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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: The New Railroad Project Reported with Amendment and Discussed—Steam on Peoples Passenger Railway. HOUSE: Temperance Local Option Bill Passed—Pittsburgh Fire Department.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1870.

SENATE.

THE NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

Mr. RANDALL, from the Railroad Committee, reported Mr. Olmsted's bill of yesterday, facilitating and securing the construction of a railway between the Susquehanna river and the Canada lakes, with an amendment providing that the Erie and Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Charleston and Clearfield and Buffalo Railroad Companies shall deposit their bonds in the State Treasury to the amount of three and a fourth millions, and in return therefor shall have the use of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds to the same amount, the new bonds to be payable at maturity and to bear interest the same as the old ones. The construction of the three railways above mentioned will be guaranteed in three years, as well as interest money to the State annually.

Mr. RUTAN moved its reference to the Finance Committee. Disagreed to.

Subsequently Mr. OLMSTED introduced a resolution making the bill the special order for to night.

This resolution excited much debate.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an indefinite postponement. Disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, Graham, Howard, Rutan, Turner, Warfel and White—8.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Beck, Broadhead, Buckalew, Connell, Davis, Duncan, Findlay, Henszey, Kerr, Linderman, Lowry, McIntyre, Miller, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Osterhout, Purman, Randall, Robison, Wallace, Stinson—23.

The discussion occupied nearly all the morning, Messrs. Brooke, Billingfelt, White, Rutan and Howard speaking against the resolution and bill, making a number of motions obstructing its passage, which were all defeated, Messrs. Olmsted, Mumma, Lowry and Wallace speaking for the bill.

The resolution passed—yeas 19, nays 12.

AMENDED AND PASSED.

Mr. HOWARD called up the House bill, authorizing the Citizens and Peoples Passenger Railway to use steam, and after amending the bill, by striking out Citizens Railway and allowing the Peoples Railway to change route, had it passed finally.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. RUTAN: exempting persons offering or receiving bribes, who are called upon and give testimony in reference thereto, from prosecution. This is intended to aid in legislative investigations.

By Mr. HOWARD: Relative to proof of marriage in certain cases.

Relating to vehicle licenses in Pittsburgh.

For the repeal of so much of the fifth section of the act relative to Pittsburgh, of 1859, as relates to the time of making annual appropriations.

For opening of streets in the Fifteenth ward.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Incorporating the Duquesne Greys Saving Bank, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. HENSZEY: Admitting maimed women to medical colleges. Passed.

By Mr. FINDLAY: Regulating the sale of passenger tickets upon railroads of the Commonwealth, requiring the ticket office to be kept open one hour prior to the departure of any train.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. HOWARD called up the House bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM called up the Senate bill enlarging the powers of the Controllers of Allegheny City School District. Passed.

EVENING SESSION.

The new railroad bill project was debated till very late to-night, Messrs. Billingfelt, Buckalew and others against, and Messrs. Lowry, Wallace, Mumma and others for. No vote was reached. The bill will probably pass to a second reading to-night.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LOCAL OPTION TEMPERANCE BILL.

The option temperance bill was amended to allow brewers to sell not less than four gallons and by providing that elections may be held not oftener than once a year. Passed finally.

Yeas—Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Armstrong, Beans, Bowman, Brown, Buffington, Bunn, Chamberlin, Church, Cloud, Comley, Cooper, Coray, Craig, David, Bell (of Adams), Elliott, Fulton, Godshalk, Hale, Herr, Hill, Hong, Humphreys, Johnson (of Crawford), Johnson (of Philadelphia), Keeche, Keene, Kerr, Kreps, Leslie, Longenecker, McCracken, McCreary, McJunkin, Marshall, Maxwell, Millar, (Allegheny,) Miller, (Philadelphia,) Milliken, Niles, Parsons, Reincehl, Robison, Rohrer, Shurlock, Skinner, Smith, Stephens, Stokes, Stone, Tyler, Vankirk, Walton, Webb, Wheeler, White, Strang—59.

Nays 32. Not voting—Messrs. Albright, Brobst, Carlin, Ellis, Josephs, Long, Meyer, Steele, (of Armstrong,) Thomas. All not named voted no.

BILL PASSED.

The gambling bill passed finally.

Mr. TAYLOR'S Pittsburgh Fire Department Supplement passed finally, with an amendment incorporated by Mr. Humphreys, taxing the gross receipts of insurance companies three and a half mills, as recommended by Councils.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. KERR: Incorporating the Printers' Dime Saving Institution of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Incorporating the Pittsburgh Opera House Company.

THE TERRITORIES.

Stage Coach Passengers Frozen—Mob Law in Montana—Wyoming Citizens Sustaining the Military Indian Policy—Cold Weather.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CORRINE, Utah, March 15.—A stage coach on the road to Helena, on Sunday evening, with ten passengers, all Chinamen, capsized at Dry Creek, twenty-four miles above here. The night was intensely cold, and two of the Chinamen were immediately frozen to death. The remainder started afoot for Big Sand Hole station, three of whom reached there badly frozen. Four were found dead on the road, and the tenth is missing.

HELENA, March 15.—On the night of the 12th the jail at Diamond city, Montana, was forcibly entered by a vigilance committee and W. Y. Patrick, who was confined for the murder of John Benson, at Oregon gulch, on the 4th inst., hung to a beam in the jail. The night was extremely cold and the jailor did not stop in the jail.

The weather throughout the territory has been extremely cold for the past few days.

CHEYENNE, WY., March 15.—A large meeting was held here on Saturday night endorsing Gens. Sheridan, Sherman and Augur. Resolutions were adopted sustaining these officers in regard to Col. Baker's affair in Montana and thanking the soldiers under his command.

Big Horn expedition is progressing and recruiting brisk. This expedition will start about the 20th of April and will not interfere with the Indian reservations. Col. L. Murrin leaves to-morrow for the east to complete arrangements for the association.

Thermometer this morning 4 deg. below zero.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Personal Explanation by Mr. Ross—The Georgia Bill—Mr. Revels (Colored) Makes His Debut in a Speech in Behalf of His Race. HOUSE: Discussion on Expenditures—New York and Washington Air Line Railroad—Cadetship Investigation—Resolutions to Censure and to Expel Mr. Butler, of Tennessee—The Tariff Bill Discussed in Committee.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. ROSS forwarded to the clerk and had read statements contained in a Washington newspaper of this morning, intimating certain correspondence in connection with the sale of Black Bob Shawnee lands, of which he (Mr. Ross) had charge, had been garbled in its publication in consequence of material omissions. He said it was true the document referred to had been prepared under his direction, but he had embraced in it only such matters as he considered essential to the proper understanding of the facts by the Senate, his object being to save unnecessary expense in printing and facilitate an intelligent presentation of the case. A letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Interior and reciting these facts, was also read.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial from the committee appointed at a convention of colored people residing in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, representing that a recent treaty violated their rights as to land owned by them, and was in many respects outrageous. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

At one o'clock the Georgia bill was taken up, the galleries being thronged in anticipation of a speech by Mr. Revels. Mr. Morton, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it in favor of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. REVELS then commenced his remarks, which, during their entire delivery, were listened to with the closest attention. He said:

