flown."
Our tutor smiled, and bowed consent,
Rose courteous from his high high-backed chair,
And down the darkening stairs he went,
Leaving the old professor there.

* * * * * * *

From out the shadows, faces seemed
To look on him in his old place,
Fresh faces that with radiance beamed—
Radiance of boyish hope and grace;
And faces that had lost their youth,
Although in years they still were young;
And faces over whose love and truth
The funeral anthem had been sung.

"These are my boys," he murmur'd then,
"My boys as in years long past;
Though some are angels, others men,
Still as my boys I hold them fast.
There's one don't know his lesson now,
That one of me is making fun,
And that one's chastising—ah I see—
I see and love them every one.

"And is it then so long ago
This chapter in my life was told?
Did all of them thus come and go,
And have I really grown so old?
No! Here are my old plans and joys,
My book once more in my hand,
Once more I hear these very boys,
And seek their hearts to understand."

* * * * * * *

They found him there with open book;
And eyes closed, with a calm content;
The same old expression in his look
They used to be when class went
To ask him question and to talk
When recitations were all o'er—
We saw him in the college walk
And in his former place no more.

JERUSALEM AND BETHLEHEM.

In the outskirts of Jerusalem, hard by the Gate of St. Stephen, where the first martyr, as tradition tells us, was stoned to death, stands the citadel. You mount up long flights of steps, passing through barrack rooms where Turkish soldiers lie huddled upon the floor; and at last, you come out upon a flat roof on which myrtle shrubs grow alongside the parapets, and the Holy City rises round about you. In this clear bright moisture-free air everything looks so close and near that you fancy you could drop a stone down upon the roofs that lie far away beyond rifle shot, and it is only as your eye becomes accustomed to the distance that you take in the grandeur of the city on which you look. In a semi-circle round you is placed Jerusalem, a city standing in a sort of amphitheatre, that upon tier of terraces, row upon row of flat-roofed, dome surmounted houses. The church-like Russian convents, the pseudo mediæval almshouses, the modern stucco and plaster suburb, beyond the walls are hidden from view, the horizon is bounded solely by the crest of the hills, along whose summit run the western walls.

At your feet is a vast, bare, open space on which once stood the Temple of Solomon—on which now stands the Mosque of Omer. A few Mussulmans sit smoking gravely under the shadow of the tree planted here and there close beneath the Sacred Shrine; a cripple, whose legs dangle helplessly after him, is crawling on his breast to reach the holy edifice. But, unless you wear the turban, there is no entrance here for either Christian or Jew, without a special permission. The ground is too sacred, in the eyes of the Moslem, to be desecrated by the foot of the unbeliever. Beyond the plateau of the mosque you look down upon the parapets of the eastern walls; beyond them, again, is the dark, shadow covered gorge which men call the Valley of Jehoshaphat. Higher up, just above the gloom of the valley, are the tombs of Absolom and Hezekiah—so, at least, legends say—and the tombs are old enough not to render the legends glaringly improbable; and right in front, above the tombs, towers the Mount of Olives.

The eighteen centuries which have come and gone since Christ was wont to ascend the hill at eventide, can have made but little difference in its outward form and shape; the olive groves must have been as gray and gnarled then as now; the paths, sloping down the hillsides, as steep and rugged; the sky as bright and cloudless; the heat as glaring; and thus looking on the Mount of Olives, as you do from the Citadel, the whole Bible story comes back to you as, to my feeling, it goes nowhere else in the Zion of to-day. Guide-books all tell you that you should first see Jerusalem from the top of the Mount of Olives. I hold that they are wrong. Outside you see too much of the modern superb—you lose the scene of Jerusalem as it there shows itself, built in a semi-circle on the slope of a hill—you should look upon it from within, not from without, and you should leave to conclusion the visit to the Mount of the olive covered heights. So, also, passing without halt or stay by the Pool of Siloam, the Brook of Kedron, the Tomb of Rachel, the spot where Elijah was raised up to Heaven in a chariot of fire, I would gladly be carried on straight from the Citadel of Jerusalem to the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem.

