The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Alleghany County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 55¾f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¾.

THE Ohio Republicans will hold their State Convention on the 16th of August.

COL. JOHN M. SULLIVAN, Collector for the Twenty-third District, arrived in the city yesterday, and will assume the duties of his office on Friday next.

WASHINGTON gossip predicts that the Senate will strike out the Bingham amendment from the Georgia bill, by a majority of five to ten, and that the House will concur.

TENNESSEE has adopted her new Constitution by 40,000 majority. It is claimed for the new instrument that it presents the first popular endorsement, by a direct vote, of the doctrine of universal suffrage. That is about the only merit that it has.

THIS week will report some decisive progress on the Tariff question in the House. The general debate will be closed by Mr. Schenck, after which the discussion of items, and of now motions, will be confined to five-minute speeches, and the sharp work will begin.

THE body of Captain Williams of the hapless Oneida, has been recovered, and it seems reverently interred in the soil of Japan. His tomb should bear this inscription:

"Sent to sea half equipped, he went down with his ship."

Who sent him? and why? Congress must see to it that these questions are thoroughly answered.

IT is intimated that President Baez, of San Domingo, has consented to an extension of the period for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty; that it will go over indefinitely; that in the meantime a Congressional Commission will be sent to the island, and the final decision will not be sought for until all the facts in the premises shall have been placed before the country. Next to killing the treaty, we should incline to think this a fair proposition.

THE Ohio *State Journal* is enlarged, by one-third more than its former size. Its publishers are able to announce that this is only a just expression of the increased prosperity of their journal. They have won success fairly. The *Journal* has, under their management, come again to be what it was a quarter of a century ago—but what it had not always been since—an element of actual power in the politics of that great State, and in the journalism of the country.

THE Cuban refugees who have been fighting for the liberty of their island, for the year past, in New York boarding-houses and along Broadway, are likely to come to a desperate resolution at once. They vow that if our Government does not recognize their belligerent rights, they will themselves go back and fight it out, in which case they insist that "there can no longer be even a doubt of the ultimate success of the cause." It is evident then that the friends of Cuba are about to be very thankful for our non-intervention; it is the one thing needful to their final triumph. They are heartily welcome to this valuable aid.

TEXAS has been kept for a fortnight waiting in the lobbies of Congress, in order that one Senator might have an opportunity to twit another for his clerical mistake! Judge THURMULL might have corrected the error, and thus reported the bill ten days since, and it would, in another day after, have been agreed to by the House and signed by the President. He has delayed his work for these two weeks, that he might have a pat opportunity to remind Mr. SUMNER of an oversight. Tactics that would be despised by half of our county-court lawyers! How much longer shall Texas wait on the puerile crotchets of Senators?

CARD FROM OUR SENATORS.

HARRISBURG, March 29, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: An article in your issue of this morning, under the caption of "Gag Law in the Senate," does great injustice to the Senators from Allegheny county. We voted for an evening session, *against* reconsidering the vote for that session, against the previous question, and even proposed to withdraw and leave the Senate without a quorum, for the purpose of preventing the reconsideration of the rule fixing an evening session.

THOMAS HOWARD,
JAMES L. GRAHAM.

NOTE.—We copied the detailed report of the proceedings in question from a Harrisburg journal—the *Topic*. Evidently that report was inaccurate, but the responsibility for that is theirs, not ours. We stated our authority in express terms, and can only regret that we, too, like our Senators, should appear to suffer by the inaccuracy of a cotemporary printed at the Capital.—GAZETTE.

TAKE THEM BOTH!

