The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 94¼@94¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 116¼@116¾.

THE proclamation of the XVth Article is deferred until Texas, and perhaps Georgia, shall be formally admitted to the Union. The first event may be looked for next week.

MISSISSIPPI stands at last restored to all her practical relations in the Union. The bill for her admission was signed by the President on the 23d, and, on the 24th her Representatives were qualified in the House. Yesterday one of her Senators was probably admitted to his place in that body. He is colored, and succeeds Mr. Jefferson Davis in the representation of that State. And Davis lives to see it and to submit to it. Thus time brings its revenges!

IT is pleasant to hear, from Washington, that the Bradley nomination for the Supreme bench, although not acceptable to a majority of the Republican Senators, is expected to be confirmed by the coalition of the entire Democratic vote with our own minority. This unprecedented surrender of their partizan prejudices, by the opposition, suggests a serious doubt, first, of their disinterestedness, and next, of the positive qualifications of the nominee himself.

THE Greensburg *Herald* concurs with the press generally, in opposing the proposition to restore the spring elections. It says:

Besides the general argument against frequent changes in those of our laws which the people directly are expected to be familiar with and obey, we can see no sort of reason, having any force whatever, for now repealing that portion of the law of last session. We think we can speak for nine-tenths of their immediate constituents, who sent them there, when we appeal to our Representatives, to vote against any repeal of change of the day.

INASMUCH as one of our city cotemporaries has been engaged in a self-imposed vivisection of the financial affairs of the city, and especially the sinking fund, the opportune card elsewhere published over the signature of Hon. RUSSELL ERRETT, will fully and satisfactorily explain the conduct of Messrs. PHILLIPS and McARTHY in the premises. From other equally reliable sources we are assured that not a single dollar of the city funds was ever used in the purchase of the bonds held in trust by a reliable Commission for the gradual extinguishment of the debt of the city, and it is very clear to our mind that to cancel the city bonds now held by the Commissioners of the fund, and thus arrest the process by which the outstanding bonds are being gradually absorbed, as our neighbor advises, would be to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

THE balance of trade during the last six months will foot up about $34,000,000 in our favor, in comparison with the same period of last year. This seems to be regarded, by the New York free-traders, as "unjust and intolerable." Viewed from their European stand-point, these adjectives are none too strong. They would have the balance just as much more the other way. They live by large importations of articles to be sold here without a domestic competition. Consequently, about thirteen hundred New York merchants, for the most part ship owners, bankers and agents of foreign manufacturers, and many of them not yet naturalized, held a mass-meeting in that city yesterday, to "devise means for the acceleration of the movement for a reform of the tariff," i. e., to turn the balance of trade at least thirty-four millions the other way,—and as much more as they can! It is pleasant to reflect that such efforts can accomplish nothing now. The principle of protection for home industry commends itself every day, the more it is discussed, to the approbation of our people; and is naturally gaining strength in Congress.

WE have the following statement of the testimony exculpating Mr. S. N. Pettis from the charge of improperly disposing of a cadetship belonging to the XXth District:

Mr. Bishop, who appeared before the Committee, testified that he said to Mr. Bloss after the nomination of Judge Pettis, that he would give $500 for his appointment, and that Mr. Bloss undertook to negotiate it, but reported that he could do nothing whatever with Mr. Pettis. That Bloss went to Meadville a second time for the purpose, but was unable to see Mr. Pettis. Mr. Derrickson subsequently solicited the appointment for his son. He and Bishop met, when Derrickson said that if he (Bishop) would contribute towards the payment of the campaign expenses, he could use his interest with Judge Pettis for him and withdraw his own claim. Bishop testified that he agreed to do this, but denied that he ever gave Pettis a note or paper of any kind connected with the transaction, or ever paid him a dollar of money for it. Judge Pettis also appeared before the Committee and testified to the fact that Mr. Bloss had offered him money for the appointment, which he declined. He denied that he ever gave Derrickson a hope that Mr. Bishop had given him, or that he ever gave him one. It is stated that the whole charge against Judge Pettis grew out of political squabbles in the district, and partakes a good deal of the nature of a conspiracy.

