THE DAILY GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

P. B. PENNIMAN. JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

By mail, per year..............................$ 8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week. 15

REMOVED.

GAZETTE

Has Removed to The

NEW BUILDING,

Cor. 6th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

STATE ITEMS.

LORETTO has the dyptheria badly.

BASE ball is reviving in the interior.

MONTGOMERY wants a new poor house.

IT cost a New York dog $400 to bite a little girl.

AN otter was captured last week near Waynesburg.

A PAIR of Mercer county steers weigh together 6650 pounds.

THERE are only three prisoners in the Lawrence county jail.

FARM LABORERS in Chester county have had their wages materially cut down.

THE Allentown water works cost $104,000 and yield a net annual profit of $11,000.

A LITTLE boy was strangled by some enterprising comrades who were playing hanging.

A HUNTINGDON negro refused to take food or medicine while sick. He went under the sod.

THE Delaware fishermen are all ready for the shad season, and shad have already begun to run.

A DISEASE similar to the whooping cough is sending many little ones to heaven in Huntingdon county.

UNIONTOWN has 68 widows, 30 old batchelors, 20 widowers and any quantity of pretty maidens and clever young men.

THERE is a man confined at the Allentown jail who has read the Bible through twenty-three times during the last two years.

A BULL attempted to butt a locomotive off the track of the Lebanon Valley Railroad, the other day, and he died in the attempt.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY has very generously increased the School Superintendent's salary fifty cents per year, making it $800.50.

JOHN JAMES, the present court crier of Berks county, if he lives until the first of April, will have occupied the position fifty years.

ALBERT CURRAN, of Hollidaysburg, a brakeman on a freight train, between Altoona and Harrisburg, had his leg broken the other day.

A YOUNG MAN in Eldred township, Warren county, drank a pint of forty rod whisky at one swallow. He won't drink any more—he's dead.

IT is said that Hon. H. C. Johnson, of Meadville, has been tendered a United States Judgeship in Colorado, but declines the appointment.

LAST week, in Greene county, James Barnes, of Carmichaels, aged eighty-two, and Mrs. Lantz, of Dotysburg, aged sixty-five, were married.

THE lumber dealers of Clearfield have lost $50,000 by the failures of Eagle & Co., Chesapeake City, Maryland, and an equal amount from the failure of R. Wainwright & Bro., of Philadelphia.

THE Forest *Republican* states that Mr. E. Clapp, of President, has been offered $200,000 for two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Triumph, upon which a seventy barrel oil well was struck last week.

INFORMATION is wanted of Mary Isabel Moore, formerly living in the family of Boyd Crumine, Esq., of Washington, Pa. She left there suddenly on the 14th of last December, and has not since been heard of.

FARM HANDS are scarce in Bucks county, and the prevailing rates by the year range between $200 and $240 with board furnished. By the month for summer work men get from $30 to $25 with board.

MRS. MARY ZOLLER, one of the oldest residents of the vicinity of Pottstown, died in Pottsgrove township on Thursday last, in her 92d year. Her husband, George Zoller, died about four years ago, aged 96 years.

A LITTLE CHILD of Ebensburg has been dead for nearly a week and yet the body is warm and life-like. Physicians pronounce the child dead, but of course the funeral will be delayed until the matter is beyond doubt.

MRS. SHUGART, the poisoner of her husband, in Butler county, who was found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be executed, has been placed in Dixmont, a jury having decided that she was insane.

NEW YORK papers give an account of a man in Queen's county, in that State, who was seized with hydrophobia, and it becoming impossible to relieve him, "*it was found necessary to cause his death by smothering him between feather beds.*"

ON last Saturday Mr. Geo. Howser, of Kittanning township, while riding with his daughter in a buggy, remarked to her that the buggy was upsetting, and then fell therefrom dead. Heart disease, we understand, was the cause of his sudden death.

AT a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society at Harrisburg, it was resolved that the next State Fair be held on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of September next. The place for holding the Fair has not yet been designated.

ALBERT L. TYSON, foreman of the Philadelphia *Press* office, died this week of inflammation of the heart. He was formerly foreman of the Washington *Chronicle*, and for the past seven or eight years he has been foreman of the Philadelphia *Press*. He served his apprenticeship in the old *Jefferson Democrat* office, of Reading. Mr. Tyson was 42 years of age.

ONE of the identical old sea biscuits from the barrel which a company of hungry soldiers rejected on the ground that they were marked "B. C.," is in the possession of Henry Jordan, of Erie. It was manufactured in Baltimore in 1836, and apparently is good for a century or two more. A knife makes no more impression on it than it would on a brick.

THE Pottsville *Miner's Journal* reports that a horrible accident occurred at the Koh-i-noor Colliery of R. Heckscher & Co., Shenandoah City, Tuesday morning, which resulted in the death of four men. The men went down the shaft a distance of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred feet, to work in the morning. The water from the pump, which it seems was leaking badly, splashed over them extinguishing their lights, when the men, six in all, again got into the huge bucket for the purpose of going up, and when about sixty feet on their way, from the whirling of the bucket, it is supposed, the men became dizzy and four of the number, named Edwin Evans, Henry Champion, Wilhelm Zimmerman and Abel Ebb, let loose and were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. Two of the men were instantly killed and the other two expired shortly after being brought to the top of the shaft. Two of the men are Germans, one an Englishman and the other a Welshman. The two remaining men clung to the bucket and reached the top of the shaft in safety. An inquest was held in the afternoon and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts—exonerating the engineer and all others from blame.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870. NO. 78.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: Protesting Against the Proposed Air Line Through the State—Bill Concerning Sinking Fund, Payment of Interest and Purchase of Loans Passed—Pension Commissioner—The Responsibility for Non-reform in Treasury. HOUSE: Sharp Practice in Legislation—Variety of Bills Considered and Disposed Of.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 31, 1870.

SENATE.

THE AIR LINE ROAD.

The joint resolution protesting against the passage by Congress of the bill for an air line railroad through Pennsylvania from Washington to New York, was reported favorably.

THE SINKING FUND, &C.

