The Pittsburgh Gazette,

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 93⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 67⅞f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅛@111¼.

WE reprint, from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, an article on the appropriation bills now pending at Harrisburg, which should address itself to the reader's thoughtful consideration.

ONE of our city contemporaries yesterday bulletined the news of the explosion of the tow-boat "Eagle," in the river, sixteen miles below the city. At the same time, the "Eagle" was quietly moored at our levee, and the only explosion heard of was the mirth of the river-men over this reliable enterprise of our neighbor.

FOR the shocking brutality with which Captain Eyre deserted the crushed Oneida, and left one hundred and fifteen Americans to perish, whom he might have saved, a British Court of Inquiry, at Hong Kong, has "suspended his certificate for six months"! It is quite another form of suspension which he has merited, in the judgment of all Christendom, except his countrymen.

CONNECTICUT holds her State election on the first Monday in April. Her voters must be registered twenty days previously, unless the right to vote accrues subsequently, when the citizen may be registered up to within a week from the election day. The 2,000 colored voters of the State will therefore be enfranchised by the President's proclamation, if issued before the 25th inst. That depends upon the admission, seasonably, of Texas and Georgia.

THE militia of Tennessee were disbanded by the last Legislature, and no other means were provided, to enable the Governor to enforce the laws among the turbulent population. That official has appealed, therefore, to the President for military aid, which, as the Federal laws are now said to stand, can only be rendered by calling the militia of the adjoining States into service. We doubt this last statement. The Government has given military aid, with the regular troops, to State authorities in several instances, and notably in the matter of the Dorr insurrection in Rhode Island. The President will therefore be able to comply with the demand made by Gov. SENTER. Beyond that, there would be no difficulty in the premises if the Governor were worth his salt. But, unfortunately, he is very much under improper influences, and no reliance can be placed upon his energy or official integrity. Tennessee is reaping herself all the just fruits of her own political mistakes, and it is questionable whether any intervention by Congress is now requisite or justifiable.

THE LATE DUEL near Madrid, between two aspirants to the Spanish throne—Prince Henri of Bourbon and the Duke of Montpensier, a son of the late Louis Pallipe, King of the French—is one of those affairs which, like the recent murder committed by Prince Bonaparte, is fast bringing royalty into contempt among sensible people. After considerable firing on both sides, the Prince was shot through the brain, and of course fell dead. "My God! (exclaimed the other party) what have I done!" Had he asked himself the question while going to the field, or while firing his first shots, "What am I doing?" it would have been a little more sensible. Pride, passion and moral cowardice goaded him on till the fatal point was passed, and then remorse and honor succeeded, as deep darkness succeeds the lightning flash. Perhaps, however, it was better that one of these tools should be entombed, and the other go forth a wretched and self-condemned homicide, than that either should have mounted the throne of that miserable nation, which, for more than a year past, has been feebly trying to rise into light and liberty.

SOCIAL PROGRESS, in Wyoming Territory, has brought women face to face with one of the most trying responsibilities incident to the fallest political rights of citizenship. It is all very fine to talk about the right of suffrage, and no doubt it would practically be very pleasant for her to exercise that right. But the privileges of the voter are accompanied with other duties, imperative and far less acceptable. If her physical constitution disqualifies her for military service, that plea should not avail to release her from duty as a juror. Accordingly the panel in a capital case just tried at Laramie, included three or four women, who were duly sworn, took their seats in the box, heard the testimony, the arguments of counsel, and the charge from the Court, and retired, with their male associates, to deliberate upon the verdict. For four days this epicene jury hung in debate upon its finding, until at last all were of one mind to convict for murder. We shall conclude that the female jurors were of that opinion when they first left the court-room, or that the merits of the case must have been very strong to have changed their minds. We have no other comment to make, except to observe that to very many women the bare suggestion of an exposure to a duty so painful as that of a capital conviction would itself be quite enough to impel their desertion from the cause of an unsexed suffrage.