EVENTS have expressed the clear judgment of the American people, that a better type of citizenship is offered by loyalty under a dark skin than by rebellion under a white one. Result: the former class has been fully endowed with our highest political privileges, while the latter still sits on a back seat, waiting with an impatiently ill-grace, for the expected clemency which is about to restore to them their lost civil rights. Well! we will not keep them waiting for one needless hour, but we would rather see these supplicants exhibiting a more amiable frame of mind, a clearer perception of their own ill-deservings, and a juster appreciation of the superior civic virtues of a class which they once enslaved and still detest. When, in West Virginia or Missouri, the disfranchised rebel, or his Democratic sympathizer, bitterly protests against the liberal measures which couple together the two classes, admitting them alike, by the same general enactment, to the privileges of the franchise, this malignity of prejudice suggests a reasonable doubt as to the fitness of an unrepentant rebel for any present restorations to citizenship. Rather than support any proposition which opens the same way to the polls for white rebels and black loyalists, the Democracy of those States,—residuary legatees of the crushed rebellion—vote solid against the "let up" policy. Fortunately, they have not yet gained the control of the local legislation, which will be shaped without the least deference to their narrow prejudices. Nor are they likely to regain the political mastery, so long as they shall illustrate their stupid malignity in threats to overturn, as soon as they can, the wiser policy of the present hour. A better spirit at present will stand them in better stead!"

A VERY NICE SCHEME.

The coolest piece of impudence which has come to light the present winter is a bill presented in Congress by Representative Bennet, from the Buffalo district, New York, entitled, "A bill to provide for the better protection of the northern and north-western frontier, and to facilitate commerce and diminish the expense of the exchanges between the States." Well, how does Mr. Bennet propose to do all these good things? The Secretary of the U. S. Treasury is to be directed to issue $15,000,000 in coupon or registered bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and to run 10-50 years, said bonds to be delivered to the State of New York, from the proceeds of which she is to pay of that part of her debt for which the canal revenues are pledged. That done, the State is to levy no more canal tolls than will barely pay to keep the machine working and in working order, say half a mill per thousand pounds per mile. This would be a very nice arrangement indeed. Buffalo hopes, if this can be effected, to retrieve her waning fortunes; and the free traders of New York city feel that something of this sort must be done to keep the farmers of the north-western States, out of whose toil they have their wealth, in good humor, and prevent their turning protectionists, and taking measures to find markets for their surplus proceeds, without sending them over any of the thoroughfares of New York.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Without knowing the precise terms of the bill, which was lost in the Senate on the 23d, and which proposed to authorize the extension of the Pleasant Valley Railway to and across the Hand street bridge into Liberty street, we concur heartily with very many of our citizens in regretting any decision which should exclude that Company from a practical access to the Pittsburgh side of the river. This journal has always supported the most liberal policy in the matter of city railways, and has faithfully expressed therein the popular sentiment. We have shared in the general public desire for the continuation of that particular road across the river and into the heart of our city, and we share now in the public disappointment. We are also assured that our Senators, Messrs. GRAHAM and HOWARD, are both sincere friends of this extension, and that they have exerted themselves faithfully, although unsuccessfully, to secure the passage of this bill.

We take it for granted that the bill was drawn carefully, to avoid any conflict with the franchises belonging to other corporations. Upon that hypothesis, it should have been passed and not defeated. How this defeat could have been brought about against the efforts of our two Senators, we are not at present able to see. The public have a right to know why and how a measure has thus failed, which, *prima facie*, merited the legislative sanction as it unquestionably has the public approbation here at home. The news of its defeat has awakened a strong feeling of dissatisfaction among the people of the two cities, to whom an explanation is due.

IS HE NEEDED?

We copy the text of a bill which has passed our State Senate, and is now before the House. It is as follows:

An Act for the Appointment of a Special Detective by the District Attorney of the County of Allegheny.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That the District Attorney of the county of Allegheny may appoint an officer as a special detective in connection with his office, whose duty it shall be to assist in obtaining such evidence as he shall be directed by said District Attorney for the Commonwealth in all criminal cases.

