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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

The Truth About the So-called Piegan Slaughter—Board of Trade and the President—San Domingo Treaty Discussion—Hudson's Bay Claims.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

THE TRUTH AT LAST.

The following was received to-day at army headquarters:

Fort Ellis, Montana, March 23.—Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division, Chicago: In answer to your telegram received on the 22d inst., I report that after having made every effort to get the judgment of the officers of the command, I am satisfied the following number approximates nearly to the exact truth as possible:

The number killed at the Piegan village was one hundred and seventy-three, of whom one hundred and twenty were able bodied men, and fifty-three women and children. One hundred and forty women and children were afterwards captured and released. I believe every effort was made by the officers and men to save the non-combatants and that such women and children as were killed were accidentally killed.

The report published in the eastern papers is wholly and maliciously false. It seems incredible that the false assertions of two persons, neither of whom has made any effort to inform himself in the matter, should outweigh the reports of those engaged in the fight, and who feel that they have nothing to palliate or conceal in their conduct.

All that the officers demand of the authorities is a full investigation of the campaign, and no less than this can be conceded to them.

(Signed) C. L. BAKER,
Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Maj. 2d Cavalry.

PAID THEIR RESPECTS.

The Executive Council of the National Board of Trade, consisting of Messrs Fralley, of Philadelphia, President, Hill, of Boston, Secretary, and Messrs. Brown of Portland, Plummer, of Boston, Taylor, of St. Paul, Trenholm, of Charleston, and Gano, of Cincinnati, Vice Presidents, called at the Executive Mansion this morning for the purpose of paying their respects and at the same time stating to the President the views of the organization represented by them upon certain subjects of great importance to the national interests of the country. The members of Council were admitted to the President's office about noon, and the interview was of long duration. The topics upon which the President's attention was most earnestly solicited were those relating, first, to interior ports of entry; second, to the creation of a department of commerce; third, civil service bill, and fourth, with reference to American shipping interests. These matters were discussed by different gentlemen present, while the President listened with much interest to the views laid before him and at the close expressed in general terms his high appreciation of the important matters presented. The Committee after leaving the President paid their respects to Secretary Boutwell and Special Commissioner Wells.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

In the Senate executive session this afternoon Senator Schurz made a speech against the ratification of the San Domingo treaty, based on the ground that we do not need any more southern territory as necessary to our National interests, and that the adoption of this measure would lead to further absorption of foreign territory, with inhabitants unfitted for republican institutions.

Senator Carpenter controverted in a few remarks the position assumed by Senator Schurz.

Senator Cole gave a description of the country from personal observations last summer, and stated facts regarding the initiatory steps in making the treaty. He expressed the firm belief that in this there was no dishonesty whatever. President Baez and cabinet were actuated by pure and patriotic motives, as they desired to reclaim the country from the disorders which afflicted it, and to enjoy peace and prosperity under the flag of the United States.

Senator Nye will speak to-morrow. Several other Senators have proposed to engage in the debate, which it is supposed will terminate to-morrow with the expiration of the time fixed for the exchange of ratification.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, the case of the First National Bank of Louisville vs. the State of Kentucky, involving the question whether a State may levy a tax on the shares of the National Bank and enforce its collection through the bank, was decided, as in the court of appeals of Kentucky, that the shares of a bank as property of the shareholders are distinct from capital, and may be taxed and the bank may be compelled to pay the tax. The Chief Justice dissented.

In the case of the United States vs. Baylon, a defaulter as receiver of public money in Eau Claire District, Wisconsin, for recovery of an official bond, it was decided, as in court below, that evidence of robbery was no defense, and judgment for the Government affirmed.

The court also affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Iowa, sustaining the validity of the municipal bonds of Davenport, Iowa, and directing provision for their payment.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent a communication to the House, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of State, together with a draft of a bill asking an appropriation of $450,000 in gold in satisfaction of possessory rights and claims of the Hudson Bay Company, and $200,000 in gold on account of possessory rights and claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, these amounts having been agreed on by the commissioners under the convention between the United States and Great Britain.

EMPLOYES DISCHARGED.

One hundred and twelve men were discharged from the Washington Navy Yard. About half the men employed under ordnance bureau will be discharged next Friday. The blacksmith shops are entirely closed and in other departments work is slack.

TREASURY AT BALTIMORE.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House, endorses the recommendation of the Collector of Baltimore for the establishment of an Assistant Treasurership at Baltimore.

REPORTS CALLED FOR.

The National Banks were to-day notified to forward immediately to the Comptroller of Currency a report of their condition at the close of business on the 24th inst.

CONVENTION PROCLAIMED.

Official proclamation is made of the Convention between the United States and Belgium defining the rights, immunities and privileges of Consuls.

DAMAGE BY STORM.

During the storm yesterday morning the east end of the ship house was blown out. The river rose higher than ever known before, except in 1853 and '61.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR.

The President to-day nominated Peter G. Raph Supervising Inspector of steamboats in the Eighth District.

TENNESSEE.

Results of the Election.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, March 28.—A. P. Curry, Republican candidate is elected Sheriff by one hundred and seventy three majority. The Republicans also elect the Tax Collector and Clerk of the First Circuit Court. Curry, Sheriff elect, was a Colonel in the Federal army, and Wright, his opponent, was a Brigadier General in the Confederate army. The authority of the election it is said will be contested.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Cause of Delay in Admission of Texas—Miscellaneous Business. HOUSE: Bills and Resolutions—Bible in Common Schools—Cuban Question Made Special Order for April 6th—Tariff Discussion Continued.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. HOWELL presented resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in favor of Cuban belligerency. Referred to Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DRAKE inquired of Chairman of the Judiciary Committee the reason for the delay in reporting the bill for the admission of Texas.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the Senate was unaware that since the introduction of the Texas bill and the admission of Gen. Ames, questions of the highest privilege were still undisposed of. He could not understand the unusual haste in regard to Texas. When the bill first came from the House an effort was made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) to consider it without reference to the Committee at all. The bill itself contained a clause that it should not affect any of the conditions or guarantees upon which Texas was originally annexed or admitted as a State. One of these conditions provided that States that might thereafter be carved out of the territory of Texas should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State might at the time of their admission desire. This permission to admit slaves in Texas, if the people there so desired, was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The Judiciary Committee therefore desired to amend the bill so as to report it in proper shape.