The Ohio *Statesman*, central organ at Columbus of the Ohio Democracy, has just supplied itself with a new editor. Since this gentleman was transferred thither directly from the editorial management of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, certain of the Ohio faithful fancy that they can detect the smell of Republicanism upon his garments, and protest in strong language against this imposition of such an organist upon the live Democracy of Ohio. Let them dismiss their apprehensions! Neither the editor nor his Pittsburgh print were ever suspected, here, of Republicanism, certainly of none more than skin-deep. His old readers here are all ready to admit with cheerfulness that the columns of the *Commercial* have never been unfaithful to Democratic partizanship, under his guidance; that there could be no better training for the openly Democratic *Statesman* than in an employment upon the covertly Democratic *Commercial*, and that, so far as Republicanism here is concerned, if the *Commercial*, as well as its editor, had also been shipped to Columbus, we could all thankfully acknowledge that both editor and newspaper had left the country for this country's good. Is there no opening for further negotiations to that end? Our editor-less cotemporary is always politically in the market. Let us hear at once from the Ohio Democracy! Another fair bargain is waiting for them. Instead of starting a new organ, let them import the *Commercial* as well as its editor. Both will suit their politics to a dot! Indeed, we could better spare the print than its Democratic editor, for we knew what he was, and always respected his abilities and his political consistency. But never that for the *Commercial!*

LOOK TO THE GOVERNOR!

The Reading *Times* unites with the press generally, including journals of both parties, in denouncing the strategy, as exposed by us yesterday, of the railway conspirators in securing a delay of the Governor's signature to their scandalous bill for the squandering of the sinking fund. Says the *Times*:

We do not believe Gov. Geary will lend himself to any such scheme. We look to see him veto the bill *at once*. It is a plain case. That the Pennsylvania Railroad can pay up the Legislature, or at least a majority of the members, we have abundant proof. But we do not believe that the Executive of the Commonwealth is to be swerved from his duty at any price.

It will be remembered that the Harrisburg *Topic*, the Governor's especial organ, a few days ago devoted no small space to communications and editorials which had a significant and unfavorable bearing on this bill. Had it not looked like hoping against hope, we should have been tempted to construe these publications as indicative of an Executive purpose to veto the bill. But recently the *Topic* discusses anything else, and is dumb in the matter of corporate aggrandizement and the sanctity of the sinking fund. All of which may be explained upon a not unreasonable hypothesis—and is so explained at the Capitol.

Had the bill been suffered to remain with him when first sent to the Governor, it is now ascertained that he would have vetoed it. It was therefore smuggled out of his hands at once, to give time to the railway-ring to sit up with him—to "see" him, in short, and bring him to their purpose. Time they *have* secured, and their manipulations are now in progress. Can they succeed in changing his original purpose?

Our Reading cotemporary has faith in Governor Geary. So had we! Of late, we have scon occasion to censure his official conduct. We shall be always free to do him the strictest justice, in every case, whether to uphold or to reprehend the Executive acts. Thus the GAZETTE will do its duty to itself. Its readers have long since learned that its columns are not the place either for obsequious praises or indiscriminate denunciation. Governor Geary too well comprehends the true functions of an independent and political journalism, to expect either more or less from the press of the Commonwealth.

We have no advice to offer to the Governor, for doubtless he would not value it from us. But we can and shall tell him what the people think. And he is shrewd enough to value aright the indications which the press cannot fail to present to him.

The Governor is himself on trial before the people of Pennsylvania. The issue has been joined, on this bill to plunder the sinking fund. On one side stand the people, upholding their Constitution. The highest Court of the State is with them. The law and the facts surround them impregnably. And the Governor knows these things to be so. On the other hand stand none but the adroit, unscrupulous and untiring agents of a few great corporations. Neither the people, the Court, the law nor the facts are on that side. That railway ring stands alone. And the Governor knows that too. On which side, now, will he cast his lot?

We shall take the liberty to say to Governor Geary that, if he signs that bill, the people of Pennsylvania can have but one opinion of his motives, the inducements and the purposes, by which he shall have suffered himself to be controlled. At the ballot-boxes, in the political annals of the State, upon the records of its Supreme Court, that approval will be forever stigmatized as a fatal mistake for him. On the other hand, if he shall be proof against the current temptations which the public see to be thrust in his very fingers, or held up for his *future* profit, if he shall show himself Governor of Pennsylvania and not the creature of one or two railway companies, if he shall interpose his constitutional shield for the defence of the fundamental law, the present honor and the future credit of a great Common wealth from an assault which menaces an even greater peril than that from which, in the same specious cause, she has only just begun to recover,—if he shall do what he knows to be his duty in these premises, and shall appeal to the people for their approval of his decision, he will get it *cordially, spontaneously* and *permanently*.