SEC. 2. The said detective officer shall be subjected only to the order of the said District Attorney, at whose pleasure he may be removed. Said detective officer shall be paid a salary of eight hundred dollars per annum out of the Treasury of the said county, on a warrant drawn by the said District Attorney.

—Certainly, a nice little bill! Observe the care with which the new salaried officer of the county is to be made dependent exclusively upon the pleasure of one man only, for his tenure of the place! Although nominally to be an officer of justice, not even the Courts of the county or State can touch the "special detective," to correct any abuse or to control him in an office which, in its very nature, would eminently require the sharpest scrutiny upon the conduct of the incumbent himself.

The detective system has failed to secure the public confidence anywhere. There is not a city in the Union where it has been found free from faults so serious as not to be really fatal objections to its continuance. In Boston, it has just been abolished altogether, for inherent corruptions which are equally complained of everywhere. So far as the system has been recognized in Pittsburgh, it has only avoided the public censure because it has been administered with extraordinary care by our city authorities.

If the Sheriff and his officers, with the municipal police of these cities, are incapable of supporting the most zealous of District Attorneys, in his investigation and detection of crime, it is time that their places were filled with better men. No more officers are wanted: if it is better ones we need, the public should know it. Least of all, should the community be saddled with the inquisitor provided for by this bill,—and who is to be wholly irresponsible, except to the one man who has appointed him,—without some satisfactory explanations of the necessity for the step.

THE NEED OF ORGANIZATION.

The friends of protection have made a mistake. They have suffered themselves to drift into a weak position, when they might, had they been wise, be occupying one of invincible strength. We allude to the absence of organization among the numerous industrial interests to be affected by the action of Congress upon the tariff. They must co-operate one with another in support of the grand question at issue between the friends of protection and of free trade, and have some common platform where the broad principles upon which each and every interest must rely can be discussed, where different views may be harmonized, conflicting interests compromised, and the whole subject matured and set forth in arguments which cannot fail to come home with force to the minds of all classes of our people; to the agriculturalist as well as the manufacturer; to the mechanic whose business is not directly involved, as well as to the producers of iron, of steel, or of textile fabrics, with whose products foreign manufacturers do come in direct competition.

Protectionists are able to show that the policy for which they are contending is conducive to the interests and prosperity of the entire country, and of every one of its industries; that upon the multiplication of its home productions, the development of its natural resources, and of the skill of its people, the real prosperity, wealth, happiness and progress of this or any other country depend. They can show that more labor—which in this sense is money—is wasted in carrying the products of the soil to far distant markets than would pay the interest on our national debt. They can demonstrate that the gold and gold values which this country is sending across the Atlantic, to pay for things which we ought to make at home, are so draining it of the true and natural basis of currency that a return to specie payments is impossible.

These are a few of the abstract principles involved in this great national question; and it is upon these alone that the advocates of the policy of protection can have any rational hope of carrying their point and permanently establishing their policy; for unless it can be shown that that policy is best for "all the land and all the inhabitants thereof," it would be wrong and a folly to press it.

But all this can be shown, because it is true. But a deputation of the manufacturers of woolens, another of cottons, another of iron in more advanced forms, another of steel, and so on, appearing separately in the committee room of Congress, each urging their own particular interest, and contending about fractions of cents, will never accomplish the work. As well might an unorganized mob of recruits—no matter how brave and enthusiastic they may be—hope to meet successfully a well disciplined hostile army, as for the friends of protection to establish their policy by this desultory mode of warfare with the thoroughly organized host who are fighting for the opposite cause. No, gentlemen, you must organize, and you must go the country, as well as to Congress, with this question. You must show the farmers—*as you can*—that their best interests are in harmony with yours. You must convince the carpenter, the millwright, the bricklayer, the stone mason, the plasterer, the painter, and all classes of industrious people, that if they wish to do well in their several vocations, it is essential that all around them shall be prosperous and progressing.