MR. BILLINGFELT, from the Committee on Finance, reported a communication from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with a bill providing substantially, first, that hereafter whenever the receipts of the State Treasury, exclusive of the sinking fund, shall not be sufficient to pay the current and ordinary expenses of the government, it shall be lawful for the State Treasurer to devote such funds as may be in the sinking fund, other than those placed there by the Constitution, to the payment of such expenses; second, that the State Treasurer shall conform to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, requiring the payment of interest on the State debt contracted prior to 1862 in gold, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws of Pennsylvania to the contrary notwithstanding: third, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be required to purchase for redemption such amounts of State loans or certificates of indebtedness as the condition of the sinking fund may justify, purchasing such loans as first fall due as far as practicable. Passed finally—yeas 26, nays 2, namely, Messrs. Davis and Howard.

PENSION COMMISSIONER.

A bill from the House was reported favorably, creating Thomas Nicholson Commissioner of Pensions at a salary of $3,000, with amendments reducing the salary to $2,000 and the term to one year.

UNPATENTED LANDS.

The bill staying proceedings against unpatented lands was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RUTAN: Supplement to the election laws and providing for the protection of colored voters.

Mr. LOWRY: Resolutions to abolish the Military Academy at West Point and Naval Academy at Annapolis, and substitute in lieu thereof a system of military and naval education at various agricultural colleges and public high schools. [Asking Congress to do so.]

Mr. RUTAN: Incorporating Block house Iron Mining Roadway Company, Beaver county. Passed.

Mr. NAGLE: Authorizing railroad companies to give voting power to bond holders.

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

Mr. RUTAN offered a resolution fixing the special session this evening to consider the Treasury bill. He believed the people of the whole Commonwealth demanded prompt action on the question, and while it was evident to him no bill could pass, he wanted the responsibility to rest where it belonged. The resolution was defeated, the Democrats voting nay and the Republicans aye.

Mr. BILLINGFELT voted no, because he wanted to be present at the discussion, but would necessarily be absent tonight on joint conference on the Appropriation bill.

Mr. WHITE then moved a special session for Monday night. Agreed to.

STEAM POWER ON PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Mr. HOWARD called up the House bill authorizing the Citizens Passenger Railway to use steam. Passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SHARP PRACTICE.

Mr. ELLIOTT read a concurrent resolution that the transcribing clerk return to the House the bill relating to the cleaning of streets and market houses in Philadelphia, representing that the bill was placed in the hands of the Senate in a different shape from that to which it passed the House.

The SPEAKER remarked that it was becoming a common thing to make such charges.

Mr. ELLIOTT said the charges were nevertheless true.

The resolution was agreed to.

NOT RECONSIDERED.

Mr. BROWN moved to reconsider the bill to incorporate the Bear Creek Oil and Pipe Company. Disagreed to.

BILL PASSED.

The bill relative to appeals from the Supreme Court passed.

POSTPONED.

The bill exempting personal property of feeble minded and idiotic persons from all taxation, if not exceeding $2,000, was postponed.

Mr. STONE called up the bill to provide for a geological survey of the State. Postponed.

The bill from the Senate authorizing the Judges of civil courts to commit or hold to bail persons guilty of perjury in cases tried before them, was also postponed.

DEFEATED.

The bill from the Senate changing the punishment of Sunday liquor selling from fine *and* imprisonment to fine *or* imprisonment, was defeated.

The bill from the Senate taxing foreign insurance companies three and half per cent in lieu of $500 annual license fee, was defeated.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. McCREARY offered resolutions relative to the death of General Thomas. Passed unanimously.

PASSED.

The supplement to the act creating a Board of Erection of a City Hall in Pittsburgh was passed.

The supplement for the Peoples Passenger Railway, Pittsburgh, was passed.

KILLED.

Mr. BROWN had the Allegheny Timber Inspector bill indefinitely postponed and killed.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Remains of General Thomas Forwarded East—Meeting of Military and Naval Officers.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The remains of General Thomas, under the escort of Colonel Willard, a commissioned officer and thirteen men, were forwarded East this morning. Minute guns were fired on the departure of the body for Oakland.

After the impressive funeral ceremonies at the Lick House, yesterday, Bishop Kip officiating, a meeting of military and naval officers of this city was held, Chairman General Allen. Commodore Middleton was instructed to address a letter to Mrs. Thomas, expressing the deep regret of the army and navy on this coast at the death of the General, and conveying in behalf of the officers sincere condolence in her affliction. It was also decided that the officers individually and informally should attend the remains from San Francisco to Oakland.

Arrangements are perfected by which the body goes direct to Troy, N. Y., over the following roads: Central and Union Pacific, Burlington and Missouri, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and New York Central.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Texas Senators Sworn In—Proposed Survey of James and Kanawha Rivers and Tributaries—The Case of Senator Elect Ames. HOUSE: Admission of Texas Representatives—An Undignified, Disgraceful Wrangle Over One of Them—General Debate on the Tariff Bill Closed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

SENATE.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the journal a discussion ensued in regard to the correction thereof, proposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, so as to show that he had moved to open the doors to have the President's message, relative to the Fifteenth Amendment, read in open session.

Mr. DRAKE presented the credentials of Morgan C. Hamilton and J. W. Flanagan as Senators elect from Texas, the former for the term ending March 4th, 1871, and the latter for the term ending March 4th, 1875. He asked that the gentlemen be sworn into office.

The credentials were read at the request of Mr. THURMAN, and the Senators took the oath and seats on the Republican side of the Senate.

The House joint resolution of sympathy and respect for the memory of Gen. Thomas was passed.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial from the citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., for an entire abrogation of the income tax.

The bill allowing retired army officers to be assigned to duty at Soldiers' Homes was passed.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia. Referred.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced a bill to establish a national institute of arts and sciences in Washington.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Commerce into the expediency of causing a survey and examination, under the direction of the War Department, of the line of water communication between the tide water on the James river and the Ohio river at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, by way of the James and Kanawha rivers and tributaries, with the view to ascertaining the practicability and utility of such water communication as may be required for the transportation of military supplies in time of war and to meet the commercial necessities of the Mississippi valley, with liberty to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill granting lands to the Kansas City and Memphis Railroad Company.

At one o'clock the case of General Ames, as Senator elect from Mississippi, came up in order, and Mr. VICKERS argued that the alleged declaration by General Ames to become a citizen of Mississippi did not amount to anything, as no voluntary act on his part could be shown to make the intention valid.