Let the Governor choose! The people are watching him!

THE TARIFF BILL.

The free trade press are all jubilant over a possibility that the House may recommit the tariff bill, with instructions for the report of another measure which shall be more in conformity to the ideas of English and French manufacturers. If the House can be brought to a square vote, upon a motion to re-commit with instructions of this stamp, we have no doubt whatever as to the result. The motion will be lost by at least 20 majority. The bill is quite likely to be sent back to the Committee-room, for alterations in many important details, but the principles which underlie its frame-work represent the settled convictions of a working majority of the House, as of the Senate, and are not known among the dogmas of the free trade school.

—It is to be borne in mind by the reader that the free-trade fallacy, pure and unadulterated, has few open advocates in Congress, and none of them on the Republican side. Free-trade—the clear grit theory—demands open ports, the abolition of custom-houses, and that the collection of even one dollar of revenue, from duties, shall be abandoned; while the expenses of Government should be met by internal and direct taxation. That is what your genuine free trader keeps his eyes constantly upon, as his objective point. But he perceives that the American people are not ready even to discuss such a policy at present, and that he must be contented to approach his mark by insidious steps, allaying the public suspicions.

Hence it is that we hear nothing now of an absolute freedom of foreign trade. The current game is made with the plausible but treacherous demand, apparently in behalf of the Treasury, that the duties shall be graduated strictly for revenue purposes. An incidental protection to our own interests is conceded by some of this school, but the substantial idea with all of them is the same—the largest possible freedom of importations at the lowest practicable rate of duties. This comes near enough to free-trade for the present. The next step would not be either long or difficult—*the doctrine of protection having thus been already thrown aside*—to the entire abolition of the custom-houses.

The friends of American interests prefer to meet the question, and make their fight, on its threshold. They are *not* for a revenue tariff which shall incidentally protect anything American; they are for a protective tariff which shall not sacrifice the revenue. They know that the Government must meet its expenses from its external and internal collections, and that retrenchment shall abrogate the last in preference to the first. They object to any relaxation of either class of imposts, until the Treasury shall be full enough for all the current demands upon it. Then, and not until then, the internal taxes should first fall, and the country be restored to the traditional policy which had looked wholly to the customs for revenue, until the outbreak of the rebellion.

The protective principle is seen to be at stake in the current discussions of Congress. That is the real issue, with whatever canning its enemies are now covering up their assaults. Grant the demands of these disguised free-traders, for a revenue tariff only incidentally recognizing the claims of home industry, and everything vital in the premises will be lost. Here, for example, is the programme of a "moderate tariff man," an "incidental protectionist,"—a free trader, with his mask on! Mr. Allison, of Iowa, proposes to move the recommitment of the present bill under certain instructions which he puts in the form of a preamble and resolutions. He is not a "free-trader!" Oh, not by any means! He is for lower duties, to be sure, but yet he talks very kindly and patronizingly in behalf of American manufactures and agriculture—especially the latter, for he represents a constituency whose wheat is worth less than a half dollar in their granaries, not because tariffs shut it out from foreign markets, but because they have no market for it among non-producers at home, and can't get to the seaboard without surrendering more than half its value to the cost of transportation. His four preambles and two resolutions never say protection once, either direct or incidental. His *whereas* complains that the revenues are greater than we need; insists that rates may be diminished without lessening the receipts, and demands that the duties on imports should therefore be reduced on articles of general consumption. He does not even pay to the protective principle the compliment of a bare mention. It is a redundant treasury that he is nervous about, and the revenue question is all that he even claims to care for. Taking off two per cent. from the income tax wont satisfy him; he cannot be content with making tea, sugar and coffee free. From these sources, upwards of fifty millions would thus be lost to the treasury, but the amount is not enough, and these are not the taxes most obnoxious to his free trade allies; although their repeal would be especially acceptable to the masses of our people. What he really is after, now, is lower duties on foreign metals and stuffs, then freer importations, the crushing out of American competition, and then—in good time—no duties at all.