So long as the fallacy, that to protect the manufacturing interests of the country is inimical to the interests of those who are engaged in the greatest of all interests, agriculture, so long will the policy of protection be unstable and unreliable, and the country be kept in a state of uncertainty and unrest. Men will shrink from embarking in large and beneficent enterprises, to develop our great natural resources, to augment their own fortunes, to give employment to labor, both skilled and unskilled, and to furnish home markets for the products of the soil.

We have thrown out these desultory thoughts on this most interesting subject by way of introduction to a few words from one of Pennsylvania's ablest and soundest statesmen, Hon D. J. MORRELL, Representative in Congress from the XVIth district. Hear him upon the necessity and plan of organization:

"If the various industries of our country were to day fully organized—each having its own organization, to care for its own special interests, and the whole forming a national organization, with headquarters either at Washington or at one of our commercial centers, the advocates of free-trade, who *are* thoroughly organized, would not be encouraged to defy the public sentiment of the country as audaciously as they now do. What is wanted is an association like yours for *all* branches of American industry—farmers, tanners, wool-growers, cotton-growers, manufacturers of woolen and cotton goods, workers in iron and steel, ship-builders, shippers, &c., &c.—so that the special needs of each may be made known, their statistics gathered and preserved, and a way be made by which, through co-operation and a fair hearing of all sides, the interests of all may be harmonized, and the common discomfited and driven from the field.

"Too long has this want been unsupplied, and with great respect, I say that it is folly to longer prolong such an unsatisfactory and uncomfortable state of affairs. The whole protective policy of the country is now endangered because of a lack of efficient organization in the past. If we would save our home manufactures, and through them save the wages, and realize the reasonable hopes of all our countrymen who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, we must resolve to link in one powerful and righteous band the different interests now so boldly assailed and so imminently jeopardized."

AN ELOQUENT PROTEST.

The petitioner in the Scull-Findlay Senatorial contest, retiring from a field where a fair trial had been denied to him, explains himself in the following letter:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 14, 1870.

HON. E. JONES BROOKS.—Sir: The majority of your committee having carefully closed all the avenues through which the frauds perpetrated in the Twentieth Senatorial district, at the election in October last, might have been reached and exposed, I am necessarily compelled to abandon any further prosecution of the case which you were sworn to try.

It must have been apparent to you from the first organization of your committee, that the case was prejudged by a majority of its members, and a verdict made up, ready to be rendered, in favor of the sitting member at the first fitting opportunity. It would be a mere waste of words to cite the numerous instances of deliberate wrong perpetrated by the majority; your own keen sense of right and justice having already compelled you to publicly denounce them as "most outrageous."

That a juror acting under the sanction of an oath, should have deliberately entered into the councils of one of the parties, whose case was upon trial before him, is as astounding as it must be to every honest and proper-minded mind; and as evidence that this is not a mere surmise or an idle allegation, I beg leave to call your attention to the notable similarity, between the very remarkable resolutions offered by the Hon. Senator from Erie—adopted by the majority of your committee—and the legal opinion of Benjamin Harris Brewster read in the case by the counsel of the sitting member. I trust, for yourself and colleagues of the minority, my sincere thanks for the uniform courtesy and kindness extended to me during the progress of the case, and I trust the base precedent attempted to be established by the majority, may not return to plague its inventors.

Very respectfully, ED. SCULL.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* says:

The Erie Canal, to be of practicable service, will cost upwards of twenty millions of dollars. The six millions of Pennsylvania Railroad bonds now in the Treasury are to be demanded as the first installment. The way the thing looks at present in Harrisburg, judging merely by the character of the men engaged in working it up, there is no intention to do more than get control of millions of money, make a great show of work, and then abandon it to the State to finish. There should be a ship canal from river to lake. The advantages and merits of such an enterprise are unquestioned, but if the State is in earnest and really desires such a work, a different order of men must take hold of it, and prevent it from being a mere job for the benefit of a few corrupt speculators.