Adjourned without action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill reported yesterday by Mr. Arnell, from the Committee on Education and Labor, relative to the Bureau of Education and discontinuing the Freedmen's Bureau, was taken up.

Mr. McNEELEY, member same Committee, opposed the bill. He intimated that the manager of the Freedmen's Bureau had made a nice property speculation with the funds of the Bureau, that the House had constantly refused to adopt a resolution offered by Mr. Rogers, requiring an account of the disposal of the funds, and charged that the real object of the bill was to cover up the Freedmen's Bureau and let it escape from examination by confounding it with the Bureau of Education.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Dockery, Shanks, Axtell, Hoar and other members till the close of the morning hour, when, discussion being closed,

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to lay it on the table.

Rejected—63 against 92, and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

Mr. PAINE, from Election Committee, reported the credentials of members elect from Texas were regular and that they were *prima facie* entitled to seats.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., was opposed to the swearing of Mr. Connor, one of the members elect, and read to the House various affidavits accusing him of whipping negro soldiers while he was a captain in the United States army, and of having boasted that he bribed a negro to swear falsely before the military commission which tried him.

Mr. VAN TRUMP asked whether the affidavits were *ex parte*.

Mr. BUTLER admitted they were.

Mr. VAN TRUMP submitted they should not be used to affect the judgment of the House.

Mr. SHANKS moved to refer the charges against Mr. Connor to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. STEVENSON, member of the Committee on Elections, defended the report of the Committee and charged that the objection made to Mr. Connor was that he alone of the delegation was a Democrat—a bad Texan boy. That might be all true. He did not expect to see any very high specimen of Christian gentlemen sent up here from Texas, but what had they to do with that. How did that affect Mr. Connor's right to a seat. The member from Massachusetts, who charged that person, on affidavits, with subornation of perjury, had himself defended a member of the House for a greater crime. It was in his judgment a farce and worse. It was a base partisan proceeding and as such he denounced it. ["Good for you," from a Democratic member.]

Mr. ORTH denounced the proceeding against Mr. Connor as most preposterous. He was a native of Indiana, had entered the army and served continuously until the close of the war, and then had been appointed captain in the regular army, in which he had served till the time he had accepted the nomination as a candidate for Congress in Texas. Against his loyalty the breath of suspicion could not be brought. Captain Connor was charged with being severe to his soldiers. If that was a disqualification, other members of the House might be ousted. It might exclude those who were attempting to exclude this young man from his seat. He was sorry Captain Connor came here the only Democratic "carpet bagger" in Congress. Affidavits read from newspapers were unworthy the attention of the House, and he hoped the House would promptly say so.

Mr. DAWES said this was the first time an objection had been made to swearing in a member elect because of unbecoming or improper conduct while he was not a member. While he (Mr. Dawes) was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, statements and affidavits had been received as to the criminal conduct of a member from New York, and the Committee had directed him to return them to the persons sending them, with notice that it was a question between the member and his constituents, and if they choose to be represented by the gentleman it was their own business and not the business of the Committee on Elections, or of the House.

Mr. BUTLER said he would not reply to the denunciation of his eloquent and impulsive friend from Ohio, (Mr. Stevenson), that this was a partisan proceeding, because with a majority three-fourths in the House one Democrat more or less was of no consequence. He had believed it his duty to bring to the attention of the House the four affidavits he had read of officers and non-commissioned officers, swearing to what Captain Connor had said at a public meeting, where he advocated his election on the ground that he had whipped his negro soldiers and bribed them to commit perjury.

Mr. GARFIELD asked if it would be safe to establish a rule of inquiry into the character of speeches made by candidates for Congress?

Mr. BUTLER replied his proposition was, the House could inquire into anything that ought to be inquired into. [Laughter.]

"Mr. STEVENSON—I would like to ask the gentleman one question.

Mr. BUTLER—No, sir, I cannot yield to you at all.

Mr. STEVENSON—I want information.

Mr. BUTLER—I have not time to give you all you want. (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENSON—I do not believe the

gentleman is competent to inform the House.

Mr. BUTLER—Then why ask me? (Laughter.)

Mr. STEVENSON—Because I believed you would refuse.

Mr. BUTLER went on to say he had brought the affidavits to the attention of Capt. Connor, and he had said he was not responsible for what he had said in a political speech to get votes.

The discussion, which at times became quite heated, was further carried on by Messrs. Ingersoll, Shanks and Butler, of Mass., against the right of Connor to a seat, and by Messrs. Hale, Stevenson, Poland, Schenck and Banks in favor of it.

Mr. SHANKS said he had once sent Connor as a cadet to the Naval Academy and he had been dismissed for utter worthlessness.

Mr. STEVENSON alluded to the fact that the control of the subject had been taken from the Committee on Elections by the gentleman who generally took charge of every thing. According to the argument of that gentleman (Butler) if any body brought to the House *ex parte* affidavits, taken in Virginia, New Orleans or Texas, making charges against a member, he would have to be ousted from his seat and tried on the charges. He had heard some of the most outrageous charges made against sundry members of the House. He did not believe them. He did not believe any member had ever taken a minister of the Gospel and chained him in a chain-gang of negroes and made them all work together like slaves. He did not believe any member of the House had carried away the treasure of a whole city. [Laughter.] It was false, if any body said it. He for one would spurn with contempt the man who would ask the House such a question. But if the House tried this question, it would have to try that.

Mr. BUTLER—Will the gentleman let me say—

Mr. STEVENSON—No, sir; I believe in *lex talionis*.

Mr. BUTLER—That is, I gave you five minutes; you will not give me any.

Mr. STEVENSON—The gentleman robbed the Committee on Elections of its whole time and gave back five minutes. (Laughter.)

Finally the discussion closed.

The motion of Mr. Shanks was rejected and the four Texas members were sworn in. Their names are W. T. Clark, J. C. Connor, E. Degener and G. W. Whitmore.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, Mr. Connor was allowed ten minutes for personal explanation, in which he attributed the opposition of Mr. Shanks to the fact that his (Mr. Connor's) father had been a prominent opponent to that gentleman in the convention that nominated him for Congress, and that he (Mr. Shanks) supposed he owned him because he had nominated him to the Naval Academy. As to Mr. Butler, he said that with all that gentleman's talent and ability he had been forcibly impressed to-day with the conviction that he (Mr. Butler) had missed his calling and that he would have made a much better character for himself in the profession of low commedian.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman from Texas that his language was not parliamentary.