The question of revenue can be easily disposed of, when Congress shall approach it in good faith from all sides. But never so long as it is used merely for a free-trade stalking horse on one side, or so long as the friends of home industry, on the other, shall concede the right of protection to be of secondary consequence.

GEORGE H. THOMAS.

[In the midst of the confusion incident to the removal of the GAZETTE offices, we are glad to be able to adopt the annexed article from the *Chronicle* of last evening. It is a well written and faithful sketch of the military career of the model soldier whose sudden death every true patriot laments. We hope to be able, in a day or two, to advert with equal justice to the conspicuous merits of his semi-civilian service after the close of the war, and the pacification of the lately revolted States, under the Federal authority. It must suffice to say, now, that the abilities of the soldier, splendid as these were, have been so fully matched by his equally admirable qualifications in the political field, that his discerning countrymen were but biding their time to crown him with the highest honor in their gift. ED. GAZETTE.]

The announcement of the death of Major General George H. Thomas sends a thrill of profound surprise and sorrow throughout the land. Notwithstanding his military *soubriquet* given him in affectionate familiarity by the soldiers, of "Old Pap Thomas," he was but fifty-four years of age at the time he was stricken down. Of all the military commanders who figured in the late war, he perhaps sustained the highest personal character. He was esteemed better balanced than Sherman, purer in morals than Sheridan, and of a higher tone than Grant. It is certain that his friends and devoted admirers—and he by were numbered by thousands—regarded him as coming nearer to the type of character exemplified in Washington than any other living American. How he stood with his own army was illustrated by the remark which went round amongst the soldiers at the battle of Nashville. "*This is Old Pap's fight and we are going to win it.*" He was noted for great firmness, promptness of temper, deliberation and soundness of judgment, breadth and liberality of views, sensitive honor and most unswerving integrity. He was patriotic to the very core. Had he lived he would have assuredly been nominated by some political organization for the Presidency. All that remains to us now is to cherish the memory of his deeds and enforce on all proper occasions the moral of his spotless career.

Major General Thomas was born in Southampton county, Virginia, in 1816. He graduated at West Point in 1840, was assigned to a Second Lieutenancy in the Third Artillery, joined his regiment in Florida, and after a year's participation in the duties and dangers of that service, was brevoted (November 6, 1841,) First Lieutenant "for gallant conduct." In the Mexican war he won fresh laurels. He participated in the successful defence of Fort Brown, contributed to the victory at Resaca de la Palma, and for gallantry at the battle of Monterey was brevoted Captain. At the battle of Buena Vista he exhibited the most distinguished courage. John Crittle, taught the succumbing of his chief and the brevet rank of Major. Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion he was engaged in important explorations on the head waters of the Canadian and Red rivers, and had frequent encounters with the Indians, in one of which he was wounded. When the rebellion began in April, 1861, Major Thomas was one of the few Southerners who maintained their allegiance to the flag, and was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to command and refit his regiment, which had during the previous November been dismounted and ordered out of Texas by the traitor Twiggs. On the 17th of August he was made a Brigadier General of volunteers, and was ordered to the Department of the Cumberland. After the defeat of Zollicoffer he organized the Left-wing, the First Division of the Army of the Cumberland, and routed the rebels at Mill Spring, Kentucky, January 19th, 1862. In that year he was confirmed Major General of Volunteers, and his division transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. Participating with that army in the seige of Corinth, he was subsequently re-transferred to his old army, and placed in command of Nashville. On the 19th of June of that year, he overtook Buell near Cave City, and was immediately made second in the command of the army, holding the position during the whole of the rapid and exciting pursuit of Bragg's forces out of Kentucky. During the series of contests at Stone River, December 31st, 1862, to January 4th, 1863, which resulted in the flight of Bragg's rebel army from Murfreesboro, Thomas held the advance with a spirit which elicited from General Rosecrans, in his official report, the praise of *"being true and prudent, distinguished in council, and on many battle fields celebrated by his courage."*