THE Beaver *Radical* says:

A private letter from Harrisburgh advises us that almost the entire opposition to Mr. White's Treasury bill proceeded from Irwin's boilers, and his hammers who did not bolt. Upon the test vote to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means, they voted to recommit, which was a fatal stab to the law. Craig, of Lawrence, supported the bill in Committee, and fought it upon the floor at every step, as did Strang, Davis, Adaire, Bunn, McCreary, &c. When it became evident that the bill would pass they voted for it. Mr. White states that the bill was submitted to Mr. Mackey and approved by him some weeks before the meeting of the Legislature. It don't suit the jolly reformers.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided, all the Judges coinciding, that the law creating a Board of City Trusts, to have control of the Girard, Boudinot, Grover, Franklin, and other bequests made to the city of Philadelphia, is constitutional and of binding force. This takes the Girard estate, &c., out of the hands of the City Councils and places it in those of the Board of City Trusts appointed last August by the City and State Judges, to be hereafter in their exclusive control. This decision, it is argued, would sustain in effect the constitutionality of a Police Commission, appointed by the Legislature, the Governor, or the Judges of the Supreme Court.

An Exciting Scene.

The peregrinations of showmen are beset with numerous difficulties while pursuing their daily avocations in this our Southern country, which, with the usual winter rains and heavy roads, make it difficult for the managers to make good the promises of the agents. Such was the case with John Robinson's Circus and Menagerie a few days since. While performing in Tallahassee, Florida, it was mentioned to Mr. J. F. Robinson, Jr., that he might expect some difficulty in passing through a long and dismal swamp between that place and Quincy, on account of the large number of alligators who infested the ford at this particular locality, and who are at this season of the year very ferocious, and on the watch for any unfortunate mule or horse that may become entangled in the numerous roots, quicksands and holes which abound at the ford; but he replied, as the agent had already made the arrangements for him to go through, and it was not his nature to turn back, he had nothing left but to follow, trusting to his previous good fortune in getting thus far. The result of his decision, although anticipating some difficulty, was far more serious than he anticipated.

At three o'clock P. M., January 25, Professor Huston, who has charge of the animals, started with the elephant Empress, the large Bactrian camel, a fine thoroughbred mare and colt, and two spotted coach dogs, to make the trip to Quincy, although repeatedly warned not to attempt the passage of the swamp in any other than daylight. He, however, went through. Before approaching the ford, an occasional bellow or roar was heard, betokening that the inhabitants of the locality had not retired for the night, and a sudden plunge and splash in the water would denote that the enemy were on the alert for mischief. The elephant would, every few steps, throw her trunk aloft, emitting at the same time a loud screech of defiance, the camels uttering low moans, while the horses almost refused to stir, and stood trembling with fear, while the dogs kept up an incessant howling. Approaching the water at the ford, Huston determined upon the immediate passage through before the alligators had time to summon their crew.

Bidding the elephant enter, she stepped boldly in, at the same time lashing the water furiously with her trunk; the camels, horses and dogs followed close in the rear. He had passed two thirds of the way, when a sharp yelp of pain from one of the dogs and his sudden disappearance denoted that the swamp fiends were at work, and before he could collect his thoughts the other dog went under with a long death-howl. He now began to think of his own safety, and calling to the elephant, commanded her to turn. As she did so a fearful roar was heard from the large Bactrian camel, who had at that instant been attacked.

The water seemed alive with alligators. The rearing, bellowing and screeching of elephant, camels and alligators were terrific. They would throw their ponderous jaws open and tear huge pieces of flesh from the camels, while the poor brute would utter a shrill wail rending groans and cries for relief. In the meantime the elephant was not idle. Ever solicitous for the welfare of her keeper and companions, she had, at the moment of seeing them safely landed upon the opposite shore, rushed back to the assistance of her friend, the camel, who by this time was nearly gone, and by creating the greatest throw among her assailants, succeeded in bringing the head of the camel to the shore, that portion being all that remained of the poor animal.