Mr. President, I rise at this particular juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill with feelings which perhaps never before entered into the experience of any member of this body. I rise, too, with misgivings as to the propriety of lifting my voice at this early period after my admission in the Senate. Perhaps it were wiser for me, so inexperienced in the details of Senatorial duty, to remain a passive listener in the progress of this debate. But when I remember that my term is short, and that the issues with which this bill is fraught are momentous in their present and future influence upon the well being of my race, I would seem indifferent to the importance of the hour and recreant to the high trust imposed upon me, if I neglected to lend my voice in behalf of the loyal people of the South. I therefore waive all thoughts as to the propriety of entering into this discussion, breaking through a generally understood etiquette of this body. When questions arise which bear upon the safety and protection of loyal white and colored people of those States lately in rebellion, I cannot allow any thought as to mere propriety to sigher into any consideration of duty. The responsibilities of being the exponent of such a constituency as I have the honor to represent, are fully appreciated by me. I have about me daily the keenest sense of this weight, and that feeling prompts me now to lift my voice for the first time in this council chamber of the Nation. And sir, I stand to-day on this floor to appeal for protection from the strong arm of the government for her loyal children, irrespective of color or race, who are citizens of the Southern States, and particularly of the great State of Georgia. I am well aware, sir, that the idea is abroad that an antagonism exists between the whites and blacks; that that race which the nation raised from the degradation of slavery and endowed with full and unqualified rights and privileges of citizenship, are intent upon power at whatever price it can be gained. It has been the well considered purpose and aim of a class, not confined to the South, to spread this charge over the land, and their efforts are as vigorous to-day to educate the people of this nation into that belief as they were at the close of the war. It was not uncommon to find this same class, even during the rebellion, prognosticating a servile war. It may have been that the wish was father to the thought. And, sir, as the recognized representative of my down-trodden people, I deny the charge and hurl it back into the teeth of those who make it, and who, I believe, have not a true and conscientious desire to further the interests of the whole South. Certainly any one possessing a knowledge of the colored population of my own or any other State, need not be reminded of the noble conduct of that people under the most trying circumstances in the history of the late war. When they were beyond the protection of the Federal forces, while the Confederate army pressed into its ranks every white male capable of bearing arms, mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of the Southern soldiers were left defenceless and in the power of the blacks, upon whom the chains of slavery were still riveted, and to bind those chains closer was the real issue for which so much life and property was sacrificed. And now, sir, I ask how did that race act? Did they, in those days of Confederate weakness and impotence, evince the malignity of which we have heard so much? Granting for the sake of the argument that they were ignorant and besotted, which I do not believe, yet with all their supposed ignorance and credulity they, in their way, understood as fully as you or I, the awful import of the contest. They knew if the gallant corps of national soldiers were beaten back and their flag trailed in the dust, that it was the presage of still heavier bondage. They longed, too, as their fathers did before them, for the advent of that epoch over which was shed the hallowed light of inspiration itself. They desired, too, with their fathers, to welcome the feet of strangers shod with peaceful preparation of good news. Weary years of bondage had told their tale of sorrow. To the Court of Heaven, in the Councils of the great Father of all, they knew the adjudication of their case, albeit delayed for years, in which patient suffering had nearly exhausted itself, would in the end bring them the boon for which they sighed, God's most blessed gift to his creatures, the inestimable boon of Liberty! They waited, and they waited patiently. In the absence of their masters they protected the virtue and chastity of defenceless women. Think, sir, for a moment what the condition of this land would be to-day if the slave population had risen in servile insurrection against those who, month by month, were fighting to perpetuate that institution which brought them all the evils of which they complained! Where would have been the security for property, female chastity and childhood's innocence? The bloody counterpart of such a history of cruelty and wrongs would have been paralleled only in those chapters of Jewish history by Josephus, or the still later atrocities of that reign of terror which sent the unfortunate Louis Sixteenth and Marie Antoinette to the scaffold. Nay, deeds in that drama of cold blooded butchery would have out-Heroded the most diabolical acts of Herod himself!

Mr. President, I maintain that the past record of my race is a true index of the feelings which to-day animate them. They bear toward their former masters no revengeful thoughts, no hatred, no animosities. They aim not to elevate themselves by sacrificing one single interest of their white fellow citizens. They ask but the rights which are theirs by God's universal law, and which are the natural outgrowth and logical sequence of the condition in which the Legislative enactments of this nation have placed them. They appeal to you and to me to see that they receive that protection which alone will enable them to pursue their daily vocations with success, and enjoy their liberties of citizenship on the same footing with their white neighbors and friends.

I do not desire simply to defend my own race from unjust and unmerited charges, but I also desire to place upon record an expression of my full and entire confidence in the integrity of purpose with which I believe the President, Congress and the Republican party will meet these questions, so prolific of weal or woe, not only to my own people but to the whole South. They have been, so far as I can read the history of the times, influenced by no spirit of petty tyranny. The poet has well said, "Oh it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." How have they used that power, lodged in them by the people? In acts of cruelty and oppression toward those who sought to rend in twain this goodly fabric of our fathers, the priceless heritage of so much hardship and endurance in revolutionary times? Let the reconstruction enactments answer the interrogation. No poor words of mine are needed to defend the wise and beneficent legislation which has been extended alike to white and colored citizens. The Republican party is not inflamed, as some would fain have the country believe, against the whole population of the South. Its borders are wide enough for all truly loyal men to find within them peace and repose from the din and discord of angry faction, and be that loyal man white or black, that great party of our Republic will, if consistent with the record it has already made for posterity, throw around him the same impartial security in his pursuit of liberty and happiness. If a certain class of the South had accepted in good faith the benevolent overtures which were offered to them with no niggard hand, to day would not find our land still harrassed with feuds and contentions.

I remarked, Mr. President, that I rose to plead for protection for the defenceless race who now send their delegation to the seat of government to sue for that which this Congress alone can secure to them. And here let me say further, that the people of the North owe to the colored race a deep obligation, which it is no easy matter to fulfil. When the Federal armies were threatened by death and disaster, and sombre clouds hung over the length and breadth of the Republic, and the very air was pregnant with rumors of foreign interference—in those dark days of defeat, whose memories even yet haunt us as an ugly dream, from what source did our nation, in its seeming death throes, gain additional and new found powers? It was the sable sons of the South that valiantly rushed to the rescue, and but for their intrepidity and ardent daring many a Northern fireside would miss to-day paternal counsel or a brother's love. Sir, I repeat the fact that the colored race saved to the noble women of New England and middle States the men on whom they lean to day for security and safety. Many of my race, representatives of these men on the field of battle, sleep in countless graves of the South. If those quiet resting places of our honored dead could speak to-day, what a mighty voice, like to the rushing of a mighty wind, would come up from those sepulchral homes. Could we resist the eloquent pleadings of their appeal. Ah, sir, I think this question of immediate and ample protection for the loyal people of Georgia would lose its legal technicalities, and we would cease to hesitate in our provisions for their instant relief.