Mr. BUTLER, (disdainfully,)—Oh, he don't know any better. (Laughter.)

Mr. CONNOR—I withdraw it.

Mr. SHANKS remarked the member from Texas had not told the House he was turned out of the Naval Academy for utter worthlessness, and again added he was worthless.

The SPEAKER reminded Mr. Shanks that the gentleman from Texas was now a member of the House, and that remarks in reference to him, which were in order an hour ago, were not in order now.

Mr. SHANKS—I beg the pardon of the House, but not of the gentleman.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill and was addressed in support of it by Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He congratulated the House on the closing of the discussion which had been too general on generalities in general and not particular enough on particulars in particular. He ridiculed the idea of free trade as a myth, as also that of applying to the United States, with its great extent of country and variety of soil and climate, theories which had been applied to such insignificant parts of the earth as England, France, Belgium or Germany. They might as well undertake to fit the apparel of a great, lusty, growing youth in full prime and vigor of life and of large stature, to a decrepit, worn out, dwarfish old man. The bill had been called the Schenck bill, and he had been held responsible for everything in it that was not fair. If the Committee had wanted to get up a bill which would be satisfactory to each member, it would never report a tariff bill. There were many things in it which had not met his approval and which he would vote against. For instance he had been for coming down twenty per cent. on the duty on coal, but the majority of the Committee was not of the same opinion, and therefore the bill had been reported without any amendment on the subject, but leaving the duty as it now stands. He had noticed that every man who had anything to protect was quite willing to have that protected, but was willing to fall in with the cry of free-trade as to everything else. He understood it to be the intention of some members to move to recommit the bill or strike out the enacting clause. He reminded the House that the effect of not passing the bill would be to leave the law as it now stands, and to which the pending bill was a great reduction. The bill, if passed, would effect a saving of $22,994,431 in taxation of importations of last year, though it would not lessen the revenue that amount, because of the increased consumption which would result from the reduction of duty. If the bill were recommitted, the Committee might vary the articles on which reduction had been made, tea, sugar, coffee, spices, etc., but would hardly recommend a reduction greater in amount, having due reference to the public debt and public credit. The Committee had set out with considering how much it could probably spare from the customs revenue and had fixed the sum at twenty millions. A close calculation, however, showed that on importations last year the reduction recommended amounted to nearly twenty-three millions.

As a good deal had been said about iron, he would state frankly he never had had the slightest desire to increase the tariff on various manufactures of iron, nor has the Committee done so in this bill. The Committee had merely changed the classification. Some things might be apparently higher and some were lower, but the purpose of the Committee had been to make the duties more specific and to improve the classification, but to keep the general average at about what it now was, and not by any means to advance it. The duty on pig iron was reduced from nine to seven dollars a ton.

He repelled the charges that the pending bill would be prejudicial to agriculturalists, and said there had never been a tariff bill proposed that looked so much to agricultural interests. The tariff was raised on flax and tow and flax seed, on castor beans and hides and all raw material that could be produced in the country, against every influence brought to bear by manufacturers of oil and leather. He therefore denounced the crocodile tears of those who had been expressing so much sympathy for farmers.

He criticised the project of tariff suggested by the American free trade-league and said it must have had its paternity in England, because it did not propose to tax the wines and silks of France and the products of Germany and Belgium. He had no objection to Great Britain, which was a great nation, but he protested against her making a tariff for the United States.

In conclusion he said that real practical debate would take place on the details of the bill, and as that thing would come up first to-morrow in Committee on the bill, he would invite them all to tea. (Laughter.)

The Committee rose.

Mr. LOGAN introduced, at the request of a friend, a bill to incorporate the Irish Colonization Society. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a resolution of inquiry similar to that introduced by Mr. Willey in the Senate, relative to the practicability of the James River and Kanawha Canal. Adopted.

—At Chicago, yesterday morning, Gustave Blackman broke into the bagnio of Madame Ferris, rushed into a room occupied by one of the women and fired a revolver at her head. The ball did not enter her skull and she was not seriously injured. Blackman made his escape from the house, but was afterwards secured. His motive could not be surmised, as the woman declared she never had seen him previously.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Funeral of Gen. Thomas—National Bank Delegation—Application for Reopening of Legal Tender Decision—Cuban Bonds—Enforcing the Amendment—Irish Colonization—The Currency Question.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1870.

The President, with General Sherman, will attend the funeral of Gen. Thomas at Troy. Several members of the Cabinet will also attend with other distinguished officials, including Senators and members of Congress.

The custom receipts last week amounted to $3,452,968.

The National Bank delegation was before the Committee on Ways and Means and presented a mass of statistical information to show the bad effect on National Banks should the Funding bill become a law. Secretary Boutwell was present.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

In the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Hoar made a brief argument to show why the legal tender decision should be reopened. He was not insensible to the great weight of the judiciary, its public reputation and its claims to the confidence of the country, but a more important decision in its consequences, both public and private, was never before pronounced. The statute on which it was based was passed by a large majority in Congress, approved by the President, and having all forms of law. Attention had been called in both Houses to its constitutionality. There was this weight of authority to begin with, and besides it was a law, substantially acquiesced in by the people, for nearly eight years, and on which millions upon millions of dollars in contracts had been settled. The statute so far as he was aware, with one exception, had been held constitutional by every State tribunal. But at a time when by law this court consisted of nine members, (there were seven only on the bench, there being two vacancies,) the question was decided here by four against three judges. The question therefore stood, reducing it to its essence, that upon the political opinion of a single man the case was adjudicated. He suggested it should not be left to a single man to decide upon the whole constitutional power affecting legislation of such important character. He pressed the re-opening of the question, because it concerned the great mass of private interests, but more especially because it seemed to him to involve a fundamental principle, viz: the powers of the Government. He desired again to present it, when the bench was full, that they may forever settle what the law should be.

Such cases of reconsideration were by no means without example. In the case of McCulloch vs. State of Maryland, the Court, after the opinion was pronounced, allowed the whole question to be reopened and reargued. It seemed to him it would be better for all parties concerned if the opinion in the legal tender case could be changed.