Mr. DRAKE suggested that the very fact of a difficulty should lead to an early report in order that Texas might be speedily admitted.

Mr. THURMAN remarked he was in favor of the early restoration of Texas to her rights, but in view of recent events he feared such a report from the Judiciary Committee would only ensure the hostility of the Senator from Missouri. He thought the better plan would be to send in an adverse report, then certain Senators would be sure to vote to admit the State.

Mr. DRAKE rose to reply, but

Mr. SHERMAN called for the regular order, which was proceeded with.

Mr. MORRILL, Vt., from Committee on Public Buildings, reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the bill for the building of a post office at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in Nevada, to Colorado river. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. REVELS introduced a bill granting lands and right of way to aid the construction of the New Orleans and North Eastern Railroad. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill for the relief of preemption settlers on West Point district, Nebraska.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution discharging the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Texas bill.

Objected to and the bill laid over.

Mr. DRAKE presented a memorial of one hundred and twenty-nine members of the St. Louis bar in favor of a bill increasing the salaries of Judges of the United States Courts. Laid on the table.

Mr. ROSS introduced a joint resolution explanatory of the fourth article of the treaty of February 23, 1867, with the Quapaw, Shawnee and other Indians, declaring the strip of land thereby ceded to the United States open to entry under the preemption laws. Referred to Committee on Indian affairs.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. NORTON, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for copies of all reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on file in the Department of the Interior. Adopted.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Requesting the Secretary of State to furnish copies of all papers addressed to the State Department by J. Randolph Clay, while Minister to Peru, relating to the opening of the river Amazon to the commerce of all nations. Adopted.

The Senate at one o'clock went into Executive session.

Adjourned at half past four.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

To prevent the collection of illegal taxes on passengers, levied by State authority.

Incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company, and granting lands and right of way thereto.

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

Providing for the payment of pensions in gold.

Also, resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature asking further appropriations for harbors on Lake Superior, and memorial of Minnesota Legislature for the removal of certain Indians from the frontier of that State.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution declaring that the Christian religion is a part of the common law of the land, and that therefore the use of the Bible in the public schools of the country is eminently wise and proper, as tending to encourage and foster virtue and morality.

Mr. BROOKS, (N. Y.)—What have we to do with that?

Mr. COX moved to table the resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question and the resolution went over.

Mr. BECK offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report forthwith a bill levying a tax of at least ten per cent. on the interest of United States bonds, to be deducted by disbursing officers. He then moved the previous question.

The House refused to second it—45 to 82—and the resolution went over.

Mr. SCHENCK introduced a joint resolution authorizing a supply of arms for instruction and practice to certain colleges and universities. Passed.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution calling on the President for information relating to the San Domingo treaty, giving names of persons and companies to whom lands, mines, franchises and privileges of all kinds had been given by the Dominican Government, with the amount paid by the United States Government preliminary to and concerning the negotiations of such treaty. Adopted.

Mr. BANKS, from Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution granting leave to the Committee to present in print for the consideration by the House majority and minority reports on the Cuban question April 6th, to be the special order for that day and every succeeding day until disposed of. The resolution was adopted, the Speaker stating it would not interfere with the tariff or any other matters having precedence.

Mr. INGERSOLL made an ineffectual effort to get the Washington and New York Air Line Railroad bill from the Speaker's desk.

Mr. STOKES, rising to a personal explanation, corrected the testimony he had given before the Committee on Military Affairs in the matter of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee. He had found in looking over his papers that the sum paid by Mr. Butler to the Chairman of the State Central Committee for the *State Journal*, was not $500, as he had testified, but $300, and the other $200 had been paid to Mr. Griswold, the editor of the paper.

Petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. MORGAN: Eighteen petitions of citizens of Ohio asking Congress to abolish the National banks, to issue five hundred millions in greenbacks, to make them receivable and payable for all dues, imports and taxes, and to pay off $340,000,000 of 5 20 bonds.

By Mr. GARFIELD: Of citizens of Newton Falls, Ohio, against any change in the tariff laws, as suggested by the Free Trade League, for the reduction of duty on tea, coffee, &c., and for the readjustment of the duty on manufactures.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill and was addressed by Mr. ASPER against high protective duties.

Mr. COX spoke on the same side. He characterized the bill as the climax of rapacity and audacity.

Mr. GILFILLAN followed as an advocate of the interests of Pennsylvania, as affected by a protective tariff.

Mr. STEVENSON argued in favor of admitting coal free of duty.

Mr. DICKEY inquired whether he thought the admission of Nova Scotia coal free of duty would lessen the price of coal in Cincinnati?

Mr. STEVENSON thought it would, as it would tend to break down the present coal monopoly. He also argued against the high tariff duty on iron. He pleaded for an increased free list, for cheaper raw material. He upbraided Pennsylvania with that spirit of monopoly which organizes strikes among miners to make coal dearer; which gouges into the earth until villages tumble, and which allows miners to be burned or suffocated in mines rather than open additional shafts; which advises the oil producers to stop the flow in order to raise the price, and which sells a cup of cold water at Gettysburg. He warned Pennsylvania to beware. The people would level monopoly and crush her hydra head.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke in favor of a revenue tariff as opposed to a protective tariff.

The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for general debate on the tariff bill.

Evening Session—Mr. BUCKLEY favored the admission free of duty of machinery for spinning yarn.

Mr. WELKER spoke in defence of the present administration, its financial policy and its economy.

Mr. McKENZIE declared himself in favor of the protection of American industry, but still adverse to a high tariff. He particularly objected to the duty on salt, sugar, coffee and tea.