Again, I regret this delay on other grounds. The taunt is frequently flung at us that a Nemesis, more terrible than the Greek personification of the anger of the gods, awaits her hour of direful retribution. We are told that at no very distant day a great uprising of the American people will demand that these reconstruction acts of Congress be undone and blotted forever from the annals of legislative enactment. I enquire, sir, if this delay in affording protection to the loyalists of the State of Georgia does not lend an uncomfortable significance to this boasting threat with which we so often meet? Delay is perilous at best, for it is as true in legislation as in physic, that the longer we procrastinate to apply the proper remedies, the more critical becomes the malady that we seek to heal. The land wants such as dare with vigor to execute the laws. Her festered members must be lanced and tended. He is a bad surgeon that for pity spares the part corrupted till gangrene spread and all the body perish. He that is merciful unto bad is cruel to good.

Mr. Revels then reviewed the history of affairs in Georgia, stating that at the election in November, 1867, for members to the State Convention, 30,000 white and 80,000 colored votes were polled and a number of colored delegates elected. A Constitution was framed and ratified, and a Legislature elected under it was convened. After all this, supposing they had passed beyond Congressional control, the rebel element in the Legislature asserted itself, and many of those whose liabilities had been removed by the State Convention, which was composed of a number of colored members, joined in the declaration made by that Legislature that a man having more than an eighth African blood in his veins was ineligible to office. These very men, to whom the Republican party extended all the rights and privileges of citizenship, of which they had deprived themselves, denied political equality to a large majority of their fellow citizens, and twenty-eight members were expelled. On December 22nd, 1869, an act of Congress was passed requiring the reassembling of the persons declared elected by the military commander, the restoration of the expelled members and the rejection of others who were disqualified. All the conditions had now been complied with, and having ratified the 14th and 15th amendments, Georgia presented herself for recognition. The Bingham amendment proposed to legalize the organization of 1868, and would legalize the act of the Legislature in appointing a Judge who decided in favor of class distinction in the State. As a means of future protection for loyal Georgians he desired their terms should commence from the date of the present legislation. He asked this in the name of 100,000 white and colored Georgians, and reminded the Senate that he who permitted opposition shared in the crime.

Upon the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Revels received the congratulations of many Republican Senators and others, and then the immense audience in the galleries, which included many persons of color, slowly dispersed.

Mr. MORTON, in complimenting Mr. Revels on his speech, expressed the opinion that in the exchange by which that gentleman occupied the place of Jeff. Davis, the Senate had lost nothing in intelligence, while it had gained much in patriotism and loyalty. He proceeded to argue the government of Georgia was provisional, and would so continue until actually represented in Congress; that the inference from the opposite theory was that the State had been denied representation when she was entitled to it, and had been treated badly by Congress. He claimed that in the reconstruction legislation Congress simply exercised the power of guaranteeing a Republican form of Government, but had never assumed to give a particular construction to the constitution of a State, as did the Bingham amendment, in declaring the length of the terms of the present State officers. He also argued that the substantial reason for the report of the Judiciary Committee in 1869, against the admission of Mr. Hill as Senator from Georgia, was that the organization of the legislature was void from the beginning.

Mr. THURMAN inquired whether in that event the action of the Legislature in ratifying the XIVth Amendment would hold good?

Mr. MORTON replied he concurred in the opinions set forth in a former report of the Judiciary Committee, that the action was not valid because the defects in organization went to a violation of the fundamental law that created that body. He went on to review the whole question and to controvert positions assumed by Mr. Thurman, particularly with reference to the validity of the composition of the Georgia Legislature. He quoted from the laws of the State to show that provision was expressly made for the admission of minority candidates for the Legislature, when the person receiving the highest number of votes was notoriously ineligible. In regard to tenure of office, he showed it was not in the contemplation of the laws that these terms should begin until the State took her place in the Union: that Bullock did not become Governor till then, and the whole State government was now regarded as merely provisional. The proposed Bingham amendment was to-day a source of exultation to the extreme or Southern wing of the Democratic party, and he opposed it as a violation of justice and of human rights.

Mr. HOWARD took the floor, but yielded to a motion by Mr. Williams for an executive session, which after an ineffectual effort by Mr. Trumbull to prolong the session to dispose of the bill, was agreed to.

The Senate at 3:30 went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PETERS presented papers from the State Department in relation to the sword of Gen. Montgomery, now in possession of J. T. Harrover, in Washington, who was willing to dispose of it. Referred to Committee on Library.

Mr. BURR offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information relative to the Oneida and Bombay collision. Adopted.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested case of Hunt against Sheldon, declaring Sheldon entitled to the seat, and gave notice he would call it up next Wednesday.

Mr. BEAMEN, of the Committee on Appropriations, addressed the House in denial of the statements of Mr. Beck last Friday in regard to the expenditures of the Government. In the course of his remarks he said the amount of appropriations for the current fiscal year was $111,733,907: the unexpended balances were $1,023,901,59, making the amount available $214,124,066. The expenditures for the year, exclusive of payments growing out of the public debt, could not exceed $166,133,378, and that sum deducted from the amount available would leave to be used of unexpended balances, the sum of $47,991,688. These expenditures were $63,782,709 less than in 1868, and $24,263,976 less than 1869. Add to that the total $123,690,676 appropriated for the payment of interest, and the whole amount would only be $294,823,054.

Mr. BECK repeated the assertion he made Friday, and again enumerated the figures which warranted him in putting the total expenditures for the current fiscal year near $400,000,000.

After some further discussion by Messrs. Garfield and Washburne, Wis., the matter was passed over and the Deficiency bill was taken up and passed.

The bill for an air line railroad between New York and Washington was considered and amended by reserving to Congress the right to alter and amend the act.

The previous question was ordered and then, the morning hour having expired, the bill went over to the next morning hour.

Several bills were introduced and referred, including one by Mr. HOOPER to promote international coinage.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs on the cadetship investigation, made a report in the case of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, stating the Committee had arrived at the following conclusions: First, that on the 21st of Feb. 1869, Mr. Butler had recommended the appointment of Aug. C. Tyler, son of Gen. Tyler, to West Point; second, that Aug. C. Tyler was not a resident of the first congressional district of Tennessee; third, that after the appointment was made an agent or attorney of Gen. Tyler had given Mr. Butler nine hundred dollars, and that Mr. Butler had received it with the avowed intention of using it for political purposes in Tennessee. The Committee express the opinion that the conduct of Mr. Butler in appointing a non-resident of his district, and subsequently accepting the money of General Tyler, deserves the condemnation of the House.

Messrs. Stoughton, Negley, Packard and Asper recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House declares its condemnation of the action of R. R. Butler, a Representative from the First District of Tennessee, in nominating A. C. Taylor, who was not an actual resident of his district, as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, and subsequently receiving money from the father of said cadet for political purposes in Tennessee, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Messrs. Logan, (chairman,) Cobb, Morgan and Slocum of the Committee, recommended the following resolution:

Resolved, That R. R. Butler, a Representative in Congress from the 1st Congressional District of Tennessee, be and is hereby expelled from his seat as a member of the House.