In all southern lands I have known, men seem to have a fancy for building cities on the ridges of a hog's back shaped hills. It may be that thus you get the fresh air on either side. Bethlehem is one of those cities, perched astride the neck of a hill, and for miles and miles away you see its long row of white stone houses glistening in the sunlight among the olives. But once really within the gates, the formation of length without breadth is, that whenever you enter the city you have to traverse its one long, narrow, winding street. The houses lie so close together that you can touch them on either side with your hands as you ride down the alleys which, half steep incline, half ferrent gallery, are the sight of the main street of Bethlehem. The whole of that half-mile of stone the pilgrim to the shrine stumbles over amidst a multitude of mendicants. From the moment that you pass the first house in Bethlehem to that in which you get clear of its straggling vineyards, you are surrounded by a motley throng of men, women and children, barefooted, importunate, ragged and evil-odored.

Of all beggars, your beggar attached to an ecclesiastical foundation is most egregious of all hawkers, your clerical Cheap Jack is invariably the most unscrupulous. Rosaries, crosses, engraved scallop shells, palm stick, beads, are literally forced into your hands. Every moment your elbow is touched, your coat is seized by some vender of relics, who grudges the attention you are paying to a rival huckster. The cripples who have nothing to sell show their sores and wounds, the women with babies in their arms hold them out piteously; all around you there is a Babel of broken fragments of alms-craving words in all unknown tongues; the children crawl between the horses' feet plucking at your stirrups; and, above all other sounds, there rises a wailing, whining cry of "Bakshees! bakshees!" dying away, in the mouths of children too young to speak, into a lisp of "Bheesh! bheesh! bheesh!" You would hardly escape from the crowd were it not for your Turkish dragoman, who ever and anon turns round, rides his horse right into the melee, and with blows from his stick and curses in which the word "Kelb"—Anglice cur—is repeated again and again, drives your tormentors away.

And you come forth at length into the light with a confused recollection of winding passages hung with clusters of silver lamps; of grottoes in whose dark recesses are pictures by great masters, gems, jewels and rare ornaments; of monks, priests and friars gliding noiselessly with tapers in their hands from cave to cave; of groups of pilgrim peasants kneeling upon the altar steps of the shrine near the manger, while the other groups of rival pilgrims stand a little way off waiting impatiently for their heretic brethren to rise from the ground and give place to the faithful; of Mahometan soldiers tramping to and fro; of low chanting echoing through the vaults; of the savor of incense, of the sound of sobs, the clank of swords.

AN episode occurred in the Iowa Senate on the 8th instant: "Soon after the Senate was called to order, the doorkeeper announced, 'Message from the House,' and Miss Mary E. Spencer, engrossing clerk of that body, appeared and modestly said, 'Mr. President.' That officer replied, 'Miss Clerk,' and Miss Spencer proceeded to read, in a clear and distinct voice, a message from the House in relation to certain bills which had passed that body. At the conclusion of the message the senators approved of this first official act performed by a woman in the Iowa Senate by a general clapping of hands."

Why Not Kill Fish?

I was, a few years ago, at Aix la Chapelle with some well informed Dutch gentlemen, and we were talking about the fisheries in the North Sea. While speaking of the superiority of the produce of the Dutch fisheries over our own, I remarked, without being able to explain the cause of it, that in three excursions I had made to Holland I had found the same superiority in fresh fish from both fresh water and salt water, in taste and solidity, though these fish ought, nevertheless, to be very nearly alike in the two countries while migrating.

They answered that the advantage I had observed was a real one, and depended on a very simple practice which we might easily adopt.

It is the custom in Holland to kill the fish as soon as he is drawn from the water, while we let him die in agony which produces the effect of a sickness on the animal economy, softens the flesh, and gives to it the principles of dissolution. This answer seemed to me a gleam of light. No one would eat a sheep or a chicken that had died a natural death or been drowned, and precisely for the same reason that the Dutch allege in the case of fish. Why should we be less delicate in regard to creatures that swim than those which walk or fly?

