The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112¾.

A CONCERTED EFFORT is about to be made for the removal of the Naval Academy from Annapolis to New London.

THE disposition at Harrisburg to be content with one new Supreme Judge, instead of two, is very generally commended.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* understands that the holders of bonds issued by railway and other corporations, of dates prior to Feb. 26, '63, will generally demand payment of, their interest coupons, in gold, on the 1st proximo, protesting the same if not so paid.

THE ACT of last winter abolishing the old Spring Elections has given real satisfaction to a very large majority of the people. Members in the present Legislature who favor any proposition for its repeal, are, themselves, simply unadvised of the actual state of puplic opinion.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces that a further installment of $33 each has been assessed upon the Democratic policemen of that city, to secure the final defeat of the new police bill now pending at Harrisburg. This is in addition to the $35, which each policeman has already paid for the squelching of former bills of the same general purport.

MR. JAMES MILLS, who has long occupied the position of political editor of the *Commercial*, has resigned his position and accepted a similar place on the Columbus *Statesman*, a leading Ohio Democratic journal. There are few more earnest or more rampant Democrats than Mr. MILLS, and, while he was quite friendly to that party in the columns of our contemporary, still he will have wider scope in the new position to which he has been called.

AMONG the new bills read in the House, at Harrisburg, on the 18th, were two, severally incorporating the "Crescent" and the "Morgan" Improvement Companies. These bills do not recite all the corporate powers to be conferred, but simply vest the new corporations "with all the powers, privileges, duties and obligations conferred upon the "Continental Improvement Company" in April, 1868. We have already in this journal called public attention to the extreme impolicy of granting the very extraordinary powers, which these improvement companies thus ask for, to any corporation whatever. We trust that members will serve all such applications alike at this session, with a decided and prompt negative upon these dangerous bills.

HERE is a fair specimen of the reasons upon which most of our legislative divorces are granted, in other States as well as in our own. Could we find a stronger justification for the entire exclusion of the divorce business from the legislative authority? A bill was offered in the House, on the 11th,—perhaps it has become a law by this time—to dissolve the bonds between a wife and her shiftless husband, the preamble of which recites:

WHEREAS, Rebecca ——, of ——county, Pennsylvania, was united in marriage, in June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, to one Stephen ——, of the same place, and continued to live with him for about eighteen years, but, for about three years last past, he has been the principal part of his time away from home, and neglected to provide the necessaries of life for his wife, which forced her to provide for herself as best she could, and that she was induced to marry him against her will and consent, and his habits of intemperance has (*sic*) become such as to make it imperative on her to leave him, that the cause of her desired separation from him is insufficient to obtain a decree of divorce in this State. Therefore, &c.

OUR LEGISLATURE continues to attest its uncompromising devotion to retrenchment and reform! The House has just created a new $3,000 office, with traveling expenses. The incumbent is to be styled a "Commissioner of Pensions," and his special business will be to stop certain small outside stealings from the State Treasury, in the matter of pensions. Fearing the Governor's incapacity to select a suitable man, the House expressly designates, for the post, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, the present Chief Clerk under Mr. Mackey, in the Treasury. The Governor will be grateful for this mark of confidence in the Executive discretion; Mr. Nicholson, who has been generally expected to take an active part are long in certain legal proceedings against a former delinquent officer, will perhaps also be so grateful that he will think better of his desperate intent; and Mr. Ames, himself a supporter of Mr. Irwin, who introduced this little sugar-plum, no doubt, expects to be grateful also for the probable suppression of a further unpleasantness. All this is very cheap at only $3,000 more, per year, out of the Treasury. By all means, don't stop it!

WOULD THE BANKS WIND UP.

We have seen a statement that, owing to high taxes and expenses, the National banks must make over eight per cent. on their capital before laying anything by for profits to be divided. These institutions may well be congratulated, in that view, upon their success in actually declaring such handsome dividends. For example, the banks in the city of New York, with an aggregate capital of nearly $72,000,000, have been estimated to clear at least $20,000,000 per annum in gross income. As the same institutions report a surplus fund of $19,000,000, and undivided profits of over $8,000,000, it is clear that the expenses do not quite eat up the business.