The report was ordered printed and is to be called up for action to-morrow.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

To authorize the city of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara river.

For redemption of outstanding notes and bonds of the United States and resumption of specie payment.

The bill giving condemned guns to the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers was passed.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the necessity of additional light houses on Lake Ontario, between Genesee and Niagara rivers.

The House at 2:45 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, on the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. BLAIR in support of the bill. He characterized free trade as a delusion, and in this connection adverted to the inconsistency of the Indiana Democracy in demanding a tariff for revenue only and asking for the abolition of duties on tea, coffee and spices, which were of foreign production. He denied the tariff had anything to do with the present low prices of wheat and wool.

Mr. WINANS followed with a speech advocating free trade. The Committee rose.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice he would press to go into Committee early to-morrow and would also move for evening session.

Adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—At Boone, Iowa, yesterday, the thermometer was six degrees below zero.

—Gen. Jas. W. Ripley, of the army, died at Hartford, Tuesday night, aged seventy-five.

—The new bridge across the Mississippi, at St. Paul, has been completed and accepted by the city.

—The railway employes mutual benefit association met at Chicago, yesterday, elected officers and discussed proposed by-laws.

—A Lawrence (Kansas) dispatch says Sunday and Monday last were the coldest of the season—and put a stop to garden making.

—Gov. Hoffman has refused to commute the sentence of Theo. Nichols, to be executed for the murder of Dr. Andrew Meade, of Alleghany, N. Y., on the 18th inst.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company built one hundred miles of road in about seven months last year, and have purchased iron and made arrangements to beat that this year.

—The House of the Ohio Legislature spent all of yesterday on the resolution proposing to amend the State Constitution so as to allow women to vote. The result of the vote stood, yeas 51, nays 54.

—In the Illinois Constitutional Convention the following section has been added to the miscellaneous article: No divorce dissolving a marriage contract shall be granted, except for adultery, or for causes which render marriage void *ab initio*, and in no case shall it be lawful for the party on account of whose adultery a divorce shal be decreed, to marry again during the life time of the husband or wife in whose behalf such a decree shall have been rendered. Ordered to be printed.

—The Memphis *Avalanche* publishes the affidavits of conductor Adams and engineer Kill, of the ill fated train on the Mississippi Central Railroad, which ran through Luckner's trestle, setting forth the fact that the train was not running faster than schedule time; that the accident was evidently the result of the breaking of an axle of the express car, and that the bridge was not unsound as had been reported. The latter is substantiated by a number of persons connected with the road, including the Section Master of that portion.

—At Louisville, on Tuesday afternoon, a man named Tom Stewart went to the Nashville depot, and being asked where he was going, replied: "The next time you see me will be at the end of a rope." He then went to the machine shop where his father-in-law, Shaw, was at work, and without saying a word, fired a pistol at him, the ball striking Shaw in the back part of the head, glanced around the skull, and struck a man named Mike Roach, an employe, in the abdomen, causing death in about three hours. Stewart was immediately arrested, but upon the representation of his uncle, James Crowe, a policeman, he was spirited away.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Delegation of Georgia Colored Men—Appeals for Military Aid in Southern States—Committee Business—Gen. Sickles Confirmed as Minister to Spain.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1870.

GEORGIA DELEGATION.

A delegation of colored men from Georgia had an interview with the President, their object being to obtain his influence towards the defeat of the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, the adoption of which they asserted would destroy the benefits to citizens of their race in Georgia from the adoption of the constitutional amendments. They also urged the President to give them his favor in procuring proper legislation towards securing the rights of the colored people of that State. The President said he felt an interest in affording full protection to all classes of citizens in all the States of the Union, and thought proper legislation should be directed to this end, even if it went further in the South than in ordinary cases, considering the circumstances of that portion of the country resulting from the war.

THE APPEAL FOR TROOPS.

Applications having been made from Tennessee and Georgia for military assistance to suppress alleged disturbances of the peace, the uniform answer of Prest. Grant in each case been in substance, that there is no doubt of his right to station troops and give the disaffected districts the benefit of their presence, still he has doubts as to how far they could be used in aid of the civil authorities, when troops are asked for to act in such cases. It is a question upon which the President takes legal advice before issuing the order.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning heard some six colored persons from Tennessee, with regard to the outrages in various parts of the State. They represent the condition of affairs to be very deplorable. They will have another hearing on Friday.

The Ways and Means Committee had a long session, in which a number of propositions for changes in the tariff were considered, but none agreed to.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Postmasters Charles E. Brown, Chillicothe, Ohio; James A. B. Stone, Kalamazoo, Michigan; A. Doolittle, Calumet, Michigan.

UNFOUNDED.

The rumor that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs had agreed to report in favor of according belligerent rights to Cuba is untrue. The Committee have not held a meeting this week.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of Colonel Daniel Butterfield, Brevet Major General, has been accepted by the President to take effect March 14, 1870.

SICKLES CONFIRMED.

The Senate to day confirmed the nomination of Gen. D. E. Sickles as Minister to Spain. Yeas 35, nays 13.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Cruel Hoax—Reward for the Author—Imposing Masonic Funeral—Another Missing Vessel—Acquittal of Judge Fullerton.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 16, 1870.

THE CITY OF BOSTON—A CRUEL HOAX.

At nine o'clock this morning, dispatches were received at the Associated Press Office, explicitly announcing the arrival out of the City of Boston. The news created the most profound excitement. Business was almost entirely suspended in the stock exchange and general markets, in their eagerness to get the particulars, which were entirely wanting.

A dispatch was received announcing the arrival out of the City of Antwerp, which was regarded as setting at rest the apprehensions expressed in some quarters, and the announcement of the arrival of the City of Boston was a mistake for the Antwerp.

At 12 M. a second dispatch was received, as follows: "London, March 16, 2:30 P. M.—An inquiry addressed by me to the agents of the Inman Steamship Line is answered at 1:40 P. M., to the effect that they have no information whatever of the City of Boston, and that the current rumor of her arrival is doubtless a heartless hoax.
(Signed.) A. C. WILSON,
Agent of the Associated Press."

The sensation created in all circles upon the receipt of the above dispatch may be imagined, but cannot be described.

REWARD FOR THE AUTHOR.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The New York Associated Press has directed the agent in London to offer five hundred dollars reward for the detection and punishment of the author of the hoax about the City of Boston.

MASONIC FUNERAL.

The funeral services of the late Robt. D. Holmes, Past Grand Master of the Masons of the State of New York, took place this afternoon and was very imposing. The officers of the Grand Lodge of the State met at the house of the deceased and escorted the remains to Grace Church. The entire body of the church was reserved for members of the Masonic fraternity. Grand Master Gibson was present. After the cortege entered the church, the choir sang the anthem, "Lord let me know my end." The Episcopal Church service for the dead was read by Rev. Mr. Potter, assisted by several other clergymen. The remains were exposed to the view of friends and members of the Masonic fraternity, after which they were escorted to Greenwood Cemetery by members of the Grand Lodge, St. John Commandery K. T., of which deceased was a member, and lodges of New York and Brooklyn. The procession of Masons exceeded in numbers any ever held, being over two miles in length, and was witnessed by thousands of citizens along the line of march. The Masonic ceremonies, under the lead of the Grand Master, took place at the grove.