The Dutch kill the fish by making a slight longitudinal incision under the tail, and the operation, which is performed with a very sharp instrument, can be done so quickly that it is practiced even in the largest fisheries, not excepting those for the herring.

At Audermale on the Rhine, there is a very celebrated salmon fishery. They kill the fish there by thrusting a steel needle into their heads.

FOR FINE MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES,

GO TO corner of PENN AND SIXTH, or old St. Clair Fil. | Bathing Sponges, Barbers' Cup Sponges, Fine Toilet Sponges of every description. Also, a full assortment of FRESH DRUGS and CHEMICALS.

Sold at the very lowest prices at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, *Corner Penn and Sixth Streets. (old St. Clair.)*

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contiguous organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner & chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial. Sacred Shrine; a cripple, whose legs dangle helplessly after him, is crawling on his breast to reach the holy edifice. But, unless you wear the turban, there is no entrance here for either Christian or Jew, without a special permission. The ground is too sacred, in the eyes of the Moslem, to be desecrated by the foot of the unbeliever. Beyond the plateau of the mosque you look down upon the parapets of the eastern walls; beyond them, again, is the dark, shadow covered gorge which men call the Valley of Jehoshaphat. Higher up, just above the gloom of the valley, are the tombs of Absolom and Hezekiah—so, at least, legends say—and the tombs are old enough not to render the legends glaringly improbable; and right in front, above the tombs, towers the Mount of Olives.

The eighteen centuries which have come and gone since Christ was wont to ascend the hill at eventide, can have made but little difference in its outward form and shape; the olive groves must have been as gray and gnarled then as now; the paths, sloping down the hillsides, as steep and rugged; the sky as bright and cloudless; the heat as glaring; and thus looking on the Mount of Olives, as you do from the Citadel, the whole Bible story comes back to you as, to my feeling, it goes nowhere else in the Zion of to-day. Guide-books all tell you that you should first see Jerusalem from the top of the Mount of Olives. I hold that they are wrong. Outside you see too much of the modern superb—you lose the scene of Jerusalem as it there shows itself, built in a semi-circle on the slope of a hill—you should look upon it from within, not from without, and you should leave to conclusion the visit to the Mount of the olive covered heights. So, also, passing without halt or stay by the Pool of Siloam, the Brook of Kedron, the Tomb of Rachel, the spot where Elijah was raised up to Heaven in a chariot of fire, I would gladly be carried on straight from the Citadel of Jerusalem to the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem.

In all southern lands I have known, men seem to have a fancy for building cities on the ridges of a hog's back shaped hills. It may be that thus you get the fresh air on either side. Bethlehem is one of those cities, perched astride the neck of a hill, and for miles and miles away you see its long row of white stone houses glistening in the sunlight among the olives. But once really within the gates, the formation of length without breadth is, that whenever you enter the city you have to traverse its one long, narrow, winding street. The houses lie so close together that you can touch them on either side with your hands as you ride down the alleys which, half steep incline, half ferrent gallery, are the sight of the main street of Bethlehem. The whole of that half-mile of stone the pilgrim to the shrine stumbles over amidst a multitude of mendicants. From the moment that you pass the first house in Bethlehem to that in which you get clear of its straggling vineyards, you are surrounded by a motley throng of men, women and children, barefooted, importunate, ragged and evil-odored.

Of all beggars, your beggar attached to an ecclesiastical foundation is most egregious of all hawkers, your clerical Cheap Jack is invariably the most unscrupulous. Rosaries, crosses, engraved scallop shells, palm stick, beads, are literally forced into your hands. Every moment your elbow is touched, your coat is seized by some vender of relics, who grudges the attention you are paying to a rival huckster. The cripples who have nothing to sell show their sores and wounds, the women with babies in their arms hold them out piteously; all around you there is a Babel of broken fragments of alms-craving words in all unknown tongues; the children crawl between the horses' feet plucking at your stirrups; and, above all other sounds, there rises a wailing, whining cry of "Bakshees! bakshees!" dying away, in the mouths of children too young to speak, into a lisp of "Bheesh! bheesh! bheesh!" You would hardly escape from the crowd were it not for your Turkish dragoman, who ever and anon turns round, rides his horse right into the melee, and with blows from his stick and curses in which the word "Kelb"—Anglice cur—is repeated again and again, drives your tormentors away.

And you come forth at length into the light with a confused recollection of winding passages hung with clusters of silver lamps; of grottoes in whose dark recesses are pictures by great masters, gems, jewels and rare ornaments; of monks, priests and friars gliding noiselessly with tapers in their hands from cave to cave; of groups of pilgrim peasants kneeling upon the altar steps of the shrine near the manger, while the other groups of rival pilgrims stand a little way off waiting impatiently for their heretic brethren to rise from the ground and give place to the faithful; of Mahometan soldiers tramping to and fro; of low chanting echoing through the vaults; of the savor of incense, of the sound of sobs, the clank of swords.

NOTICES.

AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT AND SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Ashley House, No. 802 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. B. RIDDLE, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 18, 1870. mh18:td

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The President and Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of U.S. DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of S. Holmes & Sons, forthwith.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ROUTE TO

BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.

Forwarder, apply to

W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent, Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

mh8:td

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE:

No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

CHEAP

STOVES AND TINWARE,

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

P. G. DUFFY'S,

fs18:td 144 Grant street.

INDIA RUBBER

BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING

of the Boston Belting Companies make. A full supply of all sizes. The trade supplied at manufacturers prices.

J. & H. PHILLIPS, Agents for this city.

mar11

FOREIGN

DRIED FRUIT.

Just received, very choice Italian Pared Peaches, Dutch Seeded Plums, French Prunes, Austrian Cherries. Twelve boxes Zante Currants, for sale by

JOHN A. HERBAUGH,
mh9 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving proposals for the 5th U. P. Church Building has been extended until APRIL 1st, at noon. All bids must be in at that time. Bids can be left at 39 Wood street or 78 Penna. avenue.

mh17:td

FISH, FISH.

Fresh Lake Herring;
" " White Fish;
No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel—all sizes pkgs.
Labrador Mackerel;
Round Herring;
Cod Fish;

WM. LANG & CO.,
fs8 No. 172 and 174 Wood St.

CHEESE.

50 boxes Goshen Cheese;
50 boxes Factory Cheese;
10 boxes Fresh Roll Butter.

Just received by J. S. GARFIELD, 141 Fifth Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

At 4c., Short Lengths of Calicos,
At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c., yard-wide Poplins, very cheap.
At 25c., double-width Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37 1-2c., Double Warp Black Alpacas; at 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas—best bargains of the season.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Heavy Unbl'd Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Soft Finish Muslin,
At 10c., White Linen Towels.
At 18 1-4c., White Damask Towels—a great bargain.
At 75c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 50c., Balmoral Skirts.
Grey French Corsets, very cheap,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

THE BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

UPON EXAMINATION

Will be Found to be the Best AND THE CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

This will be Borne Out by

THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES

THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.

THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.

THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.

THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF 40 YEARS.

THE SECURITY AFFORED BY REGISTRY.

THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.

All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.

We KNOW these bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
No. 54 CLIFF STREET, New York.
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 75 Fourth Ave, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Special Agents for the sale of these Bonds.
mh8:td 57TH

AT 75 CENTS,

LADIES' GOOD KID GLOVES.

AT $1.00,

Extra Quality Kid Gloves.

The best in the market at that price.

AT $1.75,

Full Assortment all Colors

ALEXANDRE'S GENUINE KID GLOVES.

JUST OPENED

New Spring Gloves,
New Stockings,
New Embroideries,

AT

MORGANSTERN & Co's,

SUCCESSORS TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

AT

Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS,
254 Liberty street, Dealers in Dress Silks and Fancy Goods.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW

GOODS,

AT

SEMPLE'S,

1 Street, Allegheny City.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Chalil Plaids—very cheap
Beautiful Styles New Delaines.
Fancy Rep