Mr. MOORE, of Illinois, claimed that the legislation of Congress ought not to be for the purpose of building up vast monopolies at the expense of other industries. He thought that without the immense protection afforded to Pennsylvania iron that the interest could live and prosper. All interests should be considered alike.

Adjourned.

BY THE CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 28.—Cardinal Antonelli's reply to Daru's dispatch has been made public. It substantially denies the interpretation the Emperor places on the policy and pretensions of the Pope.

—The High Court has condemned Prince Pierre Bonaparte to pay twenty-five thousand francs to the family of Victor Noir, and also to pay the expenses of the civil suit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times*, in reviewing the proceedings of the High Court of Tours, pronounces Prince Pierre Bonaparte a creature not to be trusted with a deadly weapon, but to be kept like a madman under constant watch.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, March 28—The mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro arrived here yesterday. The allies are still in pursuit of Lopez. Nothing new from Paraguay.

MARINE NEWS.

BREST, March 28—The steamship Pereire has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, March 28.—The steamship Colorado, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 28—*Evening*.—Consuls for money, 93¼; account, 93¼. Bonds steady; '62s, 90¾; 65s, 89¾; 67s, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 29.

LONDON, March 28.—Tallow declining at 45s.

PARIS, March 28—Bourse closed steady at 74f 22c.

FRANKFORT, March 28—Bonds opened flat at 95⅜@95¼.

HAVRE, March 28.—Cotton quiet and steady on spot at 136.

ANTWERP, March 28.—Petroleum flat at 55½.

LIVERPOOL, March 28—Cotton market irregular; middling uplands at 11¾d; Orleans 11¾@11⅞d, sales 10,000 bales Breadstuffs—dull. California white Wheat 9s 3d@9s 4d; red western 8s@8s 1d; winter 8s 10d@8s 11d. Flour 19s 6d. Corn 28s 3d. Oats 2s 5d. Pork 91s 6d. Beef 10[illegible]s 6d. Lard 65s. Cheese 70s. Bacon 56s. Refined Petroleum 1s 9d. Produce unchanged.

DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 28.—Major General George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Pacific, died at 8 P. M., of apoplexy.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

—The new Holly water works at Dayton, Ohio, will be officially tested on Thursday.

—The steamboat Jefferson was burned and sunk at the mouth of Black river, Sunday morning. Insured for $16,000 in Pittsburgh offices.

—Michael Moran, while driving a team across the Illinois river, at Morris, late Saturday night, was thrown from his wagon and drowned.

—Grace M. E. church, at Cincinnati, built at a cost of $100,000, was dedicated on Sunday. At the dedication services $8,000 was subscribed by the congregation.

—The War Department rejects the colored youth proposed by Gen. Butler for appointment to the Military Academy, on the ground that he is not of the required age.

—George Hudson, son of John A. Hudson of Peoria, Illinois, a lad of seventeen years, was killed on Saturday by the accidental discharge of his gun while duck hunting.

—At Boston, yesterday, Thomas L. White, indicted for the murder of Katie A. Hobbs, plead guilty to manslaughter and was sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison.

—The steam ship City of Cork, from Liverpool, for New York, arrived at Halifax yesterday. She made the southern passage in search of the City of Boston, without success.

—The mills of the Hampden Paper Company at Holyoke, Mass., were burned on Sunday night. Loss $250,000; insured for $200,000. One hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of work. The Company will rebuild at once.

—Thomas Hogan, a Philadelphia peddler, was decoyed into a secluded place and robbed and murdered, in Kent county, Delaware, on the 19th inst. Two colored men named Lober and Youngs have been arrested on suspicion, and it is said one of them has confessed.

—Daniel K. Horne, an old and wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, died on Sunday, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Horne has been identified with the business interests of that city for fifty years, having settled there when Cincinnati had but one brick house—in 1820. He was an intimate friend of the late Nicholas Longworth.

—A battalion of marines escorted a large squad of revenue officers to the Fifth ward, Brooklyn, to-day, where several illicit distilleries were seized and the whisky emptied into the streets. A large mob followed the invading forces and a policeman was knocked senseless with a stone thrown by an unknown ruffian.

—At Chicago, on Sunday, Rev Robert Laird Collyer, at the close of his morning sermon, announced to his people that he had under consideration a call to the pastorage of Unity church, Boston. Thereupon several members of the congregation rose, and in urgent words urged him not to leave. Many in the church were in tears, and Mr. Collyer was so moved that he sprang up and said that he would live and die with them.

—The annual report of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company shows the gross earnings for the year ending February 28th, as follows: Passengers, $1,397,545.16; freight, $1,699,307.66; express company, $62,640 55; mails, $52,037 57; total, $3,211,531.24. An increase over the previous year of $119,939 68. Net earnings are $886,153 89. The road has now in use 1,111 cars of all descriptions, and fifty-seven locomotives. Also forty one locomotives which are being changed from broad to narrow gauge.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEW YORK CITY.

Evidence in the Oneida-Bombay Investigation—The Democratic Uproar—Tammany Hall Closed Against the Young Unterrified—Collector Bailey Heard From—Changes in the Tariff Bill—Rumored Coup De Main in Virginia—The Legal Tender Decision.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 28, 1870.

THE ONEIDA-BOMBAY CALAMITY.

The *Tribune's* Yokohama correspondent gives full reports of the evidence given before the Naval Court of Inquiry and the decision of the Court in the case of Captain Eyre, of which the telegraph has already announced the substance. The facts of the case remain substantially as first reported. The testimony of the officers of the Bombay shows that the time which elapsed between the order to stop her engines when the collision became imminent, and the order to go ahead and leave the Oneida to her fate, was only four minutes, and that the Bombay herself was not supposed to be in danger; indeed she was making water in only one of her seven compartments, as the captain well knew; that the Oneida, after the collision, hailed the steamer ahoy, and that the hail was heard and reported to Captain Eyre, who nevertheless refused to stop.