THE London *Times*, in a recent article on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the legal tender law of 1863 unconstitutional so far as it related to debts contracted prior to its passage, suggests to the foreign holders of bonds of our States who received their interest in currency or its equivalent in value under protest, that now they can, by legal process, recover the amount of the difference in the two currencies. The *Times* in this is mistaken. In the case of the State securities there are two bars to such a process of recovery. The national Constitution expressly provides that no State shall be liable to suits in the courts of the United States on the part of citizens of other States, or of citizens of any foreign States. But were that not so, the law of both England and the United States declares that if a creditor accepts payment of debt, whether he protests or not, waives his right to any legal remedies in the premises. We know that a different impression prevails, and that in many cases formal protests have been entered; but this being the law, there will be no raking up of old scores on account of debts, whether principal or interest, which have been paid in currency, and that payment accepted. This is well, and it is well that everybody should know it. It was lawful to pay debts in that way before the late decision, although contracted before the passage of the legal tender act. It is not so now.

PHILIP SHERIDAN enjoyed a brilliant fame for his gallant achievements in the valley of the Shenandoah, and few names made great by the war of the rebellion called forth more spontaneous and hearty acclamations from his countrymen than his.

It is sad to think that a man may have spirit, courage, and dash, and skill to render them available, and yet be destitute of the higher and nobler qualities of manhood. That ride of which we read and sing was glorious, for it changed rout and disaster into victory; but that order to Col. Baker to ride over the frozen northern plains to surprise and butcher a camp of sick Indians, made up of both sexes and all ages, was the act of a barbarian rather than a hero. The order itself was atrocious, the manner in which it was carried out was equally so. To attempt to apologize for either would only make the matter worse. But, worst of all is the late order from General Sheridan, congratulating Col. Baker and his party upon their murderous achievement.

By this act General Sheridan has inflicted a sorer wound upon his country than traitor or rebel ever did. It is one of those "damned spots," as Shakspeare expresses it, that will not out. It is one of those little dark and shameful episodes which tarnish the fair fame of men and nations, and which history neither ignores nor washes out. How now can good men, appointed by government to gather those miserable outcasts of humanity, those Ishmaels of our border, upon reservations, and labor to lead them to a better, safer and happier life, look the survivors in the face, and ask them to put their faith in the words of white men? How now shall they tell them of HIM whose mission it was, not to destroy men's lives, but to save them? That order, with its execution, was an immeasurable calamity, an ever-during shame.

## THE SUMNER BULL.

Senator Sumner is apparently not content with the slow but steady movement in our finances toward a general resumption of cash payments. He would hasten its progress by express enactments, taking the responsibility of fixing an arbitrary date only nine months hence, from and after which the Government shall resume payment in specie upon all its liabilities. The first effect of the introduction of his bill, a synopsis of which appeared in yesterday's GAZETTE, was to advance the gold premium. How the passage of his bill finally would react the other way, it passes the public comprehension to imagine. Since he proposes to lock up gold in monthly instalments, in the bank vaults, until one hundred and fifty millions shall be withdrawn from the market, one must conclude that either that policy would be a mistake, or that the Secretary has made a palpable blunder in reducing his own reserves by monthly sales upon the New York Exchange. Yet the Treasury policy is admitted to have exercised a potent influence, not only in crushing speculation, but in convincing the financial world of the actual abundance of the supply of the metal for all the demands of the market. He has made gold an active commodity in the exchange of solid values, instead of withdrawing it from use, and hoarding it up on the principles of the Sumner bill. If the Secretary is right in holding that we have gold enough in the country, *plus* a restored public confidence, to warrant us in expecting a reasonably early restoration of specie payments—and his opinion is sustained by the settled and resistless movement of the market itself—is not his policy bearing its fruit before our eyes, in such a solid appreciation of the paper resources both of the Treasury and of the banks, as shall, at not a very distant day, make these resources convertible at pleasure, dollar for dollar, into their coin equivalent? When all these assets shall have recovered, under that policy, their face value in coin, not only without locking one dollar up, but in fact with the release of the bullion as fast as it accumulates from other causes, is not a policy which accomplishes that potential result doing more to forward resumption, by rendering everybody able to resume, than we have any reason to expect from a measure of so opposite a character as this which is offered to us by the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. Sumner has evidently adopted the idea which is so satisfactorily urged by a New York journal. "The only way to resume is to resume," and so he brings in a bill which is effect would run down the throat of the struggling market, and send the debtor class to the bottom, with as little care for the consequences as Captain Eyre exhibited in the case of the hapless Oneida.

—Resumption will come to stay when it comes of itself, and the country will have cause to deprecate any legislation in the premises, which shall go one inch beyond recognizing the situation as it shall be arranged by the course of events. Such bills as this of Mr. Sumner's can only do mischief by obstructing the way; it would certainly do as little good as a papal bull against the comet.