In the brilliant strategic movements through Middle Tennessee, which compelled the rebels first to seek refuge in Chattanooga and then to abandon it, THOMAS and his Fourteenth Army Corps bore a conspicuous part. He bore also the brunt of the terrible onset made by Bragg at Chickamauga, (September 20th, 1863,) in his desperate attack to win back this stronghold. When such flank of the Union army was swept back, and so completely routed that Rosecrans himself gave up the day as lost, THOMAS, resting his flank on the sides of the mountain gap, repulsed, with terrible slaughter every attempt of the rebel hosts to force him from his position. It is not too much to say that had it not been for the undaunted courage and extraordinary military ability of General Thomas on that eventful day of shifting, persistent and arduous conflict, Chattanooga, the results of the previous year's labor of the army of the Cumberland and even the existence of that army would have been treasonably lost. On the 19th of October, 1863, General Thomas succeeded Rosecrans in the chief command of the Army of the Cumberland and was made a *Brigadier General in the regular army* for gallantry. The charge at Mission Ridge, the capture of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, added new lustre to the reputation of Thomas and his army. But the crowning glory of all was achieved in the great battle of Nashville, in which Thomas almost annihilated Hood's army and purged Tennessee of rebels. This great battle showed for results 10,000 rebels killed and wounded, 13,189 prisoners, 2,207 deserters, 80 cannon with gun carriages and caissons, 3,070 small arms, and numbers of battle flags. In January, 1865, Gen. Thomas received a well-merited promotion to the rank of *Major General in the regular army*. He was appointed Commander of the Military Division of the Tennessee, embracing the State of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Alabama, and in this difficult position he administered the affairs of the district with singular skill, prudence and patriotism.

General Thomas had a tall and finely proportioned person, a keen blue eye, and a frank and winning countenance.

A Card from Hon. D. N. White.

HARRISBURG, March 28, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE—*Gentlemen:* I have received several anonymous letters, mostly from Penn township, complaining of the prohibitory liquor bill I had the honor to read in place for that and some other townships and boroughs. If the writers had signed their names to their threatening epistles, I should not have troubled you with this communication.

The bill in question was prepared and sent me, accompanied with a large number of petitions, signed extensively by the most influential citizens of Penn and the other townships named, and I should not have done my duty, as a Representative, to my constituents, had I done less than I did. As soon as the bill was printed I sent it to all the people in Pittsburgh, so that if any body was aggrieved, they might send counter petitions, but not one has been sent me.

The numerous letters I have received in favor of the bill, were all signed by the writers, but the opponents of the bill resort to the contemptible meanness of anonymous and threatening letters.

They tell me that if I have any political aspirations I had better not oppose the liquor interest. I can say most sincerely that I have no political aspirations; my only care is to discharge a duty devolved upon me, but unsought by me, in such a manner as to satisfy my own conscience, and secure the approbation of those life long friends whose kind appreciation induced them to seek my nomination. I am not unknown in Allegheny county, and I do not think I have disappointed any that voted for me; whether I ever come back again is a question to me of the least possible concern. This is a matter which is, or should be, solely in the hands of the people. I make it a rule neither to seek nor to refuse such honors, and whatever the result I am perfectly content.

Very respectfully,
D. N. WHITE.

Benjamin F. Butler.

A Washington writer to the New York *Times* says: This Representative, with all his eumities, is to-day the strongest man in Congress—the strongest with the Administration. You feel his influence everywhere. Those who claim to hear the whispers of the throne say that no voice is more potent, and that no mind outside of the Cabinet more frequently impresses itself upon Executive deliberations. Hated and feared as he is, he is one of the most genial and courteous and generous of men. He has the rare gift of commanding the awe and the affection of those around him. They say a man is never great to his valet. Before I call make a hero I'll tell me what his private secretaries say. As a mere rider in this capital city, with nothing to do but see the great comedy as it changes from day to day, and disposed to look cynically beneath the robes that drape the "greatness" that is all around, and seek to know which is brazen and which mere clay and earthenware, I am impressed with the devotion and esteem which those who know Butler and serve him, feel for his genius and character.