ANOTHER MISSING VESSEL.

About the first of December the iron-clad Atlanta left Philadelphia for Port au Prince. She had been purchased by the Salnave Government of Hayti, and was officered by young men, nearly all of whom had formerly belonged to the United States navy. She had two Haytian Senators on board, the wife of the commanding officer, and a crew of over one hundred men, recruited in Philadelphia—in all one hundred and twenty souls. Since the day she sailed not one word has been heard from any soul on board of her. Some time since the report was published that she had been wrecked off Fortune Island, but it was subsequently denied, and the friends of those on board, in the absence of any intelligence from her, have been reduced to the last extremity of hope for their safety.

THE FULLERTON CASE.

The Fullerton case having been concluded, to-day Judges Blatchford and Woodruff, after consultation, directed the jury to acquit the defendant, both agreeing that the evidence showed that Fullerton had not done anything whatever inconsistent with integrity of purpose and purity of motive. The jury then acquitted Mr. Fullerton and the verdict was received with loud demonstrations of applause.

STEAMER OVER DUE.

Much anxiety is now felt for the steamer Samaria, now six days over due. She has an unusually large number of passengers on board. The captain of the Cunarder, which sails to-morrow, has instructions to keep a sharp look out for the Samaria.

NEWS BY CABLE.

No Tidings of the City of Boston—Americans in Paris Assemble in Honor of Hon. Anson Burlingame—Pope Again Reported Ill—Birthday Fete at the Tuilleries—The Cuban Question in Spain—Funeral of Henri of Bourbon.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the American accounts of the Oneida disaster are not only inconsistent with each other, but are inconsistent with the facts, and even with possibility.

Dispatches from Japan report that another Japanese embassy is about starting on a tour through Europe and America.

The report of the arrival of the steamer City of Boston at Queenstown is still current and not yet authoritatively denied to the public. The *Globe* prints a dispatch, dated Dublin to day, asserting the arrival of the missing steamer at Queenstown.

Our Queenstown agent, in reply to further inquiries, telegraphs there has been no sign of the City of Boston there, and no vessels arriving there report having sighted her. This dispatch is later than that published in the *Globe*, which must therefore be false.

The union of English and Scottish Presbyterian bodies approaches realization.

The Government has caused a search to be instituted in Belgium for the author of the anonymous letter threatening the life of Gladstone.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 16.—Mr. James Swayne, of Philadelphia, died in this city yesterday.

The *Siecle*, in commenting upon the report recently made by Celestine Hippeau on American education, says it must revolutionize the educational system of France.

It is again reported the Pope is very ill and weak.

The report that Austria endorses the demand of France on the Vatican rests, it is said, on trustworthy authority.

The meeting held at the American Chapel last night, in honor of the memory of Hon. Anson Burlingame, was largely attended by American residents and visitors and some distinguished Frenchmen were present. Minister Washburne presided and made a speech, paying tribute to the political and social qualities of Mr. Burlingame, who, he said, had been his friend since 1855. Rev. Mr. Lambon read resolutions of eulogy and condolence. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, in an eloquent discourse gave the history of the life and services of the deceased, dwelling upon his last famous mission and its accomplishment.

The funeral of Count Montalembert took place to-day. The ceremonies were simple, in accordance with the request of deceased. M. Ollivier and other members of the Cabinet attended the funeral.

A fete was given at the Tuilleries to-day on the occasion of the 14th anniversary birth of the Prince Imperial. The official *Journal* does not contain the decree of amnesty expected to mark the day. The manifesto of the Imperial policy was also looked for but has not appeared.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 16.—A fierce controversy is in progress here on the best method of disposing of the Cuban question. Some journals make bold to argue in favor of abandoning the Island to the United States. This proposition is bitterly opposed by the majority of the press as cowardly and unpatriotic.

In the Cortes yesterday, Gen. Prim, in answer to an inquiry as to the circumstances of the attack on him in the streets, said the mob surrounded him shouting "Down with conscription," and threw stones at him. He declared that in the future the government would deal summarily with such disorders.

The funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon was conducted by the Free Masons, of which order the deceased was a member. When the remains were brought to the church the officiating priest seeing Masonic emblems on the coffin withdrew the insignia of the church and refused to perform religious ceremonies. No troops took part in the procession which followed the remains to the grave.

MARINE NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The ship Margaret, from Savannah Jan. 22d, reports having experienced dreadful weather. She encountered a cyclone, in which she suffered some damage.

LONDON, March 16—11:30 P. M.—A despatch, which has just been received from Queenstown, says news has come from all points on the south coast of Ireland, but there are no tidings of the missing steamer City of Boston.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 16.—The elections for members of the Chambers terminated yesterday. All of the Ministers were reelected.

The opposition elected two out of four deputies to the Cortes from this city. The elections in the country resulted generally in favor of the ministry.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 16.—Marquis Pepali, Minister of Italy at Vienna, has resigned. It is thought General Melabrea will succeed him. The name of Count Barra is also mentioned in connection with the mission.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 16.—The ice in the Baltic is breaking up and navigation will soon be completely reopened.

CHICAGO.

The Court-house Disaster—Corruption in Board of Supervisors Proven—The Blonde-Storey Case—Cruelty by a School Teacher.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 16.—Judge McCallister of the Recorder's Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury, called upon them to investigate the recent disaster to the wings of the Court house. He instructed them that defective or negligent construction of a building might become an indictable offense, and that the parties responsible for it could be fined or imprisoned and compelled to remove the nuisance.

A meeting of the bar was held to-day at which a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the old Court house building, and another committee to take such legal proceedings as may be deemed advisable with reference to such condition, and to all persons connected therewith or responsible therefor.

In the case of Kearney, President of the Board of Supervisors, charged with accepting a consideration for a certain official action, the investigating committee to-day reported that the charge had been proven, and recommended that Kearney be requested to resign as presiding officer, and as a member of the Board. The resolution was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

A. G. Kirkpatrick, member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention from Warren county, died to-day.

In our Police court the case of Alexander Henderson, of Blonde notoriety, charged with assaulting W. F. Storey with a deadly weapon, was called up, and counsel appeared for the defense, but the prosecutor failed to appear either personally or by attorney. No witnesses were present and the case was dismissed.

In the Walsh street school yesterday, a boy twelve years old, named Edward Legg, a cripple, was pushed down stairs by Miss Rose, a teacher, and badly injured, fears being entertained that he will never be able to walk again. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the teacher.

—At a meeting of the Society of Friends, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, John Wood, who presided over the Society for a number of years, was adjudged guilty of improper intimacy with the opposite sex and officially disowned.

CINCINNATI.

The Projected Industrial Exposition—Difference Between Whisky Gaugers—The Fermenting Period Controversy—Death of a Prominent Mason.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The Joint Committee of the Ohio Mechanics Institute, Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade on the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition held a meeting to day and effected a permanent organization, electing Charles F. Wilstach, late Mayor, as President, and Abner L. Frazer, Secretary. The committee embraces some of the most prominent business men of the city. The exposition will occur in October and will extend to everything in the shape of manufactures, products and the arts. It will no doubt be held in the great Saengerfest building about to be erected for the approaching musical festival.