Mr. James M. Carlisle replied, saying the Attorney General had analyzed and disparagingly criticized the Court, because, as he had remarked, the question was decided by the vote of a single Judge. However that might be, it was the judgment of the court which had been pronounced in that case. What now was to become of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, if opinions were to be reopened and reargued because of a small majority deciding the question. Whatever might be the majority, it was nevertheless the opinion of the Court. What had they to do with the previous actions of the Court. He then referred to the fact that the case of Hoffman and Griswold, one of the bank cases involving principles applicable to another party, had been postponed from one time to another for the purpose of argument, showing they had all been carefully and elaborately considered.

The Court said they would take the matter under advisement.

CUBAN BONDS.

Disclosures made in the investigation as to the distribution of Cuban bonds in this community, show that it is instigated by agents and hired emissaries of the Spanish Government. These agents, one an ex-member of Congress, offered to purchase Cuban bonds, and in two instances where they had bargained for the purchase of several thousand dollars, have, with various pretexts, taken but a small amount. The ex-member has been acting as a detective, and decoyed several of his former friends into the snare. For his services he has already received $1,200, and is to receive a large contingent reward in case the scheme succeeds. The scheme is to break the force of Cuban sympathy in Congress, one of the means to that end being to make it appear that it was purchased by Cuban bonds.

ENFORCING THE AMENDMENT.

In view of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and anticipating opposition in some quarters, Senator Morton will introduce in a day or two a bill defining more clearly the rights of negroes under the general suffrage laws of the United States. In some States, like Kentucky, for instance, the laws cling to the old order of things. In that State a negro cannot be a witness. This fact, he said, will interfere with the negro in proving his residence and age, or any other qualification we may assure him in the benefit of the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Morton has already bestowed much labor on the bill, and it is said, when completed, will be very perfect in all its details.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

General Logan intends introducing in a few days a bill incorporating the Irish National Colonization Association. The managers comprise some of the leading wealthy and influential Irishmen in every city in the Union. The principal object of the bill is to remove the surplus Irish from the overcrowded cities in the East and place them on farms as well as to provide means of transportation for the the poorer classes of those daily arriving from Europe. It also provides for the establishment of loan offices and emigration agents in the different cities on the seaboard.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Banking and Currency Committee have decided not to report the bill increasing the currency $50,000,000, as ordered by the House, until after the funding bill is disposed of.

RICHMOND, VA.

The Mayoralty Injunction Case—Enabling Act Decided Unconstitutional.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, March 31.—Judge Underwood to-day granted an injunction restraining Ellison from acting as Mayor. He also refused an appeal, on the ground that the injunction was temporary, it being to continue only till the next term.

Ellison's counsel gave notice of an intention to disobey the order of the Court in order to cause the arrest of Ellison and bring his case before the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The Judge in his decision declares the Enabling act, passed by the Legislature, unconstitutional, and vacates all the officers of the State.

Consolidation of Northwestern Railroads.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 31.—The St. Paul Press of this morning announces that the negotiations for some time pending between the Lake Superior and Mississippi and St. Paul and Sioux City railroads for a lease of the latter to the former, have been completed, the consolidation to take place July, 1871. One of the results of the agreement is that Jay Cooke & Co. undertake the immediate completion of the Sioux City, one hundred and seventy-five miles, while the old road is to build from Garden City, its present terminus, to James City. This will unite the Union Pacific Railroad with the Lake Superior.

THE MORMONS.

Remonstrance Against the Cullom Polygamy Bill—The Plural Marriage Doctrine Enunciated.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SALT LAKE, March 31—In the mass meeting held to-day the following remonstrance was adopted:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled: GENTLEMEN—It is with no ordinary concern that we have heard of the passage by the House of Representatives of House bill No. 1,087, entitled "A bill to aid the execution of the laws in Utah, and for other purposes," commonly known as the Cullom bill, against which we desire to enter our earnest, unqualified protest, and appeal against its passage by the Senate of the United States, and for its reconsideration by the House of Representatives. We are sure you will bear with us while we present for your consideration some of our reasons why the bill should not become a law.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Of the one hundred and fifty thousand estimated population of the Territory of Utah it is well known that all except from five to ten thousand are members of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, usually called Mormons. These are essentially the people of this Territory. They have settled it, reclaimed the desert waste, cultivated, subdued the Indians, opened means of communication, made roads, built cities, towns, settlements, established government, encouraged education, and brought into being a new State to add a lustre to the national galaxy of your glorious Union, and we, the people who have done this, are believers in the principle of plural marriage or polygamy, not simply as promoting social religion and a preventive of many evils which afflict our land, but as a principle revealed by God, underlying our every hope of ultimate salvation and happiness in heaven. We believe in the pre-existence of the spirits of men; that God is the author of our being; that marriage is ordained as the legitimate source by which mankind obtains an experience in his probation on the earth; that the marriage relation exists and extends throughout eternity, and that without it no man can attain to exaltation in the celestial kingdom of God.

The revelation commanding the principle of plural marriage was given by God, through Joseph Smith, to the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints. In the first paragraph is the following language:

"Behold, I reveal unto you a new and everlasting covenant, and if ye heed not that covenant, then are ye damned, for no one can reject this covenant and be permitted to enter heavenly glory."

With this language before us we cannot view plural marriages in any other light than as the vital principle of our religion. Let religion appear in the eyes in others as it may, to us it is a divine demand of equal force with any ever given by the Creator of the world to His children in the flesh.

The Bible confessedly stands in our nation as the foundation on which laws are based. It is the foundation on which our ideas of right and wrong are drawn, and it gives shape and force to our morality. Yet it sustains plural marriage and in no instance does it condemn that institution.

Not only having, therefore, a revelation from God in the belief and practice of this principle obligatory upon us, we have the warrant of the holy scriptures and the example of prophets and righteous men, whom God loved, honored and blessed.

And it should be borne in mind, that when this principle was promulgated, and the people of this territory entered upon its practice, it was not a crime. God revealed to us his divine word as contained in the Bible, which we had been taught to venerate and regard as holy, and upheld it, and there was no law applicable to us making our belief or practice of it criminal. It is crime in this territory to-day only as the law of 1862, passed long years after our adoption of this principle as part of our religious faith, makes it such. The law of 1862 is now a fact. One proscription gives strength to another. What yesterday was opinion is liable to day to be law.