There can be no doubt that these banks have been of vast service to the country, and we rejoice in their conspicuous prosperity. For the aid which they gave us in floating the public credit during the war and since, it is pleasant to feel that they have reaped a reward fully up to the average compensation paid to any of our defenders.

The Government now proposes to make another assessment upon their patriotism, but leaving them wholly at liberty to decline the terms if they don't like them, lift the money for their bonds, and surrender privileges which they may no longer find profitable. No robbery is thought of on either side. The funding bill in effect offers to the banks par in gold for bonds now worth three to five per cent. less. Would that be oppressive? or they may retain their present privileges by remitting one to one and a half per cent. only on their bond securities for circulation. In view of their present profits, would that abatement be disastrously ruinous?

A Chicago print feels very confident that the passage of the funding bill will drive the Western banks out of existence. With a field at present so profitable that any bank wishing to surrender its charter, in districts now full, can command a *bonus* for its place from other capital waiting to come in, is it probable either that many banks would be driven out of business, or that a good many more would not be ready to go in, by reason of the very small proposed reduction in the interest on their bonds?

In making these issues against the funding bill, the friends of the banks are not more wise than they are wide of the mark in the arguments which they offer. The business would still remain quite too lucrative to be willingly surrendered, even if they must bank upon bonds at three per cent. And everybody understands this, who knows any thing of the subject.

THE LAST GREAT ROBBERY AND ITS APOLOGIST.

Those organs of the "Treasury ring" that can afford to be independent, indorse the bill exchanging securities with the State Treasury for the purpose of developing the internal resources of the State. On the other hand, the small fry organs have set up a wail about "Another Steal." Having participated in so many "steals" they imagine that part of the proceeds of the 'bonds exchanged are to be given away, and that their itching palms will receive none of it. The people will bear in mind, for misrepresentation is already current, that the bonds which are to be substituted for those taken from the Treasury *are to be fully guaranteed, both principal and interest*, by the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, or the Philadelphia and Reading Companies, who by the same act are empowered to mortgage their roads to enable them to make the State absolutely secure in the transfer of these bonds. The State transfers bonds which are guaranteed by only one corporation for bonds secured by several corporations.

We find the above paragraph in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of the 24th. The GAZETTE is never personal and it therefore forbears to say that the quotation as above reveals the manners of a blackguard, the veracity of a champion liar and the morals of a reckless thief.

The bonds substituted into the Treasury are NOT "fully guaranteed, principal and interest," by any railway company whatever. What the guarantees really are may be seen by reading the following extract from the second section of the Act:

Provided, however, That no delivery or exchange of bonds shall be made under the provisions or authority of this act by the commissioners of the sinking fund until a contract for the construction and equipment of said lines of railway, and the said branch to Waynesburg, respectively, with responsible parties, duly executed, shall be delivered to the said commissioners, and an absolute guarantee for the fulfillment thereof, within the time and conditions of this act, by a responsible railway company or companies, of which the Pennsylvania railway company shall be one, and also a guarantee in like manner of the payment by the said railway company or companies respectively of all interest as it accrues to the State on said bonds belonging to the Commonwealth, of said companies respectively, during the construction of their lines of railway, and until they are open for traffic as required by this act.

By a preceding clause of the same section, the new railways "shall be constructed and open for public use within three years from the passage of this Act."

That is all of the guarantee, 1st, that the new roads shall be built within three years, and, 2d, that the interest on the new bonds shall be paid during that period of construction—*and for not an hour longer!* On the very day when these new lines are declared to be "constructed and open for public use," the liability of the Pennsylvania railway company and all the other guarantors, ceases forever, and from that day the Commonwealth will have no other security, on these three and a half millions of new bonds, than the credit and property of the new companies themselves. That may be good security, and it may not be.

One thing is certain, that by this juggle, the Pennsylvania Railway Company, at the end of the three years, slips out of its present absolute liability, on the good bonds which are grabbed from the sinking fund.

Precisely the same sort of "guarantee" is also provided, for the other "exchange" in the same section, which takes out $6,000,000 of good bonds, perpetually guaranteed, and replaces them with the new securities of the new company, guaranteed in the same way for only three years.

The monstrous nature of this business is very clearly exposed in the paragraphs which we now quote from a communication in the Harrisburg *Tople*, the official organ of the Governor. The writer says:

The State now derives a revenue of $499,000 annually from these bonds. The bill reduces this amount immediately to $300,000.

