The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER

Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:

GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1870.

THE Ways and Means Committee of the House are likely to recommend a reduction in the rate of the income tax. It will not be abolished, nor will the exemptions be increased.

HAVING indulged its proclivities, in an unusually glaring misrepresentation of the leading feature of the bill to absorb the Sinking fund, the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, to escape from a too awkward position, at last prints the text of that measure. Its readers can now judge better of its previous veracity.

THE vague rumors recently current at the Capital, of the President's intention to reconstruct his Cabinet have this foundation, it is believed, and no more—that he has not very long since said in confidence to one or two of his personal friends that the portfolios of State and the Navy might possibly change hands. The impression is now a strong one, that he no longer entertains even that idea.

THE new route of the Pleasant Valley railway is described in a paragraph in our local columns. Its present termination is to be at the junction of Hand and Liberty streets. The company must erelong, however, recognize the general public desire for the further extension of the track up as far as Smithfield street, by the most practicably direct route. Only then, will it reach its proper and ultimate termination.

A BILL is before the Legislature to authorise an increase of two feet in the heighth of the dams, on the Monongahela Improvement, between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, and requiring the dams numbered one and two to be raised at least one foot during the coming summer, if the stage of water permits the work. The purpose of this bill is to increase the capacity of the navigation for heavily laden boats and barges.

THE late able and comprehensive report submitted to the Allegheny Councils on the subject of the Public Park by City Engineer DAVIS has excited much interest in the work in progress, and our fellow citizens of both cities are commencing to congratulate themselves in earnest on the early prospect of a free garden and breathing spot for all the people. We think the various suggestions made by Mr. DAVIS very wise and prudent and should gain the earnest consideration of all interested. The report bears ample evidence that he has thoroughly studied the subject and derived much valuable information from travel and observation, and hence his judgment and good taste should be trusted. We hope there will be no frightening at expenses now by the tax payers of our sister city, but that the same spirit of liberality and enterprise will prevail until the Parks are made true ornaments to the city and positive blessings to the community.

### THE SINKING FUND.

The Treasury Department offers to the public a detailed statement of the prospective operations of this fund, based upon annual additions to its capital of sums ranging from twenty-five to one hundred millions of dollars. The Secretary, not having seen the new lights which have recently undertaken to illuminate the theater of finance, or not reposing the utmost confidence in the accuracy of their guidance, has seen fit to cling to the old-fashioned idea, that the bonds purchased into the fund should be retained there, to swell that fund with their annual increment, instead of being cancelled as soon as bought, and so put out of the way forever. The latter is the novel proposition which the Senate, in its adventurous wisdom, has incorporated in the bill now before the House. We are to infer, from the statistics now offered by Mr. BOUTWELL for the public information, as well as from the significant language which fell from Messrs. DAWES and BENJAMIN, in a House debate ten days since, that this proposition cannot obtain the sanction of the House, without at least an exhaustive discussion of the abstract principle which it involves, and a decisive condemnation of the old idea upon solid reasons shown.

It was to Mr. SHERMAN's exertions that we owe the clause, as it now stands in the bill, directing all bonds bought in to be cancelled. But we cannot believe that the Senator allowed their due weight to the arguments on the other side, if any such were offered—arguments which prevailed in '63, and have never ere this been disputed in the discussions, at any subsequent dates, upon the entire series of measures taxing the credit of the government. On the contrary, Senators seem now to have preferred, or blindly to have accepted without a careful examination, quite a different policy, which would entail, *of necessity*, a heavy annual taxation to meet the interest, and instalments of the principal for extinction, or, as the only other alternative possible, would result in the more or less permanent suspension of any reduction whatever. The Senate scheme reduces the debt only so long as it annually takes fresh sums from the resources of the country for that end; there would be nothing in the fund itself in the way of its own annual profits, to be so applied. At any time when the people should find the burden of these annual taxes irksome, or should be inclined to stop reduction and satisfy only the interest, then the existing volume of the debt would be maintained undiminished, and the resulting doubts of our creditors would at once assail the solidity of the public credit. The people, at least, would more easily be contented with the taxation needed for meeting simply all the interest of the existing debt, than to be called on to raise in the same way a further sum to be applied to the principal each year. Retain the bonds in the Sinking-fund—and it would not be otherwise be a Sinking fund in any sense,—and simply meeting the interest would itself give to the fund vitality as a financial agent, and the reduction of the principal would thereby go on steadily, without raising another dollar for the principal by annual taxes.

The Sinking fund policy has been too long supported by financial wisdom, and it has been in fact too often, expressly, and essentially identified with the policy of our own Treasury, in all the critical emergencies which the nation has been called to face within eight years past, to need either a theoretical or a practical examination at this late hour. We are quite confident that the sober second thought of Congress will reconsider the unwise recommendation of the Senate, and continue an unbroken public faith with the creditors of the nation, who have always justly regarded this distinctly defined policy, for the ultimate absorption of the debt, as being one among the highest recommendations giving a solid value to their securities.

THE aggressive tactics of certain special friends of the National banks have awakened a reactionary feeling against these institutions in many disinterested quarters, so that the bill, as its main features stand, is daily gaining strength in the House. While concessions of minor detail, as in the matter of taxes, may be made to the banks, with whom next Tuesday is to be a field-day for presenting their case, the Secretary feels more confident than ever that the leading features of the bill will yet become law.

THE Reconstruction Committee have invited the attendance of Gov. Senter, for further information as to the condition of affairs in Tennessee. That he is evidently a very weak sort of vessel, and entirely unfit to cope with the situation among his turbulent people, will be manifest to the reader of the subjoined statements made by him to an interviewing reporter of the Nashville *Banner*. He said:

I am not in favor of reconstruction, and never have been. I am opposed to it because there is no need of it. All I desired in calling for troops was for the protection of our people, and not with any view of furthering any reconstruction scheme. I don't believe that this State will ever be reconstructed. I had been forced into the necessity for calling for troops by the action of the Legislature, and I did it of my own accord, without consulting with any one.

I have never shirked at any responsibility whatever, and do not propose to do it; what I do, I do independently and without fear. I have taken a stand which I believe to be right, and what man is there that can do more? I felt that the Legislature had gone back on me instead of my going back on them. Nine tenths of its members gave me their pledges that they would vote for the Fifteenth Amendment.

It ought to have been passed, not only because it declares universal suffrage to every man a just and inalienable right, but it was a stroke of policy which would have won peace for Tennessee at once, and there would have been afforded no pretext for theory which has been raised about reconstruction.

I believe that, had it been adopted, even the declaring of the seats of the judiciary of the State vacant would have been passed unnoticed.

The Fifteenth amendment was at last forced upon them, whether they willed it or not. I have never gone back upon the people, and they will find eventually that I have done everything in my power for their good.

Finding that the Legislature had bereft me of that power which it ought to have given me to suppress traitors, the only recourse I had was to ask for the United States troops, which I had a right to do under the Constitution.

THE press have lately ventilated rumors of disagreements between Commissioner Delano and the Secretary of the Treasury. How little foundation there has been for these idle stories, may be seen, in reading the annexed statements of a Washington correspondent of a leading Democratic journal, the Boston *Post*. He presents a statement which, in the main, may prove to be correct:

When Mr. Delano became Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a little over a year ago, he became successor to the well-formed ring that had grown up during the term of his predecessor, Mr. Rollins. The latter, too confiding man, had no conception of the corruption about him. He could not believe what was transparent to everybody else here, that many of his clerks and some of his deputies were partners in various jobs, spirit meters, revenue locks, stamp devices, etc., etc. Mr. Rollins was incredulous and surrendered to his successor, not only the office of Commissioner, but the head of a most corrupt and successful set of schemers and scamps. Mr. Delano was advised of this, but made large allowance to statements, and charitably gave his deputies and employes the benefit of the doubts. The proofs of being thus positive, as the year progressed, developments have furnished corroborative evidence of the charges of corruption against certain employes in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and of their partnership in jobs that had, in some cases, been accepted, and owed their success to the secret action and connivance of these employes. Meritorious devices for stamps, stamp cancellers, spirit meters, locks, etc., were put aside and their owners scuttled because they had been outbidden by others less meritorious. Recently Mr. Delano has had positive and convincing proof of the corruption of certain employes, and he has commenced an official decapitation. Upon these startling proofs of the recent removals have been based. For prudential reasons their names are not at present made public, but it may be well to say that the age and cry about differences between the Secretary and the Commissioner originated with the decapitated.

THE Mormon bill, to extirpate polygamy, has passed the House in substantially the shape in which it was first reported. Doubts are expressed of a concurrence by the Senate. Should it become a law, it will scarcely fail to accomplish the intended object. Its substance is thus stated:

The Marshal of the Territory is hereafter to summon the juries, and of course he can get an anti-Mormon one, though the right to challenge a Gentile is reserved. It further provides that any man in Utah, who shall, after this act goes into effect, live or cohabit with one woman or more other than is lawful wife, as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years, and in all prosecutions for the violation of this section the alleged concubines of the accused shall be competent witnesses to establish or disprove the charge, provided that no statement made by any such witnesses shall be used against, admitted, or allowed to effect them in any manner whatsoever; and an indictment charging said crime to have been committed with more than one woman will be sustained by proof showing the same to have been committed with one only or more. The proposed penalties for the punishment of adultery, bigamy, &c., are severe. In cases where the civil court cannot enforce a process, provision is made for using a military force, if one be stationed in the Territory, to assist the officers of the court.

THE Chicago *Post* puts it very fairly, thus:

We are under infinite obligations to the national banking system. But the present stockholders of the banks have enjoyed their extraordinary franchises so thoroughly that they can afford to sell their old bonds and buy the new. With a capital stock of five million nine hundred thousand dollars last year, the Chicago banks pocketed a profit of one million nine hundred thousand dollars—something like thirty-three per cent—and there can be no doubt that the banks of the entire country make average annual profits of at least twenty-five per cent.

Yet, with such unusual privileges and opportunities, the New York city banks have issued a secret circular summoning the banks far and near to rally to the defeat of this Funding bill. A strong lobby is already in Washington, and those appliances which bankers know so well the potency of, will doubtless be brought to bear to effect their purpose. We can only hope that the House will prove equal to the occasion.

CONNECTICUT holds her annual election on Monday next, for Governor and other State officers, and the Legislature. We quote an exchange:

The following are the tickets which have been put in nomination:

| | Republican. | Democratic. |
|---|---|---|
| *Governor* | Marshall Jewell. | Jas. E. English. |
| *Lieut. Gov.* | Morris Tyler. | Justus Hotchkiss |
| *Sec. of Sta* | Hiram Appleman. | Thos. M. Waller |
| *Treasurer.* | David P. Nichols. | Charles M. Pond |
| *Controller.* | Jas. W. Manning. | Seth S. Lorain. |

In addition to the above, a new Legislature is to be chosen, to consist of twenty-one Senators and 238 members of the lower House. The present Senate consists of fourteen Republicans and seven Democrats; and the House of 130 Republicans and 108 Democrats. The State administration is Republican, having been elected last year by majorities ranging from 411 on Governor, to 2,200 on other candidates. The contest for Governor was between the same candidates last year as now, and was very active and close. It is thought that this year Gov. JEWELL's majority will be materially increased.

THE Erie *Gazette* accounts for Mr. Lowry's course on the bill to plunder the sinking fund. It explains:

He is virtually the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company. He had its charter granted in the name of parties who are publicly known to be under his absolute influence and control. The $500,000 will galvanize the organization, and be practically put into his hands for disbursing. It will be worth reading, a fact which cannot be said of all the sermons issued by the press. Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston, will publish the entire series this week in a handsome volume.

The *Advance* asserts that Bishop Whitehouse abandoned his original position, in the argument before the Supreme Court of Illinois, in the Cheney case, and boldly took the advanced position that, by the Episcopal system, a bishop has, outside of the canons and independently of them, discretionary authority to discipline his clergy. It thinks that the Bishop has given up all success on his former ground and has been driven to this high claim of Episcopal perogative.

All the railroads running between Chicago and Council Bluffs have taken off their Sunday trains. We wish the companies hereabouts would follow the example.

### A Ringing Letter from Sheridan.

The following official communication from General Sheridan has been received at Washington:

HEADQ'RS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, March 18, 1870.

*General W. T. Sherman, Commander U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

GENERAL: The further report of Col. Baker, in reference to the punishment of the Piegan Indians, has not yet been received. It seems strange that there should be such a want of knowledge of the position which army officers have to maintain in reference to Indian affairs.

I have in my command at least five thousand miles of frontier settlements, my chief and only duty being to give protection to the families residing on these long lines against the outrages of Indians. The Government has invited these settlers by opening the lands to them for pre-emption and improvement.

The number of men, women and children on this extended frontier is very great, and there is not a day, from one year's end to the other, that these families are exempt from the fearful thought of being murdered in the most fiendish manner; the men scalped, the women ravished, and the brains of the children dashed out.

When I said, in a previous letter, that 800 had met that fate since 1862, I was below the figure, and should have said 1,200. My duties are to protect these people. I have nothing to do with the Indians; but, in this connection, there is scarcely a day in which I do not receive the most heartrending appeals to save settlers from the cruel fate which may come upon them, and I am forced to the alternative of choosing whether I shall regard their appeals, or allow them to be murdered, in order to save myself from the hue and cry of people who know not the Indians, and whose families have not the fear—morning, noon and night—of being ravished and scalped by them.

The wife of the man at the center of wealth, civilization and refinement is not more dear to him than is the wife of the pioneer of the frontier. I have no hesitation in making my choice. I am going to stand by the people over whom I am placed, and give them what protection I can. We have not the troops to place at each man's house to defend it, and have sometimes to take the offensive, to punish for crimes already committed, in order to prevent the perpetration of others.

In taking the offensive I have to select that season when I can catch the fiends, and if a village is attacked, and women and children killed, the responsibility is not with the soldiers, but with the people whose crimes necessitate the attack. During the war, did you ever hesitate to attack a village or town occupied by the enemy because women or children were within the lines? Did we cease to throw shells into Vicksburg or Atlanta because women and children were there?

If the women and children were saved in these places it was because they had collars to go into, and should any of the women and children of the Piegans have lost their lives I sincerely regret that they had not similar places of resort, though I doubt if they would have availed themselves of them, for they fight with more fury than the men. The soldiers do not want to kill Indians. After long years of frontier service, I am satisfied that they are the only good practical friends the Indians have.

We care not about being abused by one side or the other. If we allow the defenseless people on the frontier to be scalped and ravished we are burnt in effigy and execrated as soulless monsters, insensible to the sufferings of humanity. If the Indians are punished, some of the recent removals have been based. For prudential reasons their names are not at present made public, but it may be well to say that the age and cry about differences between the Secretary and the Commissioner originated with the decapitated.

Yours truly, P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL was again in conference with the Ways and Means Committee upon the Funding bill. Several members are reported as favoring only one series of bonds, instead of three, as provided in the Senate bill. As to the clause affecting National Banks, Mr. Hurlburd, Comptroller of the Currency, has urged the representatives of those institutions to close their opposition and seek relief in legislation from the one per cent. on circulation and other taxes. The former is imposed to defray the expenses in the Comptroller's office, which Mr. Hurlburd says one-eighth of one per cent. would cover. The expenses of that office for the past six years averaged about $350,000 per annum, while the product of the one per cent. tax amounts to about $3,000,000. The tax on deposits amounts to more than $3,000,000. In case the banks are required to take the new class of bonds, Mr. Hurlburd would recommend that they be relieved of the taxes mentioned, save an amount to defray the expenses of the Comptroller's office.

SOME people seem to think that the Suez Canal is only practicable for vessels of comparatively small size, and that consequently its commercial advantages will be proportionately limited. This is a mistake. Even now, in the absence of contemplated improvements, any craft drawing less than twenty feet of water can get through. Of course, this would not answer for the Great Eastern; but ships like the Brazilian, the Queen of the South and the Mauritius, of 2,816, 2,097 and 1,150 tons respectively, passed through some time ago. The depth of the canal, as originally designed, is to be twenty-six feet.

A CHICAGO paper says of a tea shipment over the Pacific road, that "this cargo is then placed before our buyers within six weeks from the time it left Japan, while cargoes of similar tea, which had been nearly *five months* on the ocean when the "Benefactress" sailed, have not yet reached the port of New York. If to this be added the time necessary to transport the merchandise from New York to this city by rail, it is plain that these teas are more than four months fresher, to our market, than any which ever reached us via New York."

### WHAT THE "SMALL FRY" THINK.

One of our city journals, which has become notoriously eager to be considered as the especial organ and champion of one or two leading railways, had the impudence to sneer, the other day, at the independent Republican press of the State, as "small fry organs," for their opposition to the cleaning out of the Sinking-fund. Our readers will find it interesting to see what a few of the "small fry" really do say about that measure. It will also be well to bear in mind that these "small fry" are all Republican journals, and of recognized influence with the masses of the people, not only locally, but throughout the Commonwealth. For example:

WE wait now to see what comes of this iniquity as it passes review in the Executive Chamber.—*Greensburg Herald.*

IT looks like an outrageous swindle.—*Greenville Argus*, 23d.

THE only thing left for the people, is to inflict just and summary punishment upon the legislators who having taken an oath to uphold and support the constitution, have thus flagrantly violated that solemn obligation.—*Somerset Whig*, 22d.

THE passage of this bill is a startling illustration of the danger to be apprehended from the railroad influence which controls our State legislation.—*Lebanon Courier*, 23d.

THE State fund thus gobbled by a railroad ring should have been appropriated toward paying the State debt; and that Legislature has plundered the State treasury of $9,500,000, which must be replaced by so much extra taxation.—*Erie Gazette*, 24th.

THE bill is a swindle of the worst sort, and it is charged and believed that it was bought through the Legislature at a big price.—*Reading Times*, 24th.

THERE have been frequent grabs at the State securities for helping Railroads, but this is the biggest of the batch.—*Warren Mail.*

NO constitutional provision, or resolutions of the people, can sway the purposes of the railroad company which owns the Legislature and the United States Senate. —*Wilkesbarre Record.*

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The important service rendered by secular papers, in giving space without stint to the publication of religious intelligence and moral questions generally, is received with great favor by Christians of all denominations. In fact the dailies give details that religious weeklies have not space to command for such matter, without withholding other information necessary to a religious weekly. The department of "Religious Intelligence," in a secular paper, is usually edited wholly independent of the religious or political views of the proprietors, especially in reference to the former. The glorying is suggested by the fling of the *Independent* at the views of the Boston *Traveller*, on the question of opening public libraries on the Sabbath, in opposition to those of the *Christian Register*, (Unitarian) in favor of the proposition, which, instead of replying to the arguments of the former, *against* the measure, publishes certain irregular habits of the "Jim. Fisk," editor of the *Traveller*, as a reply. There may be logic in such arguments, but we can't discover anything of the sort. The only thing apparent in the paragraph is an approval of the proposition of the opening of public libraries on Sunday. We hand this question over to the divines, who are discussing the "free love" views of the editor of the *Independent*, for its solution.

A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* estimates that fifteen hundred and fifty churches, a little more than one half of the Congregational churches in this country, are in New England. Of the three hundred thousand members, nearly one hundred and ninety thousand are in New England.

Since the week of prayer in the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church, of Brooklyn, nearly one hundred have been received into the church. The present membership of this church is nearly fourteen hundred.

The *Independent* says John Dixon, of Dixon, Illinois, is the only survivor of a band of twelve young men who organized, in 1809, the Young Men's Bible Society of New York, which was the parent of the American Bible Society.

Rev. G. L. Barlow has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church of Dundee, Illinois, because his church required him to baptize a candidate for membership who is an adhering Mason; certainly a novel objection.

The English Lutherans of Allegheny City, says the *Radical*, have secured twenty-three thousand dollars by subscription towards the erection of a new church, which is very much needed to accommodate this growing congregation.

A National Convention of Congregational churches will be held in Chicago, Illinois, commencing on Wednesday, April 27th. It is expected the occasion will be very interesting, judging from the grand preparations for the meeting. Among the speakers announced is Rev. E. O. Haven, the distinguished Methodist of the North-western University.

The venerable Rev. Albert Barnes, the distinguished commentator of the scriptures, recently delivered a course of lectures, on the "Evidences of Christianity," to the students of Lincoln University. The lectures are highly spoken of, and have had a wholesome effect.

Bishop Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal, Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. J. Heaton Smith, and others, have petitioned the Legislature of Pennsylvania, asking that the courts may be authorized to appoint *women* as inspectors of the Womans' Department of our prisons.

Rev. W. H. Ruffner, formerly pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, has been elected by the Virginia Legislature, Superintendent of Public Schools in that State.

The writ of *quo warranto* sued out by minority members of the First Reformed Presbyterian church, of Philadelphia, who adhere to the General Synod, and worship in Horticultural Hall, the defendants moved to quash, but the Judges of the Supreme Court refused. Judge Read, in delivering the opinion of the Court, stated that the prosecutors had leave to carry on the suit by the method they have selected. The case comes up for jury trial next December.

A Baptist minister inquired of the editor of the *Examiner* and *Chronicle* his views of *baptisteries*, to which he replied, substantially, that the Bible does not state that the ordinance should be performed *in a river*, and then refers to the ingathering of souls at Pentecost, using the words that they were baptized "*on and soon after* the day of Pentecost." The editor of the *Presbyterian* thinks the advocates of immersion, in order to avoid the difficulties of that exclusive view of the ordinance, resort to interpolating by using "soon after," which does not appear in the common version.

The Diocesan Covention of Pennsylvania, Protestant Episcopal, meets in St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, May 17, 1870, and the Pittsburgh Diocesan Convention, convenes in St. Peter's church, Pittsburgh, June 14th, 1870.

During the present season Rev. Wm. H. H. Murray, the well known author, has preached a series of twelve discourses on successive Sunday evenings in Boston Music Hall. Doctrinal points, especially disputed questions, have been referred to very little, while his principal efforts have been directed to elucidating and enforcing essential and moral religious truths, which all Christians hold in common. The reputation of Mr. Murray warrants [illegible]

### War Between the New York Dry Goods Kings.

It is said that the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. and H. B. Claflin & Co. are engaged in an internecine warfare. Stewart, we are told, is making a terrific raid on unbleached muslins and Merrimac prints. The story goes that during the earlier part of the late war Stewart got badly frightened about muslins, and put all his stock on the market, selling them for what they would fetch. Claflin pretended to do the same, but in reality bought back all his own goods and bought up all Stewart's. The result was that he got a monopoly of the article, and when it rose, as it did almost immediately, Stewart had to buy from Claflin at pretty much what the latter chose to ask. Stewart has never forgiven Claflin for this, but has been husbanding his forces and waiting patiently for an opportunity to strike a crushing blow in return. This he apparently thinks he has found, and is accordingly pushing his columns of muslin and Merrimac forward to the attack. As a central attack he massed his Merrimacs at tenicents a yard, when they were sold by the manufacturers at twelve and hurried them upon the market. The result is said to have been that the Merrimac men struck his name from their books and refused to sell him any more goods. Stewart is reported to have immediately procured a supply through a distinguished Philadelphia firm. Through their abundant caution, however, the Merrimac people had put a private mark on the goods sold by them to this firm. Their emissaries bought some of the goods from Stewart, found the mark, reported to headquarters and the Philadelphia firm has also been struck from the Merrimac people's books. Mr. Claflin is reported to be fully alive to the situation. The practical result of the war is a terrible flutter among the dry goods people, and a general assertion that if Mr. Stewart continues his raid he will ruin pretty much every importer and jobber in the city.

### 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 a common ordinary instrument. In instances appertaining 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 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 Bubonocoele 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 or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in 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 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 hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a large number like that of Stephen's exists is such a powerful 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 relaxation of hernia where no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in this way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, 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 tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, not 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 results in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are very conspicuous when a person is stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent, like that of a purge, but gradual and mild, yet effectual in its results. Its tonic properties, moreover, in regulating the action of the liver, make it a safe remedy for persons of a bilious habit, who take it habitually as a preventive against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable. Its presence in the best liver tonic in existence, the symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a sallow tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and costiveness are among the most usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the bitters 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 9 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 300 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, 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. 308 Ross street, on SATURDAY, March 26, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

THOS. R. RIDDLE, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY, March 18, 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FISH! FISH!!

NEW CODFISH, No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in bbls, halves, & qrs.
SMOKED SALMON.
HOLLAND HERRINGS.
LAKE HERRINGS, in boxes, 100 and 50c.
PICKLED SALMON.
HOLLAND HERRINGS.
LAKE HERRINGS, in half bbls and kits.
WHITE FISH, in half bbls, and kits.
SARDINES, ¼ in. and ½ in. cans.

For sale at low rates by

EDWARD HEAZLETON, mh19,w3t:eoT 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

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. Postoffice address, Allegheny city, Pa. mh22:w1GWFM.

SALVADOR SLOCUM, TAVERN, 9th Ward, Pittsburgh.

The License Board will hear the above applications on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

mh18:w2t JOS. BROWNE, Clerk.

JAMES GETTY, Jr., OTHER GOODS, 5th Ward, Allegheny.

The License Board will hear the above application on the 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

mh26,w2t JOS. BROWNE, Clerk.

REMOVAL. — FREDERICK RECHNECKER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; also Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, has removed from his late stand, No. 92 Fourth avenue, to No. 51 WOOD STREET, corner of Third avenue.

mh22:w1t

CHEAP STOVES AND TINWARE,

FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at

P. C. DUFFY'S,

feb26:tf 146 Grant street.

FOR SALE.—Dried Peaches, Dry Cherries, York State Goshen Cheese, Green Apples, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Peaches, Buckwheat Flour, Cornmeal, Apple Butter, Lard, Tallow, Early Rose Potatoes &c., by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN, mh25 609 Liberty street.

50 BBLS CHOICE D APPLES, 50 Bbls. Green Peas in store and for sale by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN, mh25 609 Liberty street.

100 BAGS PRIME CLOVER SEED in store and for sale by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN, mh25 609 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS arriving daily and for sale by BRUGGEMAN & O'BRIEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Good Bargains in DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Striped and Figured Curtain Damasks, Colored Table Damasks, Table Linens, Table Napkins, Sheeting Muslins, all widths, White and Colored Marseilles Quilts, Table Covers, Stand Covers.

At 75 Cents, LINEN TABLE NAPKINS.

At 10 Cents, WHITE HUCK TOWELS.

At 18 3-4 Cents, WHITE DAMASK TOWELS. A Great Bargain.

At 37 1-2 Cents Per Yard. Good 6-4 Table Linen.

At 22 Cents, 7'D-WIDE FEATHER TICKING.

Shirt Fronts, Shirt Wrist Bands, Collars, Cuffs, &c., AT WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY CITY.

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.,* 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, 36 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY.
By Cases.
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. mh22

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 waincoting 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 so constructed as to entirely avoid the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the caping or the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no recipes for bugs.

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

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

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

To Keighan & 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 Alex. 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, Safan & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the township of Shaler and Indiana.

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

J. C. ANDERSON.

Iron City College, Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (formerly St. Clair.) PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete Business College in the United States.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

Students can commence at any time.

N. B.—Circulars containing full particulars on application at the Principal's office.

SMITH & COVERT, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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, HUDSON, 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. KAWEECKE, General Superintendent.

DREKA. Importer and retail dealer in FINE STATIONERY, WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY AND BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING, MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.

1,033 Chestnut St., Phila.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, February 23, 1870.

Sealed proposals for "Floating Dock," will be received at this Bureau dated 19th February, 1870, and opened March 28, 1870, at which time parties will be present and bidders may be present if they desire.

The time for receiving bids for furnishing Dock will be extended to 12 M. on the 28th day of March, such offers as may be received will be opened at that time.

DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS! VERY CHEAP.

New Colored Silk Poplins, Black and Colored Dress Silks, Spring Delaines in Beautiful Styles, Plain and Fancy Colored Poplins.

CASSIMERES & KENTUCKY JEANS.

NEW SPRING HATS AND BONNETS, NEW SPRING Ribbons and Flowers.

At 5c., Short Lengths of Calicos.
At 8c., Fast Colored Calicos.
At 10c., Best Makes of Calicos.
At 37 1-2c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the Season.
At 50c., Double Warp Black Alpacas, best bargain of the season.

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

THE BONDS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY UPON EXAMINATION Will be Found to be the Best AND THE CHEAPEST YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

This will be Borne Out by

THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.

THE EXCELLENCE OF THE 55 MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS EQUIPMENT.

THE PLANS COMPLETED, AND THE MONEY EXPENDED, FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.

THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.

THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF 40 YEARS.

THE SECURITY AFFORED BY REGISTRY.

THE MORTGAGE COVERING TH