In the confusion that ensued, Huston did not miss the colt until he heard a shrill scream or neigh, which seemed to come from several rods below. Upon rushing down the stream a few yards, a terrible scene was presented to his view. It would seem that the denizens of Chattahoochee swamp for miles around had become cognizant of some extra attraction at that particular point on this night, and had started for the rendezvous, and upon reaching the scene of action had unexpectedly encountered both food and opposition at the same time—for, simultaneous with the meeting of the colt they met their pursuers, an an awful battle ensued. Several times it seemed said the colt would escape and regain the shore, so busy were the alligators in destroying each other, but just before the poor creature would reach the land, some monster, more ravenous than brave, would leave the melee, pounce upon the frightened boy, drag it back into deep water, until finally it became exhausted and fell an easy prey to the fearful reptiles, while Professor Huston stood looking on with blanched and terrified looks, wholly unable to render the least assistance, threatened with a terrible death should he even attempt it. As he turned to retrace his steps toward the place where he left the mare and colt, he counted the cost. He had made the passage, but at a terrible sacrifice. He came out with an elephant, one camel and one horse. The camel was valued at $5000, and is very rare. The colt Mr. Robinson had repeatedly refused $1,000 for. It will be many a long year before Mr. Huston will forget the horrors of passing through a Florida swamp at night.—*Fort Gaint Mirror.*

Dishonest Merchants.

The New York correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* makes very serious charges against some New York merchants:

The business men of this city are very dishonest. This I know from close experience. They have certain "tricks of trade," as they are called, which are nothing less than absolute stealing. Boxes of Castile soap and similar goods are sold to country customers, who little think that they pay for box and all at full price. The cheating on tea is outrageous. Ten in chest is estimated at 20 pounds tare, which is always allowed by the importer, but a country dealer seldom gets more than 18 pounds. On half chests 19 pounds are allowed, while at the same time the dealer marks the chests up a pound or two. This marking up of weights corresponds with the marking down of tares. Casks of sugar which few buyers ever weigh, are marked up 20 pounds, and sometimes 50 pounds. They tell a good story of old H——. H——, a well known grocer on the north side, was accustomed to be very boldness in this line. The old man became at one time somewhat pious, and when in such a frame was asked by a clerk who had sold a cask of sugar, if he should go to 'Hell for it?" "No, sir," was the reply, "don't go it for you, for I'm under concern of mind." Molasses, spirits, turpentine, and other liquids are gauged up, which is very easily done. The original gauge mark of say 31 one gallons, can be easily altered into 34 by using a gauger's "scube" in a neat manner. If that is not enough, a turn of the scube can change the 31 into 34. As a general rule, with many dealers, from one to three gallons are made in each cask. Provision dealers steal in a different manner. Barrels of mackerel are opened in the bottom head, and from twenty to thirty pounds are removed, and the space filled up with salt. When the retailer opens the barrel he always takes the top head, and here all looks right, but when he gets to the bottom he finds a half bushel more of salt than he expected. Pork and beef are also thus stolen, and hence our government supplies are often short, and men suffer severely in consequence. I have referred to but a few of the different branches of robbery perpetrated, among what are called honorable men, for a complete statement would fill a volume. One further instance may be cited, and this is the fraud in essential oils. It is next to impossible for any country druggist to buy a pure article of oil lemon, oil bergamot, oil organum, or any similar oils. The reason is that spirits of turpentine mixes so naturally with these articles that detection is almost impossible. In these oils our wholesale druggists make enormous profits. Carrying out this idea, a bold druggist, contrived not only to cheat country customers, but also to fleece the trade at large. To do this he employed a machinist to imitate the metallic seals which the manufacturers put upon the cans. These cans he would unsodder, and then steal about one-tenth of the oil, and fill it up with spirits of turpentine, and then apply the counterfeit seal. These cans would then go into the hands of a drug broker, and would be sold to the trade as pure from the distiller's hands. This operator I know well. He is nothing but a thief, and yet in society he is a "gentleman." He has a fine house, and lives in style, but retribution may yet reach him, and, though slow, it may be sure.