The $9,500,000 bonds now in the sinking fund are all good, and well secured, $5,000,000 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and $3,500,000 by the same company, and the Allegheny Valley and Northern Central companies in addition. By this bill all these great corporations are entirely relieved from responsibility, and the State is given in exchange bonds of small railroad companies, some of which have not yet even a legal existence. Part of these bonds are mortgages, after $16,000 a mile, and of first mortgage bonds have been given by these small roads. It is answered that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company guarantees certain bonds "principal and interest," by the only guarantees are the payment of interests for three years, and that the road will be built. This amounts to *very little*, if carried out, as the projected roads will all be owned by the same great corporation, and so managed that the bonds held by the State will be of little or no value. The first mortgages can be foreclosed, and the second mortgages held by the State may then be used for wall paper.

It should also be borne in mind, that the same power that put through this bill so hastily, last week—by means that I dare not even here hint at—may next winter, in the same manner, pass a supplement of a few lines, repealing the clauses giving the above mentioned guarantees, and the whole nine and a half millions of State bonds will have been sacrificed, and no railroads built to make "the wilderness blossom as a rose;" as has so often been repeated by enthusiastic advocates of the bill.

—How the Governor can bring himself to approve this Act, passes the comprehension of his worst enemy to determine! But, we fear the people need have no hope from that quarter.

It is of not the slightest consequence to expose the mendacity of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. Its editorial management has long since entitled it to its bad preeminence as the champion false witness of the Pennsylvania press. People are equally divided in opinion whether it ignorantly blunders, but always against the truth, or deliberately falsifies.

We have printed the full text of the Act. The *Commercial* has not done so. We don't believe it can be hired to publish it in full—as long as it can suppress its actual phraseology, and thus misrepresent it to its readers.

How long can the people of Pennsylvania suffer this business of high-handed robbery, of all its sacred trusts, to pass unchecked or unpunished?

APROPOS to the confirmation of Supreme Justice Bradley, the N. Y. *World* talks very improperly, thus:

We confidently look to him and to Judge STRONG as active allies with the Chief-Justice and his conservative brethren in keeping the great tribunal of the land up to the mark where MARSHALL and TANEY left it. Mr. BRADLEY goes on the bench utterly untrammelled. New JERSEY, as we were sure she would, speaking through her Chancellor, has recently announced her submission to adjudicated law on the Tender question; and we are happy to add that the PENNSYLVANIA meddlers who endeavored fruitlessly to involve both him and Judge STRONG in their dishonest schemes are at last reduced to silence. FORNEY frets no longer, and the sinking fund of PENNSYLVANIA is subdued.

The Banks and the Funding Bill.

The *Financial Chronicle*, a recognized author in financial matters, says, giving the argument on both sides, in its issue of March 19:

"They (the banks) asserted, 1st, that the bill in question arbitrarily reduces the interest on a large part of the public debt already issued. They have bought, they say, six per cent. bonds in the market, and the Government now proposes to pay them only four and a half per cent. interest upon them; and what is this but repudiation of a part of the debt? If Congress can redeem the interest on the bonds held by the banks, why, they ask, may it not redeem the interest on any other part of the debt? 2d. The bill proposes, they asserted, to change the terms of our existing contract. The bonds have been organized under the National Currency laws, which expressly provided that 'all registered bonds now issued, or that may hereafter be issued, on the faith of the United States, shall be accepted as security for their currency. (Act of June 3, 1864, section 4.) Now, if the United States, after the banks have begun their business on the faith of this law, may change its terms to their injury, and without their consent, why, we ask, may it not change the terms of any other contract which it has entered into? If it will do the former, what security is there that it will not repudiate any contract the Government has made?