CHARLES BEKE, writing to the London *Athenaum*, gives one more "wrinkle" on an interesting sort on that rather indiscreet subject of the Nile origin. Referring to the account of Lladiaba Magyar, a Hungarian traveler, who wrote in 1858, he concludes that the Kassavi, a great river, rising in the vast forest Oberland of Olo Nihenda, near the west coast of Africa, is really the origin looked for. Livingstone, in 1854, saw this river, and thought it ran westward, but Beke says it trends to the north and runs through the great Nyanza lakes, taking the name of "Nile," on its way to the Mediterranean. One thing in favor of this conclusion is that the source of the Kassavi is the very *furthest* any one can look to, since it is in the last mountain ridge of Africa on that western side, between eleven and twelve degrees, south latitude. The guess carries a show of probability with it; and if it is a true one, that renowned old Nile will be found by far the longest river on the globe.

A RELIABLE authority gives the following decline in retail prices in New York during the week, as the result of the collapse in gold, from 115: Staple dress goods, from 10 to 15 per cent; carpets of domestic manufacture, 7½ per cent; foreign linens, 5 per cent; American silks and Italian cloths, from 15 to 20 per cent; shawls, from 10 to 12½ per cent. Java coffee has fallen from 45 to 35c per pound. Best white sugar, which sold a month ago at 20c, is now held at 12½c by the barrel. Teas are from 10 to 15c per pound lower. Good brands of flour are offered at $7. Boots and shoes are not affected, as labor is high, and the price of leather is advancing.

THE bill before the Judiciary Committee, granting to all corporations created by the States the rights and immunities of citizens in all the States, will probably not be reported to the House until the return of Mr. Bingham, the Chairman of the Committee, who is now ill at his home in Ohio. The bill is spoken of favorably by men of all parties; since the disposition of several of the States to discriminate against non-resident corporations is felt to be a growing evil. It will, if adopted, interfere with some of the railway legislation of Pennsylvania, as well as the life insurance laws of several southern and western States.

## Infallibility in the Council.

The Roman correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung* writes: "The members of the Council are divided by a vast chasm into two hostile camps. The question of infallibility, though the most important is not the only one which separates the bishops. Both parties have entirely different and indeed conflicting programmes. The majority, with its 800 Papal pensioners, speaks and acts on the principle:—'We are here to accept all our master, the Pope, submits to us without objection, and without any substantial change. What the Jesuits are as priests we are as bishops, the heralds of the Papal power and infallibility, and the obedient executors of its commands. We shall therefore vote against every proposal which does not proceed from the Pope and has not been sanctioned by him, and oppose everything that can displease him or tend to lessen the revenues of the Curia both in the Council and elsewhere.' Hence the 150 or 140 bishops who desire ecclesiastical reforms are met and hindered at every turn by the opposition of a well led and disciplined majority of 400 prelates. In this respect, Cardinal Barnabe, the prefec of the Propaganda, has rendered most eminent services to the Curia. He keeps the missionary bishops in good order, and does not hesitate to spend a whole evening in laying siege to one of them who is supported or assisted by the Propaganda, until, by threatening him with the withdrawal of the subsidies his diocese enjoys, he induces him to vote exactly as the Pope may desire.

"Between these two hostile camps stands a party of some 150 prelates belonging to various nations, who are averse to the manufacture of dogmas to which the Jesuits are driving the Pope, in general, and to the new dogma of infallibility, in particular, who also acknowledge that many reforms are necessary and desirable, and yet, for various reasons, do not wish openly to support their opinions with their names and influence.

"As far as I can judge from frequent personal intercourse with many bishops who favor the proposed dogma of infallibility, the following train of thought is the secret source of their zeal. They feel more or less distinctly that the old dogmata are not sufficient for the wants of our age, but new articles are required. A church infallible ecclesiastical dictator would be more likely, as they think, to sanction such an addition to the creed of the Church than an episcopal assembly, for, even supposing each new dogma should not be opposed, as it is almost certain to be, at any rate by a minority in a Council, the bishops can still only be regarded as witnesses to the tradition of their Churches, whereas an infallible pope, standing under the direct inspiration of the Holy Ghost, might at once proclaim a new dogma, as for example the corporal assumption of the Virgin Mary, without heeding the history of the past, or the tradition of any single Church, even that of Rome.