A WESTERN JUDGE has decided that the authority of fashion plates and journals is not to be recognized in law as of more weight than the decision of any private person. This was in a suit brought by a modiste against a young woman who had declared the dress sent home to be a "perfect fright," and thrown it in the fire.

An Indian Massacre.

[This is the report to which reference was made in the article on the subject of the Indians in the GAZETTE of yesterday. It was crowded out of that number.]

(From the Helena (Montana) Gazette.)

The expedition against the hostile Indians set out from Fort Shaw on the morning of Wednesday, and made a march of sixty miles to the Teton, near where they camped all day. Thursday night they marched all night, and went into camp on the Marias, on Friday, just below the Dry Fork. Friday night they again made a long march down the Marias, and on Saturday concealed themselves and went into camp. All this time the weather was most fearfully cold, the thermometer ranging from ten to twenty degrees below zero, and the icy winds swept across the exposed and bleak plains with a keenness and penetration that defy description. The wagon train had been left the first night out on the Teton; hence a pack train only had accompanied them to the Marias. This was here abandoned, and the expedition proceeded in light marching order, and in a condition for fighting. Breaking from this, their last hiding place, the command threaded their way through the darkness on Saturday night, and about dawn on Sunday morning reached the tepee of an Indian called "Grey Wolf," who was encamped alone, with his family, in which there were two cases of smallpox. Extorting from "Grey Wolf" the intelligence that "Red Horn" and "Bear Chief's" camp was eight miles further on in the Big Bend of the Marias, the command started on a gallop and passed over the intervening distance with all the speed their horses possessed. They came upon the camp like a whirlwind, about seven o'clock on Sunday morning, and completely surprised the sleeping Indians. There was only one Indian stirring, and he, seeing the cavalry as they dashed across the creek, fired and killed a soldier. This was the first shot fired, and the next second the command were in the camp, around every tepee, in front of every lodge door, and opening a fusillade from their repeating rifles, which our informant tells us, equaled the firing of an entire division of the army of the Potomac. The awakened Indians jumped to their feet with terrific yells; but no sooner would one put his head out of his lodge than he was riddled. Some fired through the lodge, others endeavored to escape by running. One "buck" was found alive afterward in his tepee, who had killed two of his squaws with his knife and piled their dead bodies over himself to hide them. This is an act of strategem, meanness and cowardice unexampled, even in Indian history. It is unnecessary to say that the wretch did not live long after he was found in this condition. Soon it appeared that the warriors of the camp were thoroughly wiped out, and the troops took a view of the situation. The camp consisted of thirty-seven lodges, with a wealth of buffalo robes, furs, meat, whisky and everything that an Indian considers necessary to make him rich, that astonished the troops. They found that they had killed 173 Indians, and had, besides, between 130 and 140 captives, women and children. These they had no use for; and assigning them a lodge for their shelter, with such necessaries as they needed, the troops burned the robes, furs, peltries, meats, arms, lodges and everything else.

While a detachment remained at the work of destruction, the main command had resumed the march to attack the Mountain Chief's band, which they supposed was only three miles further, but a march of sixteen miles scarcely brought them to the camp. The Indians here had received the alarm and had fled, hastily taking their ponies with them. The lodges were struck, but nothing had been moved. The pots were still burning on the fires. There were forty-four lodges in this camp, with a similar wealth of Indian goods, proving that they were the richest Indians in America. Every thing was destroyed. The guides and citizens were much disgusted at the destruction of bales of buffalo robes and rich furs; but the doctor announced that they all had the small-pox contagion in them, and that no amount of money would compensate for its introduction into the settlements or the States. Every thing was burned.

Agricultural Items.

OVER 100 students are attending the Kansas Agricultural College the present term.

MR. DALRYMPLE, the great farmer of Minnesota, is said to have made one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, clear gain, in three years of farming.

HOLDING the head of a fowl under a stream of cold water for a short time will medically arrest vertigo; and a dose any aperient, such as cajonel, jalap, castor oil, removes the tendency to th complaint.