It may not be proper, perhaps, that I should drift into personal reminiscence while speaking of Tennessee. But it seemed proper to say something of this man,—especially as the one seems to be detraction and calumny. "I have my gods," as Carlyle would say, and an odd lot they are, perhaps; but to me they are gods, and I don't take them down when the rain falls. For this Administration, and perhaps for the one that comes after, the hand of Butler will rest upon this country with increasing power. Stevens has gone, and Sumner, after his long war, glides into scholarly conversation, and the radical leader is the member from Essex.

Pierre Soule.

There is a report of the decease, at New Orleans, on Saturday last, of Pierre Soule, ex-Senator of the United States for Louisiana, and ex-Minister to Spain. At one time Mr. Soule occupied a very conspicuous place in the political affairs of this country. Born at Castillon, in France, in the year 1800, he was designed and partly educated for the Church, but whilst still engaged in his youthful studies, became involved in a political movement against the restored Bourbon dynasty, he was obliged to conceal himself. Subsequently he was engaged in the publication of a journal at Paris, advocating republican sentiments. For this he was tried, but notwithstanding a most eloquent vindication, made by himself, he was committed to imprisonment. From this he escaped, and after a variety of adventures in Chilli, St. Domingo, and elsewhere, he arrived in New Orleans in 1823, where he made himself master of the English language, and studied law, and was admitted to practice. He became quite popular and successful as a lawyer. He was twice chosen Senator for Louisiana—first in 1847, for a vacancy, and next in 1849, for a full term. This term he did not fill, having resigned in 1853, to accept the Mission to Spain, to which he was appointed by President Pierce, being succeeded in 1855, by Gen. A. G. Dodge. In 1862, Mr. Soule was arrested, by the Government, as a political prisoner, and was detained for some in Fort Lafayette. He belonged to the ultra school of Southern politics, but was more remarkable as an eloquent advocate than as a man of force in public affairs. Personally, he was a man of agreeable manners, short and slender, swarthy as a Moor, with dark piercing eyes, and very expressive, intelligent features.

IMPORTANT action in reference to the legality of the Legal-tender act will soon be taken in the Supreme Court, and it is more than probable that the recent decision of the Court will be reversed, although of this nothing, of course, can be known. Attorney General Hoar, on Friday, moved the Court to take up and consider at early day two cases which had been passed early in the session, and which are supposed to involve the entire legal tender question. It was understood that upon the opening of the Court on Monday morning, the Chief Justice would announce that the cases would be heard on the following Monday. The cases are Dewing agt. the United States, and Latham agt. the United States, and are appeals from the Court of Claims, which were passed early in the session, without prejudice to their right to be called at any time. The decision will not be reached for several weeks. Attorney General Hoar will argue the case for the United States.

The decree promulgated some time ago requiring all debts and contracts made previous to February, 1862, to be paid in gold, was signed by Chief Justice Chase, and Associate Justices Nelson, Clifford, Fields and Grier. The last named has since retired. The dissenting opinion was signed by Associate Justices Miller, Davis and Swayne. If the cases involve the same questions embraced in the one already decided, it is fair to presume that the Court will stand Chase, Nelson, Clifford and Field, against Miller, Davis, Swayne, Strong and Bradley.

THERE is well grounded suspicion abroad that the fight between the young Democracy and the Tweed faction at New York will alternately appear to be nothing else than a fight between the Erie and the New Central. It is a known fact that the Prince of Erie has joined the Tweed forces, and is now lending his influences toward obtaining a Tweed triumph. Jay Gould and Fisk fear that if the young Democracy should obtain the ascendency in the legislature, the Erie bill of last year, legislating them into office, would be repealed. At the same time it is also known that Commodore Vanderbilt heartily supports the young Democracy, and is working all he can to secure their success.