It is for this reason we earnestly, respectfully remonstrate and protest against the passage of the bill now before the honorable Senate, feeling assured that while it cannot accomplish any possible good, it may result in a great amount of misery. It gives no alternative but the cruel one of rejecting God's command and abjuring our religion, or disobeying the authority of the Government we desire to honor and respect. It is in direct violation of the first amendment of the Constitution, which declares that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. It robs our priesthood of their functions and Heaven bestowed powers, and gives them to justices of the Supreme Court, justices of the peace and priests whose authority we cannot recognize. by empowering such as the only ones to celebrate marriage. As well might the law proscribe who shall baptize for remission of sins, or laying on of hands for the reception of the Holy Ghost. It encourages fornication and adultery, for all such marriages would be deemed invalid and without any sacred or binding force by our community, and those thus united together would, according to their belief and religious convictions, be living in a condition of habitual adultery, which would bring the holy relation of marriage into disrepute, destroy the safeguards of chastity and virtue. It is unconstitutional in that it is in direct opposition to section nine, article one, of the Constitution, which provides that "no bill of attainder of *ex post facto* law shall be passed." It destroys the right trial by jury, providing for impannelling jurors composed of individuals recognized as enemies of the accused and of foreigners to the district where a case under it is to be tried, while the sixth amendment to the Constitution provides that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime has been committed." It is contrary to the eighth amendment of the Constitution, which provides that "excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel unusual punishments inflicted." It violates the eighth section of article one of the Constitution, which provides "that Congress shall establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States," in that it provides in section fifty-seventh a new, unheard of and special rule, applicable to the territory of Utah. It is unrepublican in that in section tenth it places men on unequal ground, by giving one portion of the citizens superior privileges to others because of their belief. It strips us, in sections 17th and 26th, of the land we have reclaimed from barrenness and which we have paid the government for, also of all possessory rights to which we are entitled as settlers. It authorizes, by section 14th, the sending of criminals into distant military camps and prisons. It is most unjust, unconstitutional and proscriptive, in that it disfranchises and proscribes American citizens for no act but simply believing in plurality of wives, which the bill styles "polygamy, bigamy, or concubinage," even if they never practiced or designed to practice it. It offers a premium for prostitution and corruption. in that it requires, in sections eleventh and twelfth, husbands and wives to violate the holiest vows they can make and voluntarily bastardize their own children. Section twenty-first declares marriage to be a civil contract, names officers who alone shall solemnize the rite, when our faith expressly holds it as the most sacred ordinance, which can only be administered by those holding authority from Heaven, thus compelling us to discriminate in favor of officers appointed by the Government and against officers authorized by Almighty God. It takes away the right of conscience and deprives us of an ordinance upon the correct administration of which our happiness and eternal salvation depend. It not only subverts religious liberty, but in sections 16th and 19th violates every principal of civil liberty and true republicanism, in that it bestows upon Governors authority to govern jails and prisons, remove their wardens and keepers, to appoint and remove probate judges, justices of the peace, judges of all elections, notaries public and sheriffs, clothing one man with despotic and in this republic unheard of powers. It thus deprives the people of all voice in the government of the territory, reduces them to abject vassalage, creates a dangerous, irresponsible and centralized despotism, from which there is no appeal, and leaves their lives, liberties and every human right subject to the caprice of one man, and that man selected and sent here from afar. It proposes in sections eleventh, twelfth and seventeenth to punish American citizens, not for wrongs but for acts sanctioned by God and practiced by his most favored servants, requiring them to call those bad men whom God chose for his oracles and delegated to honor, and even to cast reflections on the ancestry of the Saviour himself. It strikes at the foundation of all republican government, in that it dictates opinions and belief, prescribes what shall and what shall not be believed by citizens, and assumes to decide on the validity of the revelations from Almighty God, the author of existence. It disorganizes and reduces to a chaotic condition every precinct, city and county in the Territory of Utah and substitutes no adequate organization. It subverts by summary process neatly every law on our statute book. It violates the faith of the United States, in that it breaks the original contract made with the people of this territory in the organic law, who were at the time that compact was made received as citizens from the Mexican territory and known to be believers in the doctrines in the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints.

We also wish your honorable bodies to understand that the Legislature of this Territory has never passed any law affecting the primary disposal of soil, but only adopted regulations for controlling our claims and possessions, upon which improvements to the amount of millions of dollars have been made. This bill in section 26th repeals the law of the territory containing said regulations, thereby leaving us no legal protection for our hard earned possessions and accumulated labor of over twenty years, and exposing us to the mercy of land speculators and vampires.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, this bill which would deprive us of religious liberty and every political right worth having, is not directed against the people of Utah as men and women, but against their holy religion. Eighteen years ago, and ten years before the passage of the anti-Polygamy act of 1862, one of our leading men, Elder Orson Pratt, was expressly deputised and sent to Washington to publish and lecture on the principle of plural marriage as practiced by us. He lectured frequently in that and other cities, publishing a paper for a length of time, in which he established by elaborate and convincing arguments the divinity of the revelation commanding plural marriage, given through the prophet Joseph Smith, and that doctrine was sanctioned and endorsed by the highest Biblical authority for ten years before the passage of the act of 1862. The principle was widely preached throughout the Union and the world, and was universally known and recognized as the principle of our holy faith.

We are thus explicit in mentioning this fact to show that patriarchal marriage has long been understood to be a cardinal principle of our religion, and we would respectfully mention also, in this connection, that while hundreds of leading elders have been in the eastern States and Washington, not one of them has been cited to appear as a witness before the Committee on Territories to prove this principle is part of our religion, gentlemen well knowing that if that were established the proposed law would then be null and void, because of its unconstitutionality.

What we have done to enhance the glory of our country by pioneering, opening up and making inhabitable a vast western region, is before the nation and should receive a nation's thanks, not a proscriptive edict to rob us of every right worth possessing and of the very soil we have reclaimed and then purchased from the Government. Before this soil was United States territory we settled it, and five hundred of our best men responded to the call of the Government in a war with Mexico and assisted in adding to the national domain. When we were received into the Union our religion was known. Our early officers, including our first Governor, were nearly all Mormons, for there were few others to elect from. We were treated as citizens possessing equal rights and the original bond of agreement between the United States Government and the people inhabiting this territory, conferred upon us the right of self-government in the same degree as is enjoyed by other territories in the Union.

[The remainder of the memorial reached us at too late an hour for publication this morning.]

MARINE DISASTER.

Mishap to an Ocean Steamer—Rescue of Passengers—Suffered Loss of the Vessel with Officers and Crew.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 31.—The steam fruiter Camilla, which arrived here yesterday, having on board the passengers of the steamship Venezuelan, of the West India and Pacific Steamship Company of Liverpool, who were transferred to the Camilla on the 16th of March, in the latitude thirty-three and thirty degrees north, longitude forty-four and ten degrees west, or about 1,600 miles from New York, and between three hundred and four hundred miles to the westward of the Azores, brings the following particulars of the disaster: The Venezuelan is a fine iron-screw steamer, of one hundred and sixty tons register, with engines of two hundred horse power, is brig-rigged, and plies on the line between Liverpool and Aspinwall, touching at several of the West India Islands, and at the ports on the Spanish main coast. She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March with a full cargo of general merchandise, £800 in specie, the mails, thirteen passengers, and a crew of forty-six persons, bound to the West Indies. From the date of sailing she experienced fresh gales; but on the 12th she encountered very heavy weather, which continued until the 15th, when she broke down at eight and a half o'clock in the morning. It was blowing a moderate gale with a heavy cross sea running, and without any warning or shock the rudder dropped off. At the same time the stern post broke off, leaving a large hole in the vessel's side. Water rushed into the after store room, and in fifteen minutes after it was full. Measures were taken at once to confine the water in the after compartment. Fortunately, next day the Camilla hove in sight and took on board the passengers. The Captain and all the officers and thirty-six of the crew of the Venezuelan remained with the ship. In a few hours after the ships parted company a heavy gale set in, and the Captain of the Camilla fears that the Venezuelan could not, in her crippled condition, weather it. There is a strong feeling among the passengers also that the Venezuelan did not survive the gale of the 16th and 17th insts.

SPRUNG A LEAK.

When the German steamship Hansa was about to leave the Hoboken dock on Saturday she sprung a leak in consequence of some defective plates. Her cargo was transferred to the Deutchland. The Hansa is reparing.

CHICAGO.

Arrangements for Memorial Service to the Late General Thomas—Order to Army of the Cumberland Society.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Committee appointed yesterday to make the arrangements for a memorial service to the late General Thomas met to-day at General Sheridan's headquarters. Gen. Sheridan stated that the President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad had tendered the Committee such cars on that road as they might need to meet the remains at Omaha and for conveying them to Troy, New York.

A motion was adopted that the pastors of all churches in this city be requested to deliver sermons before their various congregations next Sunday on the life and public services of the deceased. It was also resolved that a public memorial address be delivered on the evening of the day on which the funeral obsequies shall be held in Troy.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, as Senior Vice President of the Army of the Cumberland, has promulgated an official order announcing the death of General Thomas and requesting that the usual badge of mourning be worn by members of the Society for thirty days.

BUFFALO, March 31.—Cattle: receipts of 2,590; the market is quiet, heavy and unchanged; sales of 680 head. Hogs steady at 8¾@9½c. Sheep in light supply and quiet at 4½@6¾c for wooled.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

7 PER CENT.
GOLD LOAN,
FREE OF U. S. TAX.
OF
BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
and MINNESOTA
RAILROAD CO'S
First Mortgage
50 YEAR BONDS
With Interest, in Gold,
Included from November 1, at 95.

TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New York.

These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road *only* as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchise of the Company but also by now current earnings, and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Millions Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly toward completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

Having thoroughly investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these Bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement, as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government Bond can possibly be, and paying nearly 50 per cent more interest than Five-Twenties.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and Maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 32 WALL STREET,
OR
Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.,
No. 57 Fourth Avenue,
M. & M. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Bankers and dealers in all kinds of Government State, County, City, Railroad and other miscellaneous securities.

Drafts drawn direct on England, Ireland and Scotland and principal cities of Europe. Collections made all over the country, Canadas and Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits, and everything in the business attended to with liberality and dispatch. apl:r-F

EMPIRE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of New York.
139 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES:
Ordinary whole Life Policies ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE from payment of first annual Premium.

Special insurance NON-FORFEITABLE after two annual payments. All policies INCONTESTABLE for usual causes, and ABSOLUTELY INCONTESTABLE after two annual premiums. All restrictions upon TRAVEL and RESIDENCE removed, and no permits required. NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST on Loans or Deferred Premiums, and NO INCREASE of annual payments on any class of policies. Dividends on the PROGRESSIVE PLAN, also upon the GUARANTEE INTEREST plan. NO NOTE is required on LOAN, and there is NO ACCUMULATION OF INTEREST charged upon the same. Policies become SELF-SUSTAINING in about sixteen years, and thereafter yield an income to the Policy holder. Life, term and endowment policies are issued; also, guarantee interest policies and annuities.

COMMENCEMENT BUSINESS of this Company shows in one year to April 1st, 1870: ASSETS, $300,000; Policies issued, 3,200; amount insured, $7,500,000; amount of premium, $330,000.

Good, active Agents wanted everywhere in Western Penna.

WM. A. FULLER, Manager,
apl:v30 78 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1870.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment to said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor, Work House and Improvement Taxes for 1870,

On and after the 1st day of MAY, 1870.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st day of August with a deduction of FIVE PER CENT. for prompt payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August. There will be

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of September, 1870.

J. F. DENNISTON,
apl:A4:dAF Treasurer of Allegheny Co.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm. H. HIGBY & CO.
APRIL 1, 1870.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY..ALBERT HIGBY..ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.

The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods apl v43

ATTENTION,
FARMERS AND GARDENERS!
Specie Payments Resumed!
SILVER
Given in Change at
W. W. KNOX'S
Agricultural & Seed House,
apl 137 LIBERTY STREET.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL.
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal.
apl:v43

RAZORS,
SCISSORS,
And all kinds of Cutlery ground at
JAMES BOWN'S,
apl 136 Wood Street.

FISHING TACKLE.
I have just received a complete assortment of the above goods, embracing a great variety of all the latest kinds in the market. The followers of Isaac Walton will do well to call and examine my assortment and prices.
apl JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood Street.

BAMBOO POLES.
I have a full assortment of Bamboo Poles, with or without joints, also with reel bases and tips, together with a full line of hickory, ash and lance wood. Some of the above are of superior quality.
apl JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood Street.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Commercial and Family Newspaper

PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

No farmer, mechanic, or merchant, should be without it.

TERMS:

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents. Address,

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE
CONDITION OF THE

Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank,

Of Pittsburgh, at the close of business, March 24th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 701,200 35
Overdrafts	4,771 95
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	800,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	10,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortg's	17,847 87
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	32,617 00
Due from other National Banks	14,413 87
Due from other Banks & Bankers	17,530 04
Banking House	110,949 55
Current Expenses	3,203 0
Taxes Paid	4,120 99
Cash Items (including Stamps)	6,546 98
Exchanges for the Clearing House	17,513 50
Bills of other National Banks	43,500 00
Bills of State Banks	603 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	2,810 16
Legal Tender Notes	220,807 00
	$2,098,330 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	235,451 53
Discount	5,184 47
Exchanges	4,922 27
Interest	16 24
National Bank Circulation outstanding	626,080 00
Individual Deposits	375,660 88
Dividends unpaid	3,481 00
Due to National Banks	42,644 58
Due to other Banks and Bankers	4,000 00
	$2,098,339 07

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

I, JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1870.
JOS. SNOWDEN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
H. L. BOLLMAN,
ROBT. H. HARTLEY, } Directors.
STEWART McKEE.
ap1:180

REPORT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

At the close of business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 556,121 98
Overdrafts	287 27
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulat'n.	265,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	79,785 17
Due from other National Banks	13,503 24
Due from other Banks & Bankers	2,645 47
Banking house	35,859 18
Furniture and Fixtures	2,926 16
Current Expenses	8,098 19
Taxes Paid	5,191 58
Premiums	644 52
Checks and other Cash Items	43,315 00
Exchanges for Clearing House	23,803 71
Bills of other National Banks	1,200 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,475 00
Specie	9,022 40
Legal Tender Notes	76,185 00
3 Per Cent. Certificates	50,000 00
	1,175,218 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	71,000 00
Discount	28 341 3[illegible]
Exchange	2,452 90
Profit and Loss	633 57
National Bank Circulation outstanding	225,000 00
Individual Deposits	488,746 93
Due to National Banks	41,414 27
Due to other Banks and Bankers	51,066 73
Notes and Bills Discounted	16,582 39
	$1,175,218 10

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY,

I, JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1870.
S. SMITH,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
A. GROETZINGER,
PAUL HUGUS, } Directors.
WM. E. LANG.
ap1

REPORT OF THE
CONDITION OF THE

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK

Of Pittsburgh,

At the close of business March 24th, 1870.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$ 986,378 34
Overdrafts	6,124 04
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	900,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,650 75
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	136,379 93
Due from other National Banks	20,005 80
Due from other Banks and Bank's	2,6[illegible]
Banking House	93,514 54
Furniture and Fixtures	3,091 48
Curre[illegible]	[illegible]
Taxes [illegible]	[illegible]
Prem[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash I[illegible]	[illegible]
Excha[illegible]	75,[illegible]
Bills [illegible]	[illegible] 30
Fracti[illegible]	[illegible]
Legal [illegible]	[illegible]
Three Per Cent. Certificates	25,000 00
	2,344,853 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	80,000 00
Discount	21,341 21
National Bank Circulation	800 000 00
Individual Deposits	443,164 32
Due to National Banks	346 77
	2,334,852 30

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. } SS.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.

I, FRANKLIN M. GORDON, Cashier of the Peoples' National Bank of Pittsburgh, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of March, 1870.
JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
SAMUEL REA,
JOHN W. CHALFANT, } Directors.
E. F. JONES,
ap1

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE April 1, 1870.

A
Arbogast F
Arbogast Miss M
Allen Jas
Allen Mrs Lucy
Arthur John
Armstrong O
Avarns Jas
B
Bennett Alex
Bennett Mrs Car
Brady Patrick
Beebe Miss EM
Brakelron Mrs E
Bartlett E O
Burnett Robt
Brunson Joe
Barr Jas Jr
Best Geo
C
Christie Alex
Chapin Silas
Cecain Mis Vin'
Crider J
Collins Miss Lyd
Collins Mrs Rac
Clark H A
Cunningham Ro
Copeland Wm
Charlston Jos
D
Duell Miss M J
Boyle Francis
Donaldson Wm
Dixon S S
Dawas Sidney
Davis Morris J
Donnell John
E
Evans Miss M J

F
Fisher Wm
Fairbourne W H
Forkum Mis Em
Forbes Wm C
Finch Wm Jr
G
Good David J
H
Hartman & Co
Harger Holmes
Hart Thos
Harrison Jno E
Hickman Jos
Hughes J
I
Ivers Miss Julia
J
Jones J
James Jos
Johnson Albert
K
Kessler Mis Ella
Kavanaugh Hgh
Kammerer Mrs E
L
Lack Mrs McCr'
Link Miss Loui'
Lindsay Robt
M
Mitchell Jno C
Morgan J D
Morgan Mis Till
Moore Jas
Myers Fremont
Messick Mrs L
Mannion Miss L
Meagan Pat
Mc
McCaslin Miss L
McTurk Jas

McClure Miss E
McWilkins Jno
N
Nichols Mrs M A
Nealton Mrs M
O
O'Connor Wm
Owens Geo W
P
Pott Chas
Pistorius Miss J
Parmar W H
R
Richards D E
Riley Mollie E
Russell C
Russell John
Reed Jesse
Ranton R W
S
Slicker Mrs L
Smith Geo
Sheet Jos
Siddell Miss J
Stiner Miss O
Smith Mrs Mary
Smith Wm
T
Taylor D
Taylor Robt
Toms Mrs D
Tiernan John
W
Wallace Wm M
Wallace Mrs Kat
Wilson M (col)
Watson Jos
Welsh Matthew
Woods Wm

ap1 PHILLIP HOERR, P. M.

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

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; D. E. M'Kinley, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, C. Follansee, Joshua Rhodes, Jno. Scott, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
D. W. & A. S. Bell, Solicitors. tf

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
136 Wood Street.
ap1

PEANUTS.—500 sacks in Store for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.