"Again, and this is the principal thing to be remembered, the difference between ignorant bishops and those of great theological learning would in future lose its significance. As the prelates would only have to announce and execute the Papal edicts, they could not justly be blamed for being unversed in divinity. Those who can never be required to pronounce a judgment need not be ashamed of their incapacity for doing so. They are merely the speaking-trumpet of a higher power.

"Thirdly, theology itself would be simplified; it would become an easier and shorter study. The long and careful inquiry into the history of a dogma, and the painful investigation of its scope and consequences would be superseded by the authoritative dicta of the Pope. Such reports might be collected and published under the title of 'the Art of Theology learnt in eight days.' A copy of this work might then be presented to every candidate for Holy Orders, and it would supply the place of a whole library."

## Emigrants and the South.

The Commissioners of Emigration, in their report which is now in press, speak as follows of the disposition of emigrants to settle in certain sections of the country:

"The South still strives to find the means of attracting emigrant labor, but it loses sight of one important fact, namely, that most of the immigrants look out for the place where they are to settle before they start. It is vain to tell them that many tracts of land are to be had cheap, or even for nothing. Work is more attractive for them than land, at least at first. For this reason, and in consequence of the large European settlements existing there, the immigrant is attracted to the West, and especially the Northwest, where the fertile soil enables farmers to give ready employment to all the laborers that may present themselves. It is only at present the West and Northwest which offer them a secure support; and, once employed, they easily arrive at independence. By economizing their monthly wages, they secure the means of attaining it; and, when the proper moment comes, they have learned by experience where to settle, and what they must do to succeed. The matter is simple, and requires on the part of the Western States no exertion of thought or money. On examining the conditions offered by the South, we can easily detect the causes which put it at a disadvantage in the labor market. A class of farmers ready to receive the laborers who may offer themselves, is, with few exceptions, wanting, especially in the extreme Southern districts, where there are only great planters, whose mode of cultivation has no attraction for the immigrants. The European immigrant detests to work in gangs as much as this kind of work is sought after by the negro. His individuality is overlooked, his self-respect impaired, and he is viewed as a mere unit in the mass. He seeks not the planter, but the farmer. * * * What should be done under such circumstances may be inferred from what has been said. In default of hands than these large planters have to be replaced by small farmers, who will begin to work themselves, and who will be able and willing to employ the white immigrants. In the Western States, a moderate culture is required, with two or three hands living in a patriarchal way with the farmer's family. Immigrants will then come and remain, or, if they leave, it will be to settle in the neighborhood. Farms should be laid out for the reception of European laborers, and it is upon the formation of these farms, and the introduction of Europeans, that the future of the South depends."

## The Spectroscope at the Dearborn Observatory.

The spectroscope recently procured for the use of the astronomers at the Chicago Observatory has already been employed to advantage. Mr. Stone has examined the great nebula in the sword of Orion with much care. In other instruments this beautiful object is represented as giving a gaseous spectrum, with three bright lines. These are a hydrogen line (F), one corresponding to nitrogen, and another representing some unknown substance, but occupying very nearly the position of a barium line. In a communication made to the Academy of Sciences, last Tuesday evening, Mr. Stone announced the discovery of a fourth line near the solar line G, but apparently somewhat nearer to the red end of the spectrum. The instrument is not, however, so well adapted to the measurement of the lines on the scale, as to enable him to say with certainty that the line is not the well known G line. The phenomenon of four lines has been observed in the case of only one other nebula—known in the catalogues of 18 H IV.

Mr. Stone also described the Zollner Spectroscope—a new instrument recently invented for the especial purpose of enabling the inventor to measure more accurately the rate of motion towards, or from, the fixed stars.

THE Texas delegation is now all at Washington and the proper papers are on file, so that there need be no delay in the admission of that State. Georgia may be debated in a few days on Mr. Bingham's amendment, which will be stricken out and the bill passed. The House will, no doubt, concur, and before the week expires both States will be admitted, and the President's proclamation will be issued announcing the Fifteenth Amendment is now a part of the Constitution.

In the State Library at Harrisburg there is only one picture, and that is of Grant and his Generals. Grant, Sheridan, Mead, McPherson, Pope and other distinguished soldiers were all in the picture; but the artist omitted the portrait of the hero of Lookout Mountain, so the aid of another artist was invoked. The picture has been reconstructed and the features of Governor Geary have been painted over those of General Pope.

## The Appropriation Bill.

On Saturday, we called attention to the necessity of early action by the Legislature on the Appropriation bill. Since then we have made an examination of the one passed by the House and now before the Senate for its consideration, and are confident that, unless early and careful action is taken on it, we shall have an expense account to foot far beyond our means. Our revenues for the year ending November 30, 1869, amounted to $5,349,000. Under the existing laws they would amount this year to $5,400,000.

Our expenses for 1869 were $4,874,000. This year they should not be so much, as there will be a reduction in the amount of interest to be paid of $100,000, and of military expenses of $70,000. By these items our expenditures should be reduced to about $4,200,000, leaving for the reduction of the public debt $1,200,000, which is just about the amount that should be paid off yearly. This, we say, should be the case, if this Legislature was simply to follow in the tracks of its predecessors. We had certainly expected better things of it, but are now willing to compromise on this basis.

But taking its action so far, with the bills now before it partially acted on, as an indication of its intention, we do not hesitate to assert that the 30th of November, 1871, will find us *bankrupt*. We say 1871, because the misdeeds of the present Legislature will only go into the portion of the year between June 1st and November 30th, as the appropriation bill commences on June 1st. Here are the figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue according to present law | $5,400,000 |
| Bills now in progress to reduce the Revenue: Raid bill (per session) $300,000 | |
| Capitalization bill, do | 40,000 |
| To refund capital stock by dividend, if used honestly | 270,000 |
| | $ 650,000 |
| Revenue | $4,950,000 |
| Appropriation bill as passed by House | $4,348,000 |
| Deficiency bill passed | 80,000 |
| do do yet to pass | 38,000 |
| Paper and printing not in Appropriation bill | 100,000 |
| Sundry expenses more especially not likely to exceed of this | 100,000 |
| | $4,555,000 |
| Amount for liquidation of debt | $395,000 |

This statement of expenditures does not include $250,000, which, by the Constitution, we are required to appropriate towards the liquidation of our debt. Now we submit to every intelligent reader whether we are not marching straight to bankruptcy, unless the Legislature conform their appropriations to our revenues. We shall not go into any specific statements as to where this reduction should be made, as we are not advocating the reduction of any special appropriation, but simply demanding that the expenditures be reduced at least as low as they were in 1869. We repeat our caution to the members of the Legislature that those voting for the above raids on the Revenue will assuredly be held to the strictest accountability, and that this accountability will have to be met by the open and practical issue of the ballot-box.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

## LOVE'S SECRET SPRINGS.

BY ALICE CAREY.

In asking how I came to choose
This flower to make my bow to shine,
You can to any tree claim loss
Your choice, my friend, when I had mine!
And by your lifted brow exclaim—
"What charms have charmed you? name their name."

Nay, pardon me, I cannot say
These are the charms, and these powers,
And being in a trance one day,
I took her for my flower of flowers.
Love doth not flatter what he gives—
But hers, sir, are some negatives:

'Tis not the little milk-white hands
That grace whatever work they do;
'Tis not the brown hair, with threads
That shade the eyes of tender blue;
And not the voice so low and sweet
That holds me captive at her feet,

'Tis not in frowns knit up with smiles
Which with she sends me one for my sins
Nor yet in trickery ways nor wiles
That I can say true love begins.
Out of such soil it did not grow;
It was—and that is all I know.

'Tis not her twinkling feet so small,
Nor slender ankles peeping from her sleeve
Nor yet her virtues, one and all;
Love was not born to suit our leave.
She was not wooed, nor was I won—
What draws the dewdrop to the sun?

Pardon me, then! I cannot tell—
Nor can you hope to understand—
Why I should love my love so well;
Nor how upon this border land
It felt that she should go with me
Through time into eternity

THE little daughter of Jacob Miller, a resident of Osborne, near Mt. Vernon, Ohio, was sent to the house of a neighbor on the 10th, and upon arriving she was seized by a couple of ferocious dogs and literally torn to pieces before assistance could arrive. She died almost instantly.

FOR FINE MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES,

GO TO

corner of PENN AND SIXTH, old Firehouse.

Bathing Sponges, Barbers' Cup Sponges, Fl. Venice Sponges of every description. Also, a full assortment OF FRENCH 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 admission that needs to be more carefully kept from the ears 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 these 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 contingent ailments, 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 takes it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of 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.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with long coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

SHAKING AND BURNING.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the misery resultant of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with these invalids is pleasant. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they doing themselves with evasive, thereby imperiling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them. It is believed, the value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is universal and deep-rooted in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The remedial agent on health so begin to take it early in the season, as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, however, for bilious and nervous ailments are equally at home, and to be cured by the specific in question, and fixed facts in therapeutics, it is said, that the sufferers are the better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic malarious products of unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the dispensatory. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large sections in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on truth and unimpeachable testimony, it deserves approval.

Bowels, stomach and liver, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable preparation.

## Horse-Car People.

Mr. Howells recently gave in the *Atlantic* a very pleasant sketch of horse-car traveling, into which he threw some nicely-cut profile views. The subject is far from being exhausted, and perhaps when the author referred to comes to revise and enlarge his essay for some future edition of the "American Classics," he will not object to a few hints in the same line. For instance, and first, there are the people that never learn the most ordinary rules of car management. They persist in expecting a car to stop on a curve, and when the conductor has rung the bell, they ring again, and never comprehend that they have undone his work. The rule about stopping on the further side of an intersecting street will never get through the heads of this class. Secondly, we have the people who always get into the wrong car. If they want to go to the Baltimore depot they invariably take Navy-yard car. It is in vain for the company to put all sorts of lettering around the cars, and to paint these of different lines in colors of the most glaring contrast—these people who may be sharp enough to be detectives in other matters, will continue to delegate those of their class to repeat the same sort of a blunder every day. Thirdly, we have the people that never move up. They sit as inflexible as the Roman Senators when the Goths broke in upon them. The only way to do with these fixtures is, after having counted and made sure that there is room for one more, advance to the spot, turn deliberately around, and then—beginning gently but giving away at the right angle—sit down. If you have sufficient weight in society, the movement succeeds. Fourthly, related to the above are the people that sit sideways and thus manage to take up a seat and a half. The plan has been recommended to those who sit next this class, to open a newspaper and thus accidentally give them a dig in the ribs. It must be skillfully administered, however, or else the effect is to give a still further turn to the sideways posture, making it a greater nuisance than ever. Fifthly, there are the people who dodge fares. Is it possible? most people will exclaim: ask the conductors. They will tell you that it is a vice or a foible confined to no social rank or station, so far, at least, as dress or appearance affords any indication. They are apt to have curious stories to tell on this topic, which not being very agreeable, we pass to our last class for the present—the mysterious people. They are the romance of horse-car traveling, which would be insufferably flat without them. Sometimes it is a strange-looking man, who may be a Westerner or a Cuban, at any rate he is entirely different from everybody around him. Again, it is a lady, who bears a bewitching mystery in her eyes, her hair or her dress. Again, it is a couple. Can she be his wife, or is he her father? We see the whole car evidently posed by the conundrum before them, and gazing out of the windows to see where it vanishes. Such are some of the curiosities of "humanity on a horse-car."

THE furnace house of Kearns, Herdman and Gorsuch's extensive window-glass works at Zanesville, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. A heavy wind storm prevailed, and if it had not been for the rain and snow, the whole square would doubtless have been destroyed. The roof of the Masonic Building was blown off, and the rain ruined its beautiful fresco work. Several other buildings were damaged by the wind storm.

In reference to alleged murders and other outrages on American citizens, Secretary Fish assured the Senate committee that they were greatly exaggerated. It appears that he does not despair of bringing about a settlement of the Cuban question that will be satisfactory to both Spain and the insurgents, provided Congress does not embarrass the administration with useless legislation.

NOTICES.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT and SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Banking House, No. 209 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. B. UPDIKE, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY, March 12, 1870. mh12:td

☞ OFFICE MONONGAHELA RIVER COAL CO.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten 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 B. McGILL, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAVING, on the 12th inst., sold my half of the steamboat GREENBACK to Mr. FREDERICK EFFNER, my interest and liability for said boat ends as of that date.

JAMES B. JONES.

PITTSBURGH, 15th March, 1870. mh15:1t

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE:

No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

mh10:v8

HARDWARE.

Barber's & Rose's Braces.
Disston's & Spear & Jackson's Saws.
Spencer's Files,
Belcher's Edge Tools,
Bench Planes, &c., &c.,
Family Tool Chests.

WHITESIDES & DRUM,

mh15:v13 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny, Pa.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish, in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quality, the following:

Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Pickled Salmon, Holland and Sinclair Herrings, Caraviers.

Also, Agent for HAMILTON & JONES' Sea Moss Wave, manufactured at Greenboro Pa.

All Kinds of Fish in season, constantly on hand. Jars, Crocks, etc., of all sizes. Large or small quantities at wholesale.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Warp, Cotton Batting and Cotton Wicking for matches, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first-class Grocery. Fruit Jars, Jellies and Preserves, Sauces, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for sale by the barrel or gallon.

EDWARD HMALETON,

Nos. 29 and 30, South-west corner Diamond Square. mh12:tf

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

We wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large and varied assortment of

Solid Silver and Silver Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Butter Dishes, Ice Pitchers.

Also, a splendid assortment of AMERICAN and IMPORTED CLOCKS, all of which we will sell at a GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES.

WATTLES & BREAFER

Jewelers,

161 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield Street.

mh15

NOTICE.—The firm of OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO. WAS Dissolved by Mutual Consent Jan. 1, 1870, by the withdrawal of W. McCLINTOCK. The business will be continued by the remaining partners as heretofore, under the name of

O. McCLINTOCK & CO.,

mh11:v10 93 FIFTH AVENUE.

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.

For rates, apply to

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

J. J. LAWRENCE,

General Superintendent.

mh8 w37

INDIA RUBBER

BELTING, HOSE AND STEAM PACKING

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

J. A. H. PHILLIPS,

Agents for this city.

marl1

FOREIGN

DRIED FRUIT.

Just received, very choice Italian Pared Peaches, Dutch Sorted Plums, French Prunes, American Cherries, Genoa Dates, &c., for sale by

JOHN A. REWBHAW,

mh9 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

FISH, FISH.

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

at

WATT, LANG & CO.'S,

No. 178 and 176 Wood St.

FISH.

50 bbls No. 2 Mackerel;
20 half do. do.;
30 bbls No. 3 Large Mackerel;
25 half do. do.;
25 bbls 2 Medium do.;
25 half do. do.;
25 bbls Pickled Herring;
2,000 pounds Codfish. For sale by

J. E. CARFILLO, 181 First Avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 5c., Short Lengths of Prints.
At 6 1-4c., Dark Prints.
At 8c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 10c., Best Makes Prints.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Unbl'd Sheeting.
At 12 1-2c., yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin
Cassimeres, Jeans, Table Linen,
Turkey Red Damask,
Striped and Figured Damasks,
Napkins, Towels,
Shirt Fronts, Handkerchiefs,
Aprons, Kid Gloves,
Neck Ties, &c., &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CASSIMERES!

Excellent Variety

FINE AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & BELL.)

No. 21 Fifth Avenue.

mh11 A NEW STOCK.

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 $1.25.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
18 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 HAIR RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK

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

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

mh11

PLANING MILL MEN

AND OTHERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the manufacture of weather-boarding, inside lining and of water coating for houses. The weather-boarding, if this patent be sustained, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of nail strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.

Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panneals as shown in the accompanying drawing, boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuge for bugs.

To O. A. Mandorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.

To McQuaig & Douglass, the right for the City of Allegheny.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their Planing Mill, in said county.

To Mill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their Sash, Blind and Door Factory.

To A. McClure, for the borough of Monongahela.

To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of Allegheny.

To Reed Roth Co., shop right at their mill, in the Fifth Ward, City of Allegheny.

To Denham, Faint & Co., for the boroughs of Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Temperanceville and Baker and Ind ana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 78 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. C. ANDERSON.

NEW WALL PAPER,

FOR

SPRING SALES,

AT

No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue.

We now offer to the public a stock of PAPER HANGINGS unsurpassed in the West for variety and beauty of styles, embracing all the Novelties in FRESCO, MOSAIC, PERSIAN and GRECIAN DESIGNS in plain and bright colors, for Halls, Dining Rooms, &c. Also, WOOD and MARBLE DECORATIONS, TINTED and GILT PARLOR PAPERS, with an almost endless variety of CHEAP SATIN PAPERS, WHITE and BROWN BLANKS for Chambers, &c. All, of which we propose to sell as low as the lowest in the market. Call and see, at

No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PITTSBURGH

WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

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

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

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

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Sulphate, and there fore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

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

CHOICE AND RARE

CONFECTIONS,

FOR PRESENTS, AT

GEO. BEAVEN'S,

112 *Federal Street, Allegheny.*

mh11:v8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD BARGAINS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.

Having purchased over $10,000 worth of the above

DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS,

which for weight, color and finish cannot be excelled, if equalled, the attention of my patrons is invited to them, feeling assured they are the best value I