On account of complaints that have been made for the past few months concerning the difference in gauging between the gaugers at the distilleries in the Second Ohio District and the gauging in the First District, for rectifiers, compounders and wholesale dealers, Commissioner Delano has instructed Gen. Sewell, of the Revenue Department, to investigate these matters. In pursuance of these orders the instruments were examined in the First District yesterday. It appears that with a few exceptions the gaugers of the district have been using silver instruments instead of the glass ones provided by the government. Though no official information has gone forth, it is understood that the gaugers of that district have all been ordered to provide themselves immediately with complete United States standard hydrometers.

The case of Sausser and other distillers, who are resisting the forty-eight hour fermenting rule, will have a hearing before Judge Emmons, of the United States Circuit Court, next Tuesday evening. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides, and the case is attracting much attention.

Howard Matthew, once a prominent insurance man of this city, and Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio of Free and Accepted Masons, died after a short illness this morning, at the age of fifty.

Ladies' Tract Society of Allegheny.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon, March 14th. Rev. J. V. Cellars presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Squier. The constitution and rules of the Society were read. Mr. R. Arthur read the reports of the Managers and Treasurer, which were adopted and ordered to be printed. Rev. Prof. Sloan made a beautiful and eloquent address, which deeply impressed the audience. Rev. Messrs. Weber and Ohlinger gave interesting and suggestive statements of the religious condition of our German population. Rev. Messrs. Squier and Garrett also spoke words of encouragement, and hearty interest in the Society's work. Rev. Mr. Hays led in the closing prayer. After singing the Doxology the meeting was dismissed with the benediction by Mr. Cellars.

Officers and managers elected for the ensuing year, viz:

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Mrs. Nelson.
Secretary—Mrs. R. S. Hays.
Treasurer—Miss M. Herron.
Managers—Miss M. Brian, Mrs. Single, Miss Paul, Miss Whitten, Miss Beck, Mrs. Vankirk, Mrs. Yeager, Mrs. W. F. Logan, Mrs. E. C. Cochrane, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. A. M. Bryan, Mrs. Gadry, Miss Blackstock, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Kay, Miss Lathrop, Mrs. T. McFadden, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. S. B. Campbell, Miss Patterson.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Miss M. Herron, Treasurer, in account with Ladies' Tract Society, Allegheny:

ANNUAL REPORT, MARCH 14, 1870.

Date	Item	Amount	Total
1869.	DR.		
March 3.	Balance in Treasury at last report	$116 76	
	Monthly collections during the year	477 44	
	Subscriptions	123 20	
1870. March 6.	Collection at Annual Sermon	56 25	$819 18
	CR.		
1869.	By cash remitted to Philadelphia for tracts and mis'ls, during the year	$636 68	
1870. Jan'y. 20.	By cash paid for drayage	34 29	
March 4.	" " twine	2 20	
" 6.	" " printing	6 30	
	" " sexton	10 00	$689 47
	Balance in Treasury		129 71
			$819 18

TWENTY SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Since we met to celebrate our last anniversary another year with its successive round of seasons has rolled by. Another cycle of joys and sorrows, of trials and conquests is numbered with the things that are past, and we are one year nearer receiving our final reward. Another chain of opportunities for showing our love to "Him that first loved us" has gone never to return. For the aid which we have received, and the good which we have been enabled to accomplish, let us give the praise and the glory to God, the fountain of all good and all spiritual life. Our work has been very similar to that of previous years. Our city is divided into twenty four districts; each of these are sub divided until we have one hundred sub-divisions, visited monthly, during the last year, by about ninety visitors, who go from house to house with the printed truth. But our field of labor has included more than our own city, teeming as it is, with immortal souls and its bookstores and news depots sending out poisonous literature, which tends to lead many of those souls to everlasting death. Believing "the field is the world," and our neighbors all those whom we can influence for good, we have scattered Gospel seed in the far West and on those dreary plains where all printed matter is eagerly sought after. Mission to other needy Sabbath Schools have also shared our supply, and as "God hath chosen the weak things of this world to confound the mighty," our trust is in Him for the increase. During the year we have distributed 57,000 tracts in the English language, 20,500 tracts in the German language and a few Welsh and German tracts; also 30,075 copies of the *American Messenger* and 8,150 of the same paper in German. Although the circulation of printed truth, accompanied with words of instruction and encouragement has been the main feature of our work, it has not stopped here. Fifty-nine children have been brought into Sabbath Schools; a number of families found destitute of the Bible have been supplied through the Ladies' Bible Society; many sick and destitute of the comforts of life have been sought out and their need relieved through the Ladies' Relief Association; and some who were soon to tread the dark valley of the shadow of death, have been cheered and comforted by the presence of our faithful visitors. Thus our labor has been varied to suit the wants and conditions, and to touch the hearts of as many as possible. Although our effort to scatter the seed has been weak and imperfect, yet eternity alone can reveal the fruits of our labors. In closing our report we appeal to all the friends of Christianity for aid in carrying on our work. We need aid pecuniarily to assist us in bearing our expenses. Who will share with us the talents which God has bounteously placed at their disposal? We greatly need the personal aid, as visitors, of those in whose heart the love of Christ is the reigning principle; those who will deny themselves and take up the cross for Him and bear it to the end.

Our work is an arduous one: the evil one has placed many and varied obstacles in our way, and that we may be successful it requires systematic and persevering effort on our part. But above all we need to feel the great importance of this work, to realize the fact that the gospel plan of salvation must be carried to the homes of the multitudes in our midst, whom it would not reach in no other way, and be urged upon them by personal appeals. We know there is no power in the instrumentality, but the example commands, and promises of the Savior leads us to believe that faithfully doing the work as His work, the Holy Spirit will give power to it and many shall be led to repent and acknowledge Christ as their Savior. For this we earnestly desire the prayers and co-operation of all Christians in this community. Encouraged by what we have been able to do during the past, we would go on with renewed zeal and courage through the coming year, trusting only for success by the blessings of God in Christ, our Redeemer. R. H.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

LONDON, March 16.—*Evening*—Consols for money 92¼; account 93. American securities: '62s, 91; 65s, 90¼; '67s, 89¾; ten-forties, 87; Eries, 22¾; Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 29¾.

PARIS, March 16.—Bourse firm at 73 francs 90 centimes, extra dividend.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Petroleum is steady at 57¼.

HAVRE, March 15.—Cotton flat at 130f afloat.

LONDON, March 16.—Linseed cakes 9s 10d. Sugar firm. Petroleum quiet. Turpentine easier at 30s 3d@30s 6d. Linseed oil flat at 32s. Tallow quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 11¼@11½d. Sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 4d@9s 5d; red western No. 2, 8s 1d; winter 8s 10d; western flour 20s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 27s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 37s 6d. Pork 92s. Beef 104s 6d. Lard 64s. Cheese 70s 6d. Bacon 56s.

FRANKFORT, March 16.—Bonds closed firm.

ANTWERP, March 16.—Petroleum closed quiet at 57¾f.

HAVRE, March 16.—Cotton closed at 130½f afloat.

NEW ORLEANS, March 16.—Cotton in fair demand and has advanced; middling 22@22¼c; receipts 300 bales; exports 8,378 bales; sales 9,000 bales. Sugar: prime 11@12¼c. Molasses: prime fermenting 40@50c. Whisky 93½c@$1,02. Coffee unchanged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—Rev. J. B. DUNN, of Boston, will Lecture on the duties of the Church to Temperance, in the 3d PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Rev. F. A. Noble's,) on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 17th and 18th, at 7½ o'clock. Lecture free. mh17:v41

☞ LAFAYETTE HALL.
MERCANTILE LIBRARY
LECTURES.
JOHN B. GOUGH
WILL LECTURE ON
"Curiosity,"
AT
LAFAYETTE HALL,
ON
Monday Evening, March 21, 1870.
ADMISSION......75 cents.
No reserved seats. Doors open at 7¼. Lecture commences at 8. Tickets for sale at the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. Persons having tickets can enter from Fourth avenue. mh17

THE FIFTY-SECOND NUMBER
OF
APPLETONS' JOURNAL
OF
Literature, Science and Art.
During the first year of its publication, which closes with No. 52, the Publishers have given
25 PER CENT. MORE READING MATTER
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Besides furnishing
GRATIS, IN SUPPLEMENTS,
13 Superb Steel Engravings,
SUITABLE FOR FRAMING,
Usually sold in Print-Shops at $1 each.
ALSO,
20 LARGE CARTOONS
DESIGNED BY THE BEST ARTISTS,
Representing
SCENES OF GREAT INTEREST,
AND
Eleven Illustrated Supplements,
EIGHT PAGES EACH.
We have, therefore, given to each subscriber,
$20 WORTH IN PREMIUMS,
Calculated at the usual cost of Engravings of a like character.
The entire Press of the United States have heartily commended the publication, as occupying a new field, and possessing attractions unequalled by any other Journal.

We cite here two or three extracts from notices from the public press—notices which briefly represent the general testimony, both from public and private sources, that APPLETONS' JOURNAL is esteemed, as regards the general nature of its contents, one of the best publications of its class, either in Europe or America:

[From the Syracuse Journal.]
"The fact is, APPLETONS' JOURNAL occupies a field all to itself, nearer to the popular heart, appealing not only to the judgment and intellect, but to the sense of the beautiful and the good."

[From the New York Herald.]
"We doubt if there are many weeklies or monthlies in Great Britain the standard of whose contents is as high as that of APPLETONS' JOURNAL, either in their prose and poetry, or in their engravings; and certainly there is none superior."

[From the Boston Transcript.]
"In looking over a file of this handsome weekly we are struck with the valuable as well as the attractive features it combines. Besides the usual supply of amusement in the way of fiction, and of personal interest in the way of biography and travel, we have much genuine scientific discussion and description, just such as is adapted to the wants of the people, and is in accordance with the tendency of the age toward practical knowledge. In embellishment, both as to style and subject, this serial is a great advance on previous and prevalent attempts of the kind, and thus bears the palm among the weeklies, both in art and science."

[From the Day Book.]
"We are inclined to believe there has never appeared an American publication that has strengthened its hold upon the American reader so rapidly as this ever-welcome periodical. Criticise it closely, analyze it with microscopic minuteness, and it is hardly possible to find a flaw or an imperfection in any department. We cannot refrain from expressing our profound admiration for 'Appleton,' and say to our readers that it should be a weekly visitant to their homes, and have a prominent place on their parlor centre-tables."

Prices 10 Cents per Number, or $4 per annum, in advance.
Subscriptions Received for 12 or 6 months.
In remitting by mail, a post-office order or draft, payable to the order of D. Appleton & Co., is preferable to bank notes, as, if lost, the order or draft can be recovered without loss to the sender. In ordering the JOURNAL, the name should be clearly given, with the post-office, county, and State, in full.
APPLETONS' JOURNAL is also issued in MONTHLY PARTS, price 50 cents each, or $4.50 per annum, in advance.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
90, 92 and 94 Grand Street,
NEW YORK.
The JOURNAL is for sale by all News-agents throughout the United States.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving proposals for the 8th U. P. Church Building has been extended until APRIL 1st, at noon. All bids must be in at that time. Bids can be left at 29 Wood street or 73 Penna. avenue. mh17:v44

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BOOK ACCOUNTS OF C. O. ALGEO. TUESDAY EVENING, March 29th, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, by order of Assignee in Bankruptcy, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, the Book Accounts of C. O. Algeo, a Bankrupt.
mh17 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

☞ *NOTICES*—*"To-Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES, will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTS.

WANTED.—A GIRL to do housework. Must come well recommended. Apply at 31 MONTEREY STREET, Allegheny. 3-17

WANTED.—April first, a FRONT ROOM, second story, and ROOM adjoining (sleeping rooms) unfurnished. Address, stating location and terms, "J. L.," 173 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. 3-12

WANTED.—An experienced RED LEAD MANUFACTURER, one thoroughly acquainted with making Red Lead from the pig. None other need apply. Enquire at GAZETTE Office.

WANTED.—Fifty Coal and Ore Miners, no office fee to pay, and fare paid to the mines. Several Girls are wanted for city and country. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from suspension Bridge.

WANTED.—MORTGAGES.—$30,000 to Loan in large or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest.
THOMAS K. PETTY,
Bill, Bond and Real Estate Broker,
No. 179 Smithfield street.

TO-LET.

TO-LET.—A pleasant FRONT ROOM on second floor, suitably furnished for two gentlemen as a sleeping room. Inquire at No. 31 NINTH STREET.

TO-LET.—A large and handsomely FURNISHED HALL, with ante and reception rooms complete, on Fourth avenue. Enquire of G. W. SILVEY, 75 Wood street. 3-17

TO LET.—The Large Store Room No. 96 Wylie Avenue, corner of Federal street, Pittsburgh. A. M. BROWN, 112 Fifth avenue.

TO-LET.—A Brick House of 6 large rooms and outbuildings, with 6 or 12 acres, 3 miles out on the Washington Pike. Enquire of W. H. TRANTER, or No. 27 Ohio street, Allegheny. 3-16:WFM

TO-LET.—ROOMS—Single or connected, furnished or unfurnished, with board, enquire at 157 FOURTH AVENUE.

TO-LET.—The large four-story BRICK STOREHOUSE, No. 135 Smithfield street, at present occupied as a furniture store. The best business location in the city. Inquire on the premises. 3 9

FOR RENT.—The Three Story BRICK WAREHOUSE in Church alley, rear of No. 180 Wood street, formerly occupied by Wm. Mundorf & Co. as a Broom Factory. Inquire of WAIT, LANG & CO.
2-8 No. 172 and 174 Wood St.

TO-LET.—A first-class STORE-ROOM, 70x19, with cellar, situated at No. 60 Federal street, Allegheny. The room is well lighted and suitable for any business. Apply to WM. SEDDEN, next door above. The dwelling can be had with the store if required. Rent moderate. 3 10

TO LET.—Four New Brick HOUSES, situated on Bidwell street, near Ohio avenue, Allegheny, Pa. Each house contains 8 rooms and bath room, gas throughout, kitchen range, hot and cold water in kitchen and bath room. Inquire of JAMES GODFREY, No. 44 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. 3-10

TO LET.—One good Store room and DWELLING, No. 45 Ohio street, 3 doors from Diamond and next door to Franklin Savings Bank. One of the best locations in the city. Rent moderate. Also, 2 ROOMS in the rear of said store room. Inquire of
mar5:99u W. CARSON, 46 Ohio street.

TO LET—HOUSE.—That desirable Dwelling House No. 30 Hemlock street, Allegheny, nearly new, containing 7 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with gas throughout. For terms &c., inquire of
JAMES McKIRDY,
No. 33 Hemlock street,
or No. 180 Sandusky street.

TO-LET—From April 1st, 1870, that elegant two story BRICK HOUSE, with outbuildings and garden, situated on the corner of Ross and Negley streets, East Liberty, at present occupied by W. P. Shinn, Esq.
Inquire of W. GEO. GIBSON,
3-7 No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny city, Pa.

TO LET.—A Suit of Rooms comprising Two Large, well lighted front Rooms on 2nd floor. One large, well lighted front Room on 3rd floor. One large Hall with two ante-rooms on 4th floor. One Store Room, first floor, No. 92, in English's new building, Fourth avenue. For terms inquire of A. H. ENGLISH & CO., No. 92 Fourth avenue.

TO LET.—A ROOM in the rear *Dispatch* building, suitable for Job Printing Office. Inquire of C. BAER, on the premises.
Also, the COUNTING ROOM of the *Daily Evening Mail*, second floor of front *Dispatch* building. Inquire on the premises, or of
MRS. J. HERON FOSTER,
fe25:n43 202 South avenue, Allegheny City.

TO-LET.—STORE ROOMS.—The elegant store room in the Mercantile Library Building on Penn street, near Sixth street, will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of March, and are now offered for rent to desirable tenants. One of the stores is especially adapted for a first-class restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Also, to-let, the upper story of same building. Inquire of J. R. McCune, Union National Bank, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street, or of FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny. 1f.

TO-LET.—Lager Beer Saloon and Dwelling, 5th avenue, second Ross, 3 years lease; No. 6 2d avenue, $240; office on Diamond street, near Grant; store, 61 Market, $1,000; tavern, Liberty street; 327 Fifth avenue, $260; East Liberty 22 Ross, $200; 106 Wylie, $600; 96 Wylie, store room, $600; 17 Penn street, store; store on Ross, near 5th avenue, suitable for saddlery, etc; 59 Crawford, $300; Bertha street, $144; 268 Franklin street, hall, 5 rooms, $240; Virgin alley, $240; Rooms in courts.
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
mh17 39 Sixth Avenue.

TO LET.
DWELLING HOUSE.
One of the finest houses in the city, containing all
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
Water and Gas throughout. This house will be rented very low to a good tenant.
Apply at
GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM,
84 Fifth Avenue,
For particulars.

TO-LET.—Brick of 9 rooms, Rooms, Hall, Attic, Gas and Water, Bath, &c., No. 267 Federal St., 2d ward, Allegheny.
TO-LET—Brick of 6 Rooms, No. 138 Middle Alley, near Sampson St., 2d ward, Allegheny, only $20 per month.
TO-LET—Frame of 4 Rooms, No. 75 Sampson St., near Federal St.
TO-LET—New Frame of 5 Rooms, Hall and Attic, Gas and Water, large yard, No. 120 Monterey St., one square from street cars.
TO-LET—Frame of 6 Rooms and Hall, No. 167 Sheffield street, near street cars.
TO-LET—New Brick of 8 Rooms, Hall, Bath, Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout, well finished in every respect, No. 150 Market St., 6th ward, Allegheny.
TO-LET—Brick of 8 Rooms, Hall, large yard, No. 149 Market St., 6th Ward.
The above property is in good repair, and will be rented low. Apply to W. P. PRICE.
mh12 21 Diamond, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One No 8 PLATFORM SCALE (1600 lbs.) for sale cheap, at 543 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh. 3-15

FOR SALE.—New House of 7 Rooms and good Cellar, on Fulton street, near Caldwell street. Inquire of W. WILTON, at the house. Terms easy. 3 12

FOR SALE.—$3,300 will buy TWO GOOD FRAME HOUSES, four rooms each, and lot No. 19 Boyle street, Allegheny, near north avenue. Rents will pay ten per cent. and taxes. Terms—$1,800 down, balance in two payments. Enquire on the premises.
3-12-STTH

FOR SALE.—That Desirable property situated on the corner of Grant street and Sixth avenue Pittsburgh, on which is erected a Church building and one Two Story Brick Dwelling House. The Lot is 60 feet on Grant street and 70 feet on Sixth avenue. For terms, &c., inquire of L. KIM, No. 119 Smithfield street, or ERNEST WESSEL, Sixth avenue, near the premises. 3-1

FOR SALE.—Good two story Frame House of six rooms, hall and good cellar. Lot 20 feet 10½ inches wide, running back 74½ feet to a ten foot alley, situated in a good neighborhood, and only twelve doors above the Allegheny Park. Price $3,000. Possession Apr 1 1st. For further information apply on the premises, No. 251 Sandusky street, Allegheny city. Also, the stock and fixtures of a Retail Grocery. Apply at at No. 256 Sandusky street. 3-5

FOR SALE.—DWELLING.—That three story BRICK DWELLING, desirably located, No. 66 River avenue, Allegheny City, containing ten rooms and bath room; hot and cold water in first and second story, gas in all the rooms range in kitchen. Being situated on corner of Grey's alley. It is well lighted and ventilated. Possession April 1st.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
1-27 No. 115 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE.—Cottage House on Main Street, back of Union Park, containing Five Rooms. This is a beautiful property and will be sold very cheap if called for soon.
T. R. SILL & SON.
FOR SALE—One of the best Tavern Stands on Penn street. This stand and location has only to be seen to be appreciated, and to be regarded as an invaluable property for that purpose. Terms of payment very easy. Apply soon.
THOS. R. SILL & SON.
Dealers in Real Estate, Mortgages and Negotiators of Loans, Office corner of Penn and 32d St., Pittsburgh. mh16

FOR SALE.
Eleven Acres of Fine Garden Farm,
With HOUSE and BANK BARN. Also, good ORCHARD and an abundance of small fruit of all kinds. Will sell all my stock, cattle and everything belonging to the same.
Terms—One-third cash; balance payable in six years with interest. Address
CHARLES KERR,
mh15:v40 Braddock's Field, Pa.

$525 WILL BUY OVER TWO ACRES OF LAND, HOUSE, STABLE and WELL, situated five miles from Sharpsburg, on the old Kittanning Road. Enquire at A. MILLAR'S TAVERN, near the place. Terms cash. 3-10