Nobody on the Bombay seems to have heard the Oneida's guns, but the Court justly remarked that if Capt. Eyre had kept a proper lookout after the accident he could not have failed to see the flash. There can be no question that the damage to the Oneida was supposed to be serious. Upon the question whether the Oneida or Bombay was to blame for the collision, the Court pronounced decidedly in Capt. Eyre's favor, but the case is by no means clear. A further inquiry has been instituted by the commanding officer of the United States squadron in Asiatic waters.

The Japan *Herald* applauds the decision of the Court in the Eyre case. It thinks the sentence may seem heavy to Capt. Eyre, but it may be less than it might have been had the evidence been given on an inquest over Commander Williams' body. The Japan *Gazette* wishes that the Court could have found it compatible with their strict sense of justice to acquit Capt. Eyre altogether. Yet under the circumstances he could hardly have hoped to get off as easily as he has. His error in leaving the Oneida was one of judgment rather than of deliberate heartlessness.

THE DEMOCRATIC ROW—ACTION BY THE TAMMANY SACHEMS.

The meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee, announced for to night and the expected action of which has been the universal theme of conversation for the past few days, did not take place. The Hall remains closed, the entrances being guarded by a large force of police.

It seems a meeting of the Council of Sachems of the Tammany Society was held this afternoon, Jos. B. Nicholson, of the Council, presiding, and the following Sachems present: S B Garvin, A. Oakey Hall, M. T. Brennan, E. B. Hart, Peter B Sweeney, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Jno. J. Bradley, Charles G. Connell, Isaac Bell and Joseph Dowling Sachems R. B Connolly and G. W. McLean being absent. A preamble and resolutions were adopted to the effect that since the movement for the meeting originated with John Morrissey and his associates, and had for its object to still further foment disturbances in the party which they inaugurated, and since threats of personal violence were made against members of the committee, substituting physical violence and terrorism and mob force for regular and orderly action of the Democracy, they decide that the Hall shall not be given up for any such purpose. It was further resolved that a committee, consisting of S. B Garvin, E. B Hart, M. T. Brennan, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and Jas. B. Nicholson, be appointed to adopt such measures as will secure a just representation to the Democracy of the city in the general committee and the harmonious organization of the party.

Great excitement prevailed in regard to the action of the Sachems among the adherents of Morrissey and O'Brien, who assembled in great numbers in front of the hall. So great were the apprehensions of violence that Bryant's minstrels decided to close their theatre. The course taken by the Sachems has been twice before adopted, in 1851 and 1869.

The young Democracy finding Tammany Hall was closed on them, and a force of about twelve hundred policemen assembled in obedience to a resolution passed to day by the Police Commissioners, who allege that from information they had received they anticipated violence on the part of the O'Brien-Morrissey faction, betook themselves to Irving Hall, in the basement of which they held a meeting. Nearly all the leaders in the recent movement against Tweed and Sweeney were present, among them Creamer, Norton, Genet, Sheriff O'Brien, John Morrissey, Street Commissioner McLean, George H. Purser, L. D. Kiernan, Peter Mitchell, and Justices Cox, Hogan and Quinn. Senator Creamer was called to the chair, and Assemblyman Mitchell called for an expression of feeling of members of the General Committee regarding the closing against them of the doors of Tammany Hall. Speeches accusing their opponents of being in league with Superintendent Kennedy and the Radicals were made by Creamer and Kiernan, and resolutions passed expressive of the condemnation of the meeting of the closing of Tammany, and of the determination of the young Democracy to be avenged for this unlooked for denouement.

A resolution was proposed by Kiernan, and carried, that a delegation headed by the chairman proceed to the entrance of Tammany Hall and formally demand admission. This was accordingly done and in a short time the delegation returned with a reply to the effect that at a meeting of the Grand Sachems, held to-day, a resolution closing the Hall, on ground of anticipated violence and bloodshed, had been unanimously carried, and that in refusing admission the police were acting according to instructions from headquarters. This announcement was received with loud expressions of dissatisfaction, particularly by members of the Committee, consisting of Sheriff O'Brien, John Morrissey, Street Commissioner McLean, and others. An attempt was made, but failed, after some stormy wrangling among the chiefs, to agree upon a plan of operations. Despondency and irresolution, however, seemed to pervade the leaders, and the meeting finally broke up without determining upon anything further than that members of the Committee should meet at the call of the chair.

Sheriff O'Brien stated privately that out of three hundred and thirty five members who compose the general committee of Tammany Hall, one hundred and sixty-two were present at the afternoon assemblage of young Democracy, and that fears were entertained by the other side that by night this number might swell sufficiently to make a majority.

Immense crowds had assembled around Tammany Hall, the roughs being largely in the majority. The overwhelming force of police on hand proved, however, sufficient to maintain order.

The young Democracy claim a victory over Tweed, and assert that closing the doors of Tammany is a virtual confession of defeat by their opponents. Some of the leaders say one hundred and seventy-four of the General Committee answered to their roll call, and that a large additional number subsequently reported.

Tweed is said to have returned to Albany. He is vigorously denounced by his adversaries. Rumors which were afloat this afternoon, that the militia had been ordered out by the Sheriff and also by the Mayor, proved unfounded. The Sheriff to day dispensed with the services of one of his deputies, a Tweed man.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means have altered the tariff bill in the following among other less important particulars, viz: The act to take effect on the 1st of October; in lieu of the duties now imposed, the Secretary of the Treasury is to prescribe and require that samples of sugar be taken by inspectors so as to get the true average quantity of each package, and that said samples be severally preserved in glass bottles and marked for future identification and reference; on Brussels and tapestry Brussels carpets, twenty-eight cents per square yard, and in addition thereto thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on oil cloths for floors, stamped, painted or printed, forty per cent. *ad valorem*; on all manufactures of mixed materials, silk being the component material of chief value, and not otherwise herein provided for, sixty per cent. *ad valorem*; on all manufactures of silk not herein provided for, sixty per cent. *ad valorem*; on flax straw, five dollars per ton; on manilla and other substitutes for hemp, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty-five dollars per ton; on jute and sisal grass, fifteen dollars per ton; on rods of wire, rods oval, half oval and half round, iron less than 5-16 of an inch in diameter, or square, one and three quarter cents per pound; in rods and wire rods oval, half oval and half round iron, more than 5-16 of an inch, one and a quarter cents per per pound; on sword blades thirty five per cent. *ad valorem*; on swords, forty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

NOT A SUICIDE.

Undoubted information has been received that leaves no question as to the personal safety of ex-Collector Bailey. Gen. Pleasanton, the present Collector, has received a letter from Bailey, without date or postmark, in which the writer expresses his gratification at Gen. Pleasanton's appointment, of which he was apprised by the New York papers. He also requested the present Collector to retain as many of his old subordinates as possible, that they were all honest men, and had no part in or knowledge of his conduct. The letter was written in his (Bailey's) own handwriting, and was dropped in the New York postoffice. It is believed that Bailey is in Canada.

COUP DE MAIN IN VIRGINIA.

It is stated that trustworthy information has been communicated to the President to the effect that the Virginia Legislature is preparing to abrogate its ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment by a *coup de main*, and that the members intend to rush the repeal through both Houses on the same day, without notice and without debate. The President has declared that he intends to issue a proclamation announcing the adoption of the amendment as soon as Texas is admitted, and that he will not wait for the admission of Georgia.

INCIDENTS OF THE STORM.

A list of some twenty buildings damaged by yesterday's storm is published. Four soldiers were carried down the bay in a small building swept off Governor's Island, but were rescued by a tug boat. A young woman named Ella Creed was thrown violently against a stoop by the wind, and died from the effects.

MOTION DENIED.

Judge Barnard has denied a motion to dismiss the complaint in the case of the Erie Railroad vs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The suit involves five million dollars alleged to have been obtained from the Company by the defendant through fraud and collusion.

FAMILY POISONED.

The family of Jno. Long, residing at Ithica, have been poisoned. Three have died and the fourth is at the point of death. A Mrs. Skinner, whose daughter was one of the victims, is suspected, as is also a Mrs. Allen, as the authors of the crime, and are to be arrested.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

A Washington special to the *Tribune* intimates that the Supreme Court will probably reverse its recent legal tender decision in other cases about to be heard involving the same points, making the Court, as now constituted, stands five to four against the previous action.

RESUMED OPERATIONS.

The American Women's Educational Association, established in 1853, but interrupted by the war, has resumed operations. An address was delivered at a meeting to-day by Henry Ward Beecher.

SOULS ON BOARD.

It has been ascertained that the City of Boston had fifty-five cabin and fifty-two steerage passengers and eighty-four of a crew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collector Bailey is reported to have been seen at Albany last Thursday.

A case was argued before the Supreme Court to-day to test the power of the Stock Exchange to expel members for failure to submit disputed claims to arbitration. Decision reserved.

The persons convicted of election frauds in Brooklyn are to be sentenced next Thursday. The untried cases have gone over to the next term.

President O'Neill, of the Fenian Brotherhood, has deposed Richard McCloud, Secretary of the Treasury and a Senator, and expelled him from the order. McCloud will attempt O'Neill's impeachment.

A motion to discontinue the suit of O'Donovan Rossa against John O'Mahony has been denied with costs.

Conrad Fetzer has been sent to the Albany Penitentiary three years for selling counterfeit revenue stamps.

CUTTING AFFRAY.

Murderous Assault in the Twelfth Ward—The Perpetrator at Large.

Sunday evening between eight and nine o'clock an affray occurred in front of a church in the Twelfth ward, in which the murderous knife was brought into requisition with probably fatal results to John Healy, a boy about fourteen years of age, who was one of the participants in the affray. A number of boys were congregated in front of the church, in which services were being held, among whom were young Healy and John Cornelius, who is about fifteen years old. A quarrel arose between Healy and Cornelius, which terminated in a fight. They had been fighting but a few minutes, when Healy cried out that he was cut and Cornelius immediately ran away. The attention of those present was directed to the injured boy, and in the excitement the murderous villain, who inflicted the wound which probably will result in the death of young Healy, was allowed to escape. Healy was at once removed to the residence of his parents, on Liberty street, near the Round House of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, where he received proper medical attention. At last accounts the boy was in a very critical condition and the physicians had slight hopes of his recovery. The knife penetrated the abdominal wall in the region of the stomach.

Information was made before the Mayor yesterday morning by Mrs. Bridget Healy, the mother of the injured boy, charging Conelious with felonious assault and battery, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Sinking of a Boat and a Man and Wife Drowned.

Gilbert Stewart and wife were drowned while attempting to cross the Youghiogheny river Saturday evening. They had been on a visit to Coultersville, stopping with Mr. William Beverage, a relation, and started for home Saturday evening in company with Byron Malone and Harry Jacob, they embarked in a small scow for the purpose of crossing the river. Soon after they started the boat commenced to leak, but they proceeded, on their way the parties not engaged in rowing bailed the water out. The night being quite dark they lost their way and for over an hour they managed to keep the frail craft afloat. The water finally gained on them so rapidly that the boat sunk. Five of the men succeeded in swimming ashore, but Mr. Stewart and wife were both drowned. Parties were engaged in dragging the river for the bodies, but up to last evening the bodies had not been recovered. Mr. Stewart was a coal miner, and was the father of three small children, who were dependent upon his labor for support.

Personal.—Mr. James Andrews, who has the contract for the masonry of the great bridge at St. Louis, is in this city, looking well and hearty. We believe W. Milnor Roberts, the associate chief engineer of the same work, is also in town.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

Interesting Reminiscences—Old and Reliable Dry Goods House—Immense Spring Stock—Everything at Eastern Prices.

It is both pleasurable and profitable sometimes to look back upon the past, to consider whither and with whom we have been traveling. This thought occurred to us a few days since, as we threaded our way through the immense stock of spring goods, which now fill to repletion the extensive salesrooms of the old and reliable wholesale dry goods establishment of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., 115 Wood street. We have been acquainted personally with all the members of the firm for more than twenty years, and whether our relations were of a business or social character, they have always been most pleasant and agreeable.

The house was established in 1843, on the corner of Wood and Diamond street, by Charles Arbuthnot, Esq, who has long been known not only in Pittsburgh but many other cities, as a most liberal Christian philanthropist, as well as an upright, persevering, and successful merchant. By unremitting attention to business, and honest dealing, Mr. Arbuthnot soon commanded an extensive patronage, and built up a large and flourishing trade. The business of the house grew into such proportions, that he found it necessary to call a partner to his aid. This was not difficult to obtain.

A most suitable partner was found in the person of William T. Shannon, Esq, who for a number of years had been a most faithful, as he was a most popular salesman in the house. Mr. Shannon became associated as a partner in 1853. He was a most valuable acquisition to the establishment, for there is no more worthy or unassuming gentleman to be found anywhere, nor one that understands the dry goods business better.

At this time the trade of the house had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to move into more spacious quarters. Accordingly, the firm of Arbuthnot & Shannon purchased the old established dry goods house of Jas. E. Breading & Co., 115 Wood street.

In less than a decade after the accession of Mr. Shannon, the firm received another valuable acquisition in the person of our most excellent young friend, John G. Stephenson, Esq, who is also one of Mr. Arbuthnot's honorary graduates. For years the firm of Arbuthnot & Shannon had watched the career of this young gentleman, and being convinced from the tact, skill and sound judgment evinced that he possessed superior qualifications for the business, he was admitted as a member of the firm in 1862, when the name and style of it was changed to Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. For commercial and social qualities he has few equals of his years.

It would be difficult to find a triumvirate of dry goods merchants in one establishment who combine such varied qualifications for the business, and harmonize so perfectly as those gentlemen who compose the firm of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. By unwearied application to business, the most assiduous attention to their ever increasing patrons, uprightness and honesty in their commercial dealings, they have risen to be one of the leading establishments of this city, and in the amount of their sales, we believe, are second to none. In the Mercantile Agency, if we remember aright, they are registered as having "unlimited credit," and well they may, for they never purchase goods only FOR CASH. As they are substantial in resources, and purchase in such immense quantities, they can buy goods on the most advantageous terms. They will sell every article now in their magnificent establishment, as cheap as dealers and country merchants can buy them in the eastern market. And when they say so, there is no doubt of it.

Two members of the firm have been in the East for about two weeks, and have purchased, after personal inspection, one of the largest and most varied stocks of dry goods ever brought to this city. So numerous are the boxes around the door that it is almost impossible to get near it, and on the day of our visit we suggested that they should ask the Mayor to vacate a square on Wood street for a short time until they got their stock stored away.

To attempt a catalogue of the goods would be impossible, suffice it to say that they have everything in their line, and in the largest quantities, and the stock will be constantly replenished to meet the demands of the trade.

We should add that the goods were purchased at the time when gold was at the lowest ebb 110, which makes a material difference in the prices, and they will be sold at corresponding low figures.

The Salesmen are all polite, attentive and accommodating. Unless they were so, they would not be employed in the establishment. Everybody knows the place, Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., 115 Wood street. See advertisement on first page.

A Singular Case.

[From the San Francisco Tribune, March 8.]

It would seem, from the frequent occurrence of remarkable incidents, that there is certainly nothing of an improbable nature, judging from the following wonderfully strange and hardly creditable story which came to our ears a few days since:

In the spring of 1849, when the gold fever was at its highest possible state of excitement in California, there lived in the State of Virginia, on the banks of the York river, a few miles below Yorktown, a gentleman of culture, whose parents were in moderate circumstances. It was during the gold excitement he left the comforts of a home, his friends, relatives, a loving wife whom he had led to the altar but a year since, and an only child—a daughter of two months—and took up his lonely journey to seek his fortune in the wild, distant West, over and beyond the Rocky Mountains, where the bright and golden sun sinks down to rest amid the blue waves of the grand Pacific.

After years of toil, drudgery and reverses of fortune in the mines, he came to this city and engaged in business. He being successful, soon amassed an immense fortune. His beloved wife had died during a prevailing epidemic while on a visit to some relatives during the yellow fever season at New Orleans, as at the same time did a little girl of another family, of the same name and age as his little daughter. He visited the States, but could find no clue to his deceased wife's sister; he thought, naturally, she, too, had died. He returned to the Golden State, and time and the whirling excitement of business soon healed his sorrows, and effaced, apparently, all recollections of his old home on the banks of the placid York.

Shortly after the completion of the Pacific Railroad there arrived at this city a gentleman, his wife, and a beautiful, well educated, and graceful young lady, just blooming into maidenhood, apparently and really about 18 summers. It was by chance the young lady and aged widower met—and to meet was to love. They were duly married after a short acquaintance; the ceremony being celebrated with great *eclat*, and creating no little flutter in the fashionable and wealthy circles of our city. The fact that both parties bore the same Christian name excited no comment or inquiry, as it was one almost quite as common as that of Smith or Brown.

A few weeks after the marriage, as the husband and wife naturally inquired into each other's past history and antecedents, and were gradually becoming better acquainted with each other, the denoument came—they were father and daughter—man and wife; the instinctive love of the parent for the child, and the daughter for the father, had been superseded by the strong emotional passion of sexual love. Both innocent at heart, but foully criminal in the eyes of man and God.

His daughter was not dead, as he supposed, but after the death of his wife, was kindly taken in charge by his sister-in-law, who had married and moved to a distant State, and who also, with her husband, accompanied his wife's daughter to this coast to meet as strangers, lovers, and subsequently parent and child, as they were, cultivated, passionate love changed into filial and parental devotion.

Wonderful strange, indeed, are the fortuitous circumstances which control and guide the footsteps of erring and susceptible mortals.

The Free Trader's Market for Wheat.

The advocates for an almost exclusive English market, and at the same time the ready sneerers at the "home market," get very little comfort from the great English grain trade organ of a late date—the Mark Lane *Express*—since a single positive and significant assertion in its views of the situation, on the 7th of last month, is as follows: "*Bread goes a begging, while many go a begging for bread;* and while some propose emigration as the great source of relief to the country, no holder of corn believes that a diminished consumption will increase the demand."

There we have it—that is the case of eaters sought be relied upon by the illusionists in regard to the exceeding value of the English market for the farmers of Minnesota; for by this we learn that low as the price of wheat is at present, the ground down laboring population are too poor to buy, and are recommended to run away from this very glut of foreign imports; this barren invitation to eat extends to those who have no money. Let us hear from the great English organ a little further still:

"The strange phenomenon is: Providence has made the earth teem with plenty, that plenty instrumentally caused by the hand of man, *yet the laboring man is destitute in the midst of abundance.* The influence of English advices has every where been felt abroad. In France they have rather cheapened for wheat; but not seriously; and it is the same in Belgium, Holland, Hambro, Stettin, Cologne and Odessa. The frost may yet hold on some time in Northern parts, in Azor as well as in the lake ports and Montreal; but then liberty to ship will find very little encouragement without an improved range of prices, of which there seems no immediate prospect."

That was the condition of the boasted English markets at the last accounts, and when we note that hardly one-thirtieth of our wheat crop ever gets over there, that we eat up at home all but about 4 per cent. of it; that of that grudgingly admitted, the English paper admits that the people are too poor to buy—and we have a condition of things so very attractive that it is scarcely a wonder that these partisans of England in this country seek to make us still more enamored of their market for wheat.

And this is not all. While the free traders are trying to make our people fancy starvation and low prices, European fashion, because they propose "competition" with those people, one of the remarkable features of the case to look at, is the fact that tens of thousands of these same workers are fleeing from their own happy condition to join us; to help eat the bread they are denied a sight of on the other side of the water.

These are certainly points for our people to consider, in casting about to see where they are to obtain relief; but it demonstrates that wherever they look, the Mark Lane *Express* seeks to shut the door in the faces of any who propose too earnestly to knock at it over there. Plainly telling us that they do not want our little surplus, they at the same time clamor to sell to us for gold or war bonds, their carpets, their railroad iron, their ten thousand knick knacks, such as, perishing with the usage, would leave us poor to the end of time.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

How We Spend Our Money.

There are people who think it a small matter whether beef costs fifteen or thirty cents per pound. What are fifteen cents to a lofty soul? But more thoughtful persons find that the large results of the life of a civilized community are varied by the size of the fractions which are incessantly multiplied into each other. If one makes it a personal question, it may be laid down, as one of more than three or four rules for living, that one must know just how many cents there are in a dollar. Or, to take Mr. Micawber's version: Income, twenty pounds; expenses, nineteen pounds and eleven pence; result, happiness. Income, twenty pounds: expenses, twenty pounds and one shilling; result, misery. Take your bills for any year, and look through them carefully. The items below one dollar are not only the more numerous, but they make the largest sum. The trifles spent for post-prandial cigars and like nameless elements of expenditure do not get into bills at all; but twenty to forty per cent. of our earnings dribbled out of our purses in fractional currency. Most of us are engaged in a war with cents, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Mankind will never be agreed upon a list of necessities. But, though no general statement is possible, it is easy to set down the necessities of any people. With the middle class—a class determined by means only—these primo wants are meat, bread, vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, sugar, and a few others. To this it must be added that house and furniture take one-third of our incomes. Clothing, fuel, service, and items take another third, are kept within that limit only by a very vigilant management of the bureau of the interior. The man who has a spendthrift at the head of this office may as well go under at once. In short, not more than one third of our incomes can be saved for the table; generally less is left for this purpose.—*Western Monthly.*

Sherman, Sheridan and the Indians.

General Sherman has written the following letter in reply to that received by him from Lieutenant General Sheridan, a copy of which appeared in the GAZETTE of the 26th.:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1870.

General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois:

GENERAL.—Your letter of March 18 is received. I have shown it to the Secretary of War. It is of course to be supposed that some of our people prefer to believe the story of the Piegan massacre as trumped up by interested parties at Benton, more than one hundred miles off, rather than the official report of Colonel Baker, who was on the spot, and is the responsible party. I prefer to believe that the majority of the killed of Mountain Chief's camp were warriors, that the firing ceased the moment resistance was at an end, that quarter was given to all who asked for it, and that a hundred women and children were allowed to go free to join the other bands of the same tribe, known to be camped near by, rather than the absurd report that there were only thirteen warriors killed, and that all the balance were women and children, more or less afflicted with small-pox. The Indians on the reservations are exclusively under the protection of the Indian Bureau, but the bureau officers had officially notified you of their inability to restrain those very Piegan Indians, and had called on you to punish them for their repeated and unnecessary robberies and murders; and you had as early as last October laid down the plan for a winter's surprise and attack, which was at once sent to the Indian Bureau, eliciting no remonstrances; so that there is no question at all of responsibility save and except only as to whether Colonel Baker wantonly and cruelly killed women and children unresisting, and this I can not believe.

The army cannot resist the tide of emigration that is flowing toward these Indian lands, nor is it our province to determine the question of boundaries. When called upon, we must, to the extent of our power, protect the settlers, and on proper demand we have also to protect the Indian lands against the intrusion of the settlers. Thus we are placed between two fires, a most unpleasant dilemma, from which we cannot escape, and we must sustain the officers on the spot who fulfil their orders.

I repeat, therefore, that you must do the best you can in each instance, and trust to the sound judgment of the country after all the truth is revealed.

I am truly yours,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

SENATOR LOWRY'S Erie and Beaver canal scheme has had the no'se knocked out of it pretty effectually by the unexpected disposition of bonds in the Sinking fund. However, as the Senator proposes to come back for another term, it is merely a question of time, as he will doubtless be able in a year or two to get a subsidy of some of the new bonds.

