THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1870.

Gold closed in New York on yesterday at 122.

THE war news this morning will be found more than usually interesting The cable is still burdened with conflicting rumors and the reader must accept with large grains of allowances the dispatches received. The probabilities daily grow more certain that a general war in Europe must follow the aggressive and domineering course of Napoleon towards Prussia.

THE people of Louisville, at least the street car conductors, do not appear to have learned that the blacks have been made full citizens, else Senator Revels would not have been rudely thrust out of the "people's carriage" because of his color, as he was yesterday. He knows what are the rights of a citizen and has the manliness and courage to defend himself from insult in a legal and proper manner.

THE "Iron World and Manufacturer," a very readable weekly journal, published in this city, as a representative of American metal manufacturers, workers and dealers, is out for this date. If its editor exercised a little more caution in crediting his selections, we should not be compelled to complain that the *Commercial* is credited with a republished column article on "Immigration," which originally appeared in the GAZETTE a few days ago.

LAST NIGHT, at Washington, a complimentary banquet dinner of welcome was to have been offered the new French Minister, M. Prevost Paradol. Instead of hilarity, however, sorrow overshadowed the Minister's household, for by his own reckless hand he fired a bullet through his heart and died a suicide. His death was a particularly sad one. Great mental labor and over-work, it is supposed, deranged his mind and in an insane moment he destroyed himself. The deceased was a brilliant and generous statesman, of large and liberal ideas. His tragic end will be deeply regretted by our own and the people of France. Mr. Berthemy, the former Minister, has been returned to Washington to represent the French government until a new minister may be appointed.

THIS morning we announce as ready for sale the first mortgage seven per cent. bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. These offer very superior inducements to capitalists for investment. They are secured by first mortgage upon the road, the equipment and present revenues. No railway in the country has better prospects than the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, as in view of the completion of the connection between this city and Baltimore, it will form part of the shortest East and West through line from the Ohio river to tide water. Its present local traffic, passing through a thickly settled stretch of agricultural land, and one long, continuous chain of coal mines and coke works, is very remunerative and makes the road a paying institution, and, when eastern egress is afforded, which will not be later than next January, its profits will prove exceedingly large and remunerative. We think the bonds to be worth every dollar of their faces, and yet they are to be sold at the sacrifice of ninety cents on the dollar with accrued interest. They are for sale at the First National and Commercial Banking Co., Pittsburgh, and the First National Bank of Allegheny. They will doubtless be eagerly sought after and taken.

PUBLIC BATHS.

We are gratified to learn that the brief article in a former issue respecting the want of public bathing accommodations in Pittsburgh, and the necessity of the introduction of these aids to healthfulness, civilization and morality, has attracted general attention and received unanimous approval.

That the erection of commodious and comfortable bathing houses can be accomplished with a very small monetary outlay has already been amply demonstrated in the case of the two buildings to which allusion has formerly been made. Mr. Edwin Sherratt, the energetic and efficient Superintendent of the Young Men's Home, under whose personal direction and supervision the bathing houses in question were erected, and under whose control they remain, has furnished us with an interesting verbal statement respecting their cost, structure, average daily number of bathers, &c., from which we deduce the conclusion that properly controlled and managed, the erection of bathing houses sufficiently capacious to supply the wants of our city, might, with even a nominal admission fee, be made the source of considerable revenue to the proprietors. The bathing houses situated opposite the Young Men's Home have been in operation but a few weeks, having been thrown open June 8th and 30th, respectively. It is even doubtful whether a majority of our citizens are aware of their existence, and yet the daily number of bathers—these being limited to the male sex alone—ranges from 500 to 1,000, the average reaching 750.

An admission fee of five cents (ten cents if furnished with soap and towel) is charged, exceptions being made at the discretion of the Superintendent in the case of persons who appear unable to pay the fee. Numbers of such, principally juveniles, are admitted every day. The funds required for the erection of these bathing houses were furnished by Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., President of the Board of Directors of the Young Men's Home, a gentleman who has learned that the highest law of Christian life is the law of self-sacrifice for good.

Each of the two houses has a waterbed fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, through which the flowing river constantly passes, so that, no matter how numerous the bathers, it is not possible for the water to become impure. The average depth of water is four feet six inches; the floor is formed of good, stout two inch plank, perfectly smooth and level, and the sides of the water-bed are composed of similar material. The division for boys has no dressing rooms, but in the division for adults there are thirty compartments or dressing rooms fronting the water-bed, into which they lead by means of a couple of steps, and the raising of a door which lifts upward, and which secures perfect individual privacy, except when the bather is in the water. The structure is floated upon a number of oil barrels, arranged in an exceedingly ingenious manner, the plan being that of Mr. Sherratt, who, at the outset, was greatly ridiculed by a number of river men, whose superior wisdom sought to impress upon him the absolute certainty that, when launched, the weight of the building would be too heavy for the barrels to sustain. This was last year, during the building of a much smaller bath house, erected as an experiment to test the value of his method. In spite, however, of the dismal forebodings of these gentlemen, the plan has more than answered the expectations formed of it, especially in the important particulars of safety and economy, the total cost of the whole, inclusive of barrels, iron-work and chains, being less than two thousand dollars, an outlay which, when compared with the almost incalculable benefits derived to themselves by the patrons of the enterprise, appears trivial in the extreme.

Mr. Sherratt is so confident of his method that he avers his ability to build a bathing house upon a similar plan, the water-bed to be 150 by 30 feet, the building to contain ninety dressing rooms, each large enough to afford accommodations to three persons, thus enabling between two and three hundred people to indulge in the luxury of a bath at the same time, at a less cost than that incurred in the erection of the buildings described. And as an earnest of his desire to contribute to the development of the virtue of cleanliness, he expresses himself willing to enter into bonds to refund to the donors before the expiration of two years from date of completion, the full amount of principal which may be advanced for the building of such public baths; the receipts, thereafter, under proper regulations, to be devoted in perpetuity to benevolent and philanthropic enterprises.

The suggestion of bathing houses, *a la* Long Branch or Cape May, he does not consider practicable. Aside from the disadvantages of publicity and consequent necessity of bathing apparel, the bed of the Allegheny river is rough and uneven and has quite a rapid current, and is subject to many variations of volume and depth. These would render bathing hazardous, at least to the unaccustomed and inexperienced; while all its disadvantages are avoided and all its benefits retained in the method adopted by Mr. Sherratt. It is expected that the funds necessary to build commodious structures will at once be forthcoming, as Mr. Sherratt is a well known and deservedly esteemed citizen, whose promises should be received at par. He expresses his readiness to undertake the matter at once, provided the requisite funds are furnished. He will agree to complete the structures (for there ought to be two, one for males and one for females,) within a month from the period of authorization. Let our citizens move in the matter. Even if the principal were sunk, it would pay in sanitary results, but since this is not to be the case—since nobody is to be loser, and everybody is to be gainer, let the ball be set in motion without delay.

CRIMINAL REFORMATION.

Until within a very recent period the imprisonment of offenders against criminal statutes has been looked upon solely as a vindictive punishment of crime. The idea of reforming the lives, character and habits of the convict was never once thought of. Even now there are many who are very skeptical on the subject. There are not a few who look upon the reformation of criminals as a very doubtful if not hopeless thing, and therefore little has been done to reclaim them, and secure their re-instatement in virtuous society. If it be true that culprits are irreclaimable, then all institutions of moral and religious reform should be abandoned at once. Their costly machinery should be stopped immediately, and no effort should be made to keep it in motion.

It is admitted that it is a work of great difficulty to reform old and confirmed criminals. But the individual must have sunk low in the depths of crime, and become terribly debased, upon whom no impression for good can be made, if the proper appliances are called into requisition. So long as the conviction remains that nothing can be done, no progress can be made in the work. But if we are convinced that the most abandoned prodigal can be brought to himself, made to feel the misery of his condition, and be induced to return to a life of honesty, integrity and virtue, we are far advanced on the way to effect his reformation.

In what way, then, can the reformation of criminals be best secured? The first thing to be done in this direction is to reform the prisons in which they are confined. The great majority of prisons are nothing better than schools of vice. The Superintendents of many of them are men who do not conform to the laws of morality, are destitute of the finer feelings of humanity, and have no proper appreciation of the object for which criminals are placed under their care. Hence they frequently treat them more like dumb brutes than rational, moral and accountable creatures. They are men, too, in many instances, who have no experience in the matter of prison discipline, and have never studied human nature. With such men at the head of our prisons, a reformation of their inmates is a thing not to be expected. It would be a marvelous thing, indeed, if a convict should rise higher in the plane of moral action, than the model after which he is expected to copy. And, although society is suffering every day from the rehs of unreformed criminals into its midst, who during the period of their penal confinement became more adept in vice, little attention is paid in many places to the character and qualifications of those who aspire to be Wardens and Superintendents of prisons. The good of society and the country at large demands a change in this respect. Men must be placed over our prisons who are in every way qualified to govern them, for the benefit of the prisoner and the welfare of society. They should properly understand the nature and object of their work before they are appointed to it, and know that prisoners are not committed to their keeping for the sole purpose of punishing them, but that they are to be reformed as well as punished, and that their reformation is the supreme aim of prison discipline. If prison officers were duly impressed with this conviction, that jails, penitentiaries and work-houses are designed more to be *reformatory* than *penal* institutions, we would soon witness a marked change in the character and conduct of discharged convicts.

There should be a proper classification of both prison and prisoners, so that convicts of different ages, sexes and crimes, may be kept apart. Juvenile and female reformatories are of the utmost importance, and great care should be taken that adepts in crime and youthful offenders, or those who are imprisoned for a first or trifling offence, and convicts of different sexes are not confined in the same prison, or at least in the same apartment. The work of reformation could never make progress in such circumstances. It would not be a wise thing for the Superintendent of a hospital to crowd those who are affected with the different diseases of small pox, measles, pneumonia, yellow, scarlet and typhoid fevers, indiscriminately into one apartment. Such a course would soon decimate any region, however salubrious its climate or healthful its situation. Where persons are found affected by these different diseases, the wise physician will be careful to classify them and give to each one a separate couch, and, if possible, a separate apartment. Any one can see that the results of promiscuous incarceration of criminals, convicted of different offences, would, in their kind, be equally baneful. The moral health of youthful criminals, or those committed for trifling offences, would be greatly impaired by being brought into contact with confirmed and nefarious offenders. The confinement of men and women, convicted of various grades of crime, in apartments which are in such close proximity that they can communicate with each other, is an outrage on public morals, and should not be tolerated. Many a young man and young woman who yielded unthinkingly to temptation, and committed follies through indiscretion, which consigned them to the cells of a prison, have returned to society confirmed criminals through the influence of the pernicious teachings of their companions in confinement.

Ignorance is a great source of crime. In our prisons we sometimes find learned criminals, but the illiterate throng them in by far the greatest numbers. Statistics show that twenty-five per cent on an average of those who are committed to State prisons can neither read nor write at the time of their committal, and the proportion in common jails is much larger. If this is the state of things it is imperative that "there should be a stronger infusion of the educational element in our prison systems." Without it criminals cannot be reformed. Ignorance is the mother of crime.

Religion is the great reformatory agent. It teaches the duty we owe both to God and society, and all the attempts made to reform criminals will be utterly unavailing if the inculcation of sound religious instruction is neglected.

Prisoners must be taught to be industrious. Unless habits of industry are acquired by them when in confinement, it is not likely that they will follow honest lives when they are thrown again upon society. John Howard, the great prison reformer, was wont to say, "Make men diligent and they will be honest."

It should always be remembered that man is a social being. This principle in the human constitution may be laid under contribution to assist in the reformation of criminals. A distinguished penologist says: "Man is a social being; his duties are social; and only *in* society, as I think, can he adequately trained *for* it." The Irish intermediate system is considered to be better adapted to this end, than any other that has been tried. In it there is a penal stage, with separate punishment, longer or shorter, according to conduct. A reformatory stage, in which prisoners are advanced from class to class and receive additional privileges according as they merit them. A probationary stage, into which those are admitted only who, in the judgment of the officers, are really reformed. And lastly, a stage of conditional liberty, in which full freedom is granted, which may be revoked for the commission of any misconduct.

That criminals are capable of reformation has been demonstrated beyond doubt, but we have no space to furnish the various testimony that has been given on the subject. Those who desire to obtain valuable information on every matter connected with prison discipline and reform, should read the Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York, by Rev. E. C. Wines, D. D. It contains an exhaustive discussion of everything which relates to prisons, convicts and the reformation of criminals, and presents, in accompanying documents, the views of well known penologists in the United States and other nations in relation thereto. Dr. Wines is well known in this vicinity, having been for a number of years professor in Washington College. He is a gentleman of ripe scholarship, profound observation, and accurate judgment, and is eminently qualified for the position he now holds. His devotion to the cause of prison discipline and reform is worthy not only of the importance of the subject, but also of his great fame and philanthropic character. We hereby express our thanks for the copy of his able report which, with his usual consideration, he has been pleased to send to our table.

The German North Polar Expedition. On the 15th of June a year had elapsed since the second German polar expedition put to sea, in the presence of King William of Prussia and his generals, Count Bismarck, and a great number of visitors. The ships were last seen in August last by the Scotch captain Gray. Since that time nothing has been heard from them, and after the return of all the whale-fishing vessels which spend the summer on the east Greenland coast, it is scarcely to be expected that more information will be received before the actual return of the expedition.

Dr. Peterman still needs about eighteen thousand thalers for the new expedition. The appeal made by the Bremen committee to the magistrates of two hundred German cities for aid has brought in a considerable sum, though only fifty have as yet replied. Leipsic gives five hundred thalers; Konigsberg, Magdeburg, Augsburg and Halle each two hundred thalers; Berlin, Hanover, Potsdam, Cologne, Oldenburg, Cassel, Dusseldorf and Nuremberg decline, because no provision has been made for such sums in their budgets for the year. When answers come in from the rest of the cities, it is hoped that the sum required will be made up. The German press has been highly edified with the reports of the discussions on the American grant of $100,000 to Polar exploration.

THE Paris correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* announces the recent death of Dr. Du Cummun, a celebrated oculist and philanthropist. He married the daughter of Robert Walsh, formerly editor of the Philadelphia *United States Gazette*, but for many years the Consul General of the United States in Paris. He married this lady, too, when she was a hopeless invalid, that he might the more effectually contribute to the comfort of one whom he loved. For thirty years Dr. Du Commun had been practising with marked success as an oculist, and, among other acts of self-denying charity, devoted one day in the week to gratuitous practice for the poor. He rose at 5 o'clock on his charity day, and often ministered to from 200 to 500 poor patients, and much of the time for twenty years bore all the expenses necessary to provide a suitable room for the accommodation of those swarms of sufferers. His practice was somewhat peculiar, being the application with his own hands, of ointments of his own preparation to the eyes of his patients. He treated even cataracts in this way, scattering and removing them by means of his ointment, rather than by the ordinary operation of couching.

THE Chicago *Republican* says: A negro named Graham went to board with a white woman and her daughter at Evanston. Rev. Mr. Eggleston recommended the man to Mrs. Woodrich—the white woman's name. Graham, so far as is known, conducted himself with propriety. But some of the mob of Evanston would not allow things to stand so. They resolved to make a *coup d' etat* and by so doing destroy what appeared to be an outrage on mob feeling. The mob then disguised itself, and, in the dead hours of the night, broke into the widow's house, took herself and daughter out of bed; stripped them naked and covered them with a complete coat of tar and feathers. After perpetrating this outrage the cowards fled. Mrs. Woodrich is sixty years old and in feeble health. The treatment to which she has been subjected has rendered her very ill. The negro did not happen to be home or else the assailants might have killed him.

A NUMBER of Christian ladies in Providence, R. I., have combined for the purpose of holding prayer meetings in houses of ill-fame in that city. They already commenced their work, and thus far their efforts have been well received.

TERENCE, in one of his comedies, satirized tight lacing and the Grecian bend, and both customs have survived Terence nearly 2,000 years, which shows the folly of wasting paragraphs and essays upon the so-called improprieties and injuriousness of women's fashions.

A CARD FROM HON. JAMES L. GRAHAM.

Subjoined we publish a calm, kind and dignified card from Hon. James L. Graham, in which he refutes, in the most positive manner, certain charges laid to him by the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. We feel that it is but simple justice to award this honorable gentleman a place in our columns to render complete his full vindication over his own signature. Here is the card:

MESSRS. EDITORS: Two articles in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of last week reflecting upon our delegation in the Legislature in connection with the late election for United States Senator, and especially upon myself, are so unfair and devoid of truth that I feel it to be due to myself to make a brief statement of the facts in the case. I shall speak only for myself, leaving to each member of the delegation his own defence.

The articles, divested of all extraneous matter, special pleading, and bold and baseless assertions, amount to just this, and no more:

First—That I did not give to Mr. Marshall an earnest support. In reply to this charge, I have only to say that I did for Mr. Marshall what he would not do for himself, (that is) write to members of the Legislature, all over the State, and when I met them urged his claims, recounting his long years of earnest, unselfish and unrequited service, and in every possible way consistent with honor labored to secure his election. I felt intensely earnest in his support.

The writer complains that no effort was made to harmonize our delegation, and get them to combine upon one of the candidates from Allegheny County. Effort *was made* but failed, because it could be successful only through the withdrawal of one of the two candidates, and the friends of each resolutely prevented this, each arguing that they had the strongest and most available candidate.

The only offer of compromise that the friends of General Moorhead ever made to me was, that I should abandon Mr. Marshall and vote for Mr. Moorhead; but believing as I did then, and still do, that Mr. Marshall had more votes in the Legislature than Mr. Moorhead, I refused to do so.

Another proposition was made to me, by a member of our "Delegation," after (as he informed me) consulting with other members, which was that as they could not agree upon either of the gentlemen named, they would present my name, and vote solidly for me. This proposition I promptly and positively declined, and yet I am charged with "working for myself." I believe that Mr. Marshall was entirely satisfied with my efforts to serve him.

Second—I am charged with having voted for Mr. Scott at the instance of Gen. Cameron. Some time before the convening of the Legislature, in conversation with Mr. Marshall upon the subject of a second choice, he urged me, if Allegheny county could not secure the Senator, to vote for Jno. Scott, of Huntingdon, which I promised to do, as it accorded with my own inclination and judgment.

At that time I believed Gen. Cameron to be in favor of and trying to secure the election of a *different person*, and for *that person* I unhesitatingly declared I *never would vote*. In proof of the above I refer to Mr. Marshall; and also to the editor of the *Commercial*, to whom I think I made the same statement.

Third—The writer (Mr. Carnahan I presume) charges that Mr. Cameron had a scheme to make Mr. Graham United States Senator, that he might have two votes in the Senate instead of one. The reverse of this is true.

About the time of the meeting of the Legislature, a number of Senators (without my knowledge) waited upon Mr. Cameron, and urged him to lend his assistance and influence to elect me United States Senator. This he declined to do. In proof of this statement I respectfully refer to Hon. Wilmer Worthington—the then Speaker of the Senate, and Hon. George Connell, Senator from Philadelphia. I believe I never spoke to General Cameron in reference to the United States Senatorship, except to appeal to him in behalf of Mr. Marshall, which I did repeatedly and urgently.

Fourth—Mr. Carnahan asserts that "no eunuch ever served eastern despot with more humility and subserviency, than the Allegheny county Senators (obeyed the decrees and anticipated the wishes of their *master* Simon Cameron."

Now upon what is this ungenerous and ungentlemanly assertion based? Upon the single fact that several years previously I voted for Gen. Cameron.

I never *asked* for or *received*, never *expected or desired* any *favor* from him, and am under no obligations to him of any kind. And further Gen. Cameron has *never* sought to influence me, either *for* or *against* any *man* by *measure*.

Mr. Carnahan will remember that in his humbler days (and I sincerely rejoice at his prosperity) he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney in Allegheny county. At that time he needed friends, and, although there were many candidates for the position, to whom I knew I would give offence, yet, regardless of the consequences to myself, openly and boldly espoused his cause, went with him through the country, introduced him to my friends and urged them to support him, and in every way endeavored to secure his success. Now would it be generous or gentlemanly for an opponent of Mr. Carnahan to say that because I thus helped him that he was my master and that I was his subservient tool? Is then Moorhead my *master* and I his *slave* because I always fearlessly advocated him for Congress against all competitors? When the present excitement shall have passed, and the old, generous, noble nature of Robert B. Carnahan shall again lie in the ascendant, he will regret such words.

The insinuation that I would allow *any* person to indicate *how* or for *whom* I should vote, is certainly not sustained by anything in my legislative life. If there is any thing for which I have made a reputation at Harrisburg, I believe it has been for doing my own *thinking* and *voting* regardless of all outside influence. Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for referring briefly to a few of these votes.

First, I voted for Simon Cameron for U. S. Senator, although every paper in Pittsburgh opposed him, and a delegation of my earnest friends, headed by our then member of Congress from the 22d District, was in Harrisburg remonstrating against that vote. I earnestly desired to oblige my friends, still with my conceptions of duty, under the solemnities of my oath as Senator, I felt I could not do otherwise than vote as I did. I published my reasons for that vote at the time, which seemed to have been so satisfactory to my friends at home, that at the expiration of my term, I was renominated by acclamation, and that too without any effort on my part to procure such a result.

Again, when George Connell was the competing candidate against W. W. Irwin for State Treasurer, I had to run the same gauntlet. Gen. Irwin was advocated by every paper in our county, and had I consulted my own interests, I would have voted for him; but my long acquaintance with and friendship for Mr. Connell, extending over a quarter of a century, my intimate association with him in the Senate for several years, my high appreciation of his character and abilities, my sympathy for his physical affliction, and my knowledge of his limited means, induced me, without regard to the consequences to myself, to vote for him.

Again, when the proposition to pay twenty-seven unnecessary officers, employed without authority of law, was before the Senate in the Appropriation bill, but one Republican Senator stood with me to the last and voted against it, although we were surrounded and importuned by Senators and officers to vote for it, until refusal to do so required the highest type of moral courage.

Again last session, when the bill proposing to take nine and one-half millions out of the sinking fund was before the Senate, I was in the receipt of numerous telegrams from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia from many of our most prominent citizens, asking me to vote for its passage, and a delegation from our county came to Harrisburg and urged most earnestly that I should support it. I had the assurance also of persons in Harrisburg who professed a knowledge of the fact that the Pittsburgh press would sustain me. I was sincerely desirous of obliging my friends. I tried to think that the bill was right but could not be convinced, and therefore voted against it. I do not mention these votes boastfully. In every case they were the occasion of a painful struggle to me. I refer to them merely as instances to repel the insinuations that I could be controlled by any man against the conviction of my own judgement. And, Mr. Editor, I fear this is the "head and front" of my offending. If I had been willing to vote at the bidding of certain gentlemen I would have been no doubt "a very proper man" (in their estimation).

In conclusion, Sir, in the eight years I have had the honor of representing this county in the Senate, I have endeavored *honestly, earnestly, faithfully and conscientiously* to do my duty. Of course in a great county like Allegheny, where so much legislation is required, and where there are so many conflicting interests, I must have given offence to some, but that I have not entirely failed to meet the just expectations of my constituents, is evidenced by the fact that three times, in succession, they have given me a unanimous nomination.

JAMES L. GRAHAM.

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NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND, who, about 25 years ago emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS KING, this office.

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