THERE is a reasonable ground for hoping that one of the most grossly bigoted ecclesiastical customs of England is about to be abolished. We refer to the exclusion of Dissenters from the burial in the churchyards with their own rites. The bill for reforming this injustice passed to a second reading in the House of Commons, after an animated debate on the 3rd of March. This remnant of barbarous ages, resting upon the nation, that burial-places are consecrated ground, assumes that the dead will sleep more comfortably than in secular cemeteries—an assumption the correctness of which we are inclined to dispute. In truth the superstition in question has disappeared almost entirely in this country. Cemeteries are here mainly managed by secular corporations, and anybody can be buried in them who is able to take stock in the enterprise. The result has been in a great measure to do away the nuisance of intramural interment and to make our burial places reasonably cheerful. We believe no sect in this country makes any pretence of consecrating ground for the burial of the dead except the Catholics—unless it be some of the higher Anglicans; and in England there are several beautiful cemeteries which are quite independent of the Church.

THE Boston *Transcript* is is of opinion that "gentlemen who go fishing on Sundays in the summer, should not make themselves too conspicuous in opposing the opening of library rooms on that day."

CARBOLIC SOAP AND CARBOLIC SALVE.

ALEXANDRE KID GLOVE CLEANER,
ENGLISH HAIR, TOOTH & NAIL BRUSHES.

Imported Drugs and Chemicals, Squire's Preparations; also Imported Perfumes of every kind sold at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find White Castile Soap, Mottled Castile Soap, sold by the case or a single bar.

NOTICES.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
ALLEGHENY, PA., March 23, 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 2 and 5 P. M.

JAS. H. RIDDLE,
3-22 Cashier.

NEW—ADVERTISEMENTS.

T. P. EVANS,
ARCHITECT.
No 42 Fifth Avenue.
Plans and specifications prepared with care for all kinds of buildings.
mh28

WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, ETC.
A fine stock to be opened of the VERY LATEST STYLES, which we will sell at a great reduction from former prices. Please give us a call.

WATTLES & SHEAFER
101 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite GAZETTE Office.
mh30

ELEGANT
FURNITURE AND CARPETS
FOR SALE.

Pittsburgh Division No. 4, Sons of Temperance, having rented a furnished Hall in Jones' Building, on Fourth avenue, near Market, and having no use for their Elegant Furniture, will offer it for sale at

MOZART HALL, SEVENTH AVENUE, ON
Tuesday Morning, March 29, at 10 a. m.

IT CONSISTS OF

Organ, Pianos, Carved Plush Covered Chairs, Marble-Top Center Tables, Mahogany Stands, Sofas, Hat and Clothing Racks, Velvet Rugs, Tapestry Carpets, Ingrain Carpets, Bolsterings, Counterpins, Blankets, &c., &c. mh29

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Beds and Pillows, Quilts and Cushions, Cornice Mouldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, dealers in Wooden Stock, Blue, Green and White Shades, Tassels, &c. Particular attention is given to cleaning and repairing and hanging and cleaning carpets.

The house of cleaned carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are secure from the moth, thoroughly freed from all moth and vermin. Top prices for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our carters will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON,
Upholsterers and Proprietors of
Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,
No 127 WOOD STREET,
mh7 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOURTH LIST, 1870, APPLICATIONS to sell liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office:

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

At 87 1-2 Cents,
COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS,
A Great Bargain.
At 37 1-2 Cents,
DOUBLE WARP BLACK ALPACAS,
A Decided Bargain.
At 50 Cents,
Double Warp Black Alpacas,
Best offered this season at the price.
At 5 Cents,
SHORT LENGTHS OF CALICOS.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
GOOD LIGHT AND DARK CALICOS.
At 8 Cents,
Fast Colored Calicos.
New Spring Delaines in Beautiful Styles,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Striped and Figured Poplins,
Cassimeres and Jeans at Low Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