The Career of a Demon.

Thomas D. Carr, who, on the 24th, at St. Clairsville, O., suffered death on the gallows, for the murder of Louisa C. Fox, made, before his death, a confession which leaves no doubt of his guilt. Though still young—he was born in March, 1846—his life has been full of crimes and atrocities. The story that he himself tells is terrible in the extreme. He served in the army during the war. He was in Cambridge for two weeks to drill, and during that time he had five fights, and he is sure that the residents of that town have not forgotten "Corduroy."

Afterward he was sent down to Huntsville, afterward fighting Bragg in Mississippi. Shortly after this he was sent to Columbus to guard some prisoners. He says that, "instead of returning, thought I would stay in Cincinnati. I broke out of Sycamore Barracks, and in a few days met Annie Whalen at the Eighth street Park. I took her out to Carthage (a small village north of Cincinnati,) where we lived two weeks, when I sent her back to Cincinnati and returned to my command, after an absence of sixty days. When I reached it, near Deccard Station, I was put in the guard-house, court-martialed, and sentenced to be shot for desertion. One afternoon they took me out to dig my grave, which I did, making it four feet two inches deep, and two feet six inches wide. Even then I felt as unconcerned as ever I did in my life. God pity me! I didn't care, my heart was so calloused and hard. I don't even remember the date of that day, because I cared so little about an event that would almost craze some men. But that is neither here nor there. A petition was sent to President Lincoln and I was pardoned; was returned to my regiment with the welcome of the boys, who treated me as well as ever."

Joining afterward the 18th Regulars, he deserted at Columbus, and only managed to secure a return to his own regiment by informing on a messmate, who was also a deserter. His regiment was soon sent to North Carolina. There he became a plunderer of the dead, gathering rings and money and watches from the bodies of those who had fallen in battle.

He returned afterward to Columbus, and there became engaged in a brawl in a house of ill fame; and he says he knocked down one of the inmates and left her for dead. A day or two after he threw a bottle at a man in Newark, and says he split his skull wide open.

The crime for which he was executed was the murder of Miss Fox, a young girl only fourteen years of age, who had refused to marry him. For this he was tried, the evidence was found complete and overwhelming, and he was convicted. The case was afterwards taken to the Supreme Court, but the decision of the Court below was reaffirmed. When the death warrant was read to him he laughed loudly, and said "he did not care a d—n if it was to morrow."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
Pittsburgh Gymnastic Association
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING March 31st, 1870.
A rare Programme will be presented. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets, 50c, to be had at the Music and Book Stores. mh28:t77

☞NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Glorious and triumphant return to Pittsburgh from the most successful Opera tour on record of the
PAREPA ROSA
Grand English Opera Company.
CARL ROSA. (Director)... C. D. Hess & Co.
D. de Vivo ... Business Manager.
[illegible] ... Stage manager.
Last appearance of Mme. PAREPA ROSA, the great Lyric Artist of the age, prior to her departure for Europe in June.
POSITIVELY ONLY SIX NIGHTS.
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, April 4th. The Repertoire will consist of "BOHEMIAN GIRL," TROVATORE, MARTHA, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, [illegible] ROSE OF CASTILLE, and Von Weber's Grand Opera, (first time in English) DER FREISCHUTZ.
Reserved seats in Parquette, $2; in Dress Circle, $1 and $1 50, according to location; Family Circle 50c.
The sale of season tickets commences on THURSDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Box Office of the Opera House. The sale for single seats on FRIDAY. mh27: 80

PROPOSALS FOR
SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
Proposals for the erection of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument (to be erected on Seminary Hill, Allegheny,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Grant street, (where the plans, specifications and specimen of stone can be seen) up to APRIL 14th, 1870. The contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.
A. L. PEARSON,
mh29: Chairman of Building Committee.

CHANDELIERS,
Brackets, Pendants,
AND
FIXTURES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
For Gas or Oil.
We are now receiving our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from 1 to 12 Lights, embracing over 100 Different styles, which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD STREET, near Fifth Avenue.
☞Orders for Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting promptly attended to. mh29

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 29, 1870.
GOVERNMENT SALE.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE
Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury,
I will offer at Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1870, at 12 M., at the CUSTOM HOUSE aforesaid, that portion of the MARINE HOSPITAL LOT lying east of [illegible] the upper side Preble street, and separated from the Hospital Building by said street. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City, and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes, owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and its facilities for moving freight in any direction by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, while the Ohio river is but three or four hundred yards off.
TERMS—One-fifth cash; the balance in two equal annual payments, the first of which shall be made on the 15th of June next, with interest from the day of sale until paid.
Full details will be given at the time and place of sale.
All bids must be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.
THOS. STEEL,
mh29 SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

PITTSBURGH
BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent., free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—Geo. A. Berry, President; S. H. Hartman, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; H. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. T. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Pollans-[illegible], Joshua Rhodes, Jno. Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors 77

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
1870. 1870.
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C. ARBUTHNOT, J. G. STEPHENSON,
W. T. SHANNON.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
No. 115 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS,
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
We now offer our LARGE NEW STOCK, just arriving, comprising a full line, in all departments,
Dress Goods,
White Goods,
Shawls, Skirts,
Alpacas,
Prints,
Ginghams,
Jeans,
Tweeds,
Cottonades,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Linens,
Towelling,
Checks,
Ticks,
Flannels,
Bleached & Brown
Shirtings and
Sheetings, &c., &c.
EVERYTHING
New and Desirable
IN
SMALL GOODS.
Ribbons, Laces,
Trimmings, Corsets,
Staples, Notions, &c.
ALL STOCK FAITHFULLY
MARKED DOWN
To the Present Low Prices
IN
EASTERN MARKETS.
MERCHANTS
ARE INVITED
To Call and Examine Our
GOODS AND PRICES.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
FULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,
GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,
Blankets and Yarns.
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& CO.,
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