JAMES B. BURNS & CO.,
Druggists, corner of Penn and Sixth (Old St. Clair) Streets.

Have just received the largest and finest assortment of Mediterranean Sponges ever brought to this city:

Fine Velvet Sponges,	Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges,	Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges,	Nice Bathing Sponges

and two cases of nice sponge for Family use and also fifty case of good Bath-r sponges, the best and most quality of Turkey and Syria, available sponges of every quality sold by the staple pound or single sponge, at the very lowest price at

JAMES B. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 187 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of applications, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these various conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, insure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and shaking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has helds and supporters which are so constructed as to insure relief and immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skilful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself to be sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves but also that of intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 187 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS.

Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is deprived of it, or even of a sufficient and free access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant, needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The question should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this antimilking and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this celebrated vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The chief fault of the Bitters is its mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, unvitiated—or rather unchanged—with the fluid extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopoeia has its mixtures, but where are they? The bulk of only a single root or bark or plant is present in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters, not are there the sum of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood deparent and an antispasmodic.

The belief is that which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when to this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the impalpable vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes deleterious and depressing in the extreme. Thenable the system to bear up even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength sustaining, health protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines.

NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Railroad and Storage Company will be held at the office of said company, corner of Eighth and Duquesne Way, on MONDAY, MARCH 7TH, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year and attending to such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. P. LANG, Secretary.

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

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY ONLY.

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

WILL OFFER BY THE PIECE
Only Ten Cases
LIGHT MEDIUM AND Dark Prints,
8c PER YARD.

To Which He Invites the Attention of His Numerous Customers, Feeling Assured it is the Best Bargain that will be Offered this Season.

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

NEW GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE
Just Opened.
All the Novelties of the Season,
As well as complete assortments of
Hosiery and Gloves,
Embroideries,
White Goods,
Handkerchiefs,
Notions, &c., &c.,
OFFERED AT LOWEST PRICES.
Merchants and Dealers
SUPPLIED AT EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
feb25

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.
GENTLEMEN'S ZEPHYR LAPPETS.
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS,
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET.
feb

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 Southwestern Stone Axes Nail Company.
A full stock of Blacksmiths, Blacksmiths and Carpenters' Tools, Tanner's Files, Leather Belting, Lace Leather, &c., always on hand.
jan18

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY.
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 "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.
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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Having been appointed GAS and GAS METER INSPECTOR for Allegheny County; notice is hereby given that until the necessary office and Mechanical Testing Machinery can be provided, I will be found at the OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Twenty-third street, near Penn, Pittsburgh.
R. H. SMITH,
Gas and Gas Meter Inspector.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS R. HILL & SON, corner 83d 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, carpenter's work, plastering for plaster work.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Hill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidder.
R. BRACKEN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Plans and Specifications for 4 STORE on the corner of Butler and Forty-third street, may be seen at the office of Hills & Sons, Butler and Thirty-third streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, February 24th. Bids will be closed eight days from the above date.
SAMUEL W. RICHARDS,
Architect.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
TABLE LINENS AND TABLE NAPKINS.
Marseilles Quilts.
HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS.
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting Muslins,
Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts.
SILKS AND POPLINS,
Shawls and Skirts,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
DRY GOODS & NOTIONS
No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
SOLE AGENTS
ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS
ALSO, BEAVER CLOTHS AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,
Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street.
Corner of Irwin, now offer the trade at low figures, strictly
Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined do.
Choice Teas, Loverings, Brunjis, Stuart's Allang and Long Island Teas.
Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses, Young Hyson, Japan, Imperial, Gunpowder and English Tea.
Carolina and Mangoin Rice.
Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffees.
Tobacco, Lard Oil, Fish, Nails, Glass, Soaps Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Brandies, Wines and Segars,
Rhenish, Moselle and Sparkling Hock Wine of Hinkel & Co., in bottles.
Sparkling Moselle, Scharsberg and Johann