"This ugly way of putting the question may deceive some minds; as it seems to have deceived a few grave Senators. But there is nothing in it. In the first place, it is not proposed to reduce the interest on any part of the debt whatever, except with the free consent of the holder. The five-twenties now held by the banks, like all the others, are to be paid off at par in gold coin, and the taking of new bonds is optional with the banks, and not required of them in any case, except where they wish to continue the privilege of issuing currency. They can return their currency, or they can retain it. If they retain it, Congress simply claims that an additional tax should be paid for the privilege by reducing the interest on the new bonds, which must be deposited as security. Neither is any compact already made to be altered. In each of the banking acts hitherto passed, Congress has expressly reserved the right to amend or repeal the laws at pleasure. The banks have accepted their franchise under this reservation, and therefore cannot complain of a want of good faith in the United States, if it should ever be terminated at any time. The valuation privilege of issuing currency, on certain conditions, and so long as the Government chooses, was given them; now the Government proposes to grant them the further privilege of issuing currency hereafter, on different conditions, for another indefinite period. It fulfills all its obligations to them."

An Opportunity for Free Traders

"Reduce the taxes," "no war taxes in peace," seems to be the cry of many papers and of some legislators. One not familiar with the action of Congress in reference to taxes would be led to suppose that there had been no reduction of taxes since 1864-5. In 1865-6 the Internal Revenue tax on domestic manufactures was 5 per cent.; and on incomes 5 per cent. under $5,000, and 10 per cent. on all over $5,000. In 1865-6 the receipts from manufactures and productions were $178,356,681-32; in 1867, $146,828,672-66, and in 1868, $100,274,508-22. Here is a reduction of taxes on manufactures and productions in three years of $78,082,163-15. The gross receipts of taxes on incomes in 1866 were $60,891,135; in 1867, $57,040,640; in 1868, $32,027,610. Here is a reduction of income tax in three years of $28,863,525—making a total reduction of taxes on manufactures, productions, and incomes, since 1866 of $106,948,178.

In 1866 clothing paid an Internal Revenue tax of $12,234,129; in 1868, $826,337. Boots and shoes, in 1866, paid $6,516,814; in 1868, $1,946,962. In 1866 pig iron paid $2,355,892, and in 1868 *nothing*. Manufactures of iron, in 1865, paid $5,228,726, and in 1868, $951,496. In March, 1868, Congress relieved all manufactures and productions, except spirits, tobacco and cigars, of internal taxes, except two dollars per each thousand dollars of sales. The tax of $2 on $1,000 is not very oppressive, on all sales over $5,000; and the income ceases this year. Taxes may possibly be still further reduced—but on what?

The estimated duties for the current year on tea, coffee, sugar, and molasses, are $90,000,000. These are paid by all classes, and afford an opportunity to those who desire to lighten the burdens of the people. The abolition of these duties would be a relief of one dollar and a half to each inhabitant in the United States, $7.50 to each family, or the value of one barrel of flour to each of the 2,000,000 families in the country. Here is a chance for large benevolence. Will our Free Trade friends improve it? Will they turn their attention from English iron to China tea, from English steel to Japan coffee? Why not let the "Celestial empire" the "Flowery Kingdom" come in for a share of "their good will?" We do not produce tea or coffee. These articles of general consumption do not compete with our products or manufactures. Here $60,000,000 can be saved—a sum equal to one-fourth the value of the bread we eat. Here is an opportunity to reduce the public burdens. Do the Free Traders see it?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WE extract two paragraphs from a letter recently addressed by Commissioner DELANO, of the Revenue bureau, to the New York *Times*. He says:

You indulge in some severe, and, if well founded, very just strictures upon the want of courtesy, propriety and decency in the behaviour of revenue assessors in their intercourse with the citizens, and in the assessment of the income tax. Now, I need scarcely say that so long as the income is upon the statute books, it is my intention to enforce the collection as thoroughly as the capacity of the present revenue law will permit. At the same time, I shall not permit any one, not outside the law, or in any manner exact more than the law requires, and shall require every revenue officer to deal with tax payers with the courtesy that is due from one gentleman to another. I also invoke your influence in behalf of a thorough and discreet enforcement of this and all other tax laws, in order not only that the Government may be successfully maintained, but that the public conscience may not be demoralized by being taught that the Government is an oppressor, and that to evade the taxes is a just retaliation.

Very respectfully,
C. DELANO, Commissioner.

A CURIOUS CASE is on trial at Cincinnati. Sarah Pierson seeks to recover $1,000 from Mathias Blank and Eliza McDonald for the loss of time and service of her husband, Charles D. Pierson, and for labor expended upon him for the six months succeeding the 14th of March, 1869. She alleges that on the day in question the defendant McDonald sold her husband five drinks of intoxicating liquor, and that the defendant Blank sold him three drinks, and that he, becoming unable to control himself, fell and broke his legs. The defendants deny all liability on their part. During the examination, a Mr. Balsley, who testified in relation to the condition of Pierson when he called at his house on that evening, was asked if Pierson had not drank some of the witness's patent cider, and replied that he had not; the witness added that that article was not intoxicating, and he was not manufacturing it at that time. This brought up an inquiry in relation to the components of the patented article, and the witness was asked to state of what they consisted. He responded: "Well, sir, if you want to know the whole, there are four pounds of brown sugar to one pint of molasses, one ounce and a half of tartaric acid, and the balance of water. I paid for that receipt, sir, but you have got it for nothing." Great laughter succeeded this description of the new method of making cider without apples.

A CORRESPONDENT writing on the Mordaunt scandal makes the curious statement that the Prince of Wales was partly worried and partly bribed into making the statement he did at the trial; that a council about the matter was held between the Queen and a few of her Ministers, when it was decided that it was the only course His Highness could pursue to save his character and turn the tide in his favor. In order to sweeten the pill it was agreed that the demand made by the Prince and hitherto refused should be granted, and that an increase of 20,000 pounds a year should be made in the allowance now paid him, on the ground that he incurred much additional expense by representing Her Majesty on public occasions, and thus the matter was arranged.

FASHIONS.

A few of our leading milliners have brought out the new styles in bonnets, for early spring wear, in advance of opening day. The bonnets are small, and worn low on the forehead. There is not very much change in shape, except they have attained a great height upon the top, towering like a pyramid above the head. The bonnets are elegantly made up—lace being the prominent material—and are tastefully trimmed with a profusion of flowers, trailing vines and sprays of green leaves. There is a marked decline in prices to correspond with the fall in gold and the richest bonnets can be bought twenty per cent. cheaper than last year.

The new colors are capsul green—a delicate shade with a slight orange tint, Nile green, plum color, buff and peacock color. For evening wear, buff will be the leading color; but there are beautiful light shades and tints to suit those to whom buffs not becoming.

A pretty bonnet is of a delicate shade of purple lace, with a full puff in front, a profusion of lace lonely covering the crown, with sprays of purple flowers spanning it. Wide white blonde is set on in a circle at the back, from which it extends down wide lace strings that cross in front, below the neck. A curled feather, the shade of the material, droops from the back over the left side. A blue crape is in similar style, with white blonde on each edge of the strings, and a full cluster of white clematis in front.

An elegant bonnet of white straw has a row of black lace edging on the front; a wreath of scarlet flowers with geranium leaves crosses the centre, and trails in long vines over a fall of lace at the back.

Nearly all of the bonnets have lace to fall over the back hair, and the ribbon strings are tied in a bow under it. The lace strings are often clasped by a lace rosette in front.

A novelty is the Neapolitaine bonnet, or rather head-dress, as it is not made over a regular bonnet frame. This is for evening wear, the opera or carriage, when making ceremonious calls, and at grand receptions. It is composed of a square lappet of black lace that extends over the chignon. A wreath of beautiful May roses is twined across the front, and vines of leaves, half opened roses and buds droop over the back. The price is $30.

Round-hats are in every variety and shape, from the high steeple-crown to the crownless Italian, a novelty in the Men tone shape—a round hat, having a slight point in the centre covered with a pyramid of flowers. One in this style has rows of narrow scarlet velvet set on in diamond form near the edge, and a pyramid in the centre formed of loops of this narrow scarlet velvet. One of the prettiest of this style has five rows of this scarlet velvet near the edge, an eighth of an inch between them, and a pyramid of white marguerites upon the top. On the centre of this pyramid rests a bow of pink satin ribbon with long ends falling over the back, and satin ribbon the same shade is fluted around the inside.

A round hat of straw is in alternate braids of black and white, with a high crown and the brim turned up on each side, and drooping front and back. A profusion of jet ornaments and black lace trim the front, and there are streamers of black lace at the back.

A gray straw has a high crown with a dent on the top. Scarlet velvet is folds on the left side, with a long pendant scarf edge with silk fringe the same shade at the back, and cluster of flowers in front.

A Leghorn has medium crown, with wide brim, a band of blue crape de Chine around the crown, with wide loops and long ends.—*N. Y. Post.*

(From Harper's Bazar.)

The short costume is the regulation street attire for another season, and we are glad to see indications that it will continue in vogue for an indefinite period. No other dress is so appropriate for street wear, and dresses are so generally available now that short skirts may be worn indoors on all occasions, except when full dresses are required.

Solid colors, with some variations of stripes and plaids, will prevail in spring costumes, and an indispensable requisite of stylish toilettes is that they be made of soft, yielding fabrics that fall into graceful drapery when looped and festooned in the elaborate manner decreed by fashion. The surpassing beauty of the cashmere costumes of the winter over those of the heavy poplins commonly worn last March is the enemy of all graceful dressing; hence we have for spring suits such flexible materials as China crape, pongee and soie foulard; while, for the summer, are soft finished percales and muslins, wholly innocent of starch, and intended to remain so.

What will be worn more than anything else, when the proper weather arrives, is suits of wash materials. A half dozen of these will cost no more than a single poplin suit, and always affect a fresh dress, and will serve for almost the entire outfit of plain people, as they may be donned the first thing in the morning, and worn either in the street or house at any time of the day. It is true that laundress bills are to be taken into consideration; but these will be lessened this summer, as trimmings are to be flat pleatings, braid and embroidery, all of which are more easily ironed than the elaborate puffs and fluted ruffles of last year.

The goods sold by the yard for suits are piques, white, buff, or pearl gray, repeed, crossbarred, or with twilled stripes, costing from sixty-five cents to one dollar a yard; satin jean, twilled and glossy, at seventy-five cents; unglazed cretonne, that do not muss easily, are forty cents; and lastly, but most charming of all, is ecru linen lawn, declared by merchants to be all linen, but containing, probably, the same per centage of cotton found in the white linen lawn with colored figures hitherto worn for dresses. This wiry linen, of palest buff tint, is five eighths of a yard wide, costs from twenty-five to forty five cents a yard, and is taken. A sale in the light side or under the sleeveless bodice, a safety finger to the wrists of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of an unhealthy state of the liver, and as none further appear the sufferer should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

BOSTON seems determined to see what can be done without a Detective Police. We have now before us the report made to the City Council upon the subject, from which we make the following extract: "It should be impressed upon every officer that his first duty is to secure the criminal—that he is not appointed to act as a broker or a middle man between the criminal and his victim, but upon broad grounds of public policy—and that he is not clothed with any judicial power to decide on the measure of punishment to be awarded to criminals. His duty is to use all proper and lawful means for procuring the body of the criminal, and producing it in court with his evidence." Here is a simple truth plainly stated; but, unfortunately, it is one which, in police operations, seems to have been of late pretty generally discarded. The main policy appears now to be to get back a part of the money, and let the thief go with the moiety. "Unless," says the Boston Committee, "there is a return to sounder ideas of police duty, it will be found necessary to enact laws enabling the Government to retain possession of property recovered until the thieves have been brought to justice."

MASKS are an important article of trade in Paris. The houses which are engaged in this industry are generally respectable and long established houses, who make their money out of folly in the soberest way. Paris produces masks, but the foreigner buys them. South America, New Orleans, New York, and especially Buenos Ayres and Brazil, are among the principal customers—the carnival being observed there with great enthusiasm. Parisian makers also receive orders from America representing the types of the human race—negroes, Jews, Englishmen, Germans, &c. These masks are used at Free Masons' meetings, and doubtless represent the alliance of all nations in free masonry. Italy makes her own masks. Russia orders but few, as it pays but little attention to the carnival; but Protestant England requires a great many masks for the anniversary of the Gunpowder plot. What with one festival and with another, this trade is never quite at a stand still. The workmen engaged in it are paid from 5f. to 6f. a day; the women from 2f. to 3f. The commonest mask, worth one sous, passes through the hands of eight workpeople.

PURE LIQUORS, PURE LIQUORS
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
Cognac Brandy, Old Guinard Brandy, PINET CHAMPAGNES & Madeira Wine, Catawba Wine, Sherry Wine, Port Wine, Muscatel Wine, Superior Port Wine, also English and Scotch Ales, Moore & Sons', Younger's, Campbell's, & Arch's, Rice & Co's, warranted the purest wine article. Sold at the lowest prices, by the case or bottle, at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Druggists and Family Medicine Depot,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)
Go to JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth, (old St. Clair) streets, for the finest cigars in the city. Imported and domestic of all kinds, at lower rates 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 it actually believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite unnecessary fear, we would at the same time call the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that is only consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the use of which is very little more than a form and ordinary instrument. In massive especially long in 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 unmanageable 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 hideous rupture or rupture who did not know what relief there is, and have allowed themselves 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 or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not do it that.
There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources for relief. Dr. Phillips is the man, and the public are fast finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheap at, not only in regard to hernia, but to a host of other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.
A good truss surgeon in a community where a hernia exists, like that of rupture exists to such 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 relief of hernia where no hernia existed, and are grieved when one ought to have been applied. It is any wonder then that we invite the attention of the afflicted to the fact that our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of ruptures and dangerous as well as painful.
Titus and Hoffmann are the only agents in Pittsburgh with competent and experienced assistants, who can adjust the celebrated Herdic no-pivot and Mechanical Truss, No 162 Liberty street. Dr. Hoffmann will be there from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 5, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.
The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes renders the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.
Owing to the principal seat of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. Its anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent, but that of a tonic, and gradual and sure. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the secretive gland, it regulates its action by degrees, and thus proves a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while imparting, using a tremendous expulsive power, the secretion naturally and quickly a disease organ can be relieved; to its normal condition the writer, and it is the important property of this celebrated vegetable alterative to reinforce and regenerate without exciting or irritating.
Constipation is a common complaint, and a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. To those of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is invaluable. The symptoms of an inactive liver are too well known to need specification. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a sallow tinge to the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of an unhealthy condition of the liver, and as none further appear the sufferer should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 24, 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 3 and 5 p. m.
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
3:22

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the IRON 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.
A. M. BROWN, Treasurer.
GRAHAM SCOTT, Secretary.

☞ 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. 400½ WEST FOURTH street, Cincinnati, O., on MONDAY, April 4th, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
T. W. YARDLEY, Secretary.

☞ AN ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT AND SIX DIRECTORS of the MANCHESTER SAVINGS BANK will be held at the Banking House, No. 409 Beaver avenue, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.
THOS. H. UPDIKE, Cashier.
ALLEGHENY, March 18, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF STEAMBOATS.
PROPOSALS will be received up to the 1st day of APRIL, at the office of the undersigned, No. 4 DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Seventh street, for the transportation of FIFTY THOUSAND BARRELS OF REFINED OIL from this city to Benwood, between this date and July 1st.
J. T. STOCKDALE.

PAVING, &c.
McNAUGHER & CO.,
No. 271 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
CONTRACTORS FOR
Stone and Brick Paving.
Curb Stone furnished and set. Grading and Cellar Digging. All orders promptly attended to. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M. Post-office address, Allegheny city, Pa.

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

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.
A choice article, put up in one gallon jugs, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW,
Corner [illegible]

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 3-4c., White Damask Towels—a great bargain.
At 12 1-2c., Yard Wide Unbl'd Sheeting
At 12 1-2c., Yard-wide Soft Finish Muslin.
At 87 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen, a good bargain.
At 5c., Short Lengths of Calicos.
At 6 1-4c., Good Dark Calicos.
At 5c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 25c., yard-wide Colored Poplins, very cheap.
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.
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 $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND 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
PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and it is constructed so as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect panels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; thereby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuse for lodgings.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weather-boarding."
He has disposed of the following territorial and shop rights in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit
To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in said county.
To McQueen & Douglass, the right for the First ward of Pittsburgh.
To McKee & Douglass shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Hill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To A. A. McClure, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Brothers, shop right, at their mill, in Seventh ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Paist & Co., 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 those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. C. ANDERSON.
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 & SHEAFER
101 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite GAZETTE Office.
mh22
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
NEW ROUTE TO
BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!
The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.
For rates, apply to
W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent,
Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent.

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.
EATON ROUGE ARSENAL, LA.,
EATON ROUGE, LA.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War there will be a
PUBLIC AUCTION
HELD AT THIS ARSENAL.
COMMENCING ON THE
25th Day of April