SHAWLS A
THE L
NOVELTIES A
BELL & MO
Are Receivin

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 on the upper side Preble street, and separated from the Hospital building by rail fence. 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 city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and its facilities for moving freight to 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—$[illegible] in cash; the balance in four equal quarterly payments, for which bonds will be made on the 10th 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,
SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

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 $1.25.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 30 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
35 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
OF
SASHS, AND BOW RIBBONS.
LADIES' FANCY HOSE.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 *MARKET STREET.*
mh12

READ THE PRICES
AT
JAMES HOAG, JR'S,
174 Federal St., Allegheny.
At 10 CENTS, 50 patterns Wall Paper, bright colors, good at the price.
At 12½ cents, HEAVY BRIGHT BUFF WALL PAPERS, all regular $18.
At 15 cents, FINE WHITE PAPERS, regular price 25 cents.
At 25 cents, yard wide WHITE AND BUFF HOLLAND for Window Shades, good at the price.
FINE OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES at low prices.
YARD-WIDE FLOOR CLOTH, bright colors, 45 cents.
WIDE OIL CLOTH, cut to fit any rooms, 4c.
ELEGANT GOLD and HAND MADE WALL PAPER, at Low Prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
mh18-W

FISH! FISH!!
NEW CODFISH,
No. 1, 2 and 3 MACKEREL, in bbls, halves, and kits.
SMOKED SALMON,
BLOATER 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 to. and ½ lb. cans.
For sale at low rates by
EDWARD HEAZLETON.
mh19,W&S30T 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

At 75 Cents per doz.
LINEN TABLE NAPKINS.
At 18 3-4 Cents,
DAMASK TOWELS.
A Great Bargain.
At 37 1-2 Cents,
GOOD 6-4 TABLE LINEN.
At 22 Cents,
Y'D-WIDE FEATHER TICKING.
Striped and Figured Curtain Damasks,
Table Linens, Table Napkins,
Wide Bed Check, very cheap.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins,
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens,
Shirt Fronts, Wrist Bands.
New Spring Hats and Bonnets,
New Spring Ribbons and Flowers.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
VERY CHEAP,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ND WRAPS.
ATEST
ND RARITIES.
OR HOUSE
g the Latest.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY COMPANY.
BEAVER FALLS
CUTLERY CO.,
No. 70 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THEIR NEW
Solid Cast Handle
TABLE KNIFE.
Superior Steel Blade, with concave Bolster. The most composing knife ever made. Cast from a solid piece, securing the utmost strength in construction without additional weight.
It is made of the finest hardened, and will not tarnish or blacken, as is the case with silver or other cutlery, and which is liable some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, consumption, exclusion from society, unhappiness, dread of future events, loss of memory, lassitude, mental anxiety, and finally so prostrating the sexual system as to render marriage unsatisfactory, and therefore improbable, and permanently cured. Persons afflicted with any of these or similar symptoms, of long standing, constitutional complaint should give the Doctor a trial before death.
A particular attention given to all Female complaints, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Gravitis, Prurritis, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, and Sterility or Barrenness, are treated with the greatest success.
It is not to be supposed a physician who confines himself exclusively to one class of diseases, or certain class of diseases and treats thousands of cases every year must be skilled in all that specially pertains to his profession.
The Doctor Publishes a medical pamphlet on Private Diseases, and can be had free at office and private diseases, and can be had free at office or by mail for two stamps, in sealed envelope. Every sentence contains information of the highest, and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.
The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the City, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written description of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are compounded in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlets sent free, on by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, consult the Doctor. Hours, 9 A. M., 1 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 12 M. to 1 P. M. Office, No. 8 WYLIE STREET, near Court House, Pittsburgh.

JOHN T. GRAY,
House and Sign Painter,
GRAINER AND GLAZIER,
No. 54 Ninth Street,
jan29:tf (Late Hand street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,
FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which has attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which those Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA manifests it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN P