The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1870.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 112½.

We surrender much of our space, this morning, to the very forcible speechof our Representative, General Negley, on the question of protection to American industry, delivered in Congress last week. We sincerely regret that we have not been able to make room for the full text of his argument. But our copious extracts cover some of the most striking points, and will be read with deep interest by his industrial constituency.

SOUTHERN INSUBORDINATION.

Mr. FLETCHER, the Tennessee Secretary of State, a highly respected citizen and sincere Republican, is in Washington to advise the Federal authorities as to the situation of affairs in that State. His testimony, before the Reconstruction Committee, will be of the greatest importance, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of the country. It may probably result in persuading Congress and the Administration that the internal policy of the Government is just now of vastly more consequence than any "question" on the annexation of foreign lands. If the existing Federal laws do not suffice to meet present emergencies, they should be amended without delay. If difficulties anywhere spring from their non-enforcement rather than from the need of additional remedies, it is getting to be high time that the country should know it.

But, on the other hand, it must be seen, by all candid minds, that the Federal arm is more wisely to be delayed to the last possible moment of forbearance than that it should be raised a single hour too soon. We have an earnest faith that, when a stringent intervention can no longer be avoided with honor, then the President will be found fully equal to all the demands of any situation. We shall not censure the prudence which forbears, even to the verge of a seeming indifference, when we know, as we think we do, that we shall, in due time, have reason to admire the firmness and vigor of a too well merited vindication of the Federal authority. If the President shall wait almost too long—and we apprehend nothing more—he will err, at least, on the right side. There is a practical wisdom in this patience, after all.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The indications at Washington point with decided significance, to a compromise upon the debated points in the new funding scheme. Its proposed contraction of the volume of the currency evidently must be abandoned. The National Banks may perhaps be relieved from the obligation to take any proportion of the third class, four per cent. bonds, and, if so, that class and rate are likely to be stricken out of the bill altogether, since, excluding the demand from the banks and the objectionable absorption of greenbacks, it would not be worth the Secretary's while to put such securities on the market.

When the question of funding the legal tenders shall come to be seriously considered, and the financial situation shall admit of their final withdrawal from circulation, not by payment but by thus changing the form of the debt, then it might be an old fashioned but it would certainly be an honest idea to dispose of them as we originally agreed to do. What that was, any one may see for himself, on examining the legend on the back of the older notes. It reads thus: "Certain note is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and *will be exchangable for United States six per cent* twenty years' bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years." Later issues of these notes have a different endorsement, as follows: "This note is a legal tender for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States." We have no exact data at hand enabling us to state the precise amount of notes of each character respectively, but the figures are on the books of the Treasury.

Whenever the country is ready to spare this currency from its use, there can certainly be no fair objection to funding the later issues as above into four or four and a half per cent. bonds, if Congress deems it wise to make any distinction. But the earlier issues should be funded according to their express tenor, in six per cent. bonds, *or none at all*. The last alternative would doubtless be adopted, for six per cents. would be worth, then, more than par, and their sale at a premium would leave a margin, to the Treasury after redeeming the greenbacks. All redeemed alike, there would be no invidious discrimination between the two classes of legal-tenders. And, last, is by redemption in some form, and not by any form of funding, except that option at a low rate be offered to the holders, that, we presume, the $356,000,000 of greenbacks are eventually to be provided for.

Otherwise, since exchanging it for bond is not a payment of the debt, would it be quite the thing to offer the holder a four per cent. bond, when we expressly promised him two per cent. more?

—The sooner the pending propositions may be decided upon by Congress, the better for the country. Financial matters generally seem to be everywhere hung up by the heels, until all the questions involved in this funding bill shall be settled.

THE CLAIMS OF HOME INDUSTRY.

Speech of Hon. James S. Negley, M. C., in the House of Representatives, March 17, 1870.

Not only as a Representative of a vast Commonwealth, which by its inexhaustible stores of mineral treasure has gigantic interests at stake, but also as a Representative of my entire country, I am in favor of protective legislation. * * *

The issue before us, between a protective tariff and a free trade policy, under various misnomers, has harassed our national legislation from the foundation of the Republic. It does not concern internal relations between citizens, corporations, States, or sections of this Union, but it relates only to our international exchange of commodities with foreign nations.

If a protective tariff would favor monopoly, and free trade advance the development of free labor; if the former would be partial to the prestige of capital merely, and the latter would carry the banner of honest handicraft against the tyranny of the same—as the foreign dealer loudly proclaims—I for one would say, away with such a tariff! Or, if we were living in the millenium, and countries having harmonious interests fostered them with fraternal impartiality, willingly would I become a free trade advocate, with the ready assent for opening our ports to all nations of the world. But when the most enlightened economists, as well as the foremost patriots, tell us that the so-called antagonism between capital and labor is but a caprice of local fallacy; that their true relation is one of closest reciprocity, (the former being useless without the latter, and the latter helpless without the former,) I cannot resolve upon the immediate adoption of such a measure.

When it is conceded that equal rights and free trade rule the internal relations of our entire continent, and that protective legislation is not a sectional boon but a national demand, claiming a good and high tariff to free our country from subserviency to foreign supremacy and to raise it from its present restricted condition to the standard of highest perfection, when it can be conclusively shown that such a tariff is not merely a benefit to class industries, giving vital impulse and thrift to varied enterprises in new and unexplored sections, but carrying with it the weighty opinions of prominent financiers that proper protection is the only assurance that will enhance our future prosperity, maintain our present credit, elevate our national honor, and affirm the stability and progress of our industry; when our own history testifies to the rapid and substantial development of our industrial and natural resources invariably following protective legislation, while with the same impetus certain crises and disasters attended every adverse legislative measure; and finally, when the solemn chronicles of our late fearful struggle demonstrate to us that to the superiority of northern industry over the deficiency of southern skill and labor was due the final results achieved, and without this even northern bravery and perseverance could scarcely have overcome southern courage and fanaticism, why then and always, so long as the industrial genius of my country or any of its branches is inferior to that of any other nation, so long shall I exert every possible effort for its advancement and protection against the combined competition of foreign capital and underpaid labor. * *

I shall bring to your notice the salient features only of this question, substantiated by the mathematical accuracy of statistical data, delineating our true commercial relations with the prominent foreign nations. * *

Our territory, exclusive of Alaska, embraces 2,819,511 square miles, and has an estimated population of forty millions.

The United Kingdom, in the narrow circuit of 120,879 miles, has nearly thirty millions. Germany (North and South combined) has 206,574 miles with over thirty eight millions. France 274,460 square miles, with also thirty-eight millions, and Russia nearly two millions square miles with sixty-eight million inhabitants.

A comparison of these figures shows that the area of the United States surpasses the territorial extent of these four countries combined by more than two hundred thousand square miles; or by a stretch of land larger than Germany, or twice as large as the kingdom of Great Britain. The population of these four countries, however, is four times as large as ours, and even thinly settled, Russia has half as many more inhabitants than we have, or, in other words, Great Britain twenty heads and forty hands, Germany thirteen brains and twenty-six hands, France has ten minds and twenty arms, and Russia has two heads and four arms for the development, improvement, and defense of every spot of ground for which we have but one head and two arms.

What does this prove, if not that in comparison with them we are poor and weak in the midst of our immense stores and treasures as long as we are short of men to gather the former and collect and defend the latter? Need I say that our forests are useless without the application of labor, our fields refuse to bestow the gifts of nature without the skill of the husbandman, and our mineral wealth remains hidden forever without the combined elements of industry? Need I state that, supposing we have rough labor enough to supply our primitive wants, without more skilled labor we will be, for comfort, always in degrading dependance upon countries, some of whom have manifested direct hostility against our national interests and most sacred rights? We cannot afford to wait patiently until the necessary complement of skillful American labor utilizes the riches of our forests, constructs buildings of comfort and vessels of commerce, brings forth the treasures of the earth and molds our stores of gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead into emblems of beauty and instruments of use and defense.

What then is our best policy to remove these deficiencies and to elevate the standard of our industry to an equality with that of the favored capitalists who are overbearing neighbors?

The natural increase of population is a slow process in face of our pressing demands, and nothing but a continuous immigration and especially a large influx of mechanical skill can ameliorate our present condition. The access of foreign agricultural labor, valuable and desirable as it is, is not half so important as that of other industrial producers. Our agricultural production is already greatly in excess of our home consumption, but our manufacturing and mining activity is quite insufficient for our domestic demands that in spite of all tariffs our imports constantly exceed our exports of manufactures, and thereby exercise continually a heavy drainage of our capital. In proof of this I refer you to the table of values of our imports and exports in each of the twelve years from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, namely:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1857	$360,444,000	$324,944,000
1858	282,613,150	324,644,957
1859	338,768,627	351,199,626
1860	362,166,741	333,180,236
1861	253,315,275	278,675,439
1862	281,732,179	251,687,915
1863	347,139,782	167,741,557
1864	238,165,619	202,736,829
1865	296,314,596	211,210,760
1866	434,813,677	341,210,760
1867	357,031,913	408,677,213
1868	437,051,697	378,613,719

At the first glance it would seem as if these figures would not confirm my statement, but when it is considered that our imports represent invariably gold prices, while our export values are given in currency rates, it will be found that the exception of 1863, when the foregoing crisis, (or the reduced tariff) and 1866, when the imminence of war had shaken our credit in Europe, my assertion is strictly correct. It must be also remembered that of our exports at least four fifths consist of raw materials and mostly of agricultural products, such as cereals, tobacco, and cotton, while our imports, nearly in the same ratio, represent manufactures, and it will be easily understood under what enormous disadvantage our industry labors. * *

In reply to the argument advanced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) and other advocates of free trade, I will state that protection by a import duty which the new tariff contemplates to lessen to four cents per pound, but in France it is entirely prohibited.

Our imports of these articles in 1868 may be found expressed in values in the following table:

Articles.	Value in gold.	Exports. Value in Currency.
Cotton yarn	$11,870,401	$1,871,260
Iron manufactures	14,473,019	2,597,979
Sugar and molasses	61,660,746	910,374
Total	$88,017,866	$5,379,613

On these imports the revenue alone amounts to a great deal more than our total values of the export as given above, which, however, will be greatly reduced if the proposed tariff be adopted. * *

I regret that I am unable to present the specified subdivisions of these three classes of products, as they would demonstrate still more clearly that the tariff thereon should not be moderated.

But I am told by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] and some of his colleagues, that the present tariff, while favoring some branches of industry is injurious to others, and is very onerous to consumers generally. Even the decline in our ship building is attributed to its restrictions; our iron manufacturers are said to be monopolists, and the high prices of all commodities in the home markets are alleged to be caused by the high import duties.

How far from the plain truth these charges are is most forcibly illustrated in the words of Adam Smith: "High prices and plenty are prosperity; low prices and want are misery;" and in the fact that hewy as our taxation is, it is derived more than half from internal imposts levied upon absolutely indispensable things, while our import duties fall largely upon commodities not absolutely necessary for life. As to calling our manufacturers monopolists, it is simply preposterous, when it is known that their desire and aim for profit is to exhume and utilize the bountiful mineral deposits and other resources in all parts of this continent; to inaugurate new enterprises North and South; to start new factories and forges in every direction; to construct railroads and water communications from every mine of nature to every mart of commerce; in truth, to strengthen and develope our industrial resources wherever possible.

The greater the number and variety of our manufactures the less danger or possibility of monopoly, and the more benefit to the consumers. It is by the depression and inevitable result of free trade or any approach to it, that a few rich and powerful companies only absorb the wealth and control of the trade, while men of enterprise alone, or of moderate means, go down. And it is for this reason that I am a protectionist.

I believe in the words and sagacity of the great statesman, M. Talera, when he says: "I wish to developeo the labor of my country; that is, I wish to create it where it is not, and to maintain it where it is." * *

I am decidedly in favor of reducing taxation to the lowest practicable figure; but such a reduction must begin at home, and our citizens must be benefitted by it before foreigners can expect favors.

I shall vote for reducing or abrogating the income tax, so obnoxious to my people, the unequal license, or any other of our objectionable taxes; but I shall not consent to curtail our only gold revenue, which is the best support of our credit, and which checks the burdensome competition of our rivals. It is the internal taxation that weighs heavy upon the poor and not the tariff; the former being paid by all classes of citizens, while the latter reaches only the wealthy and foreigner. *

In view of these facts and reasons, and with due respect to the ability and honorable intentions of the committee that prepared the tariff bill now before the House, I cannot agree with all the provisions; and with the exception that I wish to see all *ad valorem* duties changed into adequate specific duties, I am in favor of the old tariff as it now stands.

I say this in the firm conviction that our government is daily defrauded of large amounts by the *ad valorem* system, while it deludes legislation by its apparently enormous figures.

I am also opposed to that portion of our present tariff which provides for discriminating duties. For instance, the act of March 3, 1869, provides that on all goods the growth or product of countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, (excepting a few articles,) when imported from places west of this cape, ten per cent. shall be collected in addition to the duty imposed upon direct importations. The object of this act was to encourage American shipping trade with the East, but its principal effect has been to encourage sharp dealing and fraud. There are but few imports the growth of which is peculiar to countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, and when importers are dishonest enough to deny or conceal the place of growth it is hardly possible for the custom house officer to find proofs of identity. Gum arabic, senna, aloes, sweet and bitter almonds, nitrate of potash, ivory and many other articles of commerce on either side of the Cape of Good Hope offer opportunities to defraud the Government, and for this reason I am in favor of repealing these discriminations. It is a very eloquent fact that nearly all the leading countries of the Old World have established *ad valorem* duties and discriminations.

But I am told that the bill now under consideration proposes to alter the present tariff only slightly, and to lessen its rates as to many particulars, while it actually raises some rates!

I am aware of this, but am opposed to any reduction of its protective provisions at the present moment, or until our industry is able to supply home demands, and until we have perfected our railroad system throughout the Union, restored the prosperity of the States devastated by war, and effected the national debt at a lower rate of interest and placed our finances on a permanent basis.

It may be interesting and pleasing to know, that notwithstanding the great drain of our war, we have built from 1861 to 1866 six thousand miles of railroad, and many thousands more since then. But this does not contradict the fact that our railroad progress is still far behind the growth of our country, especially in the South and in the new States, and that it does not suffice to accommodate the increase of our internal commerce. Our requirements ought to be satisfied with our own iron, steel, and labor, and for this we need more hands to help us in producing the millions of tons of railroad iron which we now import from England.

One hundred thousand tons require the labor of thirteen thousand three hundred men for one year, whom we may suppose to be heads of families of five each, or sixty-six thousand five hundred in all. Assuming from safe calculations that the manufacturing nations of Europe take *per capita* of population seventeen and one-half cents worth per annum of our agricultural produce, the producers of one hundred thousand tons of foreign iron would then consume on an average $11,632 50 worth of American products, the balance of food being of foreign origin.

In the production of one ton of railroad iron in the United States there is consumed a value of $18 08 of agricultural produce, and $10 07 of American manufactures. Apply these figures to one hundred thousand tons of American railroad iron, and we find it gives our agricultural and manufacturing interests a market for $2,605,000; or, in other words, we find that a hundred thousand tons of American railroad iron pay into the National Treasury full $80,000 more, and to our farmers and manufacturers $2,000,000 more than the same quantity of foreign iron. Strongly as this calculation illustrates our loss, it falls below the actual fact.

But let us cast a glance at England. Great Britain thought by free trade and cheap labor she would undersell the world. She did not forget, however, to protect her beer makers by a duty of sixty-two cents on malt, and of five dollars on a barrel of beer.

Let us see how the free trade system works there.

We read in the Manchester *Guardian*, in the very seat and center of those views:

"There is unquestionably a reaction against free trade. Yes, a remarkable and instructive reaction is going on in England; the force of hunger is powerful and the working classes are forming associations against free trade, known as 'revivers of British industry.'"

A letter in the Sheffield *Telegraph* says:

"It is no wonder people are complaining of bad times when we stand in the position in which we stand now. In 1854 the total excess of imports over British exports was £62,264,227. In 1860 this excess had reached £94,539,646, and in 1868 it had amounted to the ruinous sum of £116,042,923, more than the whole of our textile manufactures exported to the world: giving a balance against us in our foreign trade of £116,000,000 sterling in one single year."

"At the present moment about one in every eighteen persons in England and Wales is in receipt of parochial relief. There was paid for pauperism in 1867 the sum of £7,500 sterling." * * *

"Since 1853 upwards of three millions of our people have emigrated and principally to extreme protective countries, where their labor has found a better reward, but at the same time has been the means of greater foreign productiveness. We have tried free trade so long that it is almost time to protect ourselves."

And now a word on wages. Mr. Hewitt, commissioner to the Paris exhibition, sent by our Government to examine into iron and steel matters, says the difference in cost of iron making here and in England is in the wages, which are more than double here. And even the Special Commissioner of the Revenue admits in his report of 1868 that they are on the average by more than sixty per cent. higher than the English wages; but he attempts to make out that, considering the cost of living, the working man is no better off here than in England. This will we believe when we find as many children in our poor houses as in our schools, when the tide of immigration, made up of working men, ceases to flow, and when one in twenty of our population is a pauper.

But such calamities I trust are not in reserve for our glorious country. Commissioner Wells presents in his report of 1868 comparative tables of wages in Great Britain and the United States; but he neglects to extend his comparison over other European countries, and his silence to the fact that his averages, although they may be *bona fide* in figures, represent incorrect results, considering the small number of laborers receiving high wages and the much larger number of those receiving low ones, and also considering the number of returns from which these averages are made up. Granting, however, even these averages, the following table comparing the wages paid in three European countries with those paid in the United States must inspire every American heart with pleasure and pride at the more liberal reward which labor finds in our country than in Europe.

Table showing the average weekly wages of skilled and unskilled laborers, including foremen, overseers and clerks, in eighteen branches of industry in France, Saxony, Great Britain and the United States, in gold dollars.

Branch of Industry.	France	Saxony	Great Britain	United States
Cotton mills	$2 24	$2 24	$3 36	$5 25
Woolen mills	2 24	2 24	3 36	6 72
Worsted mills	2 40	2 24	3 36	7 12
Sugar refineries	2 24	2 24	3 36	7 12
Iron & rolling Mills	1 92	1 87	2 52	8 77
Machine Shops	2 24	2 24	3 36	12 17
Machine Shops	2 24	2 24	3 36	9 36
Carpenters	2 24	2 24	3 36	9 36
Edge Tools, men	2 02	2 24	3 36	9 36
Agricultural Implements:				
men	2 24		3 36	9 36
Fire Arms, men	2 24	1 87	3 36	12 17
Saw, men	2 00	2 24	3 36	10 10
Needles, men			3 36	10 10
Leather, men	2 24	2 24	3 36	9 36
Glass Works	2 24	2 24	3 36	9 36
Paper mills	2 40	2 24	3 36	9 36
Printing building			3 36	9 36
Iron Ship-building			3 36	10 10

GEN. BUTLER, as President of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, has made his annual report to Congress. It appears that there are at this time 3,802 beneficiaries in the various asylums. The report shows that most of the begging, organ grinding, and other like pursuits, so commonly indulged in by cripples in the cities, are carried on by associations which pick up all the cripples to be found willing to be employed in such pursuits, at starving salaries, and that these associations make large sums of money, frequently as high as $20 per day, from each employee out of the misguided benevolence of mankind. The managers of the asylums also announce that they have full ability and accommodation to take care of every disabled soldier in the United States, who applies to them; that they have never refused to take care of honorably-discharged soldiers, and that it is the fault of the soldier alone if he is either supporting himself by begging, or becomes dependent upon alms or the charity of anybody, or is asking any aid from any State in the Union. No soldier, disabled in the line of his duty, and able to show it, who has been honorably discharged from the service, has ever been denied admittance into the Asylums. If there are any disabled soldiers who are not provided for, it is either because they refuse to go to the Asylums, or, having been, have so conducted themselves, after repeated warnings as to the consequences of their conduct, as to become nuisances and a disgrace to the name of soldier, and have been, therefore, dishonorably discharged or expelled.

A SENSATIONAL telegram from New York says: The air is full of rumors in regard to the coming difficulties in Wall street. The extraordinary frauds of the past week, the unsettled condition of financial prospects in Washington, the collapse of the paper money and Stock Exchange bubbles, have all combined to make the banks and money lenders extremely careful of their collateral for loans. Nobody wants securities in Wall street to-day; all want money. If the Funding bill becomes a law, financiers fear a violent contraction of the greenback currency, and a disastrous financial and commercial panic. During the coming three weeks there will be wide fluctuations in gold and stocks, and it is felt all around that some enormous blow will be struck, which will fall heavily in a quarter least anticipated. The week opens in the midst of a general want of confidence, with the air full of rumors of the coming disaster.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Cognac Brandy, Old Dilard Brandy, PINET, CASTILLION & CO'S Madeira Wine, Catawba Wine, Speer's Port Grape Wine, Sherry Wine, Cart Wine, Very old COGNAC Cart Wine, Imperial Wine, Muscatel Wine, Sire Cellar and Family Wines, Rock Rye, Monongahela Whiskey, Campbell's, A. Soper, Ross & Co's, warranted the genuine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
Drug and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S, Drug Depot, corner of Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city, imported and manufactured of all kinds and lower than elsewhere. Remember the place, corner Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument. In matters of pertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become incurable, and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Rubenoscopic or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties and infirmities of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon it they would not do that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abno mal kind that stimulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved surgeon. They often do this, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, not only in regard to health, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

It is a great error to suppose in a community where a disfigurement like that of rupture exists to such a fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses applied for the retention of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. It is any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

T. use, and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons in attendance, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicative Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M., and from 2 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

SINKING SLOWLY.

Diseases that progress rapidly in a crisis are set the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree so suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but unless arrested, it destroys it certainly; and in the same manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, is as sure to sap the springs of life and undermine the constitution as if struck by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of prematurely old age. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion, are its ordinary symptoms, and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and cathartic that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation resists the ordinary exertion of the system, and the nice balancing and regulating properties are a permanent aid to healthful life in the vital forces thus brought into play. The failing appetite is restored, the process of digestion is rendered perfect, the debility of the blood, the nervousness and sleeplessness in the nervous system, and the disorders in the secretions of the liver, are promptly relieved. In cases of chronic debility and general disorganization of the digestive apparatus this fine tonic has proved a most effectual remedy. Sufferers from malarial fever in this section will find in the Bitters a most valuable corrective for the effects and never-failing preventive of disease. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, ALLEGHENY, PA., March 9th, 1870.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 43 Ohio street, on TUESDAY, APRIL 5th, between the hours of 9 and 2 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ROCKY CITY LAND ASSOCIATION will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 116 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers and transacting all business which may be presented.

GRAHAM SCOTT, Secretary. SAMUEL KNOWN Treasurer. mch15

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO ANTHRACITE COAL AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 100½ Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary. mch15:3

☞ 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. E. UPDIKE, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY, March 18, 1870. mch19:td

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH! FISH!!

NEW CODFISH,
No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in bbls, halves, and kits,
SMOKED SALMON,
HERRINGS, in boxes, 10s and 20s,
PICKLED SALMON,
HOLLAND HERRINGS,
LAKE HERRINGS, in half bbls and kits,
WHITE FISH, in half bbls and kits,
SARDINES, 1/2s and 1/4s cans.

For sale at low rates by

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
mh19:w3&cT 129 and 30 Diamond Square.

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 *Federal Street, Allegheny.*
mh19:3

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
Jy24:tf 146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW DRY GOODS
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 75c. a dozen, Linen Table Napkins.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 18 1-4c., White Damask Towels,—a great bargain.
At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Unbl'd Sheeting
At 19 1-2c., Yard-wide 6 oft Finish Muslin.
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen, a good bargain.
At 6c., Short Lengths of Calicos.
At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c., yard-wide Colored Poplins, very choice.
At 25c., double-width Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 37 1-2c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the Season.
At 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the season.

GREY FRENCH CORSETS
VERY CHEAP.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SHAWLS AND WRAPS.
THE LATEST
NOVELTIES AND RARITIES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE
Are Receiving the Latest.
READ THE PRICES
AT
JAMES HOAG, JR'S,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.

At 10 CENTS, 50 patterns Wall Paper, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12½ cents, HEAVY BRIGHT BUFF WALL PAPERS, a bargain.
At 18 cents, FINE WHITE PAPER.
At 25 cents, YARD-WIDE WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND for Window Shades, good at the price.
FINE OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES at low prices.
YARD-WIDE FLOOR CLOTH, bright colors, 46 cents.
WIDE OIL CLOTH, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
ELEGANT GOLD and HAND MADE WALL PAPER, at Low Prices.

JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

The undersigned has lately purchased of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of waincoating for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for practical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint straps, and to prevent the water 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 panels so beautiful as to entirely dispense with boards alone; thereby preserving the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuge for bugs.

He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."

He has disposed of the following territories and shop right in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:

To O. A. Mendorf, the right for the territory south of the rivers in a county.

To Mathews & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.

To McKee & Douglass, shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

To Parker & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

To A. McCleary, for the borough of McKeesport.

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

To Reed Brothers, shop rights at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.

To Hays & Quaw, for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.

All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and all wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smith field street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. C. ANDERSON.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
PENNSYLVANIA.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1870.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock P. M. of March 26, 1870, (to decide on the 25th April), for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz.:

No. 8150. From Montrose, by Silk Lake, Auburn Four Corners, Auburn Centre, and South Auburn, to Lacaville, Nix and Lee and back, three times a week. Leave Montrose Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 10 A. M. Arrive at Lacaville by 6:10 P. M.; Leave Lacaville Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 A. M. Arrive at Montrose by 4:30 P. M.

No. 8200. From Lockport Station to West Fairfield, 2½ miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lockport Six Ion daily, except Sunday, at 10 A. M. Arrive at West Fairfield by 10:15 A. M.; Leave West Fairfield daily, except Sunday, at 2 P. M.; Arrive at Lockport Station by 2:30 P. M.

No. 8225. From Washington, by Clokey, Hanningsville, Ginger Hill, Monongahela City, Perryopolis and Hamilton, to West Newton, 30½ miles and back, six times a week. Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M.; Arrive at West Newton by 2 P. M. Leave West Newton daily, except Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; Arrive at Washington by 7:30 P. M.

For forms of proposal, guaranties and certificates and also for instructions as to conditions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see Advertisement of October 22, 1869, January 24, 1870, and January 2, 1870, inviting proposals for mail service in Penn, Indiana, &c., to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be in full sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
mh2-w Postmaster General.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
Shirting Muslins, all widths,
Table Linens, Table Napkins,
Colored Table Damasks,
Striped and Figured Curtain Damasks,
Table Covers, Stand Covers.
White and Colored Marseilles Quilts.

New Spring Dress Goods,
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS
VERY CHEAP.
New Col'd Silk Poplins,

CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.
Dress Percales, Shirting Percales,
Shirting Calicos, Shirt Fronts,
Stamped Aprons, Ruffled Aprons.

HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SHAWLS AND WRAPS.
THE LATEST
NOVELTIES AND RARITIES.
BELL & MOORHOUSE
Are Receiving the Latest.
READ THE PRICES
AT
JAMES HOAG, JR'S,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.

mh21 MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
WILL FIND
A Large and Complete Stock of
New Spring Goods,
EMBRACING
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AND FULL ASSORTMENT
Hosiery and Gloves,
Linen and White Goods,
Embroideries,
Trimmings,
Notions, &c., &c.,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT
MORGANSTERN & Co's,
SUCCESSORS TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh22

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES.
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At 62½ cts.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 25 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
Of all kinds.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
38 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
mh21

PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS.
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, KING'S, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
456, 458, 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 Nitrate, and therefore 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 pride of this package if containing the least sophistication.

LADIES' GOLD OPEN
LEONTINE CHAINS,
A very handsome assortment just received.
Also, a very fine selection of
FINE PLATED SETS OF JEWELRY,
Warranted to wear equal to gold.
HANDKERCHIEF HOLDERS,
A very nice variety.
All bought within the last five days and will be sold low.
WATTLES & SHRAFER
101 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite GAZETTE Office.
mh